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A

# DICTIONARY

OF THE

## ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE,

CONTAINING

THE ACCENTUATION—THE GRAMMATICAL INFLECTIONS—THE IRREGULAR WORDS REFERRED TO THEIR THEMES—THE PARALLEL TERMS FROM THE OTHER GOTHIC LANGUAGES—THE MEANING OF THE ANGLO-SAXON IN ENGLISH AND LATIN—AND COPIOUS ENGLISH AND LATIN INDEXES, SERVING AS A DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH AND ANGLO-SAXON, AS WELL AS OF LATIN AND ANGLO-SAXON.

WITH

A PREFACE ON THE ORIGIN AND CONNEXION OF THE GERMANIC TONGUES—A MAP OF LANGUAGES—AND THE ESSENTIALS OF ANGLO-SAXON GRAMMAR.

BY

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LONDON:

LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMAN;  
TALBOYS, OXFORD; STEVENSON, CAMBRIDGE.

—  
MDCCCXXXVIII.

**CAMBRIDGE:**  
**PRINTED BY METCALFE AND PALMER,**  
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TO

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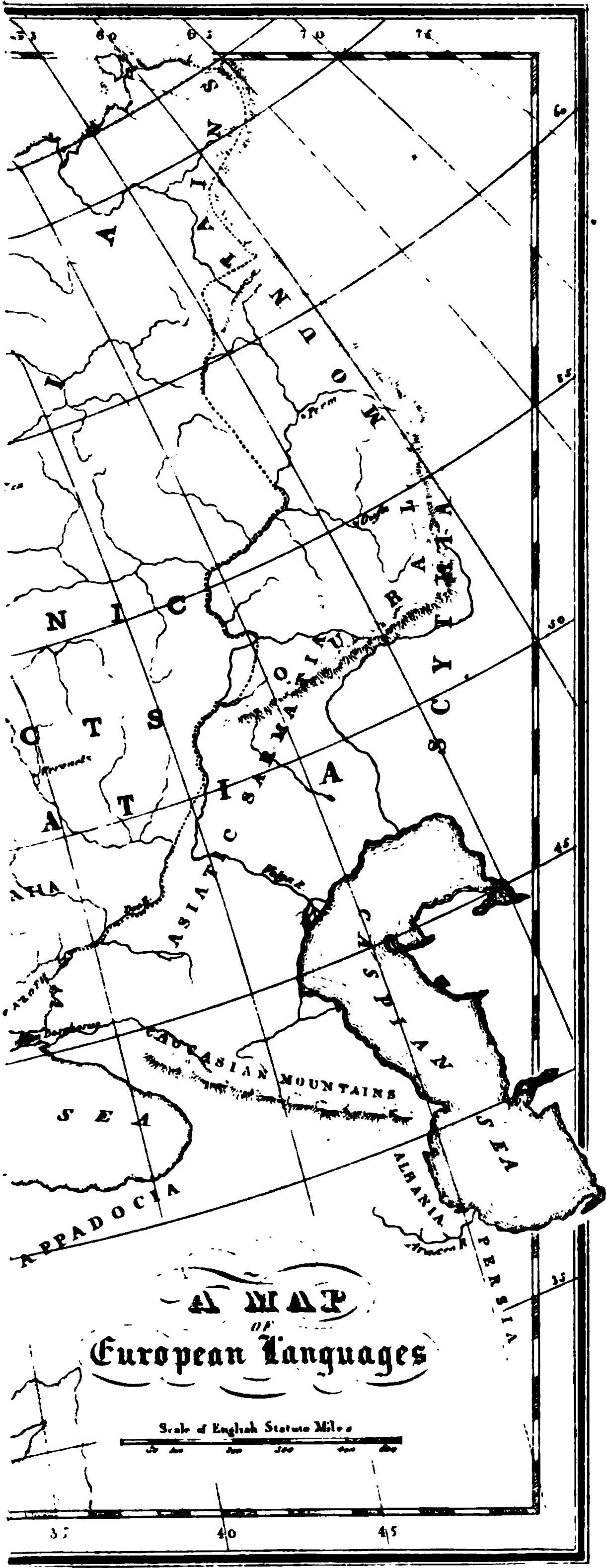
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WITH THE GREATEST RESPECT OF

J. BOSWORTH.







A MAP  
OF  
European Languages

Scale of English Statute Miles  
0 50 100 150 200

# A MAP OF EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

The adjoining Map gives a local view of the chief European families of languages and their dialects. Those spoken by the Japhetic race are noticed in the Table, Part I. § 19; but a short abstract of the Map may be useful. Beginning then on the west, we have the following families of languages and their dialects.

1. The **Celtic Dialects** to the west include the Gaelic or Highland Scotch, spoken in the Highlands; the Erse or Irish, in Ireland; the Manks in the Isle of Man; the Welsh in Wales; Cornish in Cornwall; and the Armorican in Britany.

2. The **Latin Dialects** are to the south. From their supposed Grecian origin, the Latin dialects are also sometimes designated *Græco-Latin*; the former appellation is here preferred, as most of the languages included in this division are evidently formed directly from the Latin. In the Latin or Græco-Latin are comprehended the Portuguese, Spanish, French, Italian, and modern Greek, spoken in their respective countries.

3. The **Germanic Dialects** are in the middle. This family of languages is divided into Low and High German. The *Low-German* comprehends the English with its parent, the Anglo-Saxon, gradually introduced into Britain by the Jutes, Saxons, and Angles

## JUTES.\*

1. Jutes in Kent, &c. about A.D. 449
2. South-Saxons in Sussex . . . 491
3. West-Saxons in Hampshire, &c. 519
4. East-Saxons in Essex, &c. . . 527

## SAXONS.†

## ANGLES.‡

5. East-Anglia in Norfolk, &c. about A.D. 527
6. Bernicia in Northumberland, &c. . . 547
7. Deira in Yorkshire, &c. . . . . 559
8. Mercia in Derbyshire, &c. . . . . 586

The other Low-German Languages were the Dutch, with the dialects of Flanders, Gelderland, Overysel, and Friesland, the language of Westphalia, Honover, Holstein, Sleswick, South Jutland, Mecklenburg, Magdeburg, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Prussia, Courland, Livonia, Estonia. The *High-German* in the south or hilly part of Germany, including the High-Saxon, Hessian, Thuringian, Francic (in Franconia), Rhinish, Alsacian, Bavarian, Silesian, Transilvanian, Suavian, Alemanic, Austrian, Tirolese, Swiss, and Moeso-Gothic.

4. The **Scandinavian Dialects** in the north, comprehend the Icelandic formed from the Old Danish (*Danska túnga*); the modern Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Greenlandish, Ferroe, Shetlandish, and Orkneyan, spoken in their respective countries and islands.

5. The **Sclavonic or Slavic Dialects** in the north-west, are the Russian, Servian, Croatian, Polish, Bohemian, &c., Lettish or Lithuanian, dialects of Wilna, Samogitia, &c.

6. Some consider the Sclavonic to be quite distinct from the Finnish, Laplandic, Siberian, Ostiakian, Hungarian or Magyarian, Twastian, and Carelian. The earliest station in which they have been found is between the Caucasian and the Oural mountains.§

7. Some European and other languages cannot be easily classed with the Sanscrit. The Basque is a remnant of the Old Iberian or Spanish, now spoken in Biscay and Navarre in Spain, and Lower Navarre, Labour, and Soule in France. The Basque seems to be a primitive language, but still to have some affinity with the Shemitic family.|| Turkish is of Tartar origin, and allied to the Shemitic.¶

An alphabetic list of places marked upon the Map with letters.

Anglen . . . . a III. § 1	Franconia . . . . o II § 6	Runamo . . . . h XII § 24
Ansbach . . . . i X § 76	Friesland . . . . a IV § 1	Saxony (Lower) . ggg IV § 3†
Austrian States nnn II § 5	Holstein . . . . c II § 4	—— (Upper) . . . . j II § 5
Baden . . . . ll II § 5	Jutland (north) . e IV § 41	Skanderburg . . . . e IV § 45
Bamberg . . . . kk II § 6	—— (south) . d III § 3	Sleswick or south Jut. d III § 1
Brunswick . . . . i II § 4	Liim (Gulph of) g IV § 45	Thanet (Isle of) . . b III § 3
ChersonesusCimb.deIV § 41	Mayence . . . . c II § 6	Westphalia . . . . hh II § 4
Cleves . . . . d II § 6	Mecklinburg . . f II § 4	Wiburg . . . . . f IV § 45
Flanders . . . . p II § 4	Oldenburg . . . . b II § 4	Wurtenburg . . . . m II § 5.

It ought to be observed, that as one dialect often gradually melts into another, it is impossible to mark with precision where one terminates and another begins. So great has been the difficulty and uncertainty in delineating the extent of dialects, that several times the attempt was almost relinquished. Though conscious of exposure to severe criticism, the plan has been carried into effect, only from the conviction that many will be glad to obtain, by a mere glance of the eye, that information which it has cost much laborious research to delineate on so small a map even in this imperfect manner.

\* ANGLO-SAXON, III. § 3.

† Ib. III. § 4.

‡ Ib. III. § 5—7.

§ See Prichard's Celtic Nations, p. 17.

|| Balbi's Atlas Eth., Tables X. XI. § 154. Malte Brun's Geog. vol. vi. bk. xcvi. A. p. 99. Prichard's Celtic p. 8, note c.

¶ Balbi's Atlas Eth., Table II. § 6, and VIII. § 124.



## P R E F A C E.

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1.—THE IMPORTANCE OF A CLOSE INVESTIGATION OF LANGUAGES IN CORROBORATING REVELATION, AND TRACING THE ORIGIN AND AFFINITY OF NATIONS.—ALL LANGUAGES HAVE A DISTANT VERBAL RESEMBLANCE, INDICATING A PRIMITIVE CONNEXION.—THERE IS ALSO A GREAT DIVERSITY IN THE FORM AND STRUCTURE OF LANGUAGES, WHICH IS MOST RATIONALLY ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE CONFUSION RECORDED BY MOSES.—LANGUAGES ARE DIVIDED INTO CLASSES, SUCH AS THOSE SPOKEN BY THE DESCENDANTS OF SHEM, HAM, AND JAPHETH.—THE PEOPLE AND LANGUAGES OF EUROPE WERE OF JAPHETIC ORIGIN.—THE FIRST TRIBES THAT ENTERED EUROPE WERE CELTS,—THE NEXT WERE THE TEUTONI OR GERMANS, — AND THE THIRD THE SCLAVONIANS.—AS WE ARE MOST CONCERNED WITH THE TEUTONIC, OR GERMAN TRIBES, THEY CLAIM A PARTICULAR NOTICE.

1. It is mind, understanding, or the power of reasoning, which is the distinguishing property of man. The mind is a man's self; by it we are allied to the highest intelligence. Can it then be unimportant for an intellectual being to examine the operations of the mind? But its operations or thoughts are so quick and fugitive, that no real apprehension of them can be obtained, except by their representatives, that is, by words. These, when spoken, quickly vanish from the mind. It is only when words are written, that they become tangible; they are then the lasting representatives or signs of ideas. Those, therefore, who philosophically and effectually examine the structure and the right meaning of words, the instruments of thought, are most likely to have the clearest apprehension of the mental powers and their operations.

2. Words, as the instruments for expressing thoughts,\* are the constituent parts of language. It is by language that the feelings, experience, and indeed the whole mind of individuals, can be communicated and made the property of our whole species. The most sublime thoughts and extensive

\* Whately's *Elements of Logic*, Ch. ii. p. 55.



knowledge of those who have been favoured with the highest order of intellect, are in their writings concentrated and perpetuated: thus the exalted endowment of reason is perfected by the gift of rational language.

3. The minute investigation of language is not only important in examining the mental powers, but in bearing its testimony to the truth of Revelation, and in tracing the origin and affinity of nations.

4. The physical history of man, the researches of the most eminent geologists, the investigations of the most able philosophers, and the close and patient examination of all the phenomena of nature, are so many distinct confirmations of the Mosaic record. At present we need only refer to the physical or natural history of man.\* Here every candid inquirer is led to the conclusion, that all the diversities of the human race originally sprang from one father and mother; and hence we reasonably infer, that this primitive pair had one primitive language. We now find a great diversity of tongues. To account for this diversity, philosophers have started different theories:† but there is no theory which so satisfactorily accounts for the variety of languages, and yet the similarity observable in their fragments, as the plain statement of facts recorded by Moses.

5. "The whole earth was of one language and one speech," or of one *lip*,‡ and of like words.§ "And it came to pass, as they (the families of the sons of Noah) journeyed from the east, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar; and they dwelt there." Because the people said, "Let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth," when the Lord had determined that they should be dispersed, and thus "replenish the earth," God "confounded their *lip*, language, or pronunciation, that they could not understand one another's speech." "Therefore is the name of it called Babel; because the Lord did there confound the language of all the earth; and from thence did the Lord scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth." (Gen. xi. 1, 2, 4, 7, 9.)

6. On a close examination and analysis of languages, even as we find them at the present day, nearly forty-two centuries after the confusion,

\* *Researches into the Physical History of Mankind*, by C. J. Prichard, M.D., F.R.S., &c.

† Some French naturalists and physiologists, with a few writers on history and antiquities in Germany, speak of the Adamic race as of one among many distinct creations. Von Humboldt speaks of the Americans as a distinct stock. Malte Brun has taken it for granted that each part of the earth had its own race, of whose origin it was in vain to inquire. Niebuhr is of the same opinion as to the early inhabitants of Italy.—Dr. Prichard's *Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*, 8vo. Oxford, 1831.

‡ *Heb.* וְיָחַד כָּל־הָאָרֶץ שֶׁפָּה אֶחָד: *Septuagint* Καὶ ἦν πᾶσα ἡ γῆ χεῖλος ἓν: *Vulgate* Erat autem terra labii unius.—שֶׁפָּה *a lip, talk, margin; labium, sermo, ora.*

§ *Heb.* וּדְבָרִים אֶחָדִים: *Septuagint* καὶ φωνὴ μία πᾶσι: *Vulgate* et sermonum eorundem.—אֶחָדִים *pl. ones, alike, the same, from אֶחָד one; Arab.* اِحدان *pl. ones, from اِحد one.*—דְּבָרִים *words, speech, from דָּבַר a word, matter, thing; verbum, res, aliquid.*

there are, in almost every tongue, a few fragments and whole words so similar, as to indicate an original connexion. The great diversity in their vocabularies and grammatical structure is still more apparent. The facts recorded by the Hebrew legislator of one original language, the subsequent confusion of lip or pronunciation, and the consequent dispersion, alone account for this pervading identity or resemblance, and the striking diversity.\* Both these claim a brief notice.

7. First, there are resemblances or identities still observable in the severed fragments of an original language. These occur most frequently in words of the commonest use. Such words, if not composed exactly of the same letters, are from letters of the same organ, or from those which are interchangeable.

8. A slight inspection of the ten numerals, even in a few languages, will prove that they had an original connexion.

\* Those who wish to see this subject fully and satisfactorily discussed, are referred to the admirable papers of Sharon Turner, Esq., F.S.A. *On the Affinities and Diversities in the Languages of the World, and on their Primeval Cause*, in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom*, Vol. I. Part I. 4to. 1827. p. 17—106, and Vol. II. Part II. 1834, p. 252—262. He has arranged the words used to denote *Father* in more than five hundred languages. He has also made a similar classification of the various terms to designate *Mother*, as well as the first two numerals. Mr. Turner observes: "In my letters on the first and second numerals, it was endeavoured to show, that the words which various nations have used to express them, were either simple sounds of one syllable, or compound terms resolvable frequently into these simpler elements, and most probably always made from them; but a more important object was to evince, that both the elementary and the composite sounds have resemblances and connected analogies, which, although used by nations that were strangers to each other, were too numerous to have been accidental."

I intimated that the languages or people, among whom such similarities prevailed, however disparted and divergent they had been, or now were, must have had some ancient and primeval consanguinity.—In meditating on this subject, it occurred to me, that if the mind were not pursuing an illusory idea, the same facts and the same intimation would appear as strikingly in some other words, as they were visible in the numerals. This impression, and the desire neither to mislead, nor to be misled, have induced me to observe, whether the words that are used in the different languages of the world to express the first, the dearest, the most universal, and the most lasting relations of life, *Father* and *Mother*, would be found to confirm, or overthrow the principles suggested. The words were arranged into classes, according to their primitive or more simple elements. These classes demonstrate that the common use of sounds to express the same ideas, must have had some common origin, and are evidences of a common and early affinity. While each class proves a similarity or an identity, the numerous classes indicate great diversity. Identity without diversity would have proved only a common derivation, and diversity without identities would disprove community of origin. But so much partial identity and resemblance remaining, at this advanced period of the world, visible amid so much striking and general disparity, exactly coincides with the Hebrew statement of an anterior unity, and of a subsequent confusion, abruption, and dispersion.

Amongst his deductions Mr. Turner observes, that the "primeval language has not been anywhere preserved, but that fragments of it must, from the common origin of all, everywhere exist; that these fragments will indicate the original derivation and kindredship of all; and that some direct causation of no common agency has operated to begin, and has so permanently affected mankind, as to produce a striking and universally experienced diversity." A gentleman, whose erudition is universally acknowledged, and whose opinions, from his extensive lingual knowledge, and especially from his critical acquaintance with the oriental tongues, deserve the greatest attention, has come to this conclusion; for he has stated ("De oorspronkelijke taal, wier oudste dochter het Sanskrit is, de vruchtbare moeder van zoovele dialekten, bestaat niet meer,") the original language, of which the oldest daughter is the Sanscrit, the fruitful mother of so many dialects, exists no longer.—Professor Hamaker's *Akademische voorlezingen*, &c. Leyden, 8vo. 1835, p. 7. These interesting lectures have just appeared; English and German translations of them are preparing for the press. Ere long we hope to see Professor Hamaker's two other learned works: *A Comparison of the Radical Words of the Sanscrit with those of other Dialects*; and, *Grammatical Remarks on the Indo-Germanic Languages*—on both of which he has for some time been diligently, and it may be added, very successfully engaged.

A TABLE OF NUMERALS.

Sanskrit.	Persian.	Welsh.	Irish.	Greek.	Latin.	Anglo-Saxon.	English.	Dutch.	Icelandic.	Danish.	Mæso-Gothic.	Old High German.	Russian.
एक aika	يک yika	un	aen	εἷς, μία, ἑν	unus, a, um	an	one	een	einn	een	ains, aina, ain	ein	odin'
द्वि dwi	دو du	dau dwy }	da do }	δύω, δύοις	duo, duæ i. e. duai }	twá twégen }	two	twee	tvö	to	twai, twos, twa	tue	dwa dwie }
द्वौ dwau													
त्रि tri	سه seh	tri tair }	tri	τρεῖς τρεῖς τρία	tres tria }	preo bry }	three	drie	þrir	tre	thrins	thri	tri
चतुर chatur	چهار chehaur	pedwar pedair }	keathair	τετράρες, τεσσάρες τετράρα	quatuor, petor Oscan }	fewer	four	vier	fiórir	fire	fidwor	fiuar	chetyre
पंच pancha	پنج penj	pump	kuig	πέντε πεντε	quinque	fiif	five	vijf	fiimm	fiem	fiinf	finfe	pyat
षष् shash	شش shesh	chwech	se	ἕξ	sex	six	six	zes	sex	sex	saihs	schs	shest'
सप्तन् saptan	هفت heft	saith	secht	ἑπτα	septem	seofon	seven	zeven	siö	syv	sibun	sibun	scm
अष्ट ashta	هشت hesht	wyth	ocht	ὀκτώ	octo	eahtha	eight	acht	átta	aatte	ahltan	oh-to	osm vosem }
नवन् navan	نُه nuh	naw	noi	ἑννέα	novem	nigon	nine	negen	niu	ni	nihun	niguni	devyat'
दशन् dashan	ده deh	dég	deich	δέκα	decem	tyn	ten	tien	tiu	ti	taihun	tehan	desyat'
विंशति vingshati	بیست bist	ugain	ficid	ἐκκοσι, Fekouci, ? }	viginti	twentig	twenty	twintig	tuttugu	tyve	twaimtigum	tuentig	dvaizat'
त्रिंशत् tringshat	سی si	deg ar ugain }	deich ar hichid }	τριακοντα	triginta	þritig	thirty	dertig	þriatyu	trédive	thrinstigum	thritig	tritizat'
शतं shatum	صد sad	cant	kett	ἑκατόν	centum	hund	hundred	honderd	hundrad	hundrede	hund	hunt	sto

9. By the common change of *t* into *d*, all the words in the different languages denoting *two* and *three*, are evidently cognate, or from one common source. The *Sans.* chaṭur; *Erse* keathair; *Pers.* chehaur; *Rus.* chetyre; *Grk.* τετταρες, πισυρες; *Wel.* pedwar; *Lat.* quatuor; *Oscan* petor; *Moes.* fidwor; *Old High Ger.* fiuuar; *A.-S.* feower; *Dut.* vier; *Dan.* fire; *Eng.* four, by the change of *ch*, *k*, *q*, *τ*, *π*, *p*, and *f*, have a distant connexion.\* By a slight change of lip or pronunciation, the other numerals appear to be cognate.

10. The *Heb.* שש *sēs* *six*, seems to be allied to the *Sans.* shash; the *Chaldee* תליתי *tliti* *third*, to the *Sans.* tritaya. Other words have evidently a connexion: the *Heb.* בית *bit* *a house, dwelling*; *Chaldee* בות *but* *to tarry, dwell*, often used in the Targum for לון *lun*; in *Arab.* بات *bat* or بيت *beit* *to tarry, be situated*; the *Erse* beith; *Wel.* bȳdh, bōd; *Teutonic* be, beon *to be*; and the *Sans.* verbal root भू *bhū*, whence bhavami *I am*, are allied.—The *Heb.* עי *is*; *Wel.* oes *he is*; *Erse* is, as is me *I am*, seems connected with the *Sans.* verbal root अस् *as*, whence we have *Sans.* asmi, asi, asti *sum, es, est*; *Grk.* εἰμι [ἐσμι] *εἶσαι, ἐσσι*. †

11. Some Coptic words are very similar to Hebrew.

Coptic.	Hebrew.
ⲁⲗⲏⲓ alēi <i>to go up</i> ,	עלה olē <i>to go up</i> .
ⲁⲗⲟⲩ alou <i>a boy</i> ,	עול oul <i>an infant</i> , עולל oull <i>a boy</i> .
ⲁⲛ an <i>not</i> ,	אין ain <i>not</i> .
ⲁⲛⲟⲕ anok <i>I</i> ,	אנכי anki <i>I</i> .
ⲁⲛⲟⲛ anon <i>we</i> ,	אננה anene, or אנן anēn, הנן enēn <i>Chl. we</i>
ⲁⲣⲉⲭ areg <i>terminus</i> ,	ארץ arēj <i>terra, regio</i> .
ⲁⲣⲏⲃ arēb <i>a pledge</i> ,	ערבה orbē <i>a pledge</i> .
ⲃⲉⲗ bel <i>to destroy</i> ,	בלה blē <i>to wear, waste away</i> .
ⲃⲉⲣⲓ beri <i>new</i> ,	} ברא bra <i>to create</i> .
ⲉⲣ-ⲃⲉⲣⲓ <i>to renew</i> ,	
ⲉⲓⲟⲩⲗ eioul <i>a stag</i> ,	איל ail <i>a stag</i> .
ⲉⲗⲗ thal <i>a hill</i> ,	תל tēl <i>a heap</i> .
ⲉⲗⲱⲙ thlom <i>furrows</i> ,	תלם tēlm <i>furrows</i> .
ⲓⲁⲣⲟ iaro <i>a river</i> ,	יאר iar <i>a river</i> .
ⲓⲟⲙ iom <i>the sea</i> ,	ים im <i>the sea</i> .
ⲕⲁⲩⲱ kash <i>a reed</i> ,	קש qēs <i>stubble, straw, &amp;c.</i>

\* See the change of letters admirably proved in the erudite and invaluable work of Dr. Prichard, *On the Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*, p. 27—91, 8vo. Oxford, 1831, to whose work the preceding table is much indebted. The regular interchange of consonants, and the laws that influence the vowel system, are also satisfactorily proved and fully treated by Dr. James Grimm in his *Deutsche Grammatik*, Gottingen, 1822, 8vo. Vol. I. p. 581, 584, 578; and in Professor Schmitthenner's valuable Introduction to his short German Dictionary. No one who has omitted to examine what these learned and laborious authors have written, ought to reject, and much less ridicule, the systematic and regular change of vowels and consonants.

† See more examples in Dr. Prichard's *Celtic Nations*, p. 192—194.

12. The table of numerals, with the preceding short collection of examples, may be sufficient to show that there are many words which are of cognate origin, even in languages often deemed the most dissimilar. It is not contended with the ancient fathers that the *Hebrew* is the primitive tongue, or with the modern philosophers that it is the *Sanscrit*; for it appears, on the evidence of Moses,\* and from the conclusion of eminent philologists, that the original language of our first parents no longer exists. The similarity of the words previously cited, prove that these languages originally proceeded from one common source, and they thus verify that part of the Mosaic history which declares, that “the whole earth was of one language.”

13. It is now necessary to advert to the vast diversity of languages, which is satisfactorily accounted for by the confusion of lip or pronunciation. Those who pronounced their words in the same manner, separating from those they could not understand, would naturally unite together, and form distinct tribes. In addition to the passages previously cited relative to the dispersion, Moses adds: “By these (the sons of *Japheth*) were the isles of the Gentiles (Europe) divided in their lands, every one *after his tongue*, after their families, in their nations.—These are the sons of *Ham*, after their families, *after their tongues*, in their countries, and in their nations.—These are the sons of *Shem*, after their families, *after their tongues*, in their lands, after their nations.” (Gen. x. 5, 20, 31.)

14. Do they, who reject these and the preceding passages of the Sacred History, on account of their reference to a supernatural agency, suggest that various languages existed from the beginning, and that the faculty of expressing ideas by a different language was given to distinct creations of men in each particular region of the earth? This would imply, “that the world contained from the beginning, not three or four, as some writers are willing to believe, but some hundreds, and perhaps thousands of different human races.”† These numerous creations must refer to a supernatural agency as many times more miraculous than the event recorded by Moses, as the miracle, according to their theory, was numerically repeated.

15. Whatever diversity of opinion there may have been, as to the origin of the great variety of tongues, the most eminent philologists have generally divided languages into classes, distinguished by remarkable differences in their grammatical structure and vocabularies.

16. One of these classes of languages is the *Shemitic*, or *Semetic*, so called from the supposition that the race of Shem alone spoke the language so denominated. Objections may be made to the term, as the

\* Gen. xi. 1, 6, 7, 9; and Gen. x. 5, 20, 31. See § 6, note †.

† The languages of the African nations, according to Seetzen, who has made the most extensive and original researches into this subject, amount to 100 or 150. In America, there are said to be 1500 idioms, “notabilmente diversi.” Such was the opinion of Lopez, a missionary of great knowledge in the languages both of South and North America. See Seetzen’s *Letters in, Von Zach’s Monathliche Correspondenz*, 1810, p. 328; Hervas’s *Catalogo delle Lingue*, p. 11; and Dr. Prichard’s *Celtic Nations*, p. 11.

Phoenicians or Canaanites, who took their origin from Ham, spoke a Shemitic dialect; but as Shemitic is in general use and well understood, it is best to retain it. The race of Shem, who were much devoted to a pastoral life, spread over the finest part of Middle and Upper Asia, over Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Assyria. The following languages, distinguished by being written from right to left, and forming their grammatical connexions by prefixes and postfixes, are of the Shemitic race:—

*Shemitic Languages.*

Hebrew, { Chaldee,  
          { Syriac,  
          Arabic,  
          Aramæan, &c.

17. The descendants of *Ham* were seafaring men, who founded the republics of Tyre, Sidon, Carthage, &c. Little appears to be known of the languages used by the race of *Ham*. Some name the following:—

*The Dialect of Ancient Egypt.*

Coptic, { Sahidic,  
          { Bashmuric,

The numerous African dialects spoken by the *Kabyles* of Mauritania, the *Tuarik* of the Great Desert, the *Felatahs* of Nigritia, the *Foulahs* of the Senegal, &c.

18. Another class of idioms is the *Japhetic*, by some called Caucasian, from the supposition that the primitive seat of this race was near Mount Caucasus; by others denominated Indo-Germanic, indicating that all the Germanic tongues had an Indian origin. The compound Indo-Germanic, by not including the Celtic or Welsh, an important branch of these idioms, has been considered defective. A word of more extended signification has been adopted, namely, Indo-European,\* to denote all those European languages which are clearly cognate with the Sanscrit, or ancient language of India. Other etymologists have proposed Arian or Persian, as it designates their origin amongst the Arians, Irenians, or Persians.† As some Asiatic as well as European dialects ought to be included in the name, it may be better to retain the old term Japhetic, comprising all the supposed descendants of Japheth, who diverged from Shinar throughout Asia and Europe; from the banks of the Ganges to the Atlantic ocean, and from the shores of Iceland to the Mediterranean Sea. They seem to have passed to the north of the great range of the Taurus, as far as the Eastern ocean, and probably passed over Behring's straits from Kamschatka to America.‡

19. A tabular arrangement will best show the extent of the languages of the Japhetic race.

\* Dr. Prichard's *Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*, p. 19.

† Kurzes Deutsches Wörterbuch für *Etymologie, Synonymik und Orthographie* von Friedrich Schmitthenner, 8vo. Darmstadt, 1834, p. 24.

‡ Dr. Hales's *Analysis of Chronology*, Vol. I. p. 352.

A singular congruity is said to exist in all the American languages, from the north to the southern extremity of the continent. They may be reduced to a few great divisions, several of which extend as radii from a common centre in the north western part near Behring's straits.—Dr. Prichard's *Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*, p. 6.



# TABLE OF JAPHETIC LANGUAGES.

## LANGUAGES OF COGNATE ORIGIN WITH THE SANSKRIT.

Sanskrit Pracrit, or the softened language of females Marashia, Telinga, Tamil or Malabaric, Hindoostanee or Deivanagari	Celtic from Gaul	Greek Latin	The languages of the Finnish nations, originating near the Caucasian Mountains, Finnish Laplandic Siberian Ostiakian Hungarian Twastian Carelian, &c.	Lettish or Lithuanian, dialect of Wilna, of Samogitia, Lotwa of Livonia, Semegal in Semi-gallia	Belavonian, Russian, Serbian, Croatian, Polish, Bohemian, Slovakian, &c.
Mongol-Hindoostanee, or Moorish, Bengalee	Welsh, Cornish, Armorican, Lower Briann, Gaelic or High- land Scotch	Italian Spanish Portuguese French, &c.			
Zend Pehlvi Parsi Persian, &c.	The language introduced into Europe by the great Gothic family, known to us in its two important branches.				

## Germanic or Teutonic branch, very extensive, in two subdivisions

The Low-German Platt Deutsch	The High-German Hoch Deutsch	Scandinavian branch
<p>riesic, Old-Saxon all six distinct languages of ancient Germany</p> <p>English Low-German, Dutch, or Netherlandish Flemish</p>	<p>Meso-Gothic, Alemannic, Francic</p> <p>High-Dutch or German, with all its provincial dialects</p>	<p>Ancient Scandinavian, Old Danish, [Dansk tunga] was spoken in— Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Greenland, Feroes, Shetland Isles, Orkney Isles, &amp;c.</p>
	Modern Icelandic, Danish, Swedish, scarcely distin- guishable from the ancient dialect, ish, d Scotch. <sup>†</sup>	

\* Sir William Betham, in his *Goet and Gymbet*, p. 10, affirms that the Picts were a colony of the Cymbr, from the ancient Cymbric Cheronnesus, opposite the land of the Picts.

† See a very valuable *Dissertation on the Origin of the Scottish Language*, prefixed to the laborious, profound, and yet very interesting *Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language*, by the learned Dr. John Jamieson, 2 vols. 4to. 1809, and a supplement of 2 vols. 4to. The Dictionary is full of important matter relative to the early customs in Scotland and England; it displays throughout great learning and critical acumen in tracing the etymology of words. In the *Dissertation*, he adduces every argument and authority which can be produced to prove that the Scotch were of Scandinavian origin.



20. Little need be said here of the Asiatic nations proceeding from Japhet: a casual remark, however, may be admitted upon the language of the Hindoos. The Sanscrit\* is that ancient tongue which once prevailed throughout all Hindoostan, from the Gulf of Bengal to the Arabian Sea, and from the southern extremity of the country to the Himalaya Mountains on the north. The Sanscrit is the most compositive, flexible, and complete language yet known. It admits of being perfectly analysed, by merely reducing its compound words to simple elements which exist in the language itself. It contains the roots of the various European dialects, of the Latin, Greek, Celtic, German, and Slavonic. Having all its words composed of its own elements, and containing no exotic terms, proves it to be very near its primitive state.† The Sanscrit is, therefore, placed at the commencement of the languages here called Japhetic. That all these are closely connected with the Sanscrit, will clearly appear from a few examples.

## EXAMPLES.

Sanscrit.	Greek.	Latin.	Persian.	German.	Anglo-Sax.	Dutch.	Danish.	English.
उपर upar	ὑπερ	super	عبور aboor	ober	ofer	over	over	over
जानु jānu	γόνυ	genu	زانو zano	knie	cneow	knie	knæ	knee
नवं nāwam	νεον	novum	نو nēw	neu	niwe	nieuw	ny	new
नाम nāma	ονομα	nomen	نام nām	nahme	nama	naam	navn	name
नो no	νη	non	نه nēh	nein	na	neen	nej	no
पितृ pitr	πατηρ	pater	پدر pādr	vater	fæder	vader	fader	father
मुष musha	μυς	mus	موش moosh	maus	mús	muis	muus	mouse
युगं yugam	ζευγος	jugum	یوغ yogh	joch	geóc	juk	—	yoke‡

*Sans.* क्रमिलं krimilam; *Grk.* καμελος; *Lat.* camelum; *Heb.* גמל gēmēl; *Ger.* kamel; *Eng.* camel. — *Sans.* युवन yuwānah, young; *Lat.* juvenis; *Pers.* جوان juwan; *Ger.* jung; *Heb.* יונק junq a suckling, a twig, sucker; *A.-S.* geong young; *Plat.* junk; *Dut.* jong; *Swed. Dan.* ung; *Wel.* jeuangc.—*Sans.* जनि jani a woman; *Celtic*

\* Sanscrit, in derivation and sound, is very similar to συγκριτος joined together, united. Hence it is used for a whole, so completely possessing all its parts, as in its union, parts, or decomposition, to be finished or perfect.—Professor Hamaker's *Voorlezingen*, p. 6.

† Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy's *Researches*, p. 196.

‡ See many more examples in Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy's *Researches*, p. 278.

gean; *Rus.* jena; *Grk.* γυνή; *Pers.* زنی zūnné.—*Sans.* मातृ mātṛe; *Pers.* مادر mādr; *Rus.* mater; *Celtic, Erse* mathair; *Grk.* μήτηρ; *Lat.* mater; *Ger.* mutter; *Dut.* moeder; *A.-S.* modor; *Dan. Swed.* moder.—*Sans.* भ्रातृ bhrātre; *Rus.* brātr; *Celtic, Wel.* brawd; *Erse* brathair; *Irish* brutha; *Grk.* φρατήρ; *Lat.* frater; *Fr.* frère, frère; *Pers.* برادر brādr; *Tar.* bruder; *Ger.* bruder; *Moes.* brothar; *A.-S.* broðor; *Dut.* broeder; *Dan. Swed.* broder; *Icel.* brodur; *Arm.* breur; *Eng.* brother.\*

21. The preceding remarks are by no means intended to serve as a complete classification of languages; they only afford a very superficial view, for the monosyllabic, or the Chinese, Indo-Chinese, &c. are entirely omitted. What is advanced relative to the inhabitants and languages of Europe must be more precise.

22. Europe appears to have been gradually occupied by successive waves of population from the east. Those now located most to the west, the Celts, were amongst the tribes who first left Asia, and were impelled westward by succeeding emigrations, and thus spread over a considerable part of Europe. The Celts, or Celtæ, were a people of Gaul, who, at a very early period, crossed the straits of Dover, and entered the British Isles. The ancient Britons were therefore Celts, who were subsequently conquered by the Romans, and then by the Saxons, and driven into Wales and Cornwall. Britain must have been inhabited even before the Trojan war, more than 1200 years before the Christian era, as tin was then brought from Britain by the Phœnicians.† It has been clearly proved that the Celtic dialects are of cognate origin with the Sanscrit, though differing so much in structure as to be distinct from the Teutonic or German.‡

23. The Teutonic, German, or Gothic tribes, were the second source of European population. Like their predecessors, the Celts, these tribes came out of Asia into Europe over the Kimmerian Bosphorus, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoph, but at a later period, perhaps about B.C. 680. In the time of Herodotus, about B.C. 450, the Teutonic tribes were on the Danube, and extended towards the south. Fifty years before the Christian era, in Cæsar's time, they were called Teutoni or Germans, and had established themselves so far to the westward as to have obliged the Celts to withdraw from the eastern banks of the Rhine. In later ages they became known by the name of Getæ or Goths.

24. The third and most recent stream of population which flowed into Europe, conveyed thither the Sclavonian or Sarmatian nations:

\* See numerous instances in Dr. Prichard's *Celtic Nations*, p. 66—69.

† See the account of Herodotus on the Phœnician commerce.

‡ Dr. Prichard's *Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*.

they are mentioned by Herodotus as being on the borders of Europe in his time ; they therefore probably entered Europe soon after 450. These coming last, occupied the most eastern parts, as Russia, Poland, Eastern Prussia, Moravia, Bohemia, and their vicinity. From these Slavonic tribes a third genus of European languages arose, as the Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Livonian, Lusatian, Moravian, Dalmatian, &c.

25. As the tribes of Celtic origin, the first source of European population, are clearly distinguished from the Teutonic or German, and as the Slavonic or Sarmatian tribes, the third wave of population, have never extended so far west as England, nor made any settlement among us, no further notice will be taken of them or of their languages. We are most concerned with the Teutonic, German, or Gothic, the second stream of European population, and the language spoken by these tribes. The language, brought into Europe by the great Gothic family, is chiefly known to us in its two important branches, the GERMANIC and SCANDINAVIAN. The Scandinavian branch includes the Icelandic, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, &c. The Teutonic or Germanic branch is subdivided into Low-German and High-German. The Low-German comprises not only the older languages, such as the Anglo-Saxon, Friesic, and the Old-Saxon, but their immediate descendants, the modern English, with all its provincial dialects, the Dutch or Netherlandish, Flemish, and the present Low or Platt German dialects, spoken in the north or low and flat parts of Germany. The High-German includes an account of the Mœso-Gothic, Alemannic, and Francic, with the present High-German, and its modern dialects.

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## II.—GERMANIC AND SCANDINAVIAN LANGUAGES.

1. The Germanic or Teutonic languages, the Anglo-Saxon, Friesic, Old-Saxon, Mœso-Gothic, Alemannic, and Francic, are easily distinguished from the Scandinavian tongues, the Icelandic, Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish. The Germanic languages have no passive voice, and have only one definite article, which is always placed before the noun or adjective ; but the Scandinavians have now, and have had from the earliest times, a passive form of the verb, and two definite articles—one placed before nouns, and the other affixed to them.

*The Germans, Teutoni,\* Teutschen, Deutschen, speaking the German, Teutonic or Theotisc language.*

2. Each of the Teutonic tribes skirting the northern or north-eastern boundary of the Roman empire, had its own distinctive denomination. Their peculiar names were unknown or disregarded by the Romans; hence these hostile bands of the Teutoni, from their martial appearance, were classed together, and by the Gauls and Romans called Germani, or *war-men*.† We do not find in any remnant of their language, that the Germans ever applied this term to themselves.‡ When united as one people, under Charlemagne, the Germans styled themselves Teutschen or Deutschen, from the Teutoni§ mentioned by Cæsar and Livy.|| These Teutoni were so powerful and influential, that (B. C. 102) they, united with the Cimbri, entered Italy, which was only preserved by the bravery and talent of Marius. While at the present day the Germans most frequently apply to themselves the name of Deutschen, they are generally called Germans by foreigners.

3. Wherever the Germanic or Gothic tribes appeared, liberty prevailed: they thought, they acted for themselves. They would not blindly follow any leader or any system: they were free. Hence Theodoric encouraged Gothic literature, and induced Cassiodorus to write a history of the Goths from their only records, their ancient songs. Another Teutonic or Theotisc monarch, Charlemagne, gave encouragement to genius. He saw and felt, that the only effectual mode of giving a full establishment to his authority over those whom he had conquered, was by enlightening their understandings, and influencing them by the solemn sanctions of religion. These he wisely attempted to convey in the vernacular idiom, convinced that his subjects loved even the language of

\* See note (§) below.

† German, *pl.* Germanen—an appellation used by the Gauls and Romans to designate the inhabitants of Germany. The word *German* is Gallic, for the Gauls called the soldiers who received a stipend, Gaisaten [Plut. Marius, 6, 7]. If the French gais be the *Moes.* gais, *Franc.* ger a *spear*, then German would be a *spear-man*, *spear-bearer*.—*Schmitthenner's* Deutsches Wörterbuch sub voce, p. 102. Others say that German is the same as Wermann, from which the Romans derived their Germanus, and the Gauls their Guerra. Warr, were, is derived from the *Old Ger.* uuer *pl.* ueros, wer, war, waer, bar, baro a *man*, *brave man*, *warrior*; vir bellator.—*Radlof's* Die Sprachen der Germanen, p. 4, 28.

‡ Celebrant carminibus antiquis Tuistonem deum terra editum, et filium Mannum, originem gentis conditoresque. Deo ortos, Marsos, Gambrivios, Suevos, Vandalios, affirmant; eaque vera et antiqua nomina. Ceterum *Germaniæ* vocabulum recens et nuper additum: quoniam qui primi Rhenum transgressi Gallos expulerint, ac nunc Tungri, nunc Germani vocati sunt.—*Tacit. de Mor. Ger.* 2.—Cæsar, after enumerating the names of several nations, adds, “qui uno nomine Germani appellantur. *Cæsar. Bell. Gal.* ii. 4.—Γνησιοι γὰρ οἱ Γερμανοὶ κατὰ τὴν Ρωμαίων διαλεκτὸν: for Gnesioi are the Germans in the *Roman language*.—*Strabo* 7.

§ The Teutoni of Cæsar, Livy, and Virgil; Tuisto of Tacitus, or Tuisco, which, as *Schmitthenner* and *Mone* observe, is a mutilation of Tiusco or Tiusto, signifying *the great, the powerful*. Deutsch, *Old Ger.* Diotisc, Diutisc, or Theotisc, signify *belonging to a people*, from diot *people*. The national name Theodisci, Theotisci, or Theudisci, was not used till the time of the Carlovingian dynasty. Then all the smaller nations were united into one great empire. This word, since that time, has assumed very different forms according to the provinces where it was used, as Dutsch, Dietsch, Teutsch, Deutsch.—*Schmitthenner's* kurzes Deutsches Wörterbuch, p. 301. *Mone's* geschichte des Heidenthums, vol. ii. p. 6—8.

|| Cæsar 1, 33, 40: 7; 77.—Livi. Epit. 68.

freedom. He used his influence to preserve the songs of his native land, and to improve its language and fix its grammar. Thus stability was first given to the German tongue, from which period it has gradually advanced, till it has become one of the most cultivated and important languages in Europe. To trace its progress, it will be necessary to enter into detail, and to examine the German language in its two great divisions, the Low and High German.

*Division into Low and High German.*

4. The Germanic or Teutonic tribes may, according to the nature of their language, be separated into two divisions. The Low-German prevailed in the low or flat provinces of ancient Germany, lying to the north and west, and is used in modern Flanders, the Dutch provinces, Westphalia, Oldenburg, Hanover, Brunswick, Holstein, Sleswick, Mecklenburg, Prussia, Courland, and part of Livonia, where the Low-German, or Nieder or Platt-Deutsch is spoken. This dialect is more soft and flowing than the High-German. It changes the High-German *sch* into *s*; the harsh *sz* or *z* into *t*, and always delights in simple vowels.

5. The second division comprised the Upper or High German, which prevailed in the mountainous or southern parts of Germany, that is, in the north of Switzerland, in Alsace, Swabia, Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, the Austrian States, Silesia, Upper Saxony, and Hesse. The High-German dialect is distinguished by its predilection for long vowels and diphthongs, and rough, hard, and aspirated consonants, especially by the harsh pronunciation of *sch*, *st*, *sz*, and *z*.

6. The Francic seems to occupy an intermediate state between the High and Low German; but as it appears most inclined to the High-German, it is placed in the second division. The earlier Franks inhabited the banks of the Rhine, from Mayence to Cleves, the present Rhine Provinces of Prussia, Wurzburg, Bamberg, and Franconia, now part of Bavaria, and they continually increased their territory till the immense empire of Charlemagne was founded.

*Low-German.*

7. The Low-German comprises—

1st. Anglo-Saxon, written by king Alfred, Ælfric, Cædmon, &c. sec. III. 9, note.

2nd. Friesic, the written remains of which are found in the Asega-buch, &c.

3rd. The Old-Saxon or Platt-Deutsch, which has employed the pens of many authors. Tatjan's Harmony of the Gospels is translated into a sort of Old-Saxon.—The Heliand is in Old-Saxon.—Reineke Vos, &c.

*High-German.*

8. To the High-German belong—

1st. The Mæso-Gothic, written by Ulphilas.

2nd. The Alemannic or Suabian, written by Kero, Rhabanus Maurus, Otfrid, Notker, Chunrad von Kirchberg, Gotfrit von Nifen.

3rd. The Francic, or transition between High and Low, but approaching more to the High-German, the chief writers in which are Isidore, and Willeram.

9 The nature and peculiarity of these six dialects may be best shown by a short historical detail of each tribe, as an alteration in a language was generally produced by some influential political change. It seems impossible to say which of the Germanic tongues was first used in Europe, but probably that language which was spoken by the people located most to the west. If this be sufficient for priority, the Anglo-Saxons will claim the first notice.

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### III.—THE ANGLO-SAXONS.

1. The Anglo-Saxons derived their being and name from the Angles, a tribe of the Saxon confederacy, occupying Anglen in the south-east part of the Duchy of Sleswich in the south of Denmark. These Saxons, like all the Teutoni or Germans, were of oriental origin. They were as far westward as the Elbe in the days of Ptolemy, A.D. 90; and therefore in all probability they were amongst the first Germanic or Teutonic tribes that visited Europe. Their situation, between the Elbe and the Eyder in the south of Denmark, seems to indicate that they moved among the foremost columns of the vast Teutonic emigration. The Saxons, when first settled on the Elbe, were an inconsiderable people, but in succeeding ages they increased in power and renown. About A.D. 240, the Saxons united with the Franks (*the free people*) to oppose the progress of the Romans towards the north. By this league and other means the Saxon influence was increased, till they possessed the vast extent of country embraced by the Elbe, the Sala, and the Rhine, in addition to their ancient territory from the Elbe to the Eyder. In this tract of country were several confederate nations, leagued together for mutual defence. Although the Saxon name became, on the continent, the appellation of this confederacy of nations, yet at first it only denoted a single state.

2. It may be satisfactory to have a brief and clear account of the Germanic tribes, the Jutes, Saxons, and Angles, who successively obtained settlements in Britain.



3. The Jutes gained the first possessions. Hengist and Horsa, two brothers from Jutland or the Cimbric Chersonesus in Denmark, arrived in three ceols or small ships at Ebbs-fleet on the Isle of Thanet in A.D. 449. These Jutes, for assisting the Britons against the Picts and Scots, had the Isle of Thanet assigned to them. They subsequently obtained possession of Kent, the Isle of Wight, and part of Hampshire.

4. The Saxons had a very extended territory. After many of them had migrated to Britain, the parent stock on the continent had the name of *Old-Saxons*.\* The first Saxon kingdom† was established by Ella in A.D. 491, under the name of South-Saxons, or South-Sax, now Sussex. In 494, another powerful colony arrived under Cerdic, and being placed west of the other kingdoms, they were, on their full establishment in 519, called West-Saxons [West-Seaxe], in its fullest extent embracing the north part of Hampshire, Berks, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and part of Cornwall.—A third Saxon kingdom, in A.D. 527, was planted in Essex, Middlesex, and the south part of Hertfordshire, under the name of East-Saxons, East-Sax, or Essex.

\* Hist. of Anglo-Saxons, by F. Palgrave, Esq. small 8vo. 1831, p. 33; The Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth, by the same, 4to. 1832, p. 40.

† *The Saxon Chronicle* gives the following account: "An. ccccxlīx. Her Martianus and Valentinianus onfengon rice, and ricsodon vii. winter. On heora dagum Hengest and Horsa, from Wyr̥tgeorne gelaðode Brytta cyninge to fultume, gesohton Brytene on þam stæðe, þe is genemned Ypwines-fleot, ærest Bryttum to fultume, ac hy eft on hy fuhton. Se cing het hi feohtan agien Pih̥tas, and hi swa dydan, and sige hæfdon swa hwar swa hi comon. Hi þa sende to Angle, and heton heom sendan mare fultum, and heom seggan Brytwalana nahtnesse, and þæs landes cysta. Hi þa sendon heom mare fultum, þa comon þa menn of þrim mægðum Germanie, of Eald-Seaxum, of Anglum, of Iotum.

"Of Iotum comon Cantware and Wihtware [þæt is seo mæið þe nu eardað on Wiht,] and þæt cynn on West-Seaxum, þe man nu gyt het Iutna-cynn. Of Eald-Seaxum comon East-Seaxan, and Suð-Seaxan, and West-Seaxan. Of Angle comon, se á siððan stod westig betwix Iutum and Seaxum, East-Engle, and Middel-Angle, and Mearce and ealle Norðymbra. Heora here-togan wæron twegen gebroðra, Hengest and Horsa, þæt wæron Wihtgilses suna, Wihtgils wæs Witting, Witta Wecting, Wecta Wodning, fram þam Wodne awoc eall ure cyne-cynn and Suðan-hymbra eac."—*Ingram's Chr.* pp. 13—15.

*Bede* makes nearly the same statement. "Advenerant autem de tribus Germaniæ populis fortioribus, id est, Saxonibus, Anglis, Jutis. De Jutarum origine sunt Cantuarii et Victuarii, hoc est, ea gens quæ Vectam tenet insulam, et ea quæ usque hodie in provincia Occidentalium Saxonum Jutarum natio nominatur, posita contra ipsam insulam Vectam. De saxonibus, id est, ea regione quæ nunc antiquorum Saxonum cognominatur, venere Orientales Saxones, Meridiani Saxones, Occidui Saxones. Porro de Anglis, hoc est, de illa patria quæ Angulus dicitur et ab eo tempore usque hodie manere desertus inter provincias Jutarum et Saxonum perhibetur, Orientales Angli, Mediterranei Angli, Merci, tota Nordanhymbrorum progenies, id est, illarum gentium quæ ad Boream Humbri fluminis inhabitant cæterique Anglorum populi sunt orti. Duces fuisse perhibentur eorum primi duo fratres Hengist et Horsa; e quibus Horsa postea occisus in bello a Brittonibus, hactenus in Orientalibus Cantia partibus monumentum habet suo nomine insigne. Erant autem filii Victgils, cujus pater Vitta, cujus pater Vecta, cujus pater Voden, de cujus stirpe multarum provinciarum regum genus originem duxit."—*Bede*, lib. i. ch. 15, p. 52. *Alfred's Saxon translation of which is*: "Comon hi of þrim folcum þam strangestan Germanie, þæt of Seaxum, and of Angle, and of Geatum. Of geata fruman syndon Cantware, and Wihtsætan, þæt is seo þeod þe Wiht þæt Ealond onear-dað. Of Seaxum þæt is of þam lande þe mon hateð Eald-Seaxan, coman East-Seaxan, and Suð-Seaxan, and West-Seaxan. And of Engle coman East-Engle and Middel-Engle, and Myrce, and eall Norðhembra cynn, is þæt land þe Angulus is nemned betwyh Geatum and Seaxum. Is sæd of þære tide þe hi þanon gewiton oð to dæge þæt hit weste wunige. Wæron þa ærest heora latteowas and heretogan twegen gebroðra, Hengest and Horsa. Hi wæron Wihtgylses suna, þæs Fæder wæs [Witta haten, þæs fæder wæs Wihta haten, þæs] fæder wæs Woden nemned, of þæs strynde monigra mægða cyning cynn fruman lædde."—*Smith's Bede*, p. 483.



5. The Angles (Engle), from Sleswich in the south of Denmark, about A.D. 527, settled themselves in East Anglia, containing Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and part of Bedfordshire.—Ida, in A.D. 547, began to establish himself in Bernicia, comprehending Northumberland, and the south of Scotland between the Tweed and the Firth of Forth.—About A.D. 559, Ella conquered Deira [Deoramægð] lying between the Humber and the Tweed, including the present counties of York, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire.—Mercia was formed into an independent state by Crida, about A.D. 586, and comprehended the counties of Chester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Leicester, Northampton, Rutland, Huntingdon, the north of Beds, and Hertford, Warwick, Bucks, Oxon, Worcester, Hereford, Gloucester, Stafford, and Salop. Thus, one Jute, three Saxon, and four Angle, altogether eight kingdoms, were established in Britain, by the year 586.\*

6. The Angles emigrated so numerously as to leave Angle, their original district, destitute of inhabitants. Though the Friesians are not named as uniting in the first conquest of Britain, it is clear, from their locality, that many of them accompanied the other Teutonic tribes.† Those now settled in Britain were denominated Anglo-Saxons to show their origin; Anglo-Saxon denoting that the people so called were the Angles, a nation coming from the Saxon confederacy. In subsequent times, when the Angles had been alienated from the Saxon confederacy by settling in Britain, they denominated that part of this kingdom which they inhabited Engla-land, the land of the Angles, Angle's land, which was afterwards contracted into England.

7. From the entrance of the Saxons into Britain in A.D. 449, they opposed the Britons, till, on the full establishment of the Saxon power in A.D. 586, the Britons were driven into Wales. As soon as the Britons ceased to oppose their invaders the Saxon kingdoms began to contend with each other. The West-Saxons, with varying success, gradually increased in influence and territory from Cerdic their first leader in A.D. 494, till 827, when Egbert, king of Wessex, defeated or made tributary all the other Saxon kingdoms. Egbert, his son Ethelwulph, and his grandsons Ethelbald, Ethelbert, Ethelred, and Alfred the Great, had to contend with new and fierce opponents in the Northmen, or Danes. The most energetic and renowned of the West-Saxon kings was Alfred the Great. He drove the Northmen from his kingdom, and found leisure

\* Mr. Turner, in his *Hist. of A.-S.*, b. iii. ch. 5, vol. i. p. 309, observes: "This state of Britain has been improperly denominated the Saxon heptarchy. When all the kingdoms were settled, they formed an octarchy. Ella, supporting his invasion in Sussex, like Hengist in Kent, made a Saxon duarchy before the year 500. When Cerdic erected the state of Wessex in 519, a triarchy appeared; East Anglia made it a tetrarchy; Essex a pentarchy. The success of Ida, after 547, having established a sovereignty of Angles in Bernicia, the island beheld an hexarchy. When the northern Ella penetrated, in 560, southward of the Tees, his kingdom of Deira produced an heptarchy. In 586, the Angles branching from Deira into the regions south of the Humber, the state of Mercia completed an Anglo-Saxon octarchy."

† See Friesians, iv. § 50—56.

not only to encourage literature in others, but, with great success, to devote himself to literary pursuits, as much as the proper discharge of the public affairs of his kingdom would allow. He translated into Anglo-Saxon, Boethius, Orosius, and Bede, and thus gave a preeminence to the West-Saxon language, as well as to the West-Saxon kingdom. The West-Saxons retained the government of this island till 1016, when Canute, a Dane, became king of England. Canute and his two sons, Harold and Hardicanute, reigned twenty-six years. The Saxon line was restored in 1042, and continued till 1066, when Harold the Second was slain by William duke of Normandy, commonly called William the Conqueror. Thus the Anglo-Saxon dynasty terminated, after it had existed in England about six hundred years. The Saxon power ceased when William the Conqueror ascended the throne, but not the language; for Anglo-Saxon, after rejecting or changing many of its inflections, continued to be spoken by the old inhabitants till the time of Henry the Third, A.D. 1258. What was written after this period has generally so great a resemblance to our present language, that it may evidently be called English.

8. From the preceding short detail, it appears that the Jutes had small possessions in Kent and the Isle of Wight: the Angles occupied the east and north of England, with the south of Scotland: and the Saxons had extensive possessions in the western and southern parts. The descendants of these Saxons were very numerous: their power and influence became most extensive under the dominion of West-Saxon kings, especially under Egbert and Alfred. It was the powerful mind of Alfred that drew into England the talent and literature of Europe, and induced him to benefit his country by writing so much in his native tongue, the Anglo-Saxon; thus giving the West-Saxon dialect so great a predominance as to constitute it the cultivated language of the Anglo-Saxons. This pure Anglo-Saxon may be found in the works of Alfred, Ælfric, the Anglo-Saxon Laws, Cædmon, &c.

9. Ethelbert, king of Kent, being converted to the Christian faith by the preaching of Augustine, in A.D. 597, was distinguished as the author of the first written Saxon laws which have descended to us, or are known to have been established. Some think that the laws of Ethelbert are the first Anglo-Saxon composition:\* others give priority to *Beowulf*, the Traveller's Song, &c. *Beowulf* is said to have been nearly contemporary with Hengist;† but the poem contained in the Cotton MS. British Museum, Vitellius, A. xv. is not so old. There occur in it Christian allusions which fix this text at least at a period subsequent to A.D. 597. Some eminent scholars attribute this MS. to the early part of the 10th century.‡

\* Turner's *Hist. of Anglo-Saxons*, b. iii. c. 6, vol. i. p. 332.

† See the very neat edition of *Beowulf*, by Mr. Kemble, *Pref.* p. xx. London, 1833.

‡ Conybeare's *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*, p. 32; Turner's *Hist. of Anglo-Saxons*, b. ix. c. 2, vol. iii. p. 281.

From this fine poem may be selected some early specimens of pure Anglo-Saxon. The Traveller's Song, in its original composition, is referred by Mr. Conybeare\* to about A.D. 450. It was first printed by him with a literal Latin version, and a free poetical translation in English. An improved Saxon text is given in Mr. Kemble's *Beowulf*, p. 223—233. For an example of an early specimen of Anglo-Saxon poetry, compared with one of a subsequent date, see *FRIESIC*, § 58. As the works of Alfred, Ælfric, Cædmon, the poems of *Beowulf*, and many of the books specified in the note below,† afford ample specimens of pure

\* Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry, p. 9—29; Exeter MS. p. 84.

† *A chronological list of the chief works printed in Anglo-Saxon, with a notice of Grammars and Dictionaries intended for junior students.*—[1567.] ÆLFRIC. 1. A Testimonie of antiquitie showing the auncient sayth in the Church of England touching the Sacrament of the Body and Bloude of the Lord here publickely preached, and also receiued in the Saxons' tyme, above 600 yeares agoe, 16mo. Imprinted at London by John Daye, dwelling over Aldersgate beneath S. Martyns, 1567. This little book contains "A Sermon of the Paschall Lambe to be spoken unto the people at Easter." *Anglo-Saxon on the left-hand page, and an English translation on the right. It is paged only on the right to 75. Then follow 13 leaves, without being paged, containing the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the X Commandments in Saxon, with an interlinear English translation. The whole book, therefore, consists of 88 leaves, or 176 pages. It was published again in small 4to. with L'Isle's "Treatise concerning the Old and New Testament," in 1628: the Easter Homily was printed again in the 2nd vol. of Fox's "Acts and Monuments," and in the notes to Whelock's "Bede," b. v. c. 22. In the year of L'Isle's death, it appeared again with this title, "Divers ancient Monuments in the Saxon Tongue," &c. 4to. 1638.*—[1568.] LAWS. 2. *Αρχαιονομία, sive de priscis Anglorum Legibus libri, Sermone Anglico, vetustate antiquissimo aliquot abhinc seculis conscripti, atque nunc demum magno Jurisperitorum et amantium antiquitatis omnium commodo, e tenebris in lucem vocati, Gulielmo Lambardo, 4to. ex officina Johan. Daye, Lond. 1568. A greatly improved edition was published by Whelock, in folio, Cambridge, 1644, pp. 226, 1l. A still better edition, so much enlarged and improved as to be considered almost a new work, was published with the following title: "Leges Anglo-Saxonice Ecclesiasticæ et Civiles, accedunt Leges Edvardi Latinæ, Gulielmi Conquestoris Gallo-Normannicæ, et Henrici I. Latinæ, subjungitur Domini Henr. Spelmanni Codex Legum Veterum Statutorum Regni Angliæ, quæ ab ingressu Gulielmi I. usque ad annum nonum Henr. III. edita sunt; toti Operi præmittitur Dissertatio Epistolaris admodum Reverendi Domini Gulielmi Nicolsoni Episcopi, Derrensis De Jure Feudali Veterum Saxonum, cum Codd. MSS. contulit, notas, versionem, et glossarium adjecit David Wilkins, S.T.P. fol. Lond. 1721, p. 434, 2l. 12s. 6d. These are in Anglo-Saxon, with Latin translation and notes.*—*Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen. In der Ursprache mit Uebersetzung und Erläuterungen herausgegeben von Dr. Reinhold Schmid, Professor der Rechte zu Jena, 8vo. Leipzig, 1832, pp. 304, about 8s. There are two columns in a page; on the left is the Anglo-Saxon text, in Roman type except the þ, ð, and on the right a German translation. The second volume has long been expected. The Record Commission have undertaken an edition with an improved Anglo-Saxon text, carefully accented, and accompanied with an English translation and notes. It was prepared, and a considerable part printed, under the superintendence of the late Richard Price, Esq. whose critical acquaintance with the Anglo-Saxon has been manifested by his excellent edition of Warton's "History of English Poetry." This edition of the A.-S. Laws by Mr. Price, is not yet published.*—[1571.] GOSPELS. 3. The Gospels of the fower Euangelistes, translated in the olde Saxon, tyme out of Latin into the vulgare tounge of the Saxons, newly collected out of auncient monumentes of the sayd Saxons, and now published for testimonie of the same, 4to. London, printed by John Daye, 1571. It is accompanied with an English version out of the Bishop's Bible, so altered as to agree with the Saxon, and published by Fox, the Martyrologist, at the expense of Archbishop Parker. Price 3l. 3s.—*Quatuor D.N. Jesu Christi Evangeliorum Versiones per antiquæ dux, Gothica scil. et Anglo-Saxonica: quarum illam ex celeberrimo Codice Argenteo nunc primum depromsit Franciscus Junius, hanc autem ex Codd. MSS. collatis emendatius recudi curavit Thomas Mareschallus Anglus; cujus etiam observationes in utramque versionem subnectuntur. Accessit et Glossarium Gothicum: cui præmittitur Alphabetum Gothicum, Runicum, &c. operâ ejusdem Francisci Junii, 4to. Dordrecht, 1665, et Amsterdam, 1684, pp. 383—431, 2l. 8s. The Amsterdam edition appears, on collation, to be made up from the old copies with new title-pages, and a reprint of the first sheet in vol. ii. Moes. Glos. The Anglo-Saxon Gospels from the text of Marshall, the Rushworth Gloss, MS. Bodl. together with all the A.-S. translations of the Gospels, are about to appear in a quarto volume from the Pitt Press, Cambridge.*—[1623.] ÆLFRIC. 4. A Saxon Treatise concerning the Old and New Testament. Written about the time of King Edgar (700 yeares agoe) by Ælfricvs Abbas, thought to be the same that was afterward Archbishop of Canterbvrie. Whereby

Anglo-Saxon, it will not be necessary to occupy much space with quotations. One extract will be sufficient, and, for facility of comparison,

appears what was the Canon of holy Scripture here then receiued, and that the Church of England had it so long agoe in her mother-tongue. Now first pvlshed in print with English of our times by WILLIAM L'ISLE of Wilbvrgham, Esquier for the King's bodie: the originall remaining still to be seene in Sr Robert Cotton's Librarie, at the end of his lesser Copie of the Saxon Pentatevch. And herevnto is added ovt of the Homilies and Epistles of the fore-said Ælfricvs, a second edition of *A Testimonie of Antiquitie, &c. touching the Sacrament of the Body and Bloud of the LORD*, here publicly preached and receiued in the Saxons' time, &c. London, printed by John Haviland for Henrie Seile, dwelling in Paul's Church-yard, at the signe of the Tyger's head, 1623, small 4to. *The Dedication, Preface, &c. contain 30 leaves, the paragraphs numbered, but not the pages; then follow 43 leaves of the Treatise of the Old and New Testament, Saxon on the left, and English on the right-hand page. The first 12 leaves are without numbers, 13 is placed at the head of the Saxon on the left, and also at the head of the English on the right page, the same numeral serving for two pages. The Testimony of Antiquity, &c. has 9 leaves of Preface, &c., 14 leaves, with double numerals, of "A Sermon of the Paschall Lambe, &c.;" then follow 11 leaves unpagged, containing the words of Elfrike Abbot, and the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and X Commandments, in Saxon, with an interlinear English version, 30 + 43 + 9 + 14 + 11 = 107 leaves, or 214 pages.*—[1640.] PSALMS. 5. Psalterium Davidis Latino-Saxonicum Vetus, à Johanne Spelmanno, D. Hen. fil. editum, 4to. Londini, 1640, 1l. 1s. —Libri Psalmorum versio antiqua Latina; cum paraphrasi Anglo-Saxonica, partim soluta oratione, partim metricè composita, nunc primum e cod. MS. in Bibl. Regia Parisiensi adservato, descripsit et edidit Benjamin Thorpe, S.A.S. Soc. Lit. Isl. Hafn. Soc. Hon. 8vo. Oxonii, 1835.—[1644.] BEDÆ. 6. Bedæ Venerabilis Historia Ecclesiastica Anglorum, Anglo-Saxonice ex versione Ælfredi Magni Gentis et Latine, accessere Chronologia Saxonica (*The Saxon Chronicle*, see 9.) et Leges Anglo-Saxonice cum interpretatione Latina, curâ Abrahami Wheloci, fol. Cantabrigiæ, 1644. *A much improved and splendid edition was published with the following title: "Bedæ Historia Ecclesiastica, Latine et Saxonice; una cum reliquis ejus operibus Historicis Latine, curâ et studio Johannis Smith, S.T.P. fol. Cantabrigiæ, 1722, pp. 823, 2l. 16s.*—[1655.] CÆDMON. 7. Cædmonis Monachi Paraphrasis Poetica Genesios ac præcipuarum sacræ paginæ historiarum, abhinc annos M.LXX. Anglo-Saxonice conscripta, et nunc primum edita à Francisco Junio, Amst. 1655, pp. 116. 1l.—Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrase of Parts of the Holy Scriptures, in Anglo-Saxon, with an English translation, notes, and a verbal index, by Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1832, pp. 341, 1l. 1s.—[1659.] ÆLFRIC. 8. Ælfrici abbatis Grammatici vulgo dicti Grammatica Latino-Saxonica, &c. Guliel. Somnerus, fol. Oxon. 1659, pp. 52. *This is a Latin Grammar written in Anglo-Saxon for the use of those Saxon youths who were studying Latin. It is appended to Somner's A.-S. Dictionary, see 22.*—[1692.] CHRONICLE. 9. Chronologica Anglo-Saxonica, curâ Abrahami Wheloci, fol. Cantabrigiæ, 1644. *Appended to Whelock's edition of Bede, see Bede, 6.*—Chronicon Saxonicum; seu Annales Rerum in Angliâ præcipue gestarum ad annum MCLIV.; cum indice rerum chronologico. Accedunt regulæ ad investigandas nominum locorum origines; et nominum locorum et virorum in Chronico memoratorum explicatio; Latine et Anglo-Saxonice, cum notis Edmundi Gibson, 4to. Oxon. 1692, 2l. 8s.—The Saxon Chronicle, with an English translation, and notes, critical and explanatory, and chronological, topographical, and glossarial indexes; a short Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language, by the Rev. James Ingram B.D.; a new Map of England during the Heptarchy, plates of Coins, 4to. 1823, pp. 463, 3l. 13s. 6d. *The Saxon Chronicle has been translated into English, and printed with an improved A.-S. text, carefully accented from MSS. by the late Richard Price, Esq. for the Record Commission. It is not yet published. Miss Gurney printed and circulated privately among her friends a very useful work entitled "A literal Translation of the Saxon Chronicle, 12mo. Norwich, 1819, pp. 324, with 48 pages of Index.*—[1698.] ÆLFRIC'S Bible. 10. Heptateuchus, Liber Job, et Evangelium Nicodemi, Anglo-Saxonice. Historiæ Judith Fragmentum; Dano-Saxonice, edidit nunc primum ex MSS. Codicibus Edvardus Thwaites, 8vo. Oxon. 1698, pp. 168 + 30 = 198, 1l. 4s. *The first seven books of the Bible in Anglo-Saxon.*—[1698.] ALFRED'S Boethius. 11. Boethii (An. Manl. Sever.) Consolationis Philosophiæ libri V. Anglo-Saxonice redditi ab Ælfredo; ad Apographum Junianum expressos edidit Christophorus Rawlinson, 8vo. Oxon. 1698, 1l. 8s.—King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of Boethius, de Consolatione Philosophiæ; with an English translation and notes, by J. S. Cardale, 8vo. London, 1829, pp. 425, 1l. 5s.—King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of the Metres of Boethius, with an English translation and notes, by the Rev. Samuel Fox, M.A. 8vo. London, 1835, pp. 144, 12s.—[1709.] ELSTOB'S Hom. 12. An English-Saxon Homily on the Birth-day of St. Gregory, anciently used in the English-Saxon Church, giving an account of the Conversion of the English from Paganism to Christianity; translated into modern English, with Notes, &c. by Elizabeth Elstob, 8vo. London, 1709, pp. Preface, lx. 44 + 10 + 49 = 103, 1l. 4s. *This work is in Anglo-Saxon and English. She also printed some sheets in folio of Anglo-Saxon Homilies, with an English translation. For reasons now unknown the press was stopped. A copy of what was printed is in the British Museum.*—[1773.] ALFRED'S Oros. 13. The Anglo-Saxon version from the historian Orosius, by Alfred the Great, together with an English translation from the Anglo-Saxon,



the parable of the Sower is selected from Marshall's Gospels, *Dordrecht*, 1665.

(by Daines Barrington), 8vo. London, 1773; Anglo-Saxon, pp. 242, English translation and notes, pp. 259, about 1*l.* 5*s.*—ALFRED'S *Will*. 14. Ælfred's Will, in Anglo-Saxon, with a literal and also a free English translation, a Latin version, and notes, (by the Rev. Owen Manning,) royal 4to. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1788, pp. 51, about 7*s.* The same, reprinted from the Oxford edition of 1788, with a preface and additional notes, (by Mr. Cardale) London, Pickering, Combe, Leicester, 8vo. 1828, pp. 32, price 5*s.*—[1815.] BEOWULF. 15. De Danorum Rebus Gestis Secul. III. et IV. Poëma Danicum, Dialecto Anglo-Saxonica, ex Bibliotheca Cottoniana Musæi Britannici edidit versione Latinâ et indicibus, auxit, Grim Johnson Thorkelin, Dr. J. V. &c. 4to. Havniæ, 1815, pp. 299, 14*s.*—*An analysis of this fine poem, and an English translation of a considerable part of it, has been given by Mr. Turner in his History of the Anglo-Saxons*, b. ix. c. 2, vol. iii. p. 280-301.—*A still more complete analysis is given, with free translations in English verse, and a literal Latin version from a text formed from a careful collation with the MS. in Conybeare's Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*, p. 30-167.—*A very neat edition of the Anglo-Saxon text has appeared, entitled "The Anglo-Saxon Poems of Beowulf; the Traveller's Song, and the Battle of Finnes-burh, edited, together with a Glossary of the more difficult words, and an historical Preface, by John M. Kemble, Esq. M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge," small 8vo. London, 1833, pp. 259, 13*s.* A second edition, with an English translation and a complete Glossary, is on the eve of publication.*—[1826.] CONYBEARE'S *Poetry*. 16. Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry, by the Rev. John Josias Conybeare, M.A. late Anglo-Saxon Professor, &c. at Oxford, edited by his brother the Rev. W. D. Conybeare, M.A. &c. 8vo. London, 1826, pp. 286, 18*s.*—[1830.] FOX'S *Menol.* 17. Menologium, seu Calendarium Poeticum, ex Hiccesiano Thesaurò: or, The Poetical Calendar of the Anglo-Saxons, with an English translation and notes, by the Rev. Samuel Fox, M.A. 8vo. London, 1830, pp. 64, 6*s.*—[1834.] THORPE'S *Analect.* 18. Analecta Anglo-Saxonica. A selection, in prose and verse, from Anglo-Saxon authors of various ages, with a Glossary; designed chiefly as a first book for students, by Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1834, pp. 266, 20*s.* *This work gives specimens of Anglo-Saxon from its purest to its most corrupt state. As some of the specimens have been taken from MSS. and are here printed for the first time, this useful book has properly a place here.*—[1834.] THORPE'S *Apoll.* 19. The Anglo-Saxon version of the story of Apollonius of Tyre, upon which is founded the play of Pericles, attributed to Shakespeare; from a MS. in the Library of C.C.C. Cambridge, with a literal translation, &c. by Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A. 12mo. London, 1834, pp. 92, 6*s.*—20. A MORE minute account of works printed in Anglo-Saxon, especially of smaller detached pieces, may be found in p. 134 of Hickes's Institutiones Grammaticæ Anglo-Saxonicæ, 4to. Oxoniæ, 1680; and in Wanley's Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon MSS. forming the 3rd vol. of Hickes's Thesaurus, p. 325. A short notice of the principal A.-S. MSS. may be found in Hickes's Institutiones, from p. 135 to 176, but a minute account of all the A.-S. MSS. with many very interesting and valuable extracts, will be found in Wanley's Catalogue, which, as the 3rd vol. of Hickes's Thesaurus, has the following title: "Antiquæ Literaturæ Septentrionalis Liber alter, seu Humphredi Wanleii Librorum Veterum Septentrionalium qui in Angliæ Bibliothecis extant, nec non multorum Veterum Codicum Septentrionalium alibi extantium Catalogus Historico-Criticus, cum totius Thesauri Linguarum Septentrionalium sex Indicibus, fol. Oxoniæ, 1705.—An arranged Catalogue of all the extant relics of A.-S. poetry is given in Conybeare's Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry, p. lxxvi—lxxxvi.

21. GRAMMARS. 1. Hickes's Institutiones Gram. A.-S. 4to. Oxon. 1689, 2*l.*—2. Hickes's Thesaurus, 3 vols. fol. Oxon. 1705, 12*s.*—3. (Thwaites's) Gram. A.-S. ex Hiccesiano, 8vo. pp. 48, 2*l.*—4. Elstob's (Eliz.) Gram. of English-Saxon tongue, 4to. Lond. 1715, 1*l.*—5. Henley's Gram. of Anglo-Saxon, Lond. 1726, pp. 61, 4*s.*—6. Lye's Gram. Anglo-Saxon, prefixed to Junius's Etymologicum, fol. Oxon. 1743.—7. Manning's Gram. Anglo-Saxon et Mæso-Goth. prefixed to his edition of Lye's A.-S. Dict. 2 vols. fol. Lond. 1772.—8. Rask's Angelsaksish Sproglære, 8vo. Stockholm, 1817, pp. 168; Mr. Thorpe's Translation of ditto, 8vo. Copenhagen, 1830, 15*s.* 6*d.*—9. Sisson's Elements of A.-S. Gram. 12mo. Leeds, 1819, pp. 84, 5*s.*—10. Dr. Jacob Grimm's Deutsche Grammatik, 3 vols. 8vo. Gottingen, 1822, 1826, 1831. *This is a Grammar of all the Germanic languages; it is the 2nd edit.*—11. Bosworth's Elements of A.-S. Gram. 8vo. 1823, pp. 330, 16*s.*—Bosworth's Compendious Gram. of Primitive Eng. or A.-S. 8vo. 1826, pp. 84, 5*s.*—12. Ingram's Short Gram. of A.-S. prefixed to his edition of the Saxon Chronicle, 4to. 1823, pp. 8.—13. Gwilt's Rudiments of A.-S. 8vo. Lond. 1829, pp. 56, 6*s.*

22. DICTIONARIES. Somner's Dict. Saxonico-Latino-Anglicum, folio, Oxon. 1659, 8*l.*—2. Benson's Vocabularium A.-S. 8vo. Oxon. 1701, 1*l.* 4*s.*—3. Lye's Dictionarium Saxonico et Gothico-Latinum, published by Manning, in 2 vols. fol. Lond. 1772, 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

*Works relating to Anglo-Saxon.*—[1650.] 23. CASAUBONI (Merici) de Linguâ Saxonica et de Linguâ Hebraicâ Commentarius; accesserunt Gulielmi Somneri ad verba vetera Germanica Lipsiana notæ, small 8vo. Londini, 1650, 8*s.* 6*d.*—[1678.] ALFRED'S *Life*. 24. Ælfredi Magni Vita, à Joanne Spelman, plates, folio, Oxon. 1678, about 16*s.*—[1709.] Ælfred's Life, by Sir John Spelman, Knt. from the original manuscript in the Bodleian Library, with considerable additions, and several historical remarks, by the publisher Thomas Hearne, M.A. small 8vo.

## Mk. iv. 3—8.

3. Gehyrað, Ute eode se sædere hys sæd to sawenne. 4. And þa he sew, sum feoll wið þone weg, and fugelas comon and hyt fræton. 5. Sum feoll ofer stans-cyligean, þar hyt næfde mycel eorðan, and sona up-eode, forþam þe hyt næfde eorðan þicnesse. 6. Ða hyt up-eode, seo sunne hyt forswælde, and hyt forscranc, forþam hyt wirtruman næfde. 7. And sum feoll on þornas, þa stigon þa þornas and forðrysmodon þæt, and hyt wæstm ne bær. 8. And sum feoll on god land, and hyt sealde, upstigende and wexende, wæstm, and an brohte þrittig-fealdne, sum syxtig-fealdne, sum hundfealdne.

*The Anglo-Saxon Dialects.*

10. The Jutes, Angles, and Saxons, had probably some little difference of dialect when they arrived in Britain. Distant tribes, from the disturbed state of the country, and the difficulties of travelling, could have very limited intercourse. The Jutes were few in number, and could not have much influence, especially as it regards the language. The descendants of the Angles were very numerous, and occupied the country north of the Thames: they settled in East-Anglia, Northumbria, south of Scotland, &c. Their language was more broad and harsh than the West-Saxon, and was formerly called the Dano-Saxon dialect. It may,

Oxford, 1709, about 9s.—Life of Alfred or Alured, by Robert Powell, 18mo. 1634, about 5s.—*Ælfredi Regis præfatio ad Pastorale Sancti Gregorii*, e Codd. MS. Jun. LIII. *Saxon and Latin*. See *Asserii Meneven. Ælfredi*, p. 81.—[1722.] *Asserii Menevensis Annales Rerum Gestarum Ælfredi Magni*, recensuit Franciscus Wise, M.A. small 8vo. Oxon. 1722, about 9s.—Mr. Turner's *Hist. of Anglo-Saxons*, b. iv. c. 6—11, and b. v. c. 1—6.—[1708.] *Wotton's View*. 25. *Linguarum Veterum Septentrionalium Thesauri Grammatico-Critici et Archæologici*, auctore Georgio Hickesio, Conspectus brevis, cum notis, Gulielmo Wotton, 12mo. 12s.—[1708.] *Wotton's Short View of George Hickes's Grammatico-Critical and Archeological Treasury of the Ancient Northern Languages*, translated, with notes, by Maurice Shelton, 4to. London, 1737.—[1715.] *ELSTOB'S Saxon Devotion*. 26. Publick Office of daily and nightly devotion for the seven canonical hours of prayer, used in the Anglo-Saxon Church, with a translation and notes, together with the Rev. Dr. George Hickes's Controversial Discourses, by W. Elstob, 1 vol. 8vo. 1705, London, 5s.; the same, 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. 1715-27.—[1726.] *GAVELKIND*. 27. *Somner's (William) Treatise of Gavelkind*, both name and thing, showing the True Etymologie and Derivation of the One, the Nature, Antiquity, and Original of the Other. To which is added the Life of the Author, by Bishop White Kennett, 4to. London, 1726. 17s.—[1798.] *HENSHALL*. 28. *The Saxon and English Languages reciprocally illustrative of each other; the impracticability of acquiring an accurate knowledge of Saxon Literature through the medium of Latin Phraseology, exemplified in the errors of Hickes, Wilkins, Gibson, and other scholars; and a new mode suggested of radically studying the Saxon and English Languages*, by Samuel Henshall, M.A. 4to. London, 1798, pp. 60. 5s.—[1807.] *INGRAM*. 29. *An Inaugural Lecture on the utility of Anglo-Saxon Literature; to which is added the Geography of Europe, by King Alfred, including his account of the Discovery of the North Cape in the 9th century*, by the Rev. James Ingram, M.A. 4to. Oxford, 1807, pp. 112. 10s. 6d.—[1807.] *HENSHALL*. 30. *The Etymological Organic Reasoner; with part of the Gothic Gospel of St. Matthew, from the Codex Argenteus (Cent. IV.) and from the Saxon Durham Book (Cent. VIII.), with an English Version*, 8vo. 1807. 5s.—[1822.] *SILVER*. 31. *A Lecture on the Study of the Anglo-Saxon*, (by the Rev. Thomas Silver, D.D.), 8vo. Oxford, 1822. 3s.—[1830.] 32. *MONE's (Franz Joseph) Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte der Teutschen Lit. und Sprache*, 8vo. Leipzig, 1830, 10s.—[1833.] 33. *COLLEN's (George William) Britannia Saxonica, a Map of Britain during the Octarchy*, 4to. London, 1833, 12s.—[1799-1834.] 34. *TURNER's (Sharon) History of the Anglo-Saxons; comprising the History of England from the earliest period to the Norman Conquest*, 3 vols. 8vo. 5th edit. London, 1834, 2l. 5s.—*PALGRAVE's (Sir Francis) Hist. of A.-S.* 16mo. Lond. 1831, pp. 391, 5s.—*PALGRAVE's Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth*, 4to. London, 1834, 3l. 3s. *Mr. Turner and Sir F. Palgrave's important works must be carefully read by every A.-S. student. These for History, and Rask and Grimm for Philology, are rich sources of information for those who are interested in the Anglo-Saxon language and literature.*

however, probably be rather denominated, from its locality,\* the Northumbrian or East-Anglian dialect. As this is not the place to enter minutely into the subject of dialects, a few extracts are only given, that they may be compared with the specimen of pure Anglo-Saxon.

11. The parable of the Sower, from the Northumbrian Gloss or Durham Book, written about A. D. 900,† and now preserved in the British Museum, London, Cotton MSS. Nero, D. IV. fol. 100.

Mk. iv. 3—8.

3. heono eode ðe sawende 1 sedere to sawenne 4. and miððs geseuw,  
 3. Ecce exiit seminans ad seminandum. 4. et dum seminat,  
 oðer 1 sū feoll ymb ða stret, and cwomon flegendo and fretton 1 eton ðæt  
 aliud cecidit circa viā, et venerunt volucres et comederunt illud.  
 5 sum ec feoll of stæner, ðer ne hæfde eorðu michellmenig; and hræðe  
 5. aliud vero cecidit super petrosa, ubi non habuit terram multam; et statim  
 upp iornende wæs 1 arissen wæs f̄ ðon niefde heanisse eorðes: 6. and ða  
 exortum est, quoniam non habebat altitudinem terræ: 6. et quando  
 arisen 1 ða upp eode wæs sunna, gedrugade 1 f̄bernde; f̄ ðon niefde  
 exortus est sol, exæstuavit; eo quod non haberet  
 wurt-ruma, gedrugade. 7. and sum feoll in ðornum, and astigon 1 uppeodun ðornas,  
 radicem, exaruit. 7. et aliud cecidit in spinis, et ascenderunt spinæ,

\* Mr. Cardale has well remarked:—"Pure Anglo-Saxon and Dano-Saxon were the two great dialects of the language. The pure A.-S. was used, as Hickes observes, in the southern and western parts of England; and the Dano-Saxon, in the north of England and south of Scotland. It is entirely a gratuitous supposition, to imagine that either of these dialects commenced at a much later period than the other. Each was probably as old as the time of Egbert. . . . The Saxons were predominant in the southern and western parts, and the Angles in the northern. As these nations were distinct in their original seats on the continent, so they arrived at different times, and brought with them different dialects. This variety of speech continued till the Norman conquest, and even afterwards. . . . These two great dialects of the A.-S. continued substantially distinct, as long as the language itself was in use . . . that the Dano-Saxon, in short, never superseded the A.-S. . . . They were not consecutive, but contemporary."—*Notes prefixed to Mr. Cardale's elegant edition of Boethius.*

Another gentleman, to whom A.-S. literature is also much indebted, thus states his opinion: "Saxon MSS. ought to be locally classed, before any attempt be made at chronological arrangement; nor will this appear strange when we consider, that in early times the several divisions of the kingdom were, comparatively speaking, almost like foreign countries to each other; that in some parts the Saxon must have continued uninfluenced by foreign idioms much longer than in others; that the various provincial dialects must have been much more strongly marked than they are at present, and that they were all equally employed in literary composition."—*Mr. Thorpe's Preface to Cædmon*, pp. xii. xiii.

Mr. Thorpe mentions Mr. Joseph Stephenson, of the British Museum, as the gentleman from whom we may hope for a local classification of our Saxon MSS. Perhaps it would be difficult to find a gentleman more competent for so arduous a work, if we form a judgment of Mr. Stephenson's qualifications only from the valuable matter collected from old MSS. and judiciously inserted by him in the first two parts of Boucher's English Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words, 4to. 1832-1833.

† This is one of the finest specimens of Saxon writing. The Vulgate Latin text of the Four Gospels was written by Eadfrid Bishop of Lindisfarne, about A. D. 680; the interlinear Anglo-Saxon gloss was added by Aldred, probably about 900. For a full account of this MS. see Mareschalli *Observationes in Versionem Anglo-Saxonicam*, Dordrecht, 4to. 1665, p. 492: Wanley's *Catalogue*, p. 252: Henshall's *Etymological Organic Reasoner*, p. 54: Ingram's *Inaugural Lecture on Saxon Literature*, p. 43: and Baber's *Historical account of the Saxon and English Versions of the Scriptures*, before the opening of the fifteenth century, prefixed to his edition of Wiclif's Gospels, 4to. 1810, p. lix. For facsimiles of the beautiful writing in this splendid Durham Book, see Astle's *Origin and Progress of Writing*, 4to, 1803, p. 96; and my *Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar*, 8vo. 1823, p. 18.

and underdulfon þæt, and wæstm ne salde. 8. and oðer feoll on eorðu  
et suffocaverunt illud, et fructum non dedit. 8. et aliud cecidit in terram  
godū, and salde wæstm stigende, and wæxende, and to brohte enne ī an  
bonam, et dabat fructum ascendentem, et crescentem, et adferebat unum  
þrittig and un sexdig, and an hundrað.  
triginta et unum sexagenta, et unum centum.\*

12. The parable of the Sower, from the Rushworth Gloss, which is  
an Anglo-Saxon gloss or version of the 10th century, written at Hare-  
wood or Harwood [æt Harawuda], over St. Jerome's Latin of the Four  
Gospels. The Latin text is about the age of the Latin of the Durham  
Book, as it was written towards the close of the 7th century. MS.  
Bibl. Bodl. D. 24. No. 3946, now (1835) D. 2. 19. Auct.†

Mk. iv. 3—8.

3. Geberðe; heonu eode ðe sedere ī sawend to sawend. 4. and miððy giseow,  
3. Audite; ecce exiit seminans ad seminandū. 4. et dum seminat,  
oðer ī sum gifeol ymb ða strete, and comun flegende, and fretan ī etan ðæt.  
aliud decidit circa viam, et venerunt volucres, et comederunt illud.  
5. oðer ī sum soðlice gifeol ofer stænere, ðer ne hæfde eorðo, and hræðe  
5. aliud vero cecidit super petrosa, ubi non habuit terram, et statim  
up iornende wæs, forðon ne hæfde heonisse eorðo. 6. and ða  
exortum est, quoniam non habebat altitudinē terræ. 6. et quando  
aras ī uparnende wæs sunne, and drygde fbernde; and for þon ne hæfde  
exortus est sol, exæstuavit; et ex eo quod non haberet  
wyrtruma, adrugade. 7. and oðer gifeol in þornas, and astigun ī upeadun ðornas  
radicem, exaruit. 7. Et aliud cecidit in spinas, et ascenderunt spinæ  
and underdulfun ðæt, and wæstem ne salde. 8. and oðro gifeol on eorðo  
et suffocaverunt illud, et fructum non dedit. 8. et aliud cecidit in terram  
gode; and salde wæstem stigende, and wæxende, and tobrohte an ī enne  
bonā; et dabat fructum ascendentem, et crescentem, et adferebat unum  
þritig, and an sextig and an hundreð.  
xxx., et unum lx. et unum c.‡

13. An extract from the Saxon Chronicle of the year 1135, will show  
how much the language was then corrupted in its idiom, inflections, and  
orthography.

An. mcccxxv. On þis gere for se king Henri ofer sæ æt te Lammasse. and þæt oðer  
dei. þa he lai an slep in scip. þa þestrede þe dæi ouer all landes. and uuard þe sunne  
swilc als it uuare þre-niht-ald mone. an sterres abuten him at middæi. Wurðen men  
swiðe ofwundred and ofdred. and sæden þæt micel þing sculde cumme her efter. swa

\* For the accurate collation of this extract with the MS. we are indebted to the polite  
attention of Sir Henry Ellis, of the British Museum.

† For a further account of this MS. see Mareschalli Observ. in Versionem A.-S. p. 492:  
Wanley's Catalogue, p. 81, 82: Henshall's Etym. Organic Reasoner, p. 63, 64: Astle's  
Origin and Progress of Writing, p. 99: Baber's Pref. to Wiclif's Test. p. lx.

‡ The transcript of this extract was obligingly compared with the MS. by a well-known  
Saxon scholar, Dr. Ingram, President of Trinity College, Oxford, and editor of the Saxon  
Chronicle, with an English translation, notes, &c. see note to § 9, No. 9.



dide. for þæt ilc gær warð þe king ded. þæt oðer dæi efter s. Andreas massedæi. on Normandi. Ða wes tre sona þas landes. for æuric man sone ræuede oðer þe mihte. Ða namen his sune and his frend and brohten his lic to Engle-land. and bebiriend in Reding. God man he wes. and micel æie wes of him. Durste nan man misdon wið oðer on his time. Pais he makede men and dær. Wua sua bare his byrðen gold and silure. durste nan man sei to him' naht bute god.—*Ingram's Saxon Chronicle*, p. 364.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

An. 1135. In this year went the king Henry over sea at the Lammas; and the next day, as he lay asleep on ship, darkened the day over all lands, and was the sun so as it were a three-night-old moon, and the stars about him at mid-day. Men were very much astonished and terrified, and said that a great event should come hereafter. So it did; for that same year was the king dead, the next day after St. Andrew's mass-day, in Normandy. Then was tribulation soon in the land; for every man that might, soon robbed another. Then his sons and his friends took his body, and brought it to England, and buried it at Reading. A good man he was; and there was great dread of him. No man durst do wrong with another in his time. Peace he made for man and beast. Whoso bare his burthen of gold and silver, durst no man say ought to him but good.

14. The Grave, a fragment. It is found in the margin of Semi-Saxon Homilies in the Bodleian Library,\* and is supposed by Wanley to be written about the year 1150.

## SEMI-SAXON.

De wes bold gebyld  
er þu iboren were;  
ðe wes molde imynt  
er ðu of moder come;  
ac hit nes no idiht,  
ne þeo deopnes imeten;  
nes gyt iloced,  
hu long hit þe were:  
Nu me þe bringæð  
þer ðu beon scealt,  
nu me sceal þe meten,  
and ða mold seoðða, &c.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

For thee was a house built  
Ere thou wert born;  
For thee was a mould appointed  
Ere thou of mother camest;  
But it is not prepared,  
Nor the deepness meted;  
Nor is yet seen,  
How long for thee it were:  
Now I bring thee  
Where thou shalt be,  
Now I shall thee measure,  
And then earth afterwards.

15. The Ormulum is a metrical paraphrase of the Gospels and Acts, in lines of fifteen syllables, written in Semi-Saxon by an ecclesiastic named Orm, probably in the north of England, about the year 1180.† The author gives the following reason for the name of the work:

This book is named Ormulum, for that Orm made it.

Ðiff boc iff nemmedd Orrmulum, forrþi þæt Orrm itt wrohhte.—*Preface*.

Mr. Thorpe observes, that the author seems to have been a critic in his mother-tongue; and from his idea of doubling the consonant after a short

\* Bibl. Bodl. Codex NE. F. 4. 12, Wanley, p. 15.—Mr. Conybeare's *Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry*, p. 270, for the first printed text with a verbal Latin and English translation. Mr. Thorpe's *Analecta*, p. 142, for an improved text.

† Wanley's *Catalogue*, p. 59—63: Conybeare's *Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry*, Introd. p. lxxvii: Turner's *Hist. of Eng. Middle Ages*, b. ix. 1, vol. v. p. 435, 436: Mr. Thorpe's *Analecta*, Pref. p. ix: Baber's *Wiclif*, Pref. p. lxiv.

vowel, as in German, we are enabled to form some tolerably accurate notions as to the pronunciation of our forefathers. Thus he writes *min* and *win* with a single *n* only, and *lif* with a single *f*, because the *i* is long, as in *mine*, *wine*, and *life*. On the other hand, wherever the consonant is doubled, the vowel preceding is short and sharp, as *winn*, pronounced *win*, not *wine*. Orm's dialect merits, if any, to be called Dano-Saxon: his name also betrays a Scandinavian descent.\*

Uppo þe þridde dagg bilammp, swa sùmm þe Goddspell kipeþþ,  
þatt i þe land off Galile waff an bridale garrkedd;  
And itt waff garrkedd inn an tun þatt waff Cana gehatenn,  
and Cristeff moderr Marge waff att tatt bridaless sæte.  
And Crist wass clepedd till þatt hus wiþþ hise lerninng cnihtess.  
And teggre win waff drunnkenn swa þætt tær nass þa na mare.

Wanley, p. 62.†

#### VERBAL ENGLISH.

Upon the third day (it) happened, as some of the Gospels say,  
that in the land of Galilee was a bridal prepared;  
And it was prepared in a town that was Cana called,  
and Christ's mother, Mary, was at that bridal's seat.  
And Christ was invited to that house with his disciples.  
And their wine was drunk, so that there was not then any more.

16. Robert of Gloucester‡ was a monk belonging to the abbey at Gloucester, who wrote a history of England in rhyming verse about A.D. 1280. He declares that he saw the eclipse which happened in 1264, on the day of the battle at Evesham, and thus describes it:

As in þe Norþ West a derk weder þer aros,  
Sodeinliche suart inou, þat mani man agros,  
And ouer caste it þogte al þut lond, þat me mizte vnneðe ise,  
Grisloker weder þan it was ne mizte an erþe be.  
An vewe dropes of reine þer velle grete inou.  
Dis tokninge vel in þis lond, þo me þis men slou  
Wor þretti mile þanne. þis isei Roberd,  
þat verst þis boc made, and was wel sore aferd.

17. John de Wiclif was born about 1324, at Wiclif, a village on the banks of the river Tees, near Richmond, Yorkshire. He translated the Bible and Testament, and even the Apocryphal books, from Latin into English, in the year 1380. Though Wiclif's writing may be called Old English, yet a specimen from the parable of the Sower is given that it may be compared with the preceding translations.

\* Analecta, Pref. p. ix.

† Bodleian Library, Cod. Junii, i. p. 330.

‡ Turner's *Hist. of Eng. Middle Ages*, b. viii. 1, vol. v. p. 217: ix. 2, vol. v. p. 442.—  
Warton's *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, 8vo. 1824, vol. i. p. 52.

## MK. IV. 3—8.

Here ye, lo a man sowinge goith out to sowe, and the while he sowith sum seed fel aboute the weye, and briddis of hevene camen and eeten it. other felde doun on stony places where it hadde not myche erthe, and anon it sprong up ; for it hadde not depnesse of erthe, and whanne the sunne roos up it welewide for hete, and it driede up, for it hadde no roote. And other fel doun into thornes : and thornes sprungen up and strangliden it, and it gaf not fruyt : And othere felde doun into good lond : and it gaf fruyt spryngyng up and wexinge, and oon broughte thritty fold, and oon sixty fold, and oon an hundrid fold.

## 18. Semi-Saxon, in the dialect of Kent, written in A.D. 1340.

Nou ich wille þet ye ywyte hou hit if ywent  
 Þet þif bocif ywrite mid engliff of Kent.  
 Þif boc if ymad uor lewede men |  
 Vor uader | and uor moder | and uor oþer ken |  
 Ham uor to berze uram alle manyere zen |  
 þet ine hare inwytte ne bleue no uoul wen.  
 Huo afe god if hif name yzed |  
 Þet þif boc made God him yeue þet bread |  
 Of anglef of heuene and þerto his red |  
 And onderuonge hif zaule huanne þet he if dyad.

Amen.

Ymende. Þet þif boc if uolued ine þe eue of þe holy apostlef Symon an Judaf | of ane broþer of þe choystre of saynt Austin of Canterberi | Ine þe yeare of oure lhordes beringe. 1340.—*Arundel MSS. No. 57, British Museum.\**

19. It is evident, from the preceding extracts, that the pure West-Saxon did not ever prevail over the whole of England, and that in process of time the language approached more or less to the present English, according to its relative position to the West-Saxons. In early times there was, clearly, considerable dialectic variety in the writings of men residing in different provinces. This will be evident by comparing the short specimens from the Northumbrian and Rushworth glosses,† and the extract from the Saxon Chronicle,‡ with the quotation from Marshall's Anglo-Saxon Gospels,|| and other works in pure Anglo-Saxon. The difference observable in the language of the most cultivated classes would be still more marked and apparent in the mass of population, or the less educated community. These, from their agricultural pursuits, had little communication with the inhabitants of other provinces; and having few opportunities and little inducement to leave their own neighbourhood, they intermarried among each other, and, from their limited acquaintance and circumscribed views, they would naturally be much attached to their old manners, customs, and language. The same cause operating from age to age would keep united the greater part of the population, or the

\* Mr. Thorpe's *Pref. to Cædmon*, p. xii.

† § 11 and 12.

‡ § 13.

|| § 9.

families of the middle stations of life, it may, therefore, be well expected that much of the peculiarity of dialect prevalent in Anglo-Saxon times, is preserved even to the present day in the provincial dialects of the same districts. In these local dialects, then, remnants of the Anglo-Saxon tongue may be found in its least altered, most uncorrupt, and therefore its purest state. Having a strong and expressive language of their own, they had little desire and few opportunities to adopt foreign idioms or pronunciation, and thus to corrupt the purity of their ancient language. Our present polished phrase and fashionable pronunciation are often new, and, as deviating from primitive usage, faulty and corrupt. We are, therefore, much indebted to those zealous and patriotic individuals who have referred us to the archaisms of our nervous language, by publishing provincial glossaries, and giving specimens of their dialects.\*

20. So much has been advanced with the view of showing, that what is generally termed "vulgar language," deserves some notice, and claims our respect from its direct descent from our high-spirited Anglo-Saxon ancestors, and from its power of expression. It is not asserted that any provincial dialect has issued in a full and uncontaminated stream from the pure Anglo-Saxon fountain; but in every province some streamlets flow down from the fountain-head, retaining their original purity and flavour, though not now relished perhaps by fastidious palates. None can boast that they retain the language of their early forefathers unimpaired, but all may prove that they possess strong traces of it.†

\* The following is a list of the principal provincial Glossaries:—1. A Collection of English Words not generally used, &c. by John Ray, F.R.S. 3rd edit. 8vo. *London*, 1737, pp. 150, price about 4s.—2. An Exmoor Scolding, and also an Exmoor Courtship, with a Glossary, 7th edit. 8vo. *Exon*. 1771, pp. 60, price 9d.—3. The Lancashire Dialect, with a Glossary, Poems, &c. by Tim Bobbin, Esq. (Mr. John Collier, Schoolmaster at Milnrow, near Rochdale,) 12mo. *Manchester*, 1775; *London*, 1818, pp. 212, price 3s.—4. A Provincial Glossary, with a Collection of Local Proverbs, &c. by Francis Grose, Esq. F.A.S. 2nd edit. 12mo. *London*, 1790, price 5s.—5. Anecdotes of the English Language, chiefly regarding the Local Dialect of London and its environs, which have not corrupted the language of their ancestors, *London*, 1803, 8vo. 2nd edit. 1814.—6. An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, &c. by John Jamieson, D.D. F.R.S.E. &c. 2 vols. 4to. 1808, *Edinburgh*; 2 vols. 4to. Supplement, 1825.—7. A List of ancient Words at present used in the mountainous Districts of the West Riding of Yorkshire, by Robert Willan, M.D. F.R.S. and S.A. 1811; *Archæologia*, vol. xvii. 1814, pp. 29.—8. An Attempt at a Glossary of some Words used in Cheshire, by Roger Wilbraham, Esq. F.R.S. and S.A. 1817; *Archæologia*, vol. xix. 2nd edit. *London*, 12mo. 1826, price 5s. pp. 117; The Hallamshire Glossary, by the Rev. Joseph Hunter.—9. Suffolk Words and Phrases, by Edward Moor, F.R.S. F.A.S. &c. 12mo. *Woodbridge*, 1823.—10. *Horæ Momenta Cravenæ*, or, the Craven Dialect: to which is annexed a copious Glossary by a native of Craven, 12mo. *London*, 1824, pp. 125, price 4s. This is a very valuable little book, the work of a scholar.—11. A Glossary of North Country Words in use, by John Trotter Brockett, F.S.A. *London* and *Newcastle*, 8vo. *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, 1825, pp. 243, price 10s. 6d.—12. Observations on some of the Dialects in the West of England, particularly Somersetshire, with a Glossary of Words now in use there, and poems and other pieces exemplifying the Dialect, by James Jennings, Honorary Secretary of the Metropolitan Literary Institution, *London*, 12mo. *London*, 1825, pp. 191, price 7s.—13. The Vocabulary of East-Anglia; an attempt to record the vulgar tongue of the twin-sister counties, Norfolk and Suffolk, as it existed in the last twenty years of the 18th century, and still exists; with proofs of its antiquity from etymology and authority, by the late Rev. Robert Forby, Rector of Fincham, Norfolk, 2 vols. 12mo. *London*, 1830, price 1l. 1s.—14. A Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words, by the late Rev. Jonathan Boucher, F.S.A. Vicar of Epsom, edited jointly by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. and Joseph Stevenson, Esq. part I. 1832, part II. 1833, 4to.

† Forby's *Easi-Anglia*, vol. i. p. 18.

21. A few specimens of provincial dialects are given, beginning with extracts from Mr. Jennings's neat and valuable little work, being the present dialect of that part where the West-Saxon or pure Anglo-Saxon was once spoken, and then proceeding to East-Anglia, and terminating with the broad dialect of Craven in Yorkshire. In attempting to give the exact pronunciation of each district, some words are so disguised as, at the first view, to be scarcely recognised, and occasionally two or more words are pronounced, and therefore written, as one word. This is an ambiguity which could not be entirely avoided; but an ample compensation is made for it by giving the words, as far as possible, in the pronunciation of the several provincial districts.

22. *Dialects of the West of England, particularly Somersetshire.*

The following are some of the peculiarities observable in the West of England.

The people of Somersetshire, east of the river Parret, make the third person singular of the indicative mood, present tense, to end in *th* or *eth*; thus for he loves, he reads, they uniformly say, *he lov'th, he read'th*. They use *Ise* for I, *er* for he, and *her* for she.—They sound *â* as *a* in *father*; and *e* as the French *e*, or as the English *a* in *cane, fane, &c.*—*Th* is sounded as *d*: for thread they say *dread* or *dird*; for through *dro*, thrash *drash*: *s* as *z*, *Zummerzet* for Somerset, &c.—They invert the order of some consonants: for thrush, brush, rush, they say *dirsh, birsh, hirsh*; for clasp, hasp, asp, they use *claps, haps, aps*.—They annex *y* to the infinitive mood, and some other parts of many of the common verbs, *I can't sewy, he can't reapy, to sewy, to nursy*: they also prefix letters; for lost, gone, bought, they say *alost, agone, abought*.—They often make dissyllables of monosyllables: for air, both, fair, fire, sure, &c. they say, *ayer, booäth, fayer, shower, &c.*—*I be, thou beest or bist, thee beest, we be, they or thâ be*, are commonly heard; but rarely or never *he be*, but *he is*.—*War* is always used for was and were; as *I war, thee or thou wart, he war, we war, they or thâ war*.—We often hear *we'm, you'm, they'm*, for we are, you are, they are.—They use *thic* for that; as *thic house, thic man*, for that house, that man.—The diphthong *oi* is often pronounced *wi*: for spoil, boil, point, soil, we have *spwile, bwile, pwint, swile, &c.*—In and, *d* is often omitted, as *you an I*.—In the present participle and other words in ing, *g* is omitted; for loving, hearing, singing, lightning, they say *lovin, hearin* or *hirin, zingin, lightnin*.

As specimens of the Somerset dialect, a dedication in verse, and a short dialogue in prose, will be sufficient.

TO THA DWELLERS O' THE WEST.

Tha fruit o' longvul labour, years,  
In theäze veo leaves at last appears. ■  
Ta you, tha Dwellers o' tha West,  
I'm pleas'd that thâ shood be addresst:  
Vor thaw I now in Lunnun dwell,  
I mine ye still—I love ye well;  
An niver, niver shall vorget  
I vust drâw'd breath in Zummerzet;  
Amangst ye liv'd, an left ye zorry,  
As you'll knaw when you hire my storry.  
Theäze little book than take o' me;  
'Tis âll I hâ-jist now ta gee.

## FARMER BENNET AN JAN LIDE.

*A Dialogue.*

*Farmer Bennet.* Jan! why dwon't ye right my shoes?

*Jan Lide.* Bin, maester 'tis zaw cawld, I can't work wi' tha tacker at âll; I've a brawk it ten times I'm shower ta dâ—da vreeze za hord. Why, Hester hanged out a kittle-smock ta drowy, an in dree minits a war a vraur as stiff as a pawker; an I can't avoord ta keep a good vier—I wish I cood—I'd zoon right your shoes an withers too—I'd zoon yarn zum money, I warnt ye. Can't ye vine zum work vor me, maester, theäze hord times—I'll do any theng ta sar a penny. I can drash—I can cleave brans—I can make spars—I can thatchy—I can shear ditch, an I can gripy too, bit da vreeze za hord. I can wimmy—I can messy or milky nif ther be need o't. I ood'n mine dreavin plough or any theng.

*Farmer Bennet.* I've a got nothin vor ye ta do, Jan; bit Mister Boord banehond ta I jist now that thâ war gwain ta wimmy, an that thâ wanted zumbody ta help 'em.

*Jan Lide.* Aw, I'm glad o't. I'll hirn auver an zee where I can't help 'em; bit I han't a bin athin tha drashel o' Maester Boord's door vor a longful time, bin I thawt that missis did'n use Hester well; but I dwon't bear malice, an zaw I'll goo.

*Farmer Bennet.* What did Missis Boord zâ or do ta Hester, than?

*Jan Lide.* Why, Hester, a-mâ-be, war zummet ta blame too; vor she war one o'm, d'ye zee, that rawd Skimmerton—thic mâ-game that frunted zum o' tha gennel-rawk. Thâ zed 'twar time to a done wi' jitch litter, or jitch stuff, or I dwon knaw what thâ call'd it; bit thâ war a frunted wi' Hester about it; an I zed nif thâ war a frunted wi' Hester, thâ mid be a frunted wi' I. This zet missis's back up, an Hester han't a bin a choorin there zunz. Bit 'tis niver-the-near ta bear malice; and zaw I'll goo auver an zee which wâ tha wine da blaw.

*The Exmoor Dialect.*

23. Exmoor is in the north of Somersetshire and Devonshire; it is so called, being the forest or moor in which the river Exe rises.

## AN EXMOOR COURTSHIP.

*Andrew.* Well, cozen Magery, cham glad you're come agen.

*Margery.* Wull ye eat a croust o' brid and chezee, cozen Andra?

*Andrew.* No, es thankee, cozen Magery; vor es eat a crub as es come along; besides es went to dinner jest avore.—Well, bet, cozen Magery, whot onser dest gi ma to tha quesson es put vore now-reert.

*Margery.* What quesson was et?

*Andrew.* Why, zure, ya bant zo vorgetvul. Why, tha quesson es put a little rather.

*Margery.* Es dont know what quesson ye meean; es begit whot quesson twos.

*Andrew.* Why, to tell tha vlat and plane agen, twos thes: Wut ha' ma, ay or no?

*Margery.* Whot! marry to Earteen?—Es gee tha zame onser es geed avore, es wudent marry the best man in oll England. Es cud amorst zwear chud ne'er marry at oll. And more and zo, cozen Andra, cham a told ya keep company wey Tamzen Hosegood. And nif ya keep hare company, es'll ha no more to zey to tha.

*Andrew.* Ay, thes es Jo Hosegood's flim-flam.—Oh! tha very vengeance out o'en.

*Margery.* No, no; tes none of Jo Hosegood's flim-flam.

*Andrew.* Well, well, cozen Magery, be't how twull, whot caree I?—And zo, good-buy, good-buy t' e, cozen Magery.—Nif voaken be jealous avore they be married, zo they mey arter. Zo good-buy, cozen Magery. Chell net trouble ye agen vor wone while, chell warndy.



*Margery.* [Calling after him.] Bet hearky, hearky a bit, cozen Andra! Es wudent ha ye go away angry nether zure; and zure you wont deny to see me drenk? Why ya hant a tasted our cyder yet. [*Andrew returns.*] Come, cozen Andra, here's t'ye.

*Andrew.* Na, vor that matter, es owe no ill-will to enny kesson, net I.—Bet es wont drenk, nether, except ya vurst kiss and vriends.

### *The Dialect of East-Anglia, or Norfolk and Suffolk.*

24. "The most general and pervading characteristic of East-Anglian pronunciation," says Mr. Forby, "is a narrowness and tenuity, precisely the reverse of the round, sonorous, 'mouth-filling' tones of the north of England. The broad and open sounds of vowels, the rich and full tones of diphthongs, are generally thus reduced. Generally—not universally. Some few words become broader, but they become also harsher and coarser. This narrowness of utterance is, in some parts, rendered still more offensive by being delivered in a sort of shrill whining recitative. This prevails chiefly in Suffolk, so as to be called in Norfolk the 'Suffolk whine.' The voice of the speaker (or singer) is perpetually running up and down through half or a whole octave of sharp notes, with now and then a most querulous cadence.\*

The following are a few of the common contractions and changes: *Duffus* for dove or pigeon-house; *wuddus* wood-house; *shant* shall not; *cant* cannot; *ont, wont* will not; *dint* did not; *shunt* should not; *wunt* would not; *mant* may not; *warnt* were not; *cent* is not; *aint* is not; *heent* has not; *hant* had not.—*Tut* is used for to it; *dut* do it; *wut* with it; *het* have it; *tebbin* it has been.—We hear *cup* for come up; *gup* go up; *gout* go out; *gin* go in; *giz* give us.—The following are very peculiar: *k'ye here*, or *k'ere*; *k'ye there*; *k'ye hinder*, or *k'inder*; *k'ye thinder*, for look ye here, there, and yonder.—Words are often jumbled together, as in this sentence. *M'aunt bod me g'into th'archard, and call m'uncle into house.*

### *Derbyshire Dialect.*

25. This dialect is remarkable for its broad pronunciation. In *me* the *e* is pronounced long and broad, as *mee*. The *l* is often omitted after *a* or *o*, as *aw* for all, *caw* call, *bowd* bold, *coud* cold.—Words in *ing* generally omit the *g*, but sometimes it is changed into *k*; as *think* for thing, *lovin* for loving. They use *con* for can; *conner* for cannot; *shanner* for shall not; *wool*, *wooner* for will, and will not; *yo* for you, &c.

#### *A Dialogue between Farmer Bennet and Tummus Lide.*

*Farmer Bennet.* Tummus, why dunner yo mend meh shoon?

*Tummus Lide.* Becoz, mester 'tis zo cood, I conner work wee the tachin at aw; I've brockn it ten times I'm shur to de—it freezes zo hard. Why, Hester hung out a smock-frock to dry, an in three minits it wor frozen as stiff as a proker, an I conner afford to keep a good fire—I wish I cud—I'd soon mend yore shoon, an uthers tow.—I'd soon yarn sum munney, I warrant ye. Conner yo find sum work for m', mester, these hard times?—I'll doo onny think to addle a penny. I con thresh

\* Vocabulary of East-Anglia, Introduction, p. 82.

—I con split wood—I con mak spars—I con thack. I con skower a dike, an I con trench tow, bur it freezes zo hard. I con winner—I con fother, or milk, if there be need on't. I woodner mind drivin plow, or onny think.

*Farm. B.* I hanner got nothin for ye to doo, Tummus; bur Mester Boord towd me jist now that they wor gooin to winner, an that they shud want sumbody to help 'em.

*Tummus L.* O, I'm glad on't. I'll run oor an zee whether I con help 'em; bur I hanner bin weein the threshold ov Mester Boord's doer for a nation time, becoz I thoot misses didner use Hester well, bur I dunner bear malice, an zo I'll goo.

*Farm. B.* What did Misses Boord za or doo to Hester then?

*Tummus L.* Why, Hester may-be wor summet to blame too; for her wor one on 'em, de ye zee, that jawd Skimmerton,—the mak-gam that frunted zum o' the gente-fook. They said 'twor time to dun wee sich litter, or sich stuff, or I dunner know what they cawd it; bur they wor frunted wee Hester bout it; an I said, if they wor frunted wee Hester, they mid bee frunted wee mee. This set misses's back up, an Hester hanner bin a charrin there sin. But 'tis no use to bear malice; an zo I'll goo oor, and zee which we the winde blows.

### Cheshire Dialect.

26. One peculiarity in the province is to change, or soften, the pronunciation of many words in the middle of which the letter *l* is preceded by *a* or *o*.

Thus in common discourse we pronounce *bawk* for balk, *cauf* for calf, *hauf* for half, *wawk* for walk, *foke* for folk, and *St. Awbuns* for St. Albans; but in the Cheshire dialect, as in all the north, the custom of substituting the *o* for the *a*, and the double *æ* for the *igh*, prevails in a still greater degree: thus we call all *aw*; always *aways*; bold *bowed*; calf *cauf*; call *caw*; can *con*; cold *cowd*; colt *cowt*; fold *fowd*; gold *gowd*; false *fause*; foul *fow*; fool *foo*; full *foo*; fine *foin*; hold *howd*; holt *howt*; half *hauf*; halfpenny *hawpenny*; hall *haw*; long *lung*; man *mon*; many *mony*; manner *monner*; might *meet*; mold *mowd*; pull *poo*; soft *saft*; bright *breet*; scald *scaud*; stool *stoo*; right *reet*; twine *twoin*; flight *fleet*; lane *loan* or *lone*; mol *mal*; sight *see*; sit *seet*; such *sich*.

### The Lancashire Dialect.

27. Observations on the Lancashire dialect. All and al are generally sounded broad, as *aw* or *o*: thus, *awl haw* or *ho*, *awlus* for all, hall, always.—In words ending in *ing*, *k* is used for *g*, as *think*, *wooink*, for thing, wooing, &c.—At the end of words *d* and *ed* are often changed into *t*; thus *behint*, *wynt*, *awtert*, for behind, wind, awkward.—The *d* is sometimes omitted in and, for which they say *an*.—It is common, in some places, to sound *ou* and *ow* as *a*; thus *tha*, *ka* or *ca*, for thou, cow. In other places, *ou* and *ow* have the sound *eaw*; thus, for thou, cow, house, mouse, they say *theaw*, *keaw*, *heawse*, *meawse*.—In some parts *o* is used for *a*, and *a* for *o*; thus, for part, hand, they say *port*, *hont*; and instead of for, short, they say *far*, *shart*.—The syllable *en* or *'n* is generally used in the plural of verbs, &c. as *hat'n*, *lov'n*, *think'n*.—In Lancashire they generally speak quick and short, and omit many letters, and often pronounce two or three words together; as, *I'll got'* or *I'll gut'* for I'll go to; *runt'* for run



to; *hoost* for she shall; *intle* or *int'll* for if thou will; *I wou'didd'n* for I wish you would.

*Tummus and Meary.*

*Tummus.* Odds me! Meary, whooa the dickons wou'd o thowt o' leeting o thee here so soyné this morning? Where has to bin? Theaw'rt aw on a swat, I think; for theaw looks primely.

*Meary.* Beleemy, Tummus, I welly lost my wynt; for I've had sitch o'traunce this morning as eh neer had e' meh live: for I went to Jone's o'Harry's o'lung Jone's, for't borrow their thible, to stur th' furmetry weh, an his wife had lent it to Bet o' my gronny's; so I skeawrt eend-wey, an' when eh coom there, hoo'd lent it Kester o' Dick's, an the dule steawnd 'im for a brindl't cur, he'd mede it int' shoon pegs! Neaw wou'd naw sitch o moon-shine traunce potter any body's plucks?

*Tummus.* Mark whot e tell the, Meary; for I think lunger ot fok liv'n an' th' moor mischoances they han.

*Meary.* Not awlus.—But whot meys o't' sowgh, on seem so dane-kest? For I con tell o' I'd fene see o' whick an hearty.

*Tummus.* Whick an hearty too! oddzo, but I con tell the whot, its moor in bargin ot I'm oather whick or hearty, for 'twur seign peawnd t'a tuppunny jannock, I'd bin os deead os o dur nele be this awer; for th' last oandurth boh one me measter had lik't o killt meh: on just neaw, os shure os thee and me ar stonning here, I'm actilly running meh country.

*The Dialect of Craven.*

28. The Deanery of Craven is in the West Riding of Yorkshire. A short specimen will be sufficient.

*Dialogue between Farmer Giles and his neighbour Bridget.*

*Giles.* Good mornin to the, Bridget, how isto?

*Bridget.* Deftly as out, and as cobby as a lop, thanksto.

*Giles.* Wha, marry, thou looks i gay good fettle.

*Bridget.* What thinksto o't' weather? Awr house is vara unrid and grimy, t'chimla smudges an reeks seea, an mackst' reckon, at used to shimmer and glissen, nowght bud soote an muck.

*Giles.* It's now a vara lithe day, bud there war a girt roak, an a rag o't' fells at delleet, an it looked feaful heavisome.

*Bridget.* I oft think a donky, mislin, deggy mornin is a sign o't' pride o't' weather, for it oft worsels up, an is maar to be liked ner t' element full o' thunner packs er a breet, scaumy sky.

*Giles.* Wha, when't bent's snod, hask, cranchin an slaap, it's a strang sign of a pash.

*Bridget.* I've oft pbsarved there hes been a downfaw soon efter; bud for sure, I cannot gaum mich be ouer chimla at prisent, it's seea smoored up wi mull an brash. Yusterday about noon, t' summer-goose flackered at naya lile rate, an t' element, at edge o' dark, wor feaful full of filly tails an hen scrattins.—Thou knows that's a sartain sign ov a change, sometimes I've knaan it sile and teem efter.

*An Alphabetical Glossary of most of the peculiar Words used in the preceding specimens of Provincial Dialects.*

29. A-mà-be *as may be, perhaps*: s. Arter *after*: e. Auver *over*: s. Aw *all*: d. Awlus *always*: l.—Banehond *to intimate*: s. Becoz

*because: d. Begit to forget: e. Brans brands, fire-wood: s. Brash*  
*rash, impetuous: c. Bur but: d.—Cawd called: d. Cham I am: e.*  
*Charrin jobbing: d. Chel I shall; e. Chorrin jobbing: s. Cobby*  
*lively: c. Conner can not: d. Cood cold: d. Cranchin scranching,*  
*grinding, crackling: c. Crub a crumb: e.—Deggy foggy: c.. De*  
*day: d. Deftly decently, well: c. Dickons, Deuce the devil: d.*  
*Donky wet, dark, gloomy: c. Drash to thrash: s. Dunner do not: d.*  
*Dwon't don't, do not: s.—Es, ise I, is: e.—Fettle condition: c. Fok*  
*folk: l. Fother to fodder: d.—Gaum to know, distinguish: c. Gee*  
*to give: e. Girt great, friendly: c. Gripy to cut in gripes, to cut*  
*a trench: s.—Hâ have s. Han have: l. Hanner has or have not: d.*  
*Hask dry, parched: e. Hirn to run: s. Hoo'd her had, she had: l.—*  
*Jannock oat cake, bread made of oatmeal: l. Jawd scolded: d. Jitch*  
*such: s.—Kesson Christian: e. Kittle-smock a smock-frock: s.—Lile*  
*little: c. Lithe blithe, mild: c. Lop a flea: c.—Marry truly: c.*  
*Mess, messy to serve cattle: s. Mine to mind, regard: s. Mislin misty,*  
*small rain: c. Mul dust or refuse of turf or peat: c.—Nation great,*  
*very: d. Never-the-near useless: s. Now-reert now right, just now: e.*  
*—o'of: s. Oandurth afternoon: l. Odds me hless me: l. Ood'n would*  
*not: s.—Pash a fall of rain: c. Pride fineness: c. Proker a poker: d.*  
*—Rag mist: c. Rather soon, early: e. Reckon, reek on what is smoked*  
*on, an iron bar over the fire to support a boiling pot: c. Reek to*  
*smoke: c. Roak a reek, smoke: c.—Sar to earn: s. Seign seven: l.*  
*Shimmer to shine: c. Shoon shoes: d. Sile to pour with rain: c. Sin*  
*since: d. Skeawr to make haste: l. Slaap slippery: c. Smooored*  
*smothered: c. Snod smooth: c. Sowgh to sigh: l. Spars pointed*  
*sticks, doubled and twisted in the middle to fasten thatch upon a roof: s.*  
*Summet somewhat: d.—Tacker: s. tachin: d. a waxed thread. Teem*  
*to pour out: c. Thâ they: s. Thack to thatch: d. Thaw though: s.*  
*Theaw thou: l. Theaze these, this: s. Thibble a thin piece of wood*  
*to stir meat in a pot: l. Think thing: d. Towd told: d. Traunce*  
*a troublesome journey: l. 'Twar it was: s. Twull as it will: e.—Vine*  
*to find: s.—Warnt to warrant, assure: s. Whick quick, alive: l.*  
*Wimmy to winnow: s. Wine wind: s. Withers others: s. Wood-*  
*ner would not: d. Worsel to wrestle: c. Wynt wind: l.—Ya you: e.*  
*Yarn to earn: s. Yo you: d. Yore your: d.—Zaw so: s. Zo so: d.*  
*Zunz since: s.*

Contractions. *c. Craven. d. Derbyshire. e. Exmoor. l. Lancashire.*  
*s. Somerset.*

30. Many expressive Anglo-Saxon words, which are no longer in use among the refined, have been retained in the provincial dialects. These then ought not to be neglected. The facility and simplicity of combining several short indigenous words to express any complex idea, practised by the Anglo-Saxons and other Gothic nations, is now too seldom used. Instead of adopting technical terms from other languages, or forming

them from the Greek or Latin, as is the present English custom, our Anglo-Saxon forefathers formed words equally expressive by composing them from their own radical terms. For our *literature* they used *boc-cræft book-craft*, from *boc a book*, *cræft art, science*; for *arithmetic* *rimcræft*, from *rim a number*, *cræft art*; for *astronomy* *tungelcræft*, from *tungel a star*, &c. If, however, we have lost in simplicity, we have gained in copiousness and euphony. In collecting from other languages, the English have appropriated what was best adapted to their purpose, and thus greatly enriched their language. Like bees they have diligently gathered honey from every flower.\* They have now a language which, for copiousness, power, and extensive use, can scarcely be surpassed. It is not only used in England, Scotland, and Ireland, but in the whole of North America and Australia: it prevails in the West Indies, and is more or less spoken in our vast possessions in the east. Indeed, wherever civilization, science, and literature prevail, there the English language is understood and spoken.

\* Camden observes: "Whereas our tongue is mixed, it is no disgrace. The Italian is pleasant, but without sinewes, as a still fleeting water. The French delicate, but even nice as a woman, scarce daring to open her lippen, for fear of marring her countenance. The Spanish majesticall, but fulsome, running too much on the o, and terrible like the Divell in a play. The Dutch manlike, but withall very harsh, as one ready at every word to picke a quarrell. Now we, in borrowing from them, give the strength of consonants to the Italian; the full sound of words to the French; the variety of terminations to the Spanish; and the mollifying of more vowels to the Dutch; and so, like bees, we gather the honey of their good properties, and leave the dregs to themselves. And thus, when substantialnesse combineth with delightfulness, fullnesse with finenesse, seemliness with portliness, and currentnesse with staydnesse, how can the language which consisteth of all these, sound other than full of all sweetness?"—*Camden's Remains*, p. 38, edit. of 1623.

In the following comparison of the Anglo-Saxon with the ancient and modern Friesic, though there may be, in some minor points, a little diversity of opinion between the author and his friend the Rev. J. H. Halbertsma, yet it would be unjust to make alterations. Mr. Halbertsma has, therefore, been always permitted to speak for himself, and to give his reasons in his own way. Where opinions vary, the author has generally referred to both statements, leaving it to the reader to form his own conclusions from the evidence adduced. Considering this the most equitable mode of statement, he has adopted it, not only in regard to the valuable Essay of Mr. Halbertsma, but towards the works of those from whom he may differ far more widely. He is too conscious of his own liability to err, to be overconfident in his own views. He has given his reasons or authorities, and all that he can confidently assert is, that it has been his constant and earnest wish and endeavour to avoid the natural bias towards the idol self, or that of any party, and to discover and follow truth, whether it favour his own previous opinions, or those of others. Perhaps he may have failed even here. If he have, he will, as soon as it is pointed out, gladly make every acknowledgement and reparation in his power.

## IV.—FRIESIC.\*

*Ancient and Modern Friesic† compared with Anglo-Saxon.*

1. Anglo-Saxon being one of those languages called dead, no information about its pronunciation can be obtained from the people themselves. Of course, all knowledge in these matters depends upon the written letters, and upon determining the sound of those letters.

2. This, however, is a very difficult task. There is no connexion at all between visible marks and audible sounds: the letters serve more to indicate the genus, than the species of the sounds, and use alone can teach us the shades (*nuances*) of pronunciation.

\* “ In comparing kindred languages with each other, the scholar will generally start from the point where he was born. Rask usually refers the A.-S. to the Scandinavian tongues, especially to the Icelandic. Germans have chiefly recourse to the Theotisc, and what is called by them Saxon. Others will bring it back to the dialects of their country; all with the same aim of elucidating the grammar, or discovering the sounds in A.-S. The reason of this is evidently the intimate acquaintance each of them has with the old and modern dialects of his own country, and most likely the scholar would compare the A.-S. with another class of dialects, if all the tongues of the Germanic branch were as thoroughly known to him as those of his native country. Being a native Friesian, and comparing the A.-S. chiefly with the Friesic, I could scarcely escape the suspicion of having yielded to the same influence as others, if I did not explain my reasons. This, I hope, will be a sufficient excuse for my entering into some details about the primitive relationship between the Anglo-Saxons and the Friesians.

“ As every scholar has his own *point de vue* in matters of language, I beg leave to have mine. If my principles were unknown to my readers, my rules, depending on these principles, would, as void of foundation, be unintelligible. It is for this reason that I have here inserted some of my opinions about the pedigree and comparison of languages, appearing properly to belong more to general grammar than to my present subject.

“ As history often fails in showing the full truth of my opinion about the relationship between the Angles and the Friesians, I had recourse to the languages. Hence a view of the remnants of the Friesic both dead and still flourishing is here presented, and compared with the English and A.-S. It pleases not the muse of history to speak but late, and then in a very confused manner. Yes, she often deceives, and before she is come to maturity, she seldom distinctly tells the truth. Language never deceives, but speaks more distinctly, though removed to a far higher antiquity.

“ It is at the request of my dear friend Bosworth that I write in English, a language in which I have not been favoured with any instruction. I possess only some dim feeling of analogy between its manner of speaking and my native tongue. I, therefore, grant to my English readers the full freedom of smiling at my thousand and one Friesianisms, while I shall have reached my aim if I am only understood.

“ J. H. HALBERTSMA.”

DEVENTER, August 10th, 1834.

† Mr. Halbertsma, to promote Friesian literature, amongst other works, has published *Hulde aan Gysbert Japiks*, 2 vols. 8vo. Bolsward, 1824-1827.—*De Lapekoer fen Gabe Scroar*, 12mo. Dimter, 1834.—*Friesche Spelling*, 18mo. 1835.—The following are by other hands: Dr. Epkemare published *Gysbert Japicx Friesche Rijmlerye*, 4to. Ljeauwert, 1821.—*Woordenboek op de gedichten van Japicx*, 4to. *id.* 1824.—Mr. Postumus translated into Friesic two of Shakspeare's plays, entitled, *De Keapman fen Venetien in Julius Cesar*, 8vo. Grintz, 1829.—Jonkh. Mr. Montanus Hettema has shown his patriotism by giving to the public the following valuable works:—*Emsiger Landrecht Beknopte handleiding om de oude Friesche taal*, 8vo. Leeuwarden, 1829.—*Proeve van een Friesch en Nederlandsch Woordenboek*, 8vo. Leeuwarden, 1832.—*Friesche Spraakleer van R. Rask*, 8vo. *id.* 1832.—*Jurisprudentia Frisica*, of *Friesche Regtkennis*, een handschrift uit de vijftiende eeuw, 8vo. *id.* 1834-35, 2 parts, &c. &c. Many more Friesians ought to be named as great promoters of their literature.—Professors Wassenberg, Hoekstra, Mr. Hoeufft, Wielinga Huber, Scheltema, Beuker Andreae, van Halmael, and others. See paragraphs 86-102, for an account of ancient Friesic works.

3. The simple sounds we assign to letters, bears no proportion to the diphthongal nature of almost every sound in A.-S.

The inhabitants of Hindelopen still retain some A.-S. sounds undefiled. When I first heard some old people speak in this little town, I was quite astonished how sounds so compounded and diphthongal as those could be pronounced with so much ease and fluency. What is more simple in writing than the words *lêod*, A.-S. *leód* *people*; *neugen*, A.-S. *nigen* *nine*? When you hear these words at Hindelopen, you will find that the pronunciation baffles every effort of the grammarian to invent signs giving an adequate idea of its nature. In the *eu* you hear first the *y*, then the *eu* blended with the French *ou*, ending in *oi*. Such words as *lêod* *people*, and *neugen-end-neugentig* *nine-and-ninety*, are, for this reason, Hindeloepen shibboleths above all imitation of their own countrymen, the other Friesians.

4. Besides this, the sounds of letters are in restless fluctuation. If we could trace the changes in the sound of letters, our success would exceed our hopes; but even this discovery could not give an adequate idea of the sound of letters in use at any period, for sounds are altered when the letters remain still unchanged. The English and French languages give full proof of this truth.

When they enter into the class of dead languages, there will still be greater difficulties in ascertaining the pronunciation of *chateau*, and *eschew*. When, after long investigation, you discover that *chateau* ought to be pronounced *ha-te-au*, as the Picardians pronounce it at this very day, you find that by the tyranny of custom it is enervated to *sya-to*; when also you discover that the English first pronounced *e-schew*, and afterwards *es-tshow* (*ou* French), how few readers will believe your assertions, seeing that these words remain expressed by the same letters.

5. The sounds of a language, like other things, are, by time, subject to mutations, and these changes are homogeneous or heterogeneous, according as the cause of change is internal or external. In this way, diphthongs become vowels, and vowels again diphthongs. An elaborate treatise would point out the changes in a language, if an uninterrupted succession of MSS. of different ages could be procured.

6. Independent of these succeeding general changes of the whole language, there are diversities existing at the same time, called dialects. The A.-S. is subject to these diversities in the highest degree, and with a free people it could not be otherwise. When a nation easily submits to an absolute sway, individuals have little attachment to what is their own in character and opinions, and easily suffer themselves to be modelled in one general mould of the court or priesthood. On the other hand, when a nation, as the Angles and Friesians, is jealous of its liberty, and will only submit to the law enacted for the public good, while every individual regulates his private affairs for himself, the slightest peculiarity of character, unrestrained by the assumed power of any mortal, develops itself freely in the proper expressions, and every individuality is preserved. This I believe is the reason why in the province of Friesland are more peculiarities than in the other six provinces of the present kingdom of the Netherlands, and more in England alone than in the whole of Europe.



Applying this principle in language, the very mirror of the soul, we find the same variety; so that among a people so fond of liberty as the Angles and Friesians, not only every district, but every village, nay, every hamlet, must have a dialect of its own. The diversity of dialects since the French Revolution of 1795, is much decreasing by the centralisation of power taking daily more effect in the Netherlands: the former republic, by leaving to every village the management of its domestic affairs, preserved every dialect unimpaired. Nevertheless, at this very time, those living on the coast of *Eastmahorn*, in Friesland, do not understand the people of *Schiermonikoog*, a little island with one village of the same name, almost in sight of the coast. The *Hindelopians* speak a dialect unintelligible to those living at the distance of four miles from them. Nay, the Friesians have still dialects within a dialect.

In the village where I was born, we said indiscriminately, *after*, *efter*, and *æfter*, A.-S. *æfter*; *tar*, and *tær*, A.-S. *tare*; *par*, and *pær*, A.-S. *pera*; *tarre*, and *tære* *conuere*, A.-S. *teran*; *kar*, and *kær*, A.-S. *cyre*; *hi lei*, and *hi lái*, A.-S. *læg*; perfect tense of *ik lizz'*, *hi leit*, A.-S. *licge*, *lið*; *smarre*, and *smære*, A.-S. *smerian*; *warre* and *wære*, *warge* and *wærga*, A.-S. *weran*, *werian* *tueri*, *resistere*. On this matter I can produce a very striking example in the centre of Friesian nationality. It is now, I believe, sixteen years since I spoke to an old woman at *Molquerum*, a village now almost lying in ruins, but still divided into seven little islands, called *Pollen*, joined to each other by (*breggen* A.-S. *bricgas*) *little bridges*. Now the good woman told me in her homely style, that when she was a child, every island had its peculiar way of pronouncing, and that when an inhabitant of any of the villages entered her mother's house, she could easily ascertain to which *Pol* the person belonged, merely by some peculiarity of speech. Dependence may be placed on this fact, as I have ascertained its truth by strict inquiry. I have no doubt the same peculiarity was observable in almost every village of the Anglo-Saxons. Every Englishman who notices the diversity of dialects to be found in Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, or Lancashire, and by these judges of the rest, and considers what they have formerly been, will perhaps enter, in some measure, into my views.

7. This fact fully accounts for the discrepancies in the forms of words, occurring nearly in every page of a genuine A.-S. author. Not writing by established, often arbitrary rules of grammar, he wrote just as he spoke; his writing was, therefore, the true representation of his dialect.

8. There still exists another cause, which, though not less productive of variety in writing, ought to be carefully distinguished from variety of dialect. The diphthongal nature of the whole system of A.-S. vowels made it difficult for every writer to know by what letters to indicate the proper sounds of his words. Unable to satisfy himself, he often interchanged kindred vowels in the same words, at one time putting *a* or *éo*, and afterwards *æ* and *y*. Diversities arising from this cause are of the most frequent occurrence even in the oldest Anglo-Saxon MSS.

9. This diversity in the spelling of a word is of the greatest importance to one who would ascertain the true pronunciation of the Anglo-Saxon. While the writer is groping about him for proper letters, we guess the

sound he wished to express by assuming some middle sound between the letters he employs. This advantage would have been totally lost to us if the orthography of the Anglo-Saxon could boast of the same uniformity as that of the English recorded in Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary.

10. In this respect we owe a thousand thanks to *Lye*, who gives us the Anglo-Saxon words as he found them, and never alters the orthography to suit his own views.

At the head of his articles he occasionally attributes to the word a vowel which it has not. For instance, he puts the *a* in *staf* and *lat*, which these words have only when a second syllable is added, as in *late*, *stafa*: when monosyllables, they are written *stæf* a *staff*, *læt* *late*. Whether he considered the vowel he inserts as the primitive one, or did not know the laws of permutation in Anglo-Saxon vowels, matters not, as it is impossible to be misled by them, standing alone and without any authority. He moreover rectifies his faults by his citations, in which neither *staf* nor *lat* occur. Such trifling mistakes should not obscure his immense merits in faithfully giving us the vowels of the Anglo-Saxon authors, with all their odd and lawless exertions to express the sounds they heard.

11. I fear that those who credit what I have stated about the diversity of Anglo-Saxon and Friesian dialects, will consider these infinite variations as the curse of Babel. They will, however, permit me to say, that human speech in general has its mechanical rules fixed by the frame of the organs of speech, to which all tongues submit. This frame admits modifications to which every nation yields. These modifications admit of farther modifications, to which not only districts, but even villages are liable. Therefore, every language is of necessity what it is, and it is not in the power of fancy or choice to obey or disobey these laws. From this cause proceeds much of the diversity in language.

12. From the sounds which can be pronounced, every nation selects those which are best adapted to the frame of his organs, and the feelings he endeavours to express.

Now this choice, in which we are free, opens an immense field for diversities in tongues; but, whatever the choice may be, the first grasp decides all the rest: every consonant brings its corresponding consonant, and the vowel its corresponding vowel. In a word, every language is a compact, well-framed whole, in which all the parts sympathize with each other. Insult one of its essential properties, and the disgrace will be felt through the whole system. Remove one series of its original place, and all the others will follow the motion. What is true of any language may be asserted of any of its branches or dialects. Reason and never-failing experience vindicate the justice of these conclusions. The dialect corresponds to itself in its dialects, and the principle on which the form of a word is framed, is always followed in similar cases. If this analogy be unobserved, it is not the fault of the dialect, but of the dim sight of the observer. The majority of grammarians deem dialects lawless deviations in the speech of the dull mob, to which they attach all that is coarse, vulgar, confused, and ridiculous. Indeed, the chaos of tongues then begins, when grammarians, ignorant of the operations of the mind, and its exertions to express its thoughts, obtrude their arbitrary rules,\* and, by heterogeneous mixtures, ever fertile in producing others, set

\* This assertion may be verified by many examples in English. On this point, the 467th paragraph of the Principles prefixed to Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, is very striking.

the well-framed system of sounds in inextricable confusion. Regardless of the interior structure, wholly unknown to eyes gliding over the surface of things, they use language as the rich but ignorant man his library, who, deeming it to be a matter of chief importance that his books should be of the same size, ordered them all to be cut to 8vo. and 12mo. The public is not generally expert in forming a judgment on these matters: weighing no argument, it regards only the tone of the proposer, and places its confidence in him who is the boldest in his assertions, though he is generally the most ignorant—for the greatest ignorance is ever accompanied with the greatest assurance. However men may suffer themselves to be imposed upon, nature still defends her rights. As our bodies have hidden resources and expedients, to remove the obstacles which the very art of the physician often puts in its way, so language, ruled by an indomitable inward principle, triumphs in some degree over the folly of grammarians. Look at the English, polluted by Danish and Norman conquests, distorted in its genuine and noble features by old and recent endeavours to mould it after the French fashion, invaded by a hostile entrance of Greek and Latin words, threatening by increasing hosts to overwhelm the indigenous terms; in these long contests against the combined might of so many forcible enemies, the language, it is true, has lost some of its power of inversion in the structure of sentences, the means of denoting the differences of gender, and the nice distinctions by inflexion and termination—almost every word is attacked by the spasm of the accent and the drawing of consonants to wrong positions; yet the old English principle is not overpowered. Trampled down by the ignoble feet of strangers, its spring still retains force enough to restore itself; it lives and plays through all the veins of the language, it impregnates the innumerable strangers entering its dominions with its temper, and stains them with its colour, not unlike the Greek, which in taking up oriental words stripped them of their foreign costume, and bid them appear as native Greeks.

13. But to return.—In human language, as in the whole creation, the great law of beauty and happiness is this—*variety in unity*. Though there are great difficulties in discovering the true pronunciation of Anglo-Saxon, we have still left to us two means of investigation. First, the comparison of its vowels and consonants with those of a kindred dialect existing at a more remote period; and secondly, the same comparison with a kindred dialect of posterior age, both as it is written and still spoken—for, however altered in some of its features, it must still retain genuine traits of its original countenance. The Gothic or Mæso-Gothic\* will answer for the first, and the Friesic the second; two languages combining the advantage that the nations who spoke them bordered on the Anglo-Saxons, the Mæso-Goths on the north, and the Friesians on the south, and by enclosing the Anglo-Saxons, limit their influence, both as it respects their geography and language.

14. It is evident that all the tongues spoken by the great people which the Romans called Germani, considered on a large scale, appear as dialects all issuing from one common source. There was a time when all these languages were one. If we could mount sufficiently high in the scale of time, we should arrive at the period when the progenitors of all the tribes were gathered within the compass of a little camp under a few

\* See VII. §. 1, and note 2.



tents, and spoke one language, containing the germs of all the diversities by which the dialects of their posterity were distinguished. The nearer we approach this time and place, the more will all the Germanic tongues become similar to each other, and their boundaries vanish by which at present they are enclosed. For this reason, the oldest and best poet of the Greeks, retaining symptoms of a particular dialect, blends in his poems all the dialects of Greece. In regard to antiquity, the Gothic of Ulphilas, being written about A.D. 360, has the precedence of any Anglo-Saxon MSS. by four or five hundred years. In comparing the Anglo-Saxon with the Gothic, we shall have the double advantage of measuring by a standard approaching nearest the genuine dimensions, and of approaching to a nearer contact with those kindred tongues which subsequently developed themselves into more striking differences.

15. The nearer we approach the source, the more pure will be the water. If the development of language were left to its natural course, without any disturbing shock or foreign influence, all things would change according to the established rules of nature, and every word bear in its changes some resemblance to its primitive state. But every age brings on some disturbance of the system, and the intermixture of foreign ingredients, originating in wars, migrations, revolutions, and other causes, introduces so many changes, that in some respects the rule is overthrown by the exceptions, and the language rendered quite unfit for comparison. A sufficient reason can be given for the present state of disorder only by ascending to the period of order, and not by a comparison of the dialects lying in their present confusion. Now the higher the step on which we can observe the language, the less it is disturbed in its original structure, and the better adapted for the standard of comparison. It is the high age of the Gothic, and its real character, known by what is remaining of it, which in these respects stamps its value. Spoken by one unmixed tribe of warriors, it appears on the stage fresh and unpolluted, quite original and *sui generis*, with members of due proportion, and dressed in its own native costume, without a shred of foreign ornament.

16. The advantages derived from a comparison with a language of this sort, may be exemplified by some names of the numbers.

The English having composed *eleven* and *twelve* from *én*, *twé*, and *lifén*, you would conclude that they would express *unus*, *duo*, by *én*, *twé*; but no, they say *one*, *two*. The Dutchman says *twalf*, *veertien*, from *twa* and *veer*; but his simple numbers are *twé*, *vier*. The German has his *zwanzig* *twenty*, and *zwei* *two*. The country Friesian uses *olwe*, *tóalf*, *tretjen*, with manifest indication of Runic admixture, from *ellefu* *eleven*, *tólf* *twelve*, *þrettán* *thirteen*, from the Icelandic *tveir* and *þrír*. Their *twenty* has the sound of *tweintich*—ought they not to say also to *two*, *træ* *three*, one *one*, as the Hindelopians do? Rather incongruously they use *íen*, *twá*, *trye*; and having *fjouwer* *four*, they compose *tsjien* with *vier* into *fjirtjen* *fourteen*. Hence, when the numbers were composed, the English had the Dutch *én* and *twé*; the Dutch had the Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and modern Friesic *twa*, with the Germans; the country Friesians had the *one*, *two*, of the English. Would not these

tongues, when taken as a basis for analogical research, lead into a thousand mistakes? If in English the number *eleven* were unknown to you, would you not say, from analogy, that it was formed from one, on-leven contracted into olven? It is not known in Gothic, but we may be sure that *ai* in *ains one*, will not be disowned in *ainlif*, as *twa* is not in *twalif*, nor *twaim duobus* in *twaimtigum (d. pl.) twenty*. In the same analogical manner the Anglo-Saxons compose words, *þreo three*, *þreotyne thirteen*, *twegen two*, originally *twen*, *twenluf* contracted to *twelf*; *án* by pushing the accent *æn-d-lufan*. Does not *Kero* make, from *zuene two*, *zuelifn twelve*? In *Otfrid*, from *zuei two*, *zueinzig*? Finally, does not the old Friesian, from *twia twice*, or *twi*, *Ab. 1, 93*; *thré three*, *Ab. 177*, *træ Hindelopian*; *fiuwer four*, *flower*, *Ab. 1, 5, 87*, form analogically *twilif twelve*, *Ab. 14*; *thredtine thirteen*, *Ab. 19, 93*; *fiuwertine fourteen*, *Ab. 19, 94*?

### 17. There still exists another anomaly in the numerals.

The Greeks and Romans, counting only by tens, composed their numbers from ten to twenty with *δεκα*, *decem ten*; *ινδεκα*, *undecim eleven*; *δωδεκα*, *duodecim twelve*. The German tribes form the same numerals in a similar manner, except *eleven* and *twelve*, which were composed with *Ger. lif*; *A.-S. læfan*, *lif*, *lef*, *l'f*, in other dialects. But as this anomaly entered our numeral system in a period anterior to the history of our tongues, and is common to all the Germanic languages, the analogy between the kindred dialects is not disturbed by these irregularities, but rather advanced.

### 18. The cause of this disturbance lies in the old practice of using both *ten* and *twelve* as fundamental numbers.

The advance was by ten, thus *þrittig*, *Country Friesic tritich*; *feowertig*, *Ab. 2, &c.* but on arriving at sixty the series was finished, and another begun, denoted by prefixing *hund*. This second series proceeded to one hundred and twenty, thus: *hundnigontig ninety*; *hundteontig a hundred*; *hundenlufontig a hundred and ten*; *hundtwelftig a hundred and twenty*: here the second series concluded. It thus appears, that the Anglo-Saxons did not know our *hundred* = 100, as the chief division of numbers; and, though they counted from ten to ten, they, at the same time, chose the number *twelve* as the basis of the chief divisions. As we say  $5 \times 10 = 50$ ,  $10 \times 10 = 100$ , they multiplied 5 and 10 by 12, and produced 60 and 120. When the Scandinavians adopted a hundred as a chief division [ $100 = 10 \times 10$ ], they still retained one hundred and twenty; and calling both these numbers *hundred*, they distinguished them by the epithets *little* or *ten hundred*, *lill-hundrad* or *hundrad tírad*, and *great* or the twelve number hundred, *stor-hundrade* or *hundrad tólfræd*. The Danes count to forty by tens, thus, *tredivé thirty*, *fyrretyve forty*; and then commence by twenties, thus, *halvtrediesindstyve*, literally in *A.-S. þridda héalf síðon twentig\** [*two twenties*], and *the third twenty half*, i. e. *fifty*. The Icelanders call 2500 *half þridie þusand*, [*Dut. derdehalfduizend*,] i. e. *two thousand*, and *the third thousand half*; *firesindotyve* [*four-times twenty*] *eighty*, and so on to a hundred. The Francs, being a mixture of kindred nations from the middle of Germany, when they entered Gallia, partly adopted the Anglo-Saxon mode of numeration, and partly that of the Danes, and they afterwards translated verbally their vernacular names of

\* The ellipsis of the *two twenties* is supplied in the expression *twa geare and þridde healf two years and half the third year*, literally in *Frs. c. twa jier in 't tredde heal*, but custom contracts it to *tredde heal jier*. Hickes compares this ellipsis with the Scotch expression *half ten*, which is also the *Dut. half tien*, but in this he is not accurate. The Country Friesians not having this ellipsis, prove that it must be supplied in another way. They say, *healwei trjienen half way of the present hour to ten o'clock*. Dr. Dorow has also fallen into the same mistake, p. 127, *Denkwäler*, I. 2 and 3.

the numerals by Latin words. From twenty to fifty it proceeds in the usual manner, *vingt, trente, quarante, cinquante, soixants*; but having arrived at seventy, the same place where the Anglo-Saxons commenced with *hund, hundseofontig*, it uses *soixantedix, quatrevingt*, just as the Danes express eighty by *firesindstyve* *four-times twenty*. As it appears that the old Germans had two fundamental numbers, *ten* and *twelve*, it follows that *eleven* and *twelve* are the *last two* numerals of the twelve series, and the *first two* in the ten series; hence perhaps came the use of the termination *lif* or *luf*, in *eleven* and *twelve*.

### 19. Let us still add another example.

The conjugation of the Anglo-Saxon verb *stigan ascendere*, and the Gothic *steigan*, is thus inflected: *ic stige, steiga*; *he stihð, steigith he ascends*; *he stáh, staig he ascended*; *we stígon, stígum we ascended*. Here it appears, that the Gothic *ei* corresponds with the A.-S. *i*; *ai* with *á*; *í* with *í*. Now I conclude, if the evolution of both languages was regulated by the same principle, there must be an analogy between the vowels in similar instances. Indeed we do observe the same analogy preserved in verbs of the same class. Let us take, for instance, *gripan, arisan, and spiwan*:

A.-S. <i>gripan to gripe</i> ;	<i>gripe, gripð</i> ;	<i>gráp, grípon</i> .
Moes. <i>greipan to gripe</i> ;	<i>greipa, greipith</i> ;	<i>graip, gripum</i> .
A.-S. <i>arisan to arise</i> ;	<i>arise, arist</i> ;	<i>arás, aríson</i> .
Moes. <i>reisan to arise</i> ;	<i>reisa, reisith</i> ;	<i>rais, rísum</i> .
A.-S. <i>spiwan to vomit</i> ;	<i>spiwe, spiwð</i> ;	<i>spáw, spíwun</i> .
Moes. <i>speiwan to spit</i> ;	<i>speiwa, speiwith</i> ;	<i>spaiw, spiwum</i> .

20. These instances are all regular, but as soon as ever the accustomed evolution is disturbed in its course, the analogy is gone.

Thus, the verb *scinan to shine*, *ic scine I shine*, *he scinð he shines*, *we scínon we shone*, corresponds to *skeinan, skeina, skeinith, skinum*. The long *á*, however, in *scán*, Gothic *skain*, by some error being changed into short *a*, this short *a* is converted into *éat* and forms *scéan shone*. It has already been observed, that every dialect corresponds in its several parts, and that a certain form in the *present tense* brings on a certain form in the *perfect tense*. Of course the practice of some grammarians, in forming the conjugation of a verb out of the present tense of one dialect, and the perfect tense of another dialect, is contrary to the first rule of sound analogy. If any dialect had *scunan* or *scéonan*, the perfect tense *scéan* would not be an exception, as it is when appertaining to *scinan*.

21. It is a most happy circumstance, that the Gothic, and not the Theotisc, had the advantage of being recorded in the oldest monument of Germanic literature. Though much of the coincidence of this language with all its kindred dialects may be owing to its age, it owes still more in this respect to its locality in the genealogy of language.

22. It is hardly necessary to observe, that there is scarcely a single word in the A.-S. which we do not also find in all the kindred German dialects. We do not ask whether an A.-S. word can be found in the language of the Scandinavians, the Goths, or Theotiscans, but, to which of these it has the nearest relationship? In an etymological point of view, the great point is to ascertain the species, and not merely the genus; to discover to which particular dialect a word is most closely allied, and not to be satisfied with pointing out to what sort of language it belongs.

23. There are three chief species, of which the Anglo-Saxon and the Friesic take the left side, the Theotisc or Alemannic the right side, and the Icelandic, Mæso-Gothic, Westphalian or Saxon, and Netherlandish, the middle: that is, so far as the vowels and consonants are concerned.

The Anglo-Saxon agrees in the consonants with the middle series, represented by the Mæso-Gothic, but in some important points it differs from the Mæso-Gothic and the Theotisc in its vowels, and has a system of its own. On the other hand, the Theotisc agrees with the Gothic in its vowels, having regard to the lapse of time and dialectic variations. In the consonants, the Theotisc is as different from Gothic and Anglo-Saxon, as the Anglo-Saxon is in its vowels from the Gothic and Theotisc, and I venture to say still more original; for, the consonants have not only quitted their old ranks, but those into which they have entered are also disorbed. The Gothic, then, being allied to the consonants of the Anglo-Saxon and the vowels of the Theotisc, is thus the proper standard of comparison for all the Gothic tongues, having been, from its locality, connected with them all. Thus the Gothic *diups deep* is allied by the vowels *ix* to the Theotisc *tiuf*, and by the consonants *d* and *p* to the Anglo-Saxon *deop*.

24. The Gothic has some peculiarities, which, whether they arise from its place in the pedigree of tongues, or its seniority, exemplify similar peculiarities in other languages.

For instance, the Icelandic is noted for the termination *r* or *ur*, which, in kindred tongues, changes into one of the vowels, and these vowels again into the lean sheva *e*; thus, *diupr deep*, *A.-S. deop*, or *deope*. For the *r* the Gothic uses *s*, as the Latin *arbor*, *honor*, for *arbor*, *honor*; thus *Goth. diups deep*; *A.-S. wæg*, *geard*; *Theotisc wec*, *karto*; *Gothic wigs*, *gards*, are in *Icelandic* *vegr* and *gardr*.

25. These observations may account for the different opinions of philologers in determining the just relations of the Germanic tongues. The reducing them all to Gothic origin was an exuberant spring of error. The Gothic is not of such antiquity as to boast in being the mother of all Germanic tongues with which we became acquainted in a latter period. In the age of Ulphilas, it was a dialect of Germanic lineage, having other dialects by its side, as the Anglo-Saxon, which in the 4th century differed less from the Gothic than in the 9th century. It will be enough for my purpose to observe, that all critics do not agree in arranging the pedigree of the Gothic. The reason is evident.

26. The Gothic or Mæso-Gothic is a language of transition or passage. If you consider the vowels of a word, you make it of Gothic origin: another, only looking at the consonants, will assert it has nothing to do with the Gothic. Some, only keeping in view grammatical forms, discover similarity of structure in the language of the Heliand; while others, neglecting vowels, consonants, and grammatical forms, will only fix their attention on the etymological meaning of the word, and will find another filiation.

It is evident that the *A.-S. mot a coin*,\* as to the vowel, is nearer the *Gothic mota*

\* q. *Tribute money*, *numisma census*, *vectigal*.—J. B.

*custom-house*,\* than *Ger. maut custom-house*; but, as to etymological sense, *maut* is nearer to the *Gothic mota*; and though the word *mota* may be older and more complete than the *A.-S. mot*, the signification of *coin* was anterior to that of *custom-house*. In this case, the *Icelandic* and *Friesic* still mount a step higher than the *Gothic*, *Anglo-Saxon*, or *German*, *e.g.* the *Icel. móta insculpo, typico*, and *mót typus*; *Frs. c. moet an impression*, gives origin to the idea of a *coin*, as *coin* does of the house where the tax-money was gathered.—The *Theotisc mahal concio, curia*, agrees with the *Moes. mathls forum*, as to the vowel and signification, but the *A.-S. meðel sermo* as to the consonant *ð*: we find also *Moes. mathlei sermo*, which agrees with *A.-S. meðel*, both in the consonants and the signification.—*Feawa few, pauci*, has the *w* of *Moes. fawai pauci*, but the *Theotisc fahe few*, the vowel. If we consider the *a* in *Icel. vargr furiosus*, it is nearer the *Moes. wargjan damnare*, than the *A.-S. wergean to curse, maledicere*, but in the signification the *A.-S.* draws nearer. Let us take an English example: the word *abb the yarn on a weaver's warp*. The *w* (pronounced nearly as Eng. *v*) being the aspiration of the lips, is often changed into *h*, the aspiration of the throat, as *fahe*, for *fawai*. The *Moes. biwaibjan to surround, encompass*, from *waips a garland, sertum, A.-S. wefan to weave, Theotisc uueban, Grk. ὑφαίνω*, from ὑφαίνω. The Scandinavians cast away both these aspirations in the *perf.* of eg *vef I weave*, saying *vóf, vaf*, and *of*, hence of *tela* in use by the Scandinavians. In *abb*, then, the *a* is *Icelandic*, from *vaf*, and without the *w* in *of terebam*; but the *b* changes into *f*, or remains a *b*, as in the *Moes.* and in the *A.-S. web*; *Frs. c. wob*; both *e* and *o* originating from *a*.

27. From these few examples, it is evident that a word may have as many affinities as the points of view from which it may be observed. The *Gothic* was a tongue of transmigration, and all Germanic languages coming in contact with it in some point or other, it was very easily imagined to be the mother of the whole race. I may lastly add, on the ground of my own experience, that, having regard only to vowels and consonants, I cannot arrive at the common source of the Germanic tongues, as we trace back human kind to one common father in paradise. History begins too late to permit us to trace, with any satisfaction, even the first half of the period. Let us, therefore, not attempt what is impracticable; but, keeping in mind the seniority of the class at the head of each column, let us range them all in one line, as dialects of the same language. Finding, 1st. the *Anglo-Saxon* older than the *English*, the *Old Friesic* than the *Country Friesic*,—2ndly, the *Mæso-Gothic* older than the *Swedish*,—3rdly, the *Theotisc* or *Alemannic* older than the present *German*; and considering how much of grammatical forms, in the present languages, time may have destroyed, as to the vowels and consonants, the languages must be classified in the following order:—



ANGLO-SAXON, by the intermixing of Old Danish, Nor- man French, Latin, Greek, &c. is formed into <i>English,</i> <i>Scottish, &amp;c.*</i> <i>Friesic,</i> at present divided into <i>Hindelopian,</i> <i>Country Friesic,</i> <i>Schiermonnikogian,</i> <i>Saterlandic,</i> <i>North Friesic,</i> [A small part of the Dutchy of <i>Sleswick</i> ] All these dialects are more or less tainted by the languages of the respective sur- rounding people.	MÆSO-GOTHIC, <i>Old and Modern,</i> <i>Icelandic,</i> mixed with German, Saxon, &c. forms the present <i>Swedish,</i> <i>Danish, &amp;c.</i> <i>Saxon or Westphalian</i> language of the poem <i>Heliand</i> ,† <i>Low-Sax-</i> <i>on</i> .‡ [ <i>Reineke de Vos</i> ,   of <i>Henry van Alkmar,</i> <i>Lubek</i> , 1498.] From the Province of Overysse, along the whole coast of the North - Sea to Sleswick, the Baltic, &c. <i>Netherlandish</i> [ <i>Coren</i> <i>van stat der van Brues-</i> <i>sele</i> , 1229.§] Statutes of the town of Brus- sels. <i>Dutch</i> , now daily be- coming more defiled by Gallicisms and Germanisms.	THEOTISC. [Language of <i>Kero</i> of the <i>xxvi Hymns</i> ,¶ &c.] <i>High German,</i> <i>Bavarian,</i> <i>Austrian</i> , and other dialects. <i>German</i> , a mixture of High - German and some Saxon, [Low- German] as esta- blished by the ver- sion of the Bible by Martin Luther, and since adopted as the general language through the whole of Germany, A.D. 1555.**
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\* See Jameison's opinion of the origin of the Scottish in Table I. § 19, p. viii.

† *Heliand oder die altsächsische Evangelien-Harmonie*. Herausgegeben von J. Andreas Schmeller, Monachii, sumptibus J. G. Cottæ, 1830. The Cottonian MS. of the *Heliand* is of the 9th century. The MS. of Bamberg is a century later. With the *Heliand* compare *Denkmäler, alter sprache und kunst* von Dr. Dorow, I. 2nd and 3rd part, Berlin, 1824, where are explained some admirable specimens of the dialect spoken between Munster and Paderborn in the 10th century. It is a list of the rents of the convent Freckahorst near Waxendorf.

‡ *Niederländisch, Platt-deutsch* [Low-deutch] in German as opposed to *High-deutsch*. See the history of these dialects in *Geschichte der Nieder-sächsischen sprache* von J. F. A. Kinderling, Magdeburg, 1800.

§ See VI. 13—18.

¶ First published in a treatise entitled *Verhandeling over de Nederduytsche tael en Letterkunde opzigtelyk de zuydelijke provincien der Nederlanden* door J. P. Willems, Antwerpen, 1819, tom i. p. 133. This piece being the oldest specimen of Netherlandish now extant, fully proves that the present Dutch is mere Brabandish, and that the strongly marked dialectic diversities of these two sisters were formed when the Netherlandish was cultivated in the seven United Provinces. The Netherlandish was called the *Vlaemsche tael*; the Flemish tongue, *la langue Flamande*, as long as the southern part of the Netherlands was the most flourishing, and Flanders the chief province. It was called Hollandish [Dutch] after the Spanish revolution, when the northern part was become a powerful republic, and the province of Holland a ruling province. To be a language or dialect, is often merely a question of predominant influence. See VI. 11, 20.

¶ *Hymnorum veteris ecclesie XXVI. interpretatio Theotisca*, ed. Jacobus Grimm, Gottingæ, 1830.

\*\* See X. 51.

28. Considering the frame of the whole, I take no notice of the little interchanges between the columns—for instance, that the Friesic is nearer to the Icelandic than the Anglo-Saxon. All the three columns are considered as proceeding together, and developing themselves in succeeding ages with more or less facility.\* An attempt shall subsequently be made to show the locality of the Germanic languages in a higher period, and how they developed themselves in advancing to the station of the Mæso-Gothic.

\* This hypothesis must be regulated by a due attention to the fact, that the first appearance of the Anglo-Saxon in the orbit of languages, is some centuries later than the Mæso-Gothic, which has, therefore, its phases more advanced than the Anglo-Saxon. This consideration is of common application.

29. It must be observed, that the monuments of Friesian literature are of a far more recent date than the Anglo-Saxon; but the development of language does not always depend upon its age. The Friesians, encompassed on the one side by the sea, and on the other by the Saxons, owe it to their geographical position, that they have experienced no mutations but those of a Saxon origin, and in many respects homogeneous with their own language. I do not recollect any intermixture of a foreign language with the Friesian, except what was caused by the frequent inroads of Normans, and by the settlement of some bands of the same race among the Friesians.

30. Add to this, that the language of the Friesians never felt the shock caused by migrations. From the time of Cæsar to this very day, amongst the endless revolutions of nations, they have never changed their name or the place of their residence, and they are noted as an exception to the locomotive temper of the Germanic race.\*

31. These causes would render the language so stationary, that it would be less altered in the 12th century, than others in the 10th. In the following comparison, many instances will occur of true Anglo-Saxon sounds still flourishing in Friesland. What I consider still more important, the development of some vowels has produced now the same result as it did eight centuries ago—a convincing proof that the germ of both languages must be homogeneous.

32. Discovering such striking features of likeness, after a separation of almost fourteen centuries, a complete separation by the ocean, by the adventures and the diversity of their means of subsistence, and of the land they occupied, I conclude, that at the time of their union, about the middle of the 5th century, the Anglo-Saxon was distinguished from the Friesic only by slight differences of dialect. We do not become acquainted with the A.-S. before the 8th or 9th century, and with the Friesian not before the 12th or 13th century, about four and eight hundred years after their separation. The series of evolutions each tongue has sustained, affords a full account of the chief discrepancies then existing.†

33. As this whole matter can be proved by a strict comparison, we need not seek for authorities.

If authority were wanted, that of Francis Junius would be amply sufficient. After a long scrutiny of the whole Germanic antiquity in regard to languages; after the compilation of glossaries of almost every dialect of the race, unparalleled in labour and accuracy; after a stay of two years [1652-1654] in those parts of Friesland noted as tenacious of their old manners and language, this scholar has always declared it as his opinion, that, of all the Germanic tongues, none approached so closely to the Anglo-Saxon as the Friesian. This decision will, I trust, outweigh all contrary opinions. As there are few in this century even deserving to march by the side of Junius, so I do not think any one can be vain enough to imagine he is superior.

\* *Précis de la Géographie Universelle, par M. Malte-Brun, Paris, 1810, vol. i. p. 344.*

† See § 14, 58, &c.

34. The geographical position of this people in question coincides with their philological pedigree. Let us begin with the Goths, taking care that the epithet Moesian, coupled with their name, does not deceive the common reader. ●

Some fragments of the Periplus of Pytheas, the renowned navigator from Marseilles, inform us, that he, being in search of the amber coasts in the Baltic, doubled the cape of Jutland, and sailed about 6,000 stadia along the coasts of the Guttones and Teutones, through the gulf Mentonomon [Kattegat, Belt, &c.] This was about 325 years before the Christian era. The Guttones or Goths, seated in Jutland, descended afterwards to their brethren at the southern coast of the Baltic,\* for the chief seat of the race was on the banks of the Vistula [Weichsel]. After a part was gone into Scandinavia, the great bulk moved thence to the banks of the Danube [Donau] in Dacia [Moldavia and Wallachia, about A.D. 180]. A part of the Goths, called West-Goths, pushed on by the Huns, retired, about A.D. 377, into Mœsia [Serbia and Bulgaria], and hence these Western-Goths obtained the name of Mœso-Goths. It was to this people that Ulphilas, the renowned translator of the Scriptures, was bishop.

35. On the southern borders of the ancient Goths were seated the Angles, spreading southward perhaps to the banks of the Eider. The chief town of these people at a later date was Haddeby or Haithaby, A.-S. Hæðe in Schleswig, or Sleswick.

36. While the Angles filled nearly the whole of the Chersonesus Cimbricus, they were bordered on the west by another people of their kindred. These were the Friesians, whose posterity still live in the district of Bredstedt near the coast of the sea, and whose dialect will afford some words for comparison.

Hence the Friesians spread themselves in one uninterrupted line along the coast of the German sea to the mouth of the Scheld;† though the extremities of this line were very distant from each other, and the people subdivided into sections denominated Brocmans, Segelterlanders, Rustrunger, Hunsingoër, and Emlander, each people ruling its own section by its own private statutes; still they were one people, and spoke the same language, and ruled by the same common law, as a close examination of its *Vetus jus Frisionum* will prove. We remark that the Friesians lived close to the coast, as if allured by some magic attraction of the water; and, though when exigences required it, they sometimes extended into the interior parts, they never spread far in breadth, and even in their partial extension they soon relinquished their internal

\* See VII. § 1, &c.

† The learned S. Turner cites six lines of Melis Stoke, in which the chronicler asserts that *Lower Saxony* has been confined by the Scheld. This accurate historian would not place any confidence in these words, if he had been acquainted with the following edition of the Rhymer: *Rijmkronijk van Melis Stoke, met aanmerkingen door Balthazar Huydecoper*, tom. iii. 8vo. Leyden, 1772; i. p. 9. See *Lex Frisionum edita et notis illustrata à Sibrando Siccama; Franekeræ*, 1617.—*Van Wijn, bijvoegzels en aanmerkingen op de Faderl-Geschiedenis van Wagenaar*, tom. i.—iv. p. 83—90. The same remark is of still more forcible application on a passage of Colijn, also cited by Mr. Turner. Colijnus is a supposititious child. *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, i. p. 328 and 150, London, 8vo. 1828. In the history of Friesland after the time of Charlemagne, those Friesians who governed by their own laws, and spoke Friesic, must be carefully distinguished from the surrounding people, who are also called Friesians because the political division of countries refers them to Friesland. The blending of these two races has been the source of endless errors in history.



possessions. The historian, recollecting these facts, will not overlook the importance of the Friesians, though they only inhabited the borders of the continent, and the little islands by which the coast of the German ocean is covered.

• 37. This Friesian line was early broken in two places by two mighty nations—one making its appearance from the continent, the other from the ocean.

Between the Ems and the Weser were settled the *Chauci Minores*, and between the Weser and the Elbe the *Chauci Majores*. It is reported by Tacitus, that this immense extension of land, even from the borders of Hessa, was not only under the dominion, but was inhabited by the *Chauci*, but, he adds, they only kept some part of the strand, leaving the Friesians for the most part in their old possessions. The *Chauci*, entering into alliance with other people against the declining power of Rome, and assuming the name of Franks, left this country, and their name, being absorbed in that of the Franks, disappears from historic record. The Friesians availed themselves of this opportunity to occupy the vacated possessions of the *Chauci*, it not being unusual for a steady people like the Friesians to make use of the changes produced by the roving disposition of their neighbours to increase their own territory.

38. Two descriptions of the *Chauci* are given by Tacitus. He first records some facts, and then, in the thirty-fifth chapter *De Moribus Germanorum*, he draws their portrait.

In the record of the facts,\* the *Chauci* appear cruel oppressors of the feeble, vindictive pirates, and to be prone to foreign military expedition, and also to make inroads on their neighbours. In delineating their character,† it is said that they wish to support their grandeur by justice, being free from covetousness, masters of themselves, calm, modest, and retired. They never excite wars, nor harass their neighbours by predatory excursions or highway robbery. It is deemed the strongest proof of their bravery and might, that they act as superiors, and never pursue anything by injustice. Nevertheless, every one is ready to take up arms, and, in case of exigency, to unite in forming an army. They have plenty of men and horses, and their placitude detracts nothing from their valour. Had Tacitus first given this description, and afterwards recorded the facts, one might have supposed that he was misled through ignorance of the facts; but how he could contradict known facts related by himself, is hardly to be conceived. It must be clear to all who know the Friesians and their disposition, that the character ascribed to the *Chauci* agrees even in the least particulars with that of the Friesians. Is it then impossible that Tacitus at a distant period, and misled by later reports, should blend two neighbouring people together, and attribute to the *Chauci* what was alone applicable to the Friesians?

39. The line of the Friesian tribes was broken again in a second place, to the north of the Elbe.

The Saxons, occupying only some islands, such as Nordstrand, and some points on the continent to the westward and south of the Angles, and their western neighbours the strand Friesians, were in time so increased that they descended from their narrow

\* *Taciti Annales* xi. 18, 19. *Dion. Cass.* ix. 30. *Tac. Ann.* xiii. 55. Didius Julianus restitit iis Belgicam agredientibus, *Spartianus in Did. Jul.* I.

† *Taciti Germania*, cap. 36. It is said that he wrote his *Germania* later than his *Annales* or *History*. Whether this be true or not, the facts and the description must apply to different people.

abodes, and spread along the northern banks of the Elbe, and filled up the whole extent of country between this river and the land of the Angles.\* This second breach, being near and enlarging that of the Chauci, was never entirely filled up again; and where it was afterwards, either by the departure of the Chauci, or the expeditions of the Saxons, the bishops of Bremen and Hamburg determined, by their power and spiritual influence, to destroy the Friesic spirit of freedom, by subjugating the Friesians to their sway in government, religion, and language.

40. Hence two divisions of Friesland originated at an early date: the southern part began at the mouth of the Weser, and terminated at the mouth of the Scheld; the northern part from the west strand of Schleswig [Sleswick], towards the mouth of the Elbe, much less than the southern part, and for this reason called *Friesland Minor*. In the 13th century, this small territory had power to raise for the king of Denmark an army of sixty thousand men.†

41. The Moeso-Goths are traced to their first position in the northern parts of Chersonesus Cimbricus [Jutland, Denmark]; the Angles in the narrower part and to the banks of the Eider; the Friesians extended on the sea-coasts by the side of the Angles to the mouth of the Elbe. We intend to place our philological comparison in the same order; first the *Gothic*, then the *Anglo-Saxon*, and finally the *Friesic*.

42. It must not be overlooked, that the geographical position of the whole Germanic race coincides with the arrangement of the preceding table of their languages. Going from the Baltic to the Netherlands, you pass through the original seats of the *Icelandic*, *Moeso-Gothic*, *Westphalian*, *Netherlandish*; on the left you find the *Angles* and *Friesians*; and on the right you have the *Alemannic* or *Theotisc* race.‡

43. This position may, perhaps, afford some idea of the order in which the respective tribes marched from the orient to the west of Europe.

The foremost were the Anglo-Friesic race, who, being pushed forward by following tribes, did not halt till they arrived on the shore of the German ocean. The Goths with their attendants followed, and the train of the Germani was closed by the Theotisc race. The coast of the German ocean, along which the Anglo-Friesic race was forced to spread itself, was the basis of the direction in which the two following races took their position, and were placed nearly in three parallels from north-east to south-west. These parallels are crossed and disturbed in a thousand ways by migrations and wars, but their general direction manifests itself to this very day in the remnants of the respective old languages.

44. The adventurers who subdued Britain are called Anglo-Saxons; but here an important question arises—what is implied in this name? First, it is to be observed, that this people never called themselves Anglo-

\* As the Saxons were unknown to Tacitus, the irruption of the Chauci was, of course, anterior to that of the Saxons.

† "Imperator Otto, Holsatiam sibi subigere volebat, contra quem venit rex Waldemarum cum exercitu copioso, habens secum de solis Frisionibus sexaginta millia hominum."—*Ericus Rex, ad ann. 1215.*

‡ § 27.

Saxons; but this name is given them by historians. *Paulus Diaconus* called them *Angli-Saxones*;\* *Codoaldus, rex Anglonum-Saxonum*;† and, inverting the construction of the words, he says, *Hermelinda ex Saxonum-Anglorum genere*.‡ They did not call themselves by these compound names, but indiscriminately, *Angles* or *Saxons*. *Anglorum, sive Saxonum gens*.|| The case seems to me as follows.

45. After the Goths had evacuated the Chersonesus Cimbricus, and left only their name to the country, colonies of the neighbouring Angles succeeded in their place, and assumed the name of the Country Geatas, Eotas, Ytas.

The *Scandinavians*, and more particularly the *Danes*, were quite distinct from these *Juths*,§ being their mortal enemies, and being distinguished from them by some strong features in the respective languages. Neither did the Danes originally possess any part of the Chersonesus Cimbricus, unless it was the very northern point. In later ages they succeeded in gradually subduing the population of the Chersonesus, and mingling their language with that of the innates; but this very mixture proves by its ingredients, now visible, that nearly the whole peninsula was before populated by a race different to the Danes, and similar to the Angles. The definite article *the*, both in *Danish* and *Icelandic*, is placed after the noun and made to coalesce with it, while in the Anglo-Saxon and the kindred tongues it is always set before the noun: thus *A.-S. seo stræt the street*; *Icel. strætít*; *A.-S. se strand the strand*; *Icel. ströndin*; *A.-S. se man the man*; *Dan. manden, gen. mandens of the man*.¶ This peculiarity of the Danish idiom is not to be found in the dialect of the Jutes, however Danish it may be. If you draw a line from Skanderburg to Wiburg, and to the gulph of Lüim, what lies south and west of this line, Thysted not excepted, retains still the remains of its Anglo-Saxon, or rather its antiscandinavian origin.\*\*

46. The combined power of the Angles and Jutes was easily overcome by that of their southern neighbours; for such was the number, the power, and the extent of the Saxons along and above the northern banks of the Elbe, that all the surrounding people, whether Friesians, Angles, or Jutes, were considered by foreigners as subdivisions of the Saxons; even what was effected by a union of all these tribes, was often ascribed to the Saxons alone.

It is likely that the Saxons were the most prominent, and therefore attracted the greatest attention from southern scholars, while the Friesians, Angles, and Jutes were less observed on the strand or the inner part of the peninsula. It is known, from their geographical position, that the Angles constituted a part, and being the chief actors, probably a great part of the migrating allies; so that, on their departure, their native soil was left nearly destitute of inhabitants.†† The Angles, however, were considered a subdivision of the more powerful Saxons, and took a share in their

\* De gestis Longobard. iv. 23. † Id. vi. 15. ‡ Id. v. 37. || Bede, i. 15.

§ "Guti cum veniunt suscipi debent, et protegi in regno isto sicut conjurati fratres, sicut propinqui et proprii cives regni hujus. Exierunt enim quondam de nobili sanguine Anglorum, scilicet de Engra civitate, et Anglici de sanguine illorum, et semper efficiuntur populus unus et gens una."—*Leges Edwardi, Wilkins*, p. 206.

¶ See II. § 1.

\*\* See this position defended by a Danish gentleman, Dr. C. Paulsen, in the *Nordisk Review*, No. I. p. 261, Copenhagen, 1833.

†† See III. § 5, 6.

expedition: this union is correctly expressed in the denomination *Anglo-Saxons*. For, whether this word be considered as German or Latin, the first part denotes the species, and the second the genus, and the whole implies the tribe of the Angles belonging to the Saxon confederacy. The Angles bore the chief and leading part in the expedition to Britain, though considered as only a part of the Saxon confederacy, and therefore denominated Anglo-Saxon.\* Time has done justice to the Angles; for while the name of Saxons has either completely disappeared, or has only a faint vestige in such words as *Essex*, (*East-Saxons*), *Middlesex*, &c., the name of the Angles is still embodied in England and Englishmen, and is in full vigour and known from pole to pole; nor will it ever die, unless the declining empires of Germanic race should be washed away by a flood of barbarians, as the Roman empire was by the Germanic.

47. It has already been shown that *Anglo-Saxon* is a word formed by old Latin authors, and not by the Saxons themselves. Independently of historical proof, the foreign descent of the word is proved by its formation.

Thus we say, in the Latin form, Anglo-Saxones, Hiberno-Anglus, Polono-Russus, whether we take *Anglo*, *Hiberno*, *Polono*, for substantives or adverbs; but in expressing these words in the Germanic tongues, we should say *English Saxon*, *Polish Russian*; in German, *Englischer Sachse*, *Russischer Pole*. Thus the Dutch poet Maerlant, *Dus werden heren dingelsche sasssen*, *Thus the English Saxons turned rulers*. (iii. 29.) This Germanic form is verbally translated by Paulus Diaconus, (iv. 15,) *Angli-Saxones*.

48. It is often stated that the word Seaxan *Saxons* is derived from *seax a sword*; in East Friesland, *saeghs a little sabre*.

If this be true, there is some reason for the supposition that the kindred nations derived their names from the weapon which they chiefly used. Thus, *Franc*, from *franca a javelin*; *German*, from *gár jaculum*; *Dut. Kil. gheer fuscina*; and *man a man*, that is, *a dart man*. *Angle the Angles*, from *angel aculeus hamatus*. The word *seax* is nothing else but *Moes. ahs spica*; *Sans. असि asc a sword, ensis*; *A.-S. æchir, ear an ear*; *æx, eax an axe, an instrument consisting of a metal head with a sharp edge*, preceded by the sibilant *s*; and perhaps *gar* is the same word as (*ar*) *ear*; *Dut. aar, air, aer arista*, preceded by the guttural *g*; *Dut. Kil. anghel an ear or spike of corn*—all proving the idea of something pointed. The word *franca* is seen in *Ger. fram*, properly *the sharp end of an instrument, the beginning of any thing, and hence the preposition from*, agreeing in signification with the *Moes. fram*. *Fram fruma*, (*Moes. Jn. 15, 27*), is on that account properly *the edge, commencement of the beginning*, that is, *from the beginning*. Is it not also possible that the *Brondingas*, (*Beo. K. p. 37, 11*), are so called from *Icel. brandr lamina ensis*.

49. In the comparison of languages, care should be taken not to be misled by mere names. The Saxons increased so much in power, as to dare to oppose the hosts of Charlemagne, and at last they occupied an immense territory about the Elbe and the Weser, which, after their name, was called Saxony. This Saxony was subsequently occupied by other

\* It is remarkable that king *Ine*, who commenced his reign in A.D. 700, calls himself, at the beginning of his laws, a *West-Saxon*. *Ic Ine, mid Godes gyfe West-Seaxana cyning, I Ine, by God's grace king of the West-Saxons*. But the people of his kingdom he denominates *Englishmen*. *Gif wite-beow Englisc mon hine forstalige, if an Englishman condemned to slavery steal*, *In. 24*. *Gif Englisc mon stealð, if an Englishman steal*, *In. 46: 54: 74*. An Englishman, in all the paragraphs, is opposed to *Wealh a Welshman*.

tribes, whose system of vowels approached to that of the Theotisc race, and therefore differed very much from the Anglo-Saxon sounds. These tribes, taking the name of *Saxons* from the country they inhabited, their language is also called Saxon. I need not remark, that we can neither compare Anglo-Saxon nor the English to this Saxon as their nearest relative, if the mistakes of the most celebrated philologists did not render it necessary.\*

Dr. Johnson did not regard this rule, and therefore he often compares English words with the most remote German. "After cat you first find *Teuton* katz (*read* katze), then *French* chat, and afterwards *A.-S.* cat; while *A.-S.* cat, *Frs.* and *Dut.* kat, being the proper form of the word, ought to have stood first." Some hundred examples of this sort, and worse, may be quoted from this celebrated lexicographer: his errors, instead of being removed by his editor, Mr. Todd, are in this respect, and some others, increased: added to this, that many words are not to be found in the languages referred to. In the article *hay*, the *Icel.* hey is also said to be *Dut.*, while the *Dut.* word is hooi; and thus in almost every page. An impartial judge, considering the medley of materials, the blunders, the negligence or typographical errors occurring in deducing words from their originals, will conclude, that the etymological part of Johnson's Dictionary, even in the edition of 1827, is not deserving of the expense and the labour bestowed upon it, and is quite unworthy of the nation of whose language it is the chief interpreter, if not the uncontrolled lawgiver. The English etymologist will only meet with the proper forms of its words by consulting the nearest relatives of the English language. We may illustrate this by the preceding example of *hay*. Here we find the same change of *g* to *y* in the Country Friesian as in the English—a change which is not to be found so often in any other Germanic tongue. *A.-S.* heg, in *Frs.* *c.* is hēa; but hāye (*Italian a*) to make *hay*, agrees with *hay*, having both *a*, as *Moes.* hawi. So also *A.-S.* mæg *potest*, dæg *dies*, weg *via*, cæg *clavis*, were changed into *may*, *day*, *way*, *key*, of which the Englishman will scarcely discover instances, unless he goes to his nearest kinsmen the Friesians, *Frs. c.* mei, dei, wei, kâi, (*Italian a*).†

50. It may be asked whether, when the Anglo-Saxons left their native soil, any of the neighbouring Friesians accompanied them, and whether any intercourse was subsequently maintained between the separated brethren? ‡

\* It has already been observed, (§ 22,) that the question is not whether a word exists in one of the Germanic languages, which is generally the case, but whether the proper form of the word is to be found in the nearest kindred dialect. When we cannot discover it in this dialect, then only we may apply to languages of more remote relationship. The question, for instance, is not whether the word *cat* exists in other Germanic tongues, but whether it is found in *A.-S.*, *Frs.* or *Dut.*

† There is another class of Germanic words introduced in this century, or the two preceding, and making no part of the original frame of the language. The correct derivation of these words depends more upon an extensive knowledge of many thousand terms in modern tongues, than upon analogical acuteness: I should wish to bestow more praise upon this part of Johnson's Dictionary, but it is not better than the other. One example will be sufficient. What can be more simple than the derivation of the word *TATTOE*, the beat of a drum warning soldiers to their quarters, from the *Dut.* taptoo, *id.* properly signifying tapping shut, the taps or ginshops shut from the soldiers? Even in the last edition of Johnson, by Todd, it is derived from *Fr.* tapotez tous.

‡ The old Chroniclers are at a loss whether to make Hengist a Friesian or a Saxon. Maerlant speaks of him thus.

Een hiet Engistus een vrieze, een sas,  
Die vten lande verdreuen was;  
One was named [*A.-S.* het] Engist, a Friesian or a Saxon,  
Who was driven away out of his land.—*Spiegel Historial*, c. xv. p. 16.



Upon which I would remark, that the faces of the Anglo-Saxon and the Friesic languages would have the more marked and decided likeness to each other, when the separation was the most complete. If a continued intercourse between the Friesians on the continent, and the Anglo-Saxons in Britain, had been maintained, the Anglo-Saxon would have been supplied with Friesian ingredients of a later date, in such a way as languages not otherwise homogeneous may form a distant similitude; but when there are innumerable resemblances between Anglo-Saxon and the Friesian of this very day, originating in the latter part of the 5th century, without being increased by a subsequent intercourse, it is a proof that this striking similitude must have been laid in the basis of the languages. I feel much inclined to think that this is the truth, while I allow that many of the neighbouring Friesians accompanied the Anglo-Saxons in their expedition.

51. It is true that the Friesian is noted for his tenacity to his native soil. His residence about the mouths of the Ems and the Rhine for centuries before our era, in the midst of a wandering people, is a sufficient proof of this character.

The Friesians on the confines of the Angles were not of such quiet and sedentary habits as those on the Ems and the Rhine. They acquired the restless habits of their neighbours. Suppose then a portion of the *Saxons*, many thousand *Jutes*, and nearly all the *Angles*, leaving their country for glory and riches; would it not be a miracle, if the Friesians in the neighbourhood of the moving tribes were alone insensible of the general impulse? This is on the supposition that the movement was voluntary; but, considering the subsequent emigration of the *Cimbrians*, the *Goths*, and *Angles*, from the same peninsula, I cannot help retaining the supposition, that some cause, now unknown, might operate to produce these migrations. This cause, whether famine,\* or inroads from the Scandinavians, being general, would have the same influence upon the Friesians as upon their neighbours.

52. I am aware that inquiry will be made, why Bede, in enumerating the tribes who peopled Britain, omitted the Friesians.†

As well may we inquire why Procopius omits the Saxons, and names the Friesians. Bede was born about A.D. 673, and died in 735. Though he was well

Thus again :

Engistus wart dus uteert  
Ende is in Vrieseland gekeert.  
Engist was thus disgraced,  
And is into Friesia returned.—tom. iii. p. 29.

The Chronicle of Maerlant is founded upon the *Speculum Historiale* of Monk Vincentius, who wrote about A. D. 1245.

\* Nennius says, that the first settlers arrived in three vessels, and that Hengist and Horsa were exiles: this intimates some internal combustion in Gothland. In those nations averse to the sedentary occupation of agriculture, famine was always the most efficient and general cause of emigration. This was at least the case with the Scandinavians, who, pressed by dearth, determined by lot who should emigrate. It is likely that the Scandinavians fell upon the Jutes, who, being settled in the corner of the peninsula, were the first prey of the hungry invaders. The Jutes fell upon Britain, and were the first Saxon settlers in Kent and Wight. The Scandinavians then descended further to the south on the Angles and Saxons, and induced the tribes to comply with the request of Hengist and other leaders to come to Britain. The northern pirates, still descending further, ravaged the whole coast of the German sea: the Friesians were, therefore, the never-ceasing objects of their piratical incursions. In still later times they settled in France, and ultimately reached the descendants of the same tribes of the Anglo-Saxons, who, in the two preceding centuries, were exiled from their native soil. See on this subject, *Normannernes søtoge og deres nedsættelse i Frankerig Historik Fremstillet af G. B. Depping med adskillige forandringer oversat af N. M. Petersen Köbenhavn, 1830, p. 57, et seq.*

† Bede i. 15.

acquainted with the affairs of England in his time, he never left his native land. Procopius was a Greek of Cæsarea, and after the year 535 the secretary of Belisarius, the companion of his general in his expeditions against the Vandals and Goths, and of course well acquainted with the general circumstances and relations of the Germanic tribes. He was also two hundred years nearer the Saxon expedition to Britain than Bede. This Procopius states in his fourth book on the Gothic war, that Britain was peopled by three nations, the *Britons*, the *Angles*, and the *Friesians*, Ἀγγιλοι καὶ Φρισσῶνες. Could Procopius be mistaken or mislead in an historical fact of such notoriety as the overthrow of an important island by swarms from the continent, an event in which the political interests of his master Justinian, as to the influence of its example, were highly concerned? It was to Procopius a comparatively recent event, happening about 449, and therefore only about a hundred years before he wrote his history. If he were mislead, how is it that he does not mention some nation of wider fame, and is satisfied to select the Angles and the remote tribe of the Friesians to be the inhabitants of Britain?

53. I cannot omit to mention, that the leaders of the Anglo-Saxons bear names which are now in use by the Friesians, though by time a little altered or abbreviated.

They have *Hortse*, *Hengst*,\* *Witte*, *Wiggele*, *Eske*, *Tsjisse*, *Tsjerk*, *Ealse*, *Hessel*; for A.-S. *Horsa*, *Hengest*, *Witta*, *Wihtgil*, *Chr. Ing.* p. 15; *Æsc. Cissa*, *Chr. Ing.* p. 16; *Cerdic*, *Elesa*, *Chr. Ing.* p. 17. Also *Lense*, *Timen*, *Elle*, for A.-S. *Wlencing*, *Cymen*, *Ælle*, [*Icel.* at *ellda ignem facere*; A.-S. *ellen virtus, robur*,] *Chr. Ing.* 16; *Ine*, *Ide*, *Offe*, for A.-S. *Ine*, *Ide*, *Offa*. There are indeed but few A.-S. names which may not be found in use with the present Friesians.

54. The story of Geoffrey of Monmouth about *Vortigern* and *Rouin*, or *Rowen*, daughter of Hengist, is known. She welcomed him with, "Lauerd king, wacht heil," *Lord king, wait for my hailing draught*. He, by the help of an interpreter, answered, "Drinc heil," *Drink hail to me*.†

I intend not to discuss the verity of the history, but only to allude to the ceremony which was observed. The Friesian Chronicles represent *Rowen* as drinking the whole, in compliance with the royal command, "Drink hail!" and then taking the right hand of the king in hers and kissing him, while she offered him the cup with her left hand. This is quite a Friesian custom.‡ The female is not named Rouin by the Friesian Chronicle, as the text of Geoffrey badly states, but Ronixa, a name still in use with us, though, by an analogical permutation of consonants, it is written Reonts.

\* See § 50, note †.

† Galfredi Monumetensis Historia Regum Britanniae, iv. 12.

‡ Est præterea et alia quam pro lege vel quasi observant (Frisii) ut videlicet quoties alicui patheram vel poculum vino, vel cerevisia plenum propinant, tum dicunt sua materna lingua, Het gilt, ele frye Frieze! [*It concerns thy hail, O free Friesian!*] et non tradunt patheram sive poculum, nisi datis dexteris, cujuscumque etiam conditionis, aut sexus fuerunt, quique tum accipientes prædictum poculum respondent eadem lingua, "Fare wâl, ele frye Frieze! [*Farewell, O free Friesians!*] Etsi personæ dissimiles fuerint, aut utræque feminei sexus nihilominus addito osculo idem perficiunt; quem etiam morem in hunc usque diem Frisii pertinaciter retentum observant.—*De orig. situ, qualit. et quant. Frisiae*, M. Corn. Kempio auctore, Colonia Agr. 1588.

"Respondens deinde Vortegirnus, Drinc heil jussit puellam potare, cepitque de manu ipsius scyphum et osculatus est eam et potavit."—*Galfredus Monum.* vi. 12. The maiden's taking hold of the king's hand and kissing him, is reported by Winsemius Frieschi Historien, p. 43, and others, who may be compared with Geoffrey of Monmouth. See Junii Etymol. Anglic. in voce WAIT.



55. Whatever may be the truth of the story, it is most certain that “Wacht hail” is changed into *Wassail*; that *wassail-cup* is sometimes used at feasts and on New-year’s day in England; and that its origin is traced back to the supposed meeting of Vortigern and Ronixa.

What has particularly struck me is, that the figure of the old English wassail-bowl is exactly the same as the silver cups in which, at weddings, the Friesians offer to the guests brandy with raisins, [*spicy wassel-bowl*]. This cup passes from the married couple to their guests on their left-hand, and from them to their left-hand neighbour, as in the corporation festivals in England. The liquor is called in the Friesian tongue, “breid’s trienen” *bride’s tears*, alluding to her reluctant willingness to enter into wedlock.

56. I will only add that the Danes were the common enemies of the Friesians and Angles, and as much opposed by national hatred, as the Friesians and Angles were united by the ties of national sympathy.

The Saxon Chronicle records, in the year A.D. 897, that the Friesians and Angles fought under the command of king Alfred against the Danes, who were defeated near Exmouth, Devonshire. The Friesians were of some repute, or the names of three of them would not have been preserved from oblivion in this record: Æbbe, *Frs. c.* Ebbe; Æðelere, *Frs. c.* Eldert; Wulfheard, *Frs. c.* Olfert. Were these Friesians the allies of Alfred, recently come to his assistance from the banks of the Elbe or Rhine, or his subjects settled in England?

Before entering upon the comparison of the Friesic with the Anglo-Saxon, it will be necessary to form accurate ideas about the state in which the Anglo-Saxon language has reached our time.

57. One common fate accompanied all the MSS. of the middle ages, that the text was modernised, and therefore spoiled when copied by a person who spoke the same language, and nothing but the ignorance of the scribe could give security from this perversion. Not understanding the MS. he was compelled to copy literally, and his errors, whether arising from inadvertence or the indistinctness of the old letters, are easily rectified by the critic. The fact is, that the copyist, considering the words only as a vehicle of the sense, did not care about the language. Every scribe, therefore, changed the language of his MS. into the dialect of his own time and dwelling-place.

In this way *the Roman du Renard*,\* which can be traced to the time between the first and second crusade, is come down to us in the language of the 13th century, A.D. 1288, 1290, 1292. It is on this account that Mr. Roberts observes—“Avant l’invention de l’imprimerie le style ne conduisit qu’imparfaitement à reconnoître la

\* *Le Roman du Renart public*, par M. D. M. Méon, Paris, 1826. This poem was the basis of a poem in the language of Flanders, van den Vos Reynaerde, A.D. 1404. This was followed by the *Dutch Renard in prose*, Gouda, 1479, and this again by the renowned *Reincke de Vos* of Henri van Alkmar, Lubek, 1498, the parent of all later European versions. *Caxton’s folio edition* of 1481, was a translation of the work published at Gouda. To the researches of recent scholars, we owe *Reinardus Vulpes, carmen epicum seculis IX. et XII. conscriptum: ad fidem codd. MSS. ed. et annotationibus illustravit, Fr. Jas. Mone, editio princeps*, 8vo. pp. 336. It is proved by comparison, that this Latin poem has given rise to the very *Roman du Renart*, published by Mr. Méon, and also that the author was an inhabitant of the Belgic Netherlands, to the localities of which, allusion is often made. See VI. § 13—17.

différence des temps. Les copistes ne se bornoient pas à transcrire ; ils corrigeoient l' orthographe substituoient des vers nouveaux à ceux qu' ils avoient sous les yeux, et des expressions nouvelles à celles qui tomboient si rapidement en désuétude. La langue, qui changeoit d' un jour à l' autre devoit les engager à multiplier ces altérations que le peu de sévérité de l' art poétique rendoit alors si faciles."\* The scribe, however, found some restraint in the alliteration, which was observed by Cædmon and other poets. In those MSS. where there was little except the rhyme to indicate the mechanism of the verses, or where the MS. was in prose, the scribe had more liberty to change. This was the fate of the oldest Dutch poet, *Maerlant*. Some leaves of parchment containing fragments of his *Spiegel Historial*, much older than the MS. from which the edition of 1785 was printed, afford conclusive evidence, that neither the construction of the words, nor the manner of spelling in the MS. used in printing this edition, was that of Maerlant himself. Therefore, the question about language during the middle ages, is reduced to the question of the time and place of the MS.

58. The same fate attended the most ancient pieces of Anglo-Saxon poetry, not to speak of prose. Let me exemplify my assertions by the poems of Cædmon. The MS. of the Cædmon on which Mr. Thorpe founds his text, is apparently of the 10th century, and it strictly expresses the language of that period. Cædmon, the author of the poem, died about A.D. 680. He was first a cowherd at Whitby, and afterwards became a monk. Would it not be a little strange to assert, that a man brought up in his station of life, especially in the uncivilized northern parts of England, and in the 7th century, has spoken the same dialect as the far more civilized inhabitants of southern England two centuries later? This too in an age, when some parts of England had as little communication with each other, as with foreign countries. In this case, Anglo-Saxon would be an exception in the history of languages ; it would be without dialect, time, and place, having produced no change in its forms. How far an assertion of this sort is distant from truth, is proved by the oldest remnant of Anglo-Saxon poetry now extant, compared with its appearance two and three centuries later. In a codex referred by Wanley to A.D. 737,† we read a few lines of Cædmon which are translated into Latin by Bede,‡ and we have the same lines as they are modernized by Alfred in his Anglo-Saxon version of Bede, about two hundred years after Cædmon. Let us compare these two specimens with each other :—

\* *Fables inédites des XII., XIII., et XIV. siècles, par A. C. M. Robert, Paris, 1825, p. cxxii.*

† *Cædmon's Metrical Paraphrase in Anglo-Saxon, with an English translation, notes, and a verbal index, by Benjamin Thorpe, London, 1832.*

‡ " Hisce pene omnibus in A.D. 737, concurrentibus, verisimile mihi videtur hunc ipsum codicem eodem anno, Ceolwifo adhuc regnante, seu saltem ante Eadberhti inaugurationem, duobus quoque annis post Bedæ obitum, in Wiremuthensi monasterio fuisse scriptum."—*Wanley, p. 288.*

§ Bede, lib. iv. cap. 24.

*Cædmon died* A.D. 680: *this MS. is of* A.D. 737. *About* A.D. 885, *by* King Alfred.

*Cod. MSS. Epis. Norwicensis\** Wanley, p. 287. *MS. C.C.C. Oxon. Thorpe Pref. Cædm. xxii.* *Literal English Version.*

Nu scylun hergan  
hefaen ricaes uard.

Nu we sceolan herian.<sup>f</sup>  
heofon-rices weard.

Now must we praise  
the guardian of heaven's  
kingdom,

metudæs mæcti<sup>a</sup>  
end his mod gidanc  
uerc uuldur fadur  
sue he uundra gihuaes  
eci drihtin<sup>b</sup>  
or astelidæ.

metodes mihte.  
and his mod-geþonc.<sup>g</sup>  
wera<sup>h</sup> wuldor-fæder.  
swa he wundra gehwæs.  
ece dryhten.<sup>j</sup>  
oord<sup>k</sup> onstealde<sup>l</sup>.

the creator's might,  
and his mind's thought,  
glorious Father of men!  
as of every wonder he,  
Lord eternal,  
formed the beginning.

He ærist<sup>c</sup> scop  
elda barnum  
heben til hrofe  
haleg scepen  
tha<sup>d</sup> middun geard  
mon cynnæs uard  
eci dryctin  
æfter tiadæ  
firum foldu<sup>e</sup>  
frea allmectig.

he ærest gescéop.<sup>m</sup>  
eorðan bearnum.  
heofon to hrófe.<sup>n</sup>  
halig scyppend.  
þa middan geard.  
mon cynnes weard.  
ece dryhten.<sup>o</sup>  
æfter teode.  
firum foldan.  
frea ælmihtig.

He first framed  
for the children of earth  
the heavens as a roof;  
holy Creator!  
then mid-earth,  
the guardian of mankind,  
the eternal Lord,  
afterwards produced;  
thé earth for men,  
Lord Almighty!

*Primo cantavit Cædmon istud carmen.*

<sup>a</sup> mæcti. <sup>b</sup> dryctin. <sup>c</sup> ærist. <sup>d</sup> þa. <sup>e</sup> foldu. <sup>f</sup> herigean. <sup>g</sup> geþanc.  
<sup>h</sup> ærest. <sup>i</sup> wuldres. <sup>j</sup> drihten. <sup>k</sup> ord. <sup>l</sup> astealde B. <sup>m</sup> gescop.  
<sup>n</sup> rofe. <sup>o</sup> drihtne. *Various readings in Smith's edition of Bede, 597, 20.*

Whether the reference of the *MS. Epis. Norwicensis* to the precise year, A.D. 737, be correct or not, every one will agree with Wanley, that it is far before the age of Alfred,<sup>†</sup> and is by no means a re-translation of the Latin words of Bede. *King Alfred* strictly follows the lines and the words of the *MS. Epis. Norwicensis*. The observation of Bede,<sup>‡</sup> that he followed the sense of *Cædmon*, and not the construction of his words, applies particularly to the latter part of the *MS. Epis. Norwicensis*, and is an additional proof that Bede found his original almost in the same form as it is presented to us in *MS. Epis. Norwicensis*. Alfred seems convinced that he had the true song of *Cædmon* before him, as in his Anglo-Saxon translation, he not only omits Bede's remark about giving merely the sense, and not the same collocation of words, but immediately before the insertion of this Anglo-Saxon song, he asserts, "þara endebyrdnes þis is" *the order of which is this*.§

\* Codex MS. omnium vetustissimus non ita pridem erat penes egregium illum literarum fautorem Joannem Morum Episcopum nuper Eliensem, hodieque in Bibliotheca Regia, Cantabrigiæ asservatur, *Smith's Bede, Cantabrigiæ*, folio, 1722, *Pref.* p. 3. The MS. named by Wanley in note [† p. lvi.] described in his Catalogue as *Cod. MSS. Episcopi Norwicensis*, p. 288, is the same as that mentioned by Smith in this note. Dr. John Moore was bishop of Norwich when Wanley made his Catalogue; he was afterwards bishop of Ely; after his death, king George the First purchased this MS. with the Doctor's library, which he presented to the University of Cambridge, where the MS. is now preserved in the Public Library.—J. B.

† Ego iterum publicandum censeo, tanquam omnium quæ in nostra Lingua etiamnum extant monumentorum pene vetustissimum.—*Wanley*, p. 287.

‡ Hic est sensus, non autem ordo ipse verborum quæ dormiens ille canebat; neque enim possunt carmina, quamvis optime composita, ex alia in aliam linguam, ad verbum, sine detrimento sui decoris ac dignitatis transferri.—*Bede* 4, 24; *Sm.* p. 171, 10.

§ *Bede Sm.* p. 597, 19, and just afterwards, l. 26, adds, "And þam wordum sona monig word in þæt ylce gemet, Gode wyrðes songes togeþeodde," and to those words soon joined many words of song worthy of God, IN THE SAME MEASURE.—J. B.

59. Having here the same words written in different ages, it is my intention to notice the discrepancies, that the changes the language underwent in the interval may be clearly seen.

60. In the *MS. Episc. Norwicensis*, we find no characters for þ and p, the one being designated by u, the other by d, as in gidanc, or by th, as in tha for þa. In the same *MS. casula* is translated hearth for hearð. Hence may it not be inferred, that the þ and p were introduced later than the date of the *MS.*? Or was the þ a letter of the heathen Runic alphabet, and for that reason was not admitted amongst the letters of the holy Roman church?

61. The æ is divided into its compounds a and e, as in hefaen, ricaes, in which a long a seems to be implied. Mr. Thorpe, in his second edition, p. 22, follows neither Wanley nor Smith, having hefæn, metudaes, for hefaen, metudæs; but in this, Smith also differs from Wanley, who puts mæcti for Smith's maecti.

62. The c, when it had the sound of ch was not yet changed into h, as in mæcti, drictin; but in later times became mihte, dryhten.

63. We find here two forms of *heaven*, the one written with b, and the other with f, hefaen ricaes and heben;\* and in the *Vetus Jus Frisicum*, which is about four centuries older than the oldest laws written in Friesic, we have (Tit. iii.) thivbda for thiaftha, when the inscription is not from the hand of any Francic-Theotisc lawyer under Charlemagne.

64. The resolving of a into æ was not yet accomplished, we have fadur for fæder; *Frs. feder*, *Asg. bk. 2, Ch. I. 389, 475, 612*, contracted, *Frs. h. feer*.

65. The g in the termination of the infinitive had not yet undergone any change; hergan *celebrare* was changed by Alfred into herian, and to supply the hiatus, replaced the g, and changed a into ea, making herigeaen.

66. The a was already changed into e, where the more modern A.-S. still retains the a, as in end, sue, scepen, for and, swa, scapen. This was, perhaps, something peculiar to the Northumbrian dialect, agreeing with the Friesic in scepene clather *made clothes*, (*Asg. bk. 84*), but not in and *and*, (*Asg. bk. 1*); nor in *Old Frs.* and *Frs. v. sa thus*. Later in the *Frs. l.* we find ende like the above. They probably pronounced the words thus, éand, suéa, scéapen.

67. The a changed into e was not yet gone into i, as mectig, but at a later period mihtig; with æ, as in mæcti later mihte. Heliand has hêlag *holy*, *MS. Episc. Norwicensis* haleg, not yet halig; on the contrary, Heliand mahtig, and of course *MS. Episc. Norwicensis* mectig. It further appears, from the exchange of e for æ, that æ had nearly the sound of e, and of course like the *Fr. ai*. In terminations we find also æ used for e.

68. The vowel has undergone a different change in the enclytic gi. *Moes. ga* produces the usual A.-S. ge, when pronounced broad and like a diphthong, ge becomes gi; as, gidanc, gihuaes, for geþonc, gehwæs.

69. The vowel in the terminations of words and in all syllables unaccented, is sounded as indistinctly as the short ě or *Heb. sheva* [ : ]. It is a proof that a dialect has some antiquity, when these unaccented syllables have not entirely lost a distinguishing feature. The *MS. Episc. Norwicensis* has ricaes, metudæs, astelidæ, moncynnæs, tiadæ, for rices, metudes, astelide, moncynnnes, tiade; and mæcti, drictin, for mæcte, dricten.

70. It is a principle in English pronunciation, that the vowel before r in terminations takes the sound of u, [Walker's *Pron. Dict.* § 98, 418]. In *MS. Episc. Nor-*

\* Like b in A.-S. lybban *vivere*, *Asg. bk. libba*; in *Frs. v. libben vitta*; *Frs. v. libje viere*, and A.-S. lyfan *vivere*; *Asg. bk. 189, lif life*.

*ricensis* we have, uuldur, fadur, for uuldor, fader. Before *n* the *a* is also changed into *u*, as fold- or foldun, middun, for foldan, middan.

71. The *a* was not yet resolved into *ea*, as ward, barnum, for wéard, béarnum; nor the *o* into *eo*, as scôp [*Old. Dut.* schóep; *Ger.* gaskop *creabat*] for gescéop agreeing with the present *Dut.* schiep.

72. The *e*, which has its origin in *i*, and was afterwards changed into *eo*, remained unaltered in heben, hefaen for heofon. It seems that *eo* has produced *o* in -fon, in the same manner as *æ* proceeded from *e*, and affords an instance of some assimilation of vowels in two succeeding syllables. I must add, however, that it is questionable whether the vowel of the latter syllable operates upon that of the former, or the former upon that of the latter. If the vowel of the former syllable depend upon that of the latter, then -fæn and -fon were changed before he- and héo-; but if the latter upon that of the former, then he- and heo- before -fæn and -fon. I do not lay much stress upon this observation, as languages in their most ancient state have not this kind of assimilation; it seems, however, to rest in the mind on the same foundation as alliteration, both being a feeling for rhythm. For whatever may be the assimilation of one syllable to another in the same word, the same relation one word has to another in two successive lines of poetry. This assimilation of vowels is called by German grammarians *umlaut*.

73. The *ia* being proper to the old Westphalian and Zelandic, undergo no change in tiadæ; the *i* being changed into *e*, the *a* ought to follow the impulse and pass to *o*, and make teode from teon *producere*; to hape tiath in *unum conveniunt*, *Asg. bk.* 335; *tya ducere*, *Em. l.* 88; *tioda ducebat*; *Icel.* tiadi, *id.* The *Moes.* tiuhan *ducere*; *tauch ducebat*; hence the *Frs. v.* teach, *taech*, *Frs. l.* 79, 81: but there was once an *Old Frs.* imperfect tiade, as the *Dut.* tijde.

74. So *i* had not yet passed to *e*, nor *u* to *o*, in metudæs, later metodes.

75. The imperfect astelidæ was not yet contracted to astealde.

76. It is clear that the earliest languages consisted of single words, and that two separate ideas were expressed by two separate words; but, by being constantly used together, at last united in one idea and one word. The adjective, in this process, passing from adjectives, separately existing, to the first and specifying component of the word, loses the adjective termination, by doubling its accent on the principal vowel, and looks like an adverb or preposition compounded with a word.

Thus, on ealddagum *olim*, originally on ealdum dagum *olim*; *Dut.* eertyds, originally eeres tijds in *former times*. *Dut.* oudvader; *Ger.* altvater a *patriarch*, formerly oude vader, and alte vater. In the *MS. Episc. Norwic.* we meet with an instance in which the meaning of such a compound appears, but the grammatical form is not yet developed. The compound aelda barnum appears as two words, yet aelda is not in the *dat.* as it ought to be when separate, and it only requires the process of time to become one word aeldbarnum, the same as *Ger.* altvater. Aelda barnum does not signify *antiquis liberis*, but *children of old*; and thus it has the whole meaning of the compound, but only half its grammatical form. Alfred, finding the phrase a little antiquated, used eorðan bearnum *filiis terræ*. There could be no objection to the form, because, in Alfred's time, ealda-fæder, ealde-moder, and ealde-wita, were sometimes used for ealdfæder *avus*, ealdmoder *avia*, ealdwita *senior ecclesiæ*.

77. The pronoun þe was omitted before scylun *we must*, precisely as the *Moes.* skulum *debemus*, *Lk. xviii.* 1.

78. In this word the *u* had not yet been changed into *eo*. From *Moes.* skulum was derived *A.-S.* scylun, the more modern scéolon.



79. As *a* had not yet gone over into *éa*, or *o* into *éo*, or *e* into *éo*, so also *e* had not yet been changed into *ea*: thus we find *astelidæ* for *astéalde*.

80. This comparison affords a few important deductions. As there appears to be no mixture of the dialect of the Northmen, the MS. must be of a date anterior to their conquest of Northumberland, which agrees with the statements of Wanley.

81. In it we find also many analogies with cognate languages not apparent in the writings of Alfred, and this affords a further proof of the antiquity of the MS.; for we have already observed, that the resemblance of languages is greater in proportion to their age, and, on the other hand, that dialect differs most which has most diverged from the parent stock.\*

82. The development of the diphthongs *ea* and *eo* from simple vowels, was the result of nearly two centuries between the date of the *MS. Episc. Norwic.* and the time of Alfred; for no one, I believe, will pretend that the simple vowel in these instances was a dialectic variation peculiar to Northumberland, as these diphthongs are still distinctly pronounced there, like *death* in Yorkshire. The diphthong was of course developed in the north, as well as in the south of England. If we now go back still further, from the time of the *MS. Episc. Norwic.* to the descent of the Anglo-Saxons on Britain, [from 737 to 449,] and if we suppose that during this period the cognate languages approached nearer to the A.-S. in the same proportion as they did from Alfred to Cædmon, then indeed we have a clear conception how all these tribes of Jutes, Angles, Saxons, and Friesians, whose languages some centuries later were quite unintelligible to one another, could, at their departure from their native shores to Britain, as men of one speech, unite in council and action.

83. This comparison implies further, that the peculiarities by which the A.-S. is distinguished, relate to the state in which this tongue has come down to us.

84. I have nothing more to add about the Mœso-Gothic, to what I stated in the fourteenth and fifteenth paragraphs. The peculiar character of the A.-S., as distinguished from the Mœso-Gothic, would for the most part be removed, if we could trace the A.-S. to the time of the Mœso-Gothic, about the middle of the 4th century. The means of comparison are greatly increased by the exertions of Angelo Mai, Count Castiglione and Massmann.† The stores within the reach of Junius were exhausted by him, for comparison with the A.-S. in almost every word of his *Glossarium Gothicum*, in many articles of his *Etymologicon Anglicanum*, and in his other Dictionaries, still sleeping, to the common shame of the English and Friesians, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The first that made a classification and comparison of the Gothic languages was Lambert ten Kate, a Dutchman. The foundation laid by him has more

\* § 14.

† See VII. 7—11.

recently been greatly extended by the unwearied toil of Rask and Grimm. I need not boast that I have done the same, for it requires no genius—the labour is purely mechanical. Some will present you with the oldest form of a word, but this is not right, when it has to be compared with a subsequent and more advanced development. For my part, I shall not hesitate to avail myself of the labours of my predecessors, and to cite parallel words in different cases and times, when I think it does not affect the vowel or consonant to be compared.

85. I do not know any A.-S. scholar, who has instituted a comparison between the Anglo-Saxon and Friesic so minute as their near relationship claims. Some did not see the force of the comparison, and all wanted materials. A brief account of the materials I have used may not be uninteresting.

86. The *Asega-bôk*,\* the book of the judge, contains the laws of the Rustringian Friesians located around the gulf of the Jade, as far as the southern banks of the Weser. Its date may be about A.D. 1212-1250.

87. *Littera Brocmannorum*,† the letter, i.e. the written law of the Brôcmen, Friesians bordering on the sea in the western part of East-Friesland, [*Dut.* Oostvriesland]. Its date is reckoned between A.D. 1276 and 1340.

88. The *Amesga-riucht*,‡ the code of the country of the Ems, containing registers of the mulcts for the Friesians situated about the eastern banks of the Ems, A.D. 1276-1312.

89. The *Keran fon Hunesgena londe*,§ [*Dut.* Het Hunsingoër landrecht,] the statutes of the country of Hunsingo, A.D. 1252, revised and corrected, but as to their origin of a far earlier date. This most remarkable monument of Friesian antiquity is published in the *Verhandelingen van het genootschap pro excolendo jure patrio*, tom. ii. Groningen, 1778, but in a manner so negligent, that I deem it matter of great danger for a critic to cite words from this edition. I, however, entertain the pleasing hope, that this defect will soon be redressed by one of my friends, who intends to publish a second edition, founded on an excellent codex within our reach, as soon as the literary public feel inclined to defray the costs of the press.

90. *Jeld and botha*,|| the value of the money and the mulcts, to be

\* *Asega-buch* ein Alt-friesisches gesetzbuch der Rustringer, herausgegeben, übersetzt und erläutert von F. D. Wiarda, Berlin, 1805.

† *Willküren der Brockmänner eines freyen Friesischen volkes*, herausgegeben von F. D. Wiarda, Berlin, 1820.

‡ *Het Emsiger landregt van het jaar, 1812*. Leeuwarden, 1830, published by Mr. Hettema.

§ *Verhandelingen ter nasporinge van de wetten en gesteldheid onzes vaderlands door een genootschap te Groningen, pro excolendo jure patrio*, tom. v. Groningen, 1773-1828.

|| *Groot placaat en Charterboek van Vriesland*, verzamelt door G. F. Baron thoe Schwartzberg en Hohenlansberg, 5 vols. folio; Leeuwarden, 1768-1793. The pages 59—461, containing a catalogue of the ecclesiastical estates in Friesland, made up by order of Charles V. though already printed, are suppressed in the 3rd volume, and replaced by other materials. A great number of the estates, after the Spanish revolution, having fallen into unjust hands, it was feared that the publication would be an inducement to endless curses and persecutions against the aristocracy. The 6th tome is also printed, but not yet published, for the greatest number of the copies was burnt during the disorders of the French Revolution.



observed in several parts of the country of Friesland, forming a part of the present kingdom of the Netherlands. This piece is of A.D. 1276, and published in the *Groot placaat en Charterboek van Vriesland*, tom. i. p. 97, together with a great many little records of latter times in the Friesian tongue.

91. The most complete system of Friesian laws,\* though of a more recent date than the foregoing, is contained in the *Old Friesian Laws*, published by two eminent Friesian lawyers, *P. Wierdsma* and *Brantsma*, whose commentary bears witness to the depth and extent of their erudition. The laws in this collection, as well as those found in the *Charterboek*, had force chiefly within the limits of the country of Friesland in the Netherlands.

92. To the same country belongs also the collection of charters dispersed in the history of its capital Leeuwarden, by Gabbema.† They are all of a recent date, when the Friesic was about to be disused in public charters. In the enumeration of these laws and records, I have descended from the north to the south, beginning at the Wezer and ending at Old Friesland, situate at the mouth of the Rhine. But let us now ascend still higher, beginning with the Friesians conterminous with the Angles.

93. Friesic is still spoken in a tract of country bordering the coast of the German sea, in the district of Bredsted, dutchy of Schleswig. It is strongly tainted with Danish; but a corn-merchant of my native village, [Friesland, part of the Netherlands,] on going there to buy rapeseed, was not a little surprised that he and the peasants could understand each other in their respective mother-tongues. The late Reverend N. Outzen has left a glossary of the Friesic dialect, which for some years has been in the press, at the expense of the Royal Society of Copenhagen. The first eighty-eight pages, which were intended for me by my friend the late Professor Rask, and sent to me through the courteous attention of Professor Rafn, have fully convinced me of the identity of this dialect with the other branches of the Friesic.

94. Of the language of the Ditmarsian Friesians, and those living between the Elbe and Wezer, nothing remains. Their long and obstinate struggle against the aggressions of the Danish kings, Bremish bishops, or dukes of Oldenburg,‡ terminating with the extinction of their liberty and language, has long since effaced the last trace of the Friesian tongue and nationality, and destroyed the MSS. of their ancient laws.

95. A more lucky fate was allotted to the land between the Wezer and

\* *Oude Friesche wetten met eene Nederduitsche vertaling en ophelderende aantekeningen voorzien.* Part I. Campen en Leeuwarden, 1782. The Preface and Part II., though prepared by the publishers, were lost after the death of Wierdsma.

† *Verhaal van de stad Leeuwarden-beschreeven van Simon Abbes Gabbema*, Franeker, 1701.

‡ U. Emmius, *Hist. Fries.* 145, 588, &c. Wiarda, *Ostfrisische geschichte*, I. 202.

the Ems. The latter subjugation of this country has caused the preserving of a single codex of the Asega-bók in the archives of Oldenburg. I here give a specimen of its language.

*Thit is thet twintegoste londriucht.*  
 Sa hwersa northmann an thet lond hla-  
 path. and hia enne mon fath. and bindath.  
 an ut of lande ledath. and eft withir to  
 londe brangath and hini ther to twingath  
 thet hi husbarne. and wif nedgie. and  
 man sle and gadis hus barne. and hwed  
 sa hi to lethe dwa mi. alsa hi thenne  
 undfiuch ieftha lesed werth. and withir  
 to londe kumth. and to liodon sinon.  
 sa willath him tha liode thing to seka.  
 and sinne opa werpa<sup>a</sup> truch thet ginte<sup>c</sup>  
 morth ther hi er mith tha witsingon<sup>d</sup>  
 efrenuth<sup>e</sup> heth. Sa mire thenne afara  
 thene warf gunga. and iechta mire tala.  
 enne eth hach<sup>f</sup> hi thenne opa tha heligon  
 to swerande. thet hit al dede bi there  
 nede. alsa him sin hera bad. ther hi was  
 liues. and lethana<sup>g</sup> en unweldich mon.  
 Sa ne thuruon<sup>h</sup> him tha liode ne frana.  
 to halda seka ni sinna truch thet thi frana  
 ne muchte him thes fretha<sup>i</sup> waria. thi  
 skalk<sup>k</sup> skolde dwa alsa him sin hera bad  
 truch thes liues willa.—*Asega-bók*, p. 97.

*This is the twentieth landright (law).*  
 When any Northman leaps on the land  
 (*shore*), and he takes a man, and binds  
 and leads (*him*) out of the land, and brings  
 (*him*) after (*wards*) to the land (*ashore*)  
 and forces him to this, that he burns houses  
 and violates wives, and slays men and burns  
 God's houses, and what he may do to harm,  
 (A.-S. *laðe*.) When he then flees away  
 or is loosed, and again comes to land,  
 and his lede<sup>b</sup> (*is restored to his land and*  
*kindred*). If then the court of justice of  
 the people will seek him (*prosecute him*),  
 and his relations intend to charge him  
 with the horrible murder which he has  
 ere (*formerly*) framed (*committed*) with  
 the pirates; he may then go (*appear*)  
 before the court, and he may tell (*con-*  
*fess*) known and proved facts; he ought  
 then to swear an oath by the saints, that  
 he did it all by need (*force*), as his lord  
 bade him, because he was a man not  
 wielding his life (*body*) and members.  
 In this case, neither the lede (*people*),  
 nor the king's attorney, nor his relations,

are allowed to seek him (*harass him*) with fetters, through (*because*) that the  
 attorney might not (*was unable*) to secure him his safety. The servant should  
 do as his lord bade him through will of the life (*for the sake of his life*).

<sup>a</sup> A.-S. *weorpan*, *werpan*, *jacere*.

<sup>b</sup> Lede *people*, *Jun. Et. Angl.*

<sup>c</sup> ginte Wiarda translates *yonder*. I deem it to be *horrible, tremendous murder*, which agrees with the Low-Saxon version of the Asega-bók, which has *great, enormous murder*. This word is connected with A.-S. *ginian*, of course *yawning, enormously vast, horrible*. In this way the English adj. *huge vast, great even to deformity*, explains the meaning of *Icel. ugr terror*, whence *ugly*; of A.-S. *oge*, whence *Frs. v. [ouw-lik] onjouwlik horrible*, all derived from the idea of wide vastness, still apparent in *Moes. auhn, Swed. ogn, ugn*.

<sup>d</sup> A.-S. *wicing pirata*. The *c* by the Friesic and English being changed into *tsh*, *wicing* becomes *witsing*. Thus A.-S. *cerene*, *Frs. v. tsher'ne* or *tsjerne*, *Eng. churn*. Sometimes the *Frs. v.* retains both forms with some shade of the signification: *Frs. v. kâtje* *to talk*, but *tjatterje* *to chat, chatter*. From A.-S. *cidan*, properly *to make a noise as an inharmonious bird*, and hence *to quarrel*, the *Frs. v.* has only *tsjitte* *to make a noise as quarrelling sparrows and women*. The original signification, now lost in English, was very well known in the old English. "The swaloves *chyterid* and songe."—Golden Legend, I. 493. *Frs. v. De swéalen tsjittene* *in songen*.—It is dubious whether *wicing* is to be derived from *wic-cing sinus vel ripe uade insidiabantur pirata, rez*, or from *wig-cing the king of slaughter*.

<sup>e</sup> A.-S. *fremad*. Wiarda not knowing this Anglo-Saxon word, deems *efrenuth* to be spurious; for this word does not occur elsewhere. This instance may teach us how easily the most difficult words are explained in Anglo-Saxon and Friesic, when aided by each other.

<sup>f</sup> *Ah possidet, proprie, vinctus est*, of the verb *agan*.

<sup>g</sup> A.-S. *liða*.

<sup>h</sup> The Anglo-Saxon has the Friesian form in this verb *thurfon*.

<sup>i</sup> A.-S. *friðian protegere, frið par*.

<sup>j</sup> A.-S. *warian cavere*.

<sup>k</sup> A.-S. *scéalc servus*.

96. Let it be remarked, that the *u* having the power of *ou* in *Fr. doux*, or *Eng. cube*, is changed by the *Frs. v.* into *o*; undfliuch, unweldich, mucht, truch, gunga, are now pronounced *ontflyucht*, *onweldich*, *mocht*, *troch*, *gonge*.

97. Brocmen kiasath thet to enre kere<sup>a</sup> thet ther nene burga and mura<sup>b</sup> and nannen hach sten hus ne mota wesa bi achta mercum. and hoc redieua thit naud ne kerth and efter naud ne dele leith. sa geie<sup>c</sup> hi mith achta mercum and mitha huse wit [h]liude. hine skiriene<sup>d</sup> fon. and werther aeng mon [h]agera sa tuelef ier[d]foda hac [h]andre<sup>e</sup> tiuke, and wasa welle makia enne szelnre sa mot hi ne makia vr tua feke.<sup>f</sup> ief hi welle. andre thiuke. and makath aeng otheres sa geie hi mith achta mercum,<sup>g</sup> thi ther otheres wercth. and tha nya redieua skelin hit onfa,<sup>h</sup> efter tham ther tha erra<sup>i</sup> thene frethe vt kethet<sup>j</sup> bi alsa denre geie. Stenslek<sup>k</sup> hwile efter al tha londe buta munekum and godes husen bi alsa denre geie.—*Statutes of the Brocmen*, p. 130.

cutting cease through all the land, but houses by the mulct mentioned.

Brocmen choose (*made*) this to a statute, that there no borough (*castle*) and wall, and no high house of stone must be by (*the mulct*) of eight marks: and whatsoever rede-giver (*counsel, judge*) hinders not this, and after (*being built*) lays not (*pulls*) down, he may atone for it with eight marks, and with the house with (*the*) lede (*people*), unless he clears himself. And turns (*builds*) any man higher than twelve earth-feet (*a measure*) high to the roof, and who will (*intends to*) make a cellar, he must not make over (*above*) two stories. If he will (*intends*) to the roof and makes any (*thing*), otherwise let him atone for it with eight marks, who works otherwise.

And the new judges shall accept it after the former (*judges*) have proclaimed the peace (*this statute for the public security*) by the mulct mentioned. Let stone-

98. From this example it may be seen that the text is corrupt, and cannot be cited without employing some criticism. It suffices, however, to show the extreme jealousy of a free people for their liberty, so as even not to allow the building of a house of stone, or of more than two stories above a cellar, that the possessor might not thence annoy his countrymen, and use his house as an instrument of tyranny. Building their churches alone of stone, they fortified them at the same time, together with the surrounding parishes; and this forming a single connected stronghold, they retired there after the loss of a battle, and defended at the same moment the two dearest possessions of mankind, their liberty and their altars, against the insults of oppression. It is for this reason that Friesland does not offer any ruins of castles of the middle age to the eye of the antiquary, which are of so frequent occurrence on the borders of the Rhine and almost in every part of Europe. They still retain their ground, name,

<sup>a</sup> *A.-S. curan eligere.*

<sup>c</sup> *Icel. geigr offensa, clades.*

<sup>e</sup> *An there.*

<sup>h</sup> *A.-S. andfoa accipere.*

<sup>k</sup> *A.-S. stæn lapis, slæge ictus, slecge malleus major. Frs. v. slei malleus major ligneus.*

<sup>b</sup> *A.-S. mur murus.*

<sup>d</sup> *A.-S. scir purus.*

<sup>g</sup> *A.-S. mearc moneta quædam.*

<sup>j</sup> *A.-S. cyðan notum facere.*

<sup>i</sup> *A.-S. ærra, æra prior.*

language and national character, the only remnant of Friesian antiquity unknown to the travelling antiquary, whose eyes are attracted by the more glaring objects of old walls, palaces, tombs, and castles. It is most likely that we are indebted to these statutes for the absence of any vaulted cellar in Friesland. What castles there are, owe their origin to the fatal internal wars of the Schieringers and Vetkopers in the 14th and 15th centuries. The Friesians, however, stood not in want of cellars as they do not like any salted vegetables, or vegetables at all; flour, peas and beans, salted meat in the winter, and some fresh in summer, being their ordinary food, they do not lay up any provisions. I speak from the experience of my own childhood, when every one, in winter as well as summer, daily bought what he wanted, and a single cellar was amongst the curiosities of the village and its neighbourhood.

99. § VI. Ther ne mot nen mon siner wiwe god wrkapie<sup>a</sup> er thet hie kinder<sup>b</sup> to hape<sup>c</sup> tein<sup>d</sup> hebbath.—*Amasga-riucht*, p. 59.

§ LXV. Hvasa<sup>e</sup> annen vnsehaldigen mon feth sunder ther rediewe willa sa breckt hi en grat merc anda alsa ful to bote.<sup>f</sup>—p. 84.

§ LXXI. Ther ne mey nen munik nene ernisse ieftha lawa fagie alsa hi biiewen is fon feider noch fon moder, fon suster noch fon broder noch fon sine friundem nen god wither eruie<sup>g</sup> ther hi innath<sup>h</sup> claster brocht heth ieftha inna claster wunnen heth.—p. 89.

There must no man sell the goods (bona possessions) of his wife before they have reared children.

Whoso arrests an unguilty (innocent) man without the will (authority) of the judge, he so breaks (forfeits) a great mark (to the judge) and as much to the injured person.

There may no monk, as he is withdrawn (from the world), fetch (accept) an inheritance or leavings (bequests) from father or from mother, from sister or from brother, or from his friends; (on the contrary) let nobody inherit any possession he has brought into the cloister, or has won in the cloister.

100. Let us now pass over the Ems in the northern part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, called the province of Groningen [en de Ommelanden], containing close to the sea the district of Hunsingo.

#### *Prima Petitio.*

Thet is thiu forme kest end' thes kenenges Kerles jefst end' riucht alra<sup>i</sup>

This is the first statute and the gift of king Charles, and the right of all

<sup>a</sup> *A.-S.* ceapian *emere et vendere*; *Frs.* [v.] kéapje *emere*, forkéapje *vendere*, here wrkapie.

<sup>b</sup> *A.-S.* cenned *natus, productus*, contracted to cen'd, kind *child*, like bearn *filius*, from bearn *ferre utero*, hio kenneð or bereð sunu *pariet filium*, *R. Mt.* 1, 21.

<sup>c</sup> *A.-S.* héapum *by troops*; to hape in a single heap, i. e. together.

<sup>d</sup> *Tia producere*, part. tegen, contr. tein *productus*; *A.-S.* téon *ducere*, part. tegen *vel* togen.

<sup>e</sup> *A.-S.* swa hwylcman swa *quicumque homo*.

<sup>f</sup> Bote, *A.-S.* bote *'reparation [of the harm] to the injured person*. But *A.-S.* brecan *to break*, relates to the breaking of the law, and indicates the mulct to be paid to the representer of the law, the judge.

<sup>g</sup> *A.-S.* yrf, erf *pecus, bona, hæreditas*.

<sup>h</sup> Inna ith.

<sup>i</sup> Hwelic, contr. *A.-S.* hwelc, *omnium hominum quisque*, alra monna hwelic.

Fresena thet alra monna hwelic and sine gode bisitte<sup>a</sup> alsa longe saret<sup>b</sup> unforwerkat<sup>c</sup> hebbe.—p. 2.

Friesians, that every one occupies his possessions as long as he has not forfeited them.

### *Decima Petitio.*

Thet is thiū tiande kest thet Fresan ni thuren nene hereferd<sup>d</sup> firra fara sa aster tore<sup>e</sup> Wisere and wester to tha Fli be thiū thet hia hira lond bihelde<sup>f</sup> wither thet hefs and wither there hethena here. Thia bed thi kenenk Kerl thet hia firra tha hereferd fore aster til Hiddes<sup>h</sup> eckere ande wester til cincfallum.<sup>i</sup> tha bihelden hit tha liude wither thene keneng thet hia nene hereferd firra fara ne thorste sa aster til there wisere and wester to tha Fli. truch thet as scelen alle Fresa fon tha North fri<sup>j</sup> wesa.—*Keran fon Hunesgena londe*, p. 6.

This is the tenth statute, that the Friesians need not follow a campaign further eastward than to the Weser, and westward to the Flie; that they may hold their land against the sea, and against the host of the heathens (*Northmen*). Then king Charles bade that they should fare (*follow*) the campaign further eastward to Hitsakker, and westward to Sinkfal. Then the people maintained their right against the king, that they needed not fare (*follow*) the campaign further eastward than to the Weser, and westward to the Flie. Through this all Friesians shall be free (*protected, secured*) from the north.

101. Over the river Lauwers, now but a brook, we pass into Old-Friesland, properly so called.

#### *Old-Friesian Laws.*

#### *Country-Friesian.*

#### *English.*

Dat oder landriucht is. hweerso dyo moder her kyndes eerwe foerkapet, jesta foerwixled<sup>k</sup> mit her fryonda reed eer dat kind i jerich is; als hit jerich se likje him di kaep so halde

Dat óare lóan-riúcht is: hwersa dy móar<sup>m</sup> hjar berns erfscip forkéapet of forwixelt mei hjar fréonen ríed foár 't it bern jirrich is; as it jirrich is, liket<sup>n</sup> him dy kéap, sa halde hy

The other land right is: whenever the mother sells the inheritance of her child, or exchanges (*if*) with rede (*counsel*) of her friends (*kindred*), before the child is of age; when

<sup>a</sup> *A.-S. besittan possidere.*

<sup>b</sup> Sa er het.

<sup>c</sup> *A.-S. wyrcean facere. A.-S. forwyrcean faciendo perdere, amittere, mulctari.*

<sup>d</sup> *A.-S. here exercitus, fere iter. Thus the A.-S. heregang irruptio, faran ire.*

<sup>e</sup> To there.

<sup>f</sup> *A.-S. behéaldan custodire.*

<sup>g</sup> *A.-S. ofer héafo super mare, Beow. Ed. Kemble, 1833, p. 171.*

<sup>h</sup> A little town or village near Danneberg, close to the Elbe—at present, Hitzacker.

<sup>i</sup> Sinkfal close to the mouth of the Schelde. See Van Wijn and Siccama, cited § 36. It is now called *het Zwin* and *het Hazegat*.

<sup>j</sup> *Friðian protegere.*

<sup>k</sup> The word wixelje, whose theme wix or wex, is obvious nearly in all kindred dialects; it sounds in *A.-S. wrix. A.-S. wrixian permutare*. The Scots, however, use to *whistle*.

<sup>l</sup> Kynd is unknown in the Country-Friesic, as in the *A.-S.* and *Eng.*

<sup>m</sup> Móar is now used in contempt, or to indicate the mother of a beast. The term equal to mother is *mem*.

<sup>n</sup> Lykje and *A.-S. lician* are neuter verbs with the regimen of a dative, like the *Lat. in placet mihi, mannum lycað hominibus placet*. In English, the neuter signification has nearly degenerated into the active; for *to like* signifies more to approve with preference, than to please.

hitten<sup>a</sup> ende liker<sup>b</sup> him  
naet so fare hit<sup>c</sup> oen syn  
ayn eerwe sonder stryd  
ende sonder schulde.

't him, in lykke er him  
net sa farre hy it óan syn  
ein erfscip sonder striid in  
sonder scild.

he is of age, likes he the  
bargain, let him hold it (*to  
the purchaser*), and does  
he not like it, let him fare  
(*enter*) on his own inheri-  
tance without strife and  
without debts.

So hwaso dat kind bi-  
fiucht jesta birawet op syn  
ayn eerwe so breckt hy  
tyen lyoedmerck ende to  
jens dine frana<sup>d</sup> dat sint  
xxi schillingen : ende alle  
da lyoed agen him to  
helpen ende di frana, dat  
hy comme op syn ayn  
eerwe, deer hy eer bi  
riuchta aehte : hit ne se  
dat hioet<sup>e</sup> seld hadde jef  
seth, jef wixled truch dera  
tria haudneda een, deer  
hio dis kyndes des lives  
mede hulp. Dyo forme  
need is : hweerso een  
kynd jong is finsen ende  
fitered noerd oer hef, jesta  
suther wr birgh,<sup>f</sup> soe moet  
dio moder her kyndes  
eerwe setta ende sella  
ende her kynd lesa ende  
des lives bihelpa. Dive  
oder need is jef da jere  
diore wirdet ende di heta  
honger wr dat land faert  
ende dat kynd hunger  
stera wil, so moet dio  
moder her kyndes eerwe  
setta ende sella ende capia  
her bern ku<sup>g</sup> ende ey<sup>h</sup>

Hwaso it bern befiucht  
of bestelt op syn eigen erf  
sa brekt hy tsjien ljomerk  
in tsjin de frana binne dat  
ienintweintich sceljen, in  
al de ljo hawwe de frana in  
him to helpjen, dat hy op  
syn ein erf komt der 't  
him eren nei riuchten ta-  
kaém, as it net is dat hja  
it forkoft het, of forset,  
of wixle troch ién fen de  
tryë haédneden, der hja it  
berns libben mei holp.  
Dy eerste need is : hwersa  
ien bern jong is finsen  
in ftere nóard oer sé of  
suwdlik oer berch, sa  
mat de móar hjar berns  
erfscip forsette in forké-  
apje, in hjar bern losse  
in it libben beholpje (be-  
warje). De óare need  
is : as de jirren djoer  
wirde in de hjitte hunger  
oer it lóan fart in it  
bern fen hunger stjerre  
wol, sa mat de móar  
hjar berns erfscip forsette  
in forkéapje, in kéapje  
hjar bern ky<sup>i</sup> in eikes  
(sciep) in kóarn der me

Whoever fights or be-  
reaves the child on his own  
ground, he forfeits ten lede-  
marks (marks to be paid to  
the people as wronged),  
and to the king's attorney<sup>d</sup>  
the mulct is xxi shillings ;  
and all the lede (*people*)  
ought to help him and the  
king's attorney, that he  
may come to his own in-  
heritance, which he owned  
before by right ; unless she  
has sold, or set (*pawned*),  
or exchanged it through  
one of the three head needs  
(*necessities*) by which she  
helped the life of the child.  
The first need is : when-  
ever a child is made prison-  
er and fettered<sup>j</sup> northward  
over the sea, or southward  
over the mountains, the  
mother must set (*pawn*)  
and sell her child's inherit-  
ance, and release her child  
and save its life. The  
other need is : if the years  
become dear, and sharp  
hunger goes over the land,  
and the child will starve<sup>k</sup>  
of hunger, then the mother

<sup>a</sup> Hi or hjam it him.

<sup>b</sup> Like er.

<sup>c</sup> Hi it.

<sup>d</sup> From *fra*, properly the first, *fréa dominus*, and *frana the lord*, i. e. the king's attorney in the court of justice ; *summus, princeps, i. e. judex populi*, § 48.

<sup>e</sup> Hioe it, effer hjoe it.

<sup>f</sup> A.-S. *béorh*, byrg *collis, arx, civitas ; borough*.

<sup>g</sup> Ku *cow*. Of ku pl. Lf. 91, 93, 152. A.-S. *cu cow*, pl. *cu*, gen. *cuna*.

<sup>h</sup> A.-S. *Eowu ovis matrix ; ewe*.

<sup>i</sup> Kou *cow*, pl. *ky* ; *y* sounds like *e* in *me*, or like the Dut. *ij* in *mij*.

<sup>j</sup> A.-S. *feter pedica*.

<sup>k</sup> Starve is not to be derived from Dut. *sterven to die*, but from *lc. at starfa laborare, ærum-  
vis premi*. For to starve, is to suffer all sorts of misery, in use chiefly that of hunger ; for this  
reason *starveling*, properly *ærumnosus*, is used in the sense of *hungry, lean, pining*. Lye has  
*stearfian* without authority ; but *steorfa pestis* is in Lup. I., where Lye properly cites the  
English phrase, A starfe take you, *te pestis perdat*. Dut. *sterven to die*, is not the first, but  
the second meaning.



ende coern, deerma da kinde des liues mede helpe. Dyo tredde need is: als dat kynd is al stocknaken<sup>a</sup> jefta huuslaes, ende dan di tiuestera<sup>b</sup> nevil<sup>c</sup> ende calda winter oencomt, so faert aller manick oen syn hof<sup>d</sup> ende oen syn huis ende an waranne<sup>e</sup> gaten, ende da wylde dier seket dyn holla baem ende der birgha hly, aldeer hit syn lyf oen bihalda mey; sa weinet<sup>f</sup> ende scryt<sup>g</sup> dat onjeriga kind ende wyst<sup>h</sup> dan syn nakena lyae ende syn huuslaes ende syn fader deer him reda schuld to jenst dyn hunger ende winter nevil cald dat hi so diepe ende dimme mitta flower neylen is onder eke ende onder

it bern mei yn 't libben helpt (halt). De tredde need is: as it bern alleheel stóaknéaken of huusléas is, in den de tsiústere nevel in de kalde winter óankomt, sa fart (tsjocht) alle man yn syn hóaf in yn syn huws in yn warjende gatten, in de wylde djier siikje de holle béam in de lyte fen de bergen, der it syn liif yn behalde mei; sa weint in scriemt it onjirrige bern in wiist den syn néakene léa in syn huwsléazens, in syn faer, der him rede scoe tsjin de hunger in de winter-nevel-kalde, that hy sa djip in dimster (tsiúster) mei de fjouwer neilen onder de iik in onder de ierde is besletten in be-

must set (*pawn*) and sell her child's inheritance, and buy her child cows and ewes and corn, wherewith the life of the child is helped (*preserved*). The third need is: when the child is stark-naked, or houseless, and then the dark fog and the cold winter come on, when every man fares (*enters*) his house and its appurtenances, and lurking holes, and the wild deer (*beasts*) seek the hollow beam (*tree*) and the lee<sup>i</sup> of the mountains, where it may save its life; then moans and weeps the minor child, and shows his naked limbs and his being houseless, and [points at] his father, who should provide for him against hunger and the

<sup>a</sup> *A.-S.* stoc stipes, truncus; stock.

<sup>c</sup> *A.-S.* newelnysse nubes.

<sup>e</sup> *A.-S.* warian to defend, wariande, by assimilation, waranne, part. pres. act. *defending* Wara, inf. Sch. 103, a. to defend. The first stronghold was an enclosure, and the root of the signification of the verb is in *A.-S.* wær septum. Wera or wer hedge, fence, Lf. 204.

<sup>f</sup> *A.-S.* Wanian plorare. Weine is in *Frs. v.* to moan like a sick man, sc. to croon.

<sup>g</sup> Likewise scria to weep, from *Icel.* kria quæri; *Icel.* at krita minurire, or rather from to cry, also to scream: *Frs. v.* scrieme to weep, from *A.-S.* breman.

<sup>h</sup> *A.-S.* wisian to show, obvious in weather-wiser.

<sup>i</sup> The root *hle* and *le* exists in *A.-S.* hligan: þe þec men hligað which incline thee to man; where the reading of hnigað for hligað is to no purpose at all, *Cd.* 235, 25, *Ed. Thorpe*. The Icelanders have the same root in their hlickr obliquitas, curvamen. To this is perhaps also related *A.-S.* ligan, (*inclinare*) cubare, jacere, (*tegere*) mentiri. *Moes.* hliga tabernaculum, shows that the aspiration originally belonged to *Moes.* ligan jacere. The other form, *Moes.* laugnjan, nearly equivalent to *Goth.* liugan (*tegere*) mentiri et uxorem ducere, whence *A.-S.* leogan to lie, signifies to hide and to deny, in which the same transition of the sense is observable. In the same manner, *A.-S.* pacian tegere, and *Moes.* Gott. thahan tacere.

The second form is furnished with a *d* in *Icel.* at hlída inclinare, cedere, obedire, from *Icel.* hlíd devexitas vel latus montis, whence also *Dan.* en fjeldlie. Lida, besides the *h*, takes also *s* and *g* in to slide and to glide, per deveza labi. To cover by inclining, hence *A.-S.* hlíd covering, potlid; *Ems. Land.* 8, 82, hlíd eyelid; *Frs. v.* éachlid, lid potlid; *Icel.* hlíd ostium, porta (the cover of the entrance). The Goths had likewise this form in their hleithva a tent.

I return to *le* without a final consonant, *A.-S.* hleo covering, shelter, refuge; *Ab.* 86, place sheltered from the wind. The lee side, *Dut.* de lij (a sea term) the side of the ship not exposed to the wind. As the sailor must determine the situation of surrounding objects from the relative position of his vessel, the coast opposite to his lee-side is called by him the lee-shore, though it is the shore towards which the wind blows, and necessarily must blow. The sailor does not regard the position of the shore as to the wind, but as to the sides of his vessel, and lee in this phrase denotes too, calm, quiet. I was induced to make these remarks to silence an objection of Dr. Jamieson, who concludes, from the signification of lee-shore, that lee, *Scot.* le, cannot be sheltered from the wind, and derives the word from *Icel.* lá, lea. See Todd's Johnson in loco, Jamieson in loco.



da eerda bisloten<sup>a</sup> ende bitacht;<sup>b</sup> so moet dio moder her kindes eerwe setta ende sella, om dat hio da bihiel<sup>c</sup> hadde ende biwaer also lang so hit onjerick is, dat hit oen forste ner oen hoenger naet forfare.<sup>d</sup>

mitsen; sa mat de mōar hjar berns erfscip forsette in forkéapje, om dat hja it opsicht het in de bewering sa lang as it onjirrich is, dat it óan fróast of óan honger net forfarre (forreisgje, stjerre).

wintry fog-cold, that he so deep and dim (*dark*) is locked up and covered under the oak and under the earth with four nails (*spikes to fasten the coffin*): so the mother must set (*pawn*) and sell her child's inheritance, since she has the keeping and guarding as long as [the child] is under age, that it dies not from frost or from hunger.

102. Let us now pass over the Zuiderzee, formerly the northern outlet of the Rhine, and by the irruptions of the German ocean enlarged to a mediterranean sea. The Friesians living on that side were ever the object of the tyranny of the Dutch counts, [Hollandsche Graven,] and after a furious struggle of three hundred years, in which their love of freedom and undaunted bravery recalled the days of Greece, they were at last subdued by the united forces of the Count and Emperor. Political power, assisted by the influence of the priests, soon triumphed in spoiling their national language and character. The country is, however, in some maps still marked Westfriesland, now called Noordholland; and when at Amsterdam you pass the Y, a narrow water separating this town from Westfriesland, you perceive distinctly that you are amongst another people. The peculiarities of Zaandam, Broek, and other villages by which the inhabitants of North Holland are distinguished from other Dutchmen, are too well known to be recorded here. I will only mention the particular, that the peasants of Waterland still spoke Friesic in the middle of the 17th century.

103. We pass from North to South Holland. As we proceed and approach nearer to Sincfalla, (now the *Swin* or *Hazegat*, on the left side of the mouth of the Scheld,) the ancient southern border of Friesia, we find the Friesians, who were thinly scattered along the coasts, were the earlier blended with their more powerful neighbours. Nor are any traces of their tongue and character to be found, except in a few names of villages. It, however, deserves our attention, that the Flemish tongue

<sup>a</sup> Read *bisletten*, part. præter. pass. of the verb *bisluta* to *enclose*. Hence the *Scot.* to *slott* to *bolt*. The root is *Moes.* and *A.-S.* *lukan* to *close*, preceded by the sibilant.

<sup>b</sup> *Bitekka* to *cover*, *bitacht* covered. *A.-S.* *peccan* to *cover*, *péaht* covered. Hence *takere* the *case* which covers and holds the feathers of a bed. *Takeres-jefta* the *sum* paid by the bride to her brother-in-law for ceding her his half in the bed of her man, *Frs.* l. 29. The Dutch in full *beddetijk*, and by ellipsis *tijk*, like the Eng. *tick*; *Frs.* v. *teek*, from *A.-S.* *pecan*. It is singular, that the Eng. *thatch*, and the *Frs.* v. *tek*, have passed both in the special signification of *straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather*.

<sup>c</sup> *A.-S.* *beheoldan* *custodire*, *despicere*; to *behold*. The *Frs.* v. have *beheld* to *keep*, to *have*; but not in the signification of *to view*.

<sup>d</sup> *A.-S.* *forfaran* *perire*, compounded of *for* and *faran* to *go*, as *perire* of *per* and *ire*.

now in use in that part of Belgium, bordering the southern frontier of Friesland, has retained a great many Friesian forms of words.

104. It is for the third time that I return to Jutland, to investigate the relics of the Friesian tongue, still existing in some dialects.

105. The remains of the Friesic on the western coast, conterminous to that of the Angles, have been mentioned, § 93.

106. East-Friesland, lying between the Ems and the Jade, has forfeited all its claims to Friesian nationality. About the end of the 17th century, the people still spoke Friesic, though greatly corrupted by broad Low-Saxon. I am in possession of the celebrated *Memoriale Linguae Friesicæ*, exhibiting the state of this language in 1691, composed by Johannes Cadovius Muller, the clergyman of Stedesdorf.

107. On the east side of East-Friesland, lies a small tract of country enclosed by the Ems and the Lee, which from its marshy ground is inaccessible during several months of the year; it is called Sagelterland, or Saterland, where Friesic is still spoken. In this retired spot, which has no way of access, and offers no allurements to strangers in hopes of gain, many thousand words represent the true sounds of Friesian speech.

Amongst these many bear a striking resemblance to English words, not apparent in the present Country-Friesic. For instance, *Sagel.* ji; *Frs.* v. ja; *Eng.* yes; *A.-S.* gise. *Sagel.* jier; *Frs.* v. jier; *Eng.* year; *A.-S.* gear. *Sagel.* liddel; *Frs.* v. lyts; *Frs.* h. lyk; *Eng.* little. *Sagel.* noase; *Frs.* v. noas; *Eng.* nose; *A.-S.* nose. *Sagel.* queden; *Eng.* imperf. quoth; *A.-S.* cweðan. *Sagel.* slepen; *Frs.* v. sliepe; *Eng.* to sleep. *Sagel.* two; *Frs.* v. twa; *Eng.* two; *A.-S.* twa. *Sagel.* fiaurtin; *Frs.* v. fjirtjin; *Eng.* fourteen: and as to the shades of signification in such words as *Sagel.* miede meadow; *Frs.* v. miede hayland. Saterland, forming part of the kingdom of Hanover, has the same king as England.

108. We lastly enter Friesland, properly so called, which is surrounded on the north, west, and south, by the Zuiderzee, forming almost a peninsula, and frequented little by strangers, unless it be for the sake of commerce. Here the Friesians have manifested their national feelings; here Tacitus and his contemporaries fixed their residence; here the Friesians dwelt in past ages, and, through all the vicissitudes of time, here they remain to the present day. It is for this reason that the French geographer observes: “Dixhuit siècles ont vu le Rhin changer son cours et l’océan engloutir ses rivages; la nation Frisonne est restée debout comme un monument historique, digne d’intéresser également les descendants des Francs, des Anglo-Saxons, et des Scandinaves.”\* This country bears the simple name of Friesland [Friesland], which has continued unaltered through all ages, and was respected even by Napoleon himself, who altered all other names. The surrounding parts are named according to their relative position with regard to this centre; hence the name of East-Friesland between the Ems and the Jade, and West-Friesland on the opposite coast of the Zuiderzee.

\* Précis de la Géographie Universelle, par M. Malte-Brun, tom. i. p. 344, Paris, 1810.

109. It is, however, not merely the name which distinguishes Old-Friesland in the present day, it is also the language of its inhabitants, which, from the circumstance of its being unintelligible to the Dutch, still proves itself to be Friesian. At least a hundred thousand people speak the language commonly called Country-Friesic, which on comparison will be found to possess more true Anglo-Saxon sounds than any other dialect. In § 101, I have already given a specimen of the Old-Friesic of the 13th century, with a Country-Friesic version. I shall now add another specimen, being a literal version of some stanzas by the Countess of Blessington, occurring in the Book of Beauty of the year 1834.

110. This and the other specimen (§ 101) exhibit the Country-Friesic in its present state.

*Country-Friesic.*

Hwat bist dou, libben ?<sup>a</sup>  
Ien wirch<sup>b</sup> sribjen<sup>c</sup>  
Fen pine, noed<sup>d</sup> in soárch ;  
Lange oeren fen smerte,  
In nochten<sup>e</sup>—ho koárt !  
Det fordwine de moárns.

Déad, hwat bist dou,  
Ta hwaem allen buwgje,  
Fen de scepterde kening ta de slawe ?  
De lètste, bæste fréon,<sup>h</sup>  
Om uws soárgen to eingjen,  
Dyn gebiet is yn 't græf.

Wenneer se allen binne fled  
Jouwst dou ien bæd,  
Wær wy kalm yn sliepe :  
De wounen alle hele,  
De digerige éagen segele,  
Dy lang diene<sup>k</sup> wekje in gepje.<sup>l</sup>

*Stanzas by the Countess of Blessington.*

What art thou, Life ?  
A weary strife  
Of pain, care,<sup>e</sup> and sorrow ;  
Long hours of grief,<sup>f</sup>  
And joys—how brief !  
That vanish the morrow.

Death, what art thou,  
To whom all bow,  
From sceptred king to slave ?  
The last, best friend,  
Our cares to end,  
Thy empire is in the grave.

When all have fled  
Thou giv'st a bed,  
Wherein we calmly<sup>i</sup> sleep :  
The wounds all heal'd,  
The dim<sup>j</sup> eyes seal'd,  
That long did wake and weep.

<sup>a</sup> & <sup>c</sup> As *strife* is to *sribjen*, so is *life* to *libben*, § 63.

<sup>b</sup> From *wirich*, *A.-S.* *werig fatigatus*, by contraction *wirch*.

<sup>d</sup> Noed *solicitude*, *risk*.

<sup>e</sup> *Moes.* *A.-S.* *car*, and *Eng.* *care*, all signifying *cura*, find their original signification in the *Frs.* *s. kar choice*. For as the *Dut.* proverb says, *Keus baart angst in optione cura*.

<sup>f</sup> The word *grief* is *Eng.* and *Dut.*, whence the *Fr.* *grief*. It is not from *gravis*, but from *Dut.* *grieven to stab*; the same with *grewa to dig*, *Frs.* *l.* 303; *Dut.* *graven*, whence *Eng.* *grave*; *A.-S.* *græft sculptura*; *A.-S.* *græf*; *Frs.* *v.* *græf grave*.

<sup>h</sup> Nocht *pleasure*, properly *plenty*, from *nôach*, *A.-S.* *nôh enough*, or *nóachje to satisfy*.

<sup>i</sup> The Old-Friesic has *fríond*, *Asg.* *bk.* 20, 91; *Frs.* *l.* 162, and *fríund*, being part. act. of the verb *fría to love, court*. The *Frs.* *v.* agrees with the *A.-S.* *fréond* in *fréon*, pronounced also *frjeun*. Friend is the *Dut.* form *vriend*.

<sup>j</sup> Calm. The analogy of the consonants points out *γαληνη* as the same word, but the derivation cannot be pursued further, unless in the Greek itself.

<sup>k</sup> Dimme *obscure*, *Asg.* *bk.* 87, b.

<sup>l</sup> Diene. A literal version, contrary to the genius of the Friesic, which forms its imp. like the *A.-S.* without the auxiliary verb *to do*. Low-Saxon characters, however, offer often the words, *Hier doet men het niwasschen, mangelen, &c.*, literally *Here men (people) do calendering, &c.* for *calender, calenders*.

<sup>l</sup> Gepje. This word is not *Frs.* *v.*, it is *Hindelopian*, putting *g* for *w*.

111. The following specimen shows what the same dialect was about 1650, nearly two centuries earlier. It is a rustic song composed by Gysbert Japicx, supposed to be sung by a peasant on his return from a wedding-feast.

<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p>Swîet,<sup>a</sup> ja swîet is 't, oer 'e mîete<sup>b</sup>  'T Boáskien fôar<sup>c</sup> 'e jonge lie; <sup>a</sup>  Krestich swîet is 't, sizz' ik jîette,<sup>d</sup>  As it gîet<sup>e</sup> mei âlders rie.<sup>a</sup></p> <p>Mar óars tiget 'et to 'n pléach  As ik óan myn géafeint séach.<sup>e</sup></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p>Sweet, yes sweet is over (<i>beyond</i>) measure  The marrying for the young lede (<i>people</i>);  Most sweet is it, I say yet (<i>once more</i>),  When it goes with the rede (<i>counsel</i>) of the  elders.  But otherwise it tends to a plague (<i>curse</i>),  As I saw on (<i>by the example of</i>) my village  fellow.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p>Goune swobke, lit uws péarje,  Béa hy her mei mylde stemm,  Ofke, sei se, ho scoe 'k it kléarje! <sup>f</sup></p> <p>Wist du<sup>g</sup> rie to heite in mem?  Ljéaf,<sup>h</sup> dat nim ik to myn læst.</p> <p>Dear mey wier dy knôte<sup>i</sup> fæst.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p>Golden Swobke, let us pair,  He bade her with a mild voice,  Ofke, she said, how should (<i>would</i>) I clear it!  (<i>free from obstacles</i>)  Knowest thou rede, father and mother?  (<i>My</i>) love! I nim (<i>take</i>) this to my last  (<i>charge</i>);  Therewith the knot was fast.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p>Da dit pear to géar<sup>j</sup> 'scoe ite  In hjæ híene nin gewin,  Heite<sup>k</sup> séach, as woe hy bite,</p> <p>Mem wier stjoersch in lef fen sin.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p>When this pair should (<i>would</i>) eat together,  And they had no gain (<i>livelihood</i>),  Father (<i>the husband</i>) saw as if he would  bite (<i>looked angry</i>);  Mother (<i>the wife</i>) was stern and cross of  humour.</p>

<sup>a</sup> It is the genius of the Anglo-Friesic, 1st, to change the *u* after *s*, obvious in all other dialects, into the consonant *w*; thus *súet* becomes *swê*: 2nd, to change the *e* into *i*; *swet*, *A.-S.* *swete*, whether written or not with *i*, is pronounced like *i*. In the same way, *lede* *people*, *rede* *counsel*, were pronounced *lide*, *ride*, by contraction *Frs. v.* *lie*, *rie*.

<sup>b</sup> *Miete*, at present *Frs. v.* *mjitte*.

<sup>c</sup> *Fóar*, at present *Frs. v.* *foár*.

<sup>d</sup> Yet present *Frs. v.* just as it is pronounced in English. It is the Anglo-Friesic fashion to change *g* into *y* in many instances where all other dialects retain the *g*. Thus *Old Eng.* *yern* *readily*; *Frs. v.* *jern*; *jerne*, *Asg. bk.* 2, b; *A.-S.* *georn*. Yesterday, *Frs. v.* *jister*; *A.-S.* *gistra*. *Old Eng.* *to yet to pour*; *Frs. v.* *jitte*; *A.-S.* *geotan*. Yet *adhuc*, *Frs. v.* *yet*; *A.-S.* *gyt*. Yond *ibi*, *Frs. v.* *jinder*; *A.-S.* *geond*. The German-Saxon dialect uses *jot* for *gott*.

<sup>e</sup> *Séach* *saw*, *séa-gen* *videbant*; *A.-S.* *séah* *videbat*; *A.-S.* *séagon* *videbant*.

<sup>f</sup> *Kléarje*, at present *kljerje*.

<sup>g</sup> This *du* is now become *dou*, as the *A.-S.* *þu* sounds in the present *Eng.* *thou*. Tongues of the same original frame show the same development in their consonants as in their vowels.

<sup>h</sup> *Ljéaf*, *A.-S.* *léof* *charus*.

<sup>i</sup> *Knô-te*, present *Frs. v.* *knotte*, an ellipsis for *love-knot*. It was a knotted handkerchief in which was a coin; when presented by the woer and accepted by the maiden, the knot was fastened.

<sup>j</sup> To *géare*, now to *gjerre*, contr. for *A.-S.* *geader* *to gather*; compounded of *ge* and *eader* *septum*, *septo includi*, i. e. *conjunctim*; *together*, *to encompass*.

<sup>k</sup> This word *heite* *father* is *Frs. v.* and *Moes.* *atta* *pater*, *aithei* *mater*. I wonder that the word is neither in the Old-Friesic nor in the A.-S.

Ofke, sei se, elk jier ien bern . . . .  
Wier ik fáem!<sup>a</sup> Ik woe 't so jern.<sup>b</sup>

Ofke, she said, each (*every*) year a child . . .  
Were I maiden! I would (*wish*) it so yern  
(*so willingly*).

4

4

Hoite in Hóatske<sup>c</sup> sneins<sup>d</sup> to kéamer  
Mekken 't mei elkóarme kléar.  
Tetke krigge Sjolle-kréamer<sup>e</sup>  
To sint Eal by wyn in bjéar.  
Nu rint elk om as ien slet,<sup>f</sup>  
In bekleye 't: mar to let.

Hoite and Hoatske every Sunday in the inn  
Made it clear (*settled it*) with each other.  
Tetke got Sjolle the pedlar  
To St. Alof's fair unto wine and bear.  
Now each runs about as a slut,  
And complains (*of*) it, but too late.

5

5

Oeds die better nei ik achtje  
Da<sup>g</sup> hy sæts syn trou<sup>h</sup> tosei;  
Hy liet de alders even plachtje<sup>i</sup>  
Hwet se óan elke ichj joene mei.

Oeds did better in my opinion  
When he said (*gave*) his troth to Sæts;  
He let the elders even plight (*contract*)  
What they on each edge (*side*) gave with  
(*the married couple*).

Nu besit hy huws in schuw<sup>r</sup>,  
In syn bern fleane alle man úwr.

Now he possesses house and barn,  
And his children outdo all men.

6

6

Ork, myn sóan, wolt du bedye,<sup>k</sup>  
Rin náet óan allyk ien moll'!<sup>l</sup>  
Jeld in rie lit mei dy frye,  
Bern, so géan' dyn saken wol;  
Den scil de himel uwr dyn dwáen

Ork, my son, wouldst thou prosper,  
Run not on all like a mole;  
Let age and rede (*good counsel*) woo thee,  
Child, then thy affairs go well;  
Then the heaven shall (*will*) give over thy  
doings

Lok in mylde seining' jáen.<sup>m</sup>

Luck (*fortune*) and mild (*liberal*) blessings.

<sup>a</sup> Faem, in the dialect of Hindelope, faen *maiden*; *A.-S.* fæmna *virgo*. The common Greek γυνή is a corruption of the Doric βava, corresponding with the *Lat.* fæmina, and the *Anglo-Friesic* fana; for the Greek β corresponds with the *Ger.* p, sometimes going over to f. I wonder this word, obvious in *A.-S.* and *Friesic*, is totally lost in *Eng.*

<sup>b</sup> See note (<sup>d</sup>) at p. lxxii. on jfette.

<sup>c</sup> Hóatse, the proper name of a man, becomes that of a female by adding ke, Hóatske, at present Hoátse and Hoátke. A great many of these proper names of the Friesians are become familiar names in *Eng.* by adding *son*. Thus, Watse, Ritse, Hodse, Gibbe, Friesian proper names, become Watse-son, Ritse-son, Hodse-son, Gibbe-son; in the Friesian syntax, the son of Watse, &c., by contraction, Watson. Ritson, Hodson, Gibbson (Gibbon).

<sup>d</sup> Snein *Sunday*, Senen-dei, by contraction Sneen-dei, and casting away dei, Sneen, whence Suen and Snein. The Hindelopians still say Senne-dei or Sendei. Galbema, p. 30, has Sonendei; and the Charter-boek, I. p. 534, 536, Snayndé *dies solis*. dei is also cast away in *fric*, and *Frs.* v. freed *Fri-day*. Correct, Junius, *Gloss. Goth.* p. 310.

<sup>e</sup> From *Frs.* v. kream, *Scot.* craim *a merchant's stall*, is derived kreamer *a merchant in a stall*.

<sup>f</sup> The etymology of *slut* is not apprehended either by Johnson, Jamieson, or Tooke. From *A.-S.* slidan *to slide*; *Dut.* sleden *labi, trahere*, comes sledde *traha*, now sled. The other form is sletan or slutan, producing *Frs.* v. slet *a clout, towel, a dirty woman*, and *Eng.* slut *a dirty woman*. The Friesians in the same way form sleep *a slut*, from *Frs.* v. sleepje *trahere*.

<sup>g</sup> *A.-S.* þa, the same as *Frs.* v. da *then*, is not in *Eng.*

<sup>h</sup> Trou *fidelity*; *A.-S.* treowa, treowð; *Scot.* trowth *truth*; *Scot.* to trow *to believe*.

<sup>i</sup> Plachtje *to plead, bargain*. It is the same word as *A.-S.* plihtan *spondere, oppignorare*.

<sup>j</sup> *A.-S.* ecge forms by assimilation egge, *Asg. bk.* 273, *edge (of a sword)*; igge, *Asg. bk.* 365. Igge or ich means here *side, part*, as in *Scot.* the edge of a hill, the side and the top of a hill.

<sup>k</sup> For be the *A.-S.* used ge, as ge-þeān *to thrive*; the e pronounced like i, thia in Friesic, whence di-ja, i.e. dye.

<sup>l</sup> Mole is an ellipsis for mouldwarp, i.e. *A.-S.* moldweorp, as molle is for the common *Frs.* v. mol-wrot, from molde *terra*, and *A.-S.* wrotan, *Frs.* v. wrotte *rostro versare*. The Scots use by inversion of letters mawdiwart and moudiewort. The *Eng.* mouldwarp has warp from the *A.-S.* wand-wyrp, properly the *turn-cast*, i.e. *who casts up mould by turning it*.

<sup>m</sup> *Frs.* v. jaen *to give*, *Frs.* l. 26, 28, and ja *to give*, *Frs.* l. 53, 101, for *Scot.* ga' *to give*.

112. To give some idea of the Hindelopian dialect, I shall add a few lines which I found written above the months of January, February, and May, in a Hindelopian calendar for seamen. The Hindelopians were formerly all seamen, even in the beginning of the present century.

Januarius het xxxi deggen.  
Nyje deggen,<sup>a</sup> nyje winscen,  
Nyje ré<sup>b</sup> fan nyje minschen!  
Weer ûs livven ek<sup>c</sup> su ny  
Sunden wârdven lichst<sup>d</sup> fan fry.

Februarius het xxviii deggen.  
Silers<sup>e</sup> meye winters reste,  
Thûs tu blieuwen mut jerm leste;  
Lots men iertske surg mêr stân  
Mengwar<sup>h</sup> scoe men better dwân.

Majus het xxxi deggen.  
As we tommelje oeuwer 't wetter,  
Heuwe! 't slim<sup>k</sup> en soms hwet better.

Su 's de wrâld ek as de sê,  
Soms fol kurje,<sup>l</sup> soms fol nê.

January has xxxi days.  
New days, new wishes,  
New rede (*counsel*) of new men.  
Were our life (*conduct*) eke so (*also as*) new  
We grew lightly free from sins.

February has xxviii days.  
Sailors may rest in winter,  
To stay at home (*to house*) must please them.  
(*If*) one let earthly sorrow more stand (*be*)  
Many times we should (*would*) do better.

May has xxxi days.  
As we tumble (*are tossed*) over the water  
(*Then*) we have it slim (*bad*<sup>m</sup>) and some-  
times (*then*) what (*a little*) better.  
So the world is eke (*also*) as the sea,  
Sometimes full of delight, sometimes full of  
need.

<sup>a</sup> As we have had in the preceding læst for last *a burden*, fæst for fast, let for late, so here deggen for daggen. The *A.-S.* used also fæst, dæg: but what may be the reason why the Eng. in a thousand such words write *a*, although they have ever retained the old pronunciation of *e*? Does this oddity date from the time when *a*, losing entirely its genuine meaning, was called *e*?

<sup>b</sup> Ré, contraction of the *Old Eng.* rede *counsel*.

<sup>c</sup> *Frs. v.* eak; *A.-S.* éac; *Hindl.* ek, contr. of *Old Eng.* eke *also*.

<sup>d</sup> It is a very remarkable property of the *Hindl.* dialect to insert *s* between *ch* and *t*; lichst for licht *light*; ânsichst *visage*; suchst *sickness*; for ânsicht (*A.-S.* onsien *vultus*, *sight*) sucht.

<sup>e</sup> I have not found this word in the particular signification of *a seaman* (*matelst*) anywhere but in *Eng.* and *Hindl.* In *Dut.* een zeiler is *a sailing vessel*; and in *Frs. v.* siler is *a swimmer*.

<sup>f</sup> We have *u* in the *Ger.* ruhe and the *Dut.* rust, but *e*, originating from *u*, in the Anglo-Friesic rest.

<sup>g</sup> Lot let; *Frs. v.* lit.

<sup>h</sup> Meng-war is a compound of menig (*men-ig*) *many*; and *A.-S.* hweorf (*itus et reditus*) *vices, many times*.

<sup>i</sup> Wetter: in this word the Eng. is inconsequent by retaining the broad *a* in the pronunciation.

<sup>j</sup> Heuwe *we have*; *Frs. v.* wy hawwe.

<sup>k</sup> Slim *bad, wrong*; properly *curved, crooked*; *Dut. Kil.* slimvoet *loripes*; slim *distortus*. In the same way, *wrong* (derived from *A.-S.* wringan, *Frs. v.* wringe *to wring*) is properly *tortus*. This primary signification of *wringing* is likewise in *A.-S.* slincan, *slingan to sling*; whence the frequentative form *Frs. v.* slingerje, and in slang *a snake*. In *Dut.* as in the north of England, slim *tortuous* has the analogical signification of *sly*. But slim denotes also *weak and thin of shape* in Eng. In *Icel.* lam is *a fracture*, lama *fractus viribus*, whence at slæma (as Eng. slim from lim *limus*) *debilitare*; Eng. slim *weak, slight*. It is not impossible that *A.-S.* lim *limb*, as *a fracture, division, or member*, belongs to this class. Further we find *A.-S.* hlæne *lean*, and with the sibilant instead of the aspirate: *Dut. Frs. v.* slank *thin of shape, opposed to the swelling of an inflamed wound*. *Frs. v.* linkje *to grow less in bulk*. Slink *furrow between banks in sea*. Eng. slim *slender, thin of shape*.

<sup>l</sup> Kurje *security and peace*. From *A.-S.* cyse or cyre *electio*; kar in the Swed. laws is *full freedom in his actions, and security against all violence in his house*. In the same way, *Frs. v.* wâld, and *A.-S.* wela *felicity*, is from *Dut.* walen and welen *eligere*.

<sup>m</sup> The form of this word is one of the most ancient extant in the Eng. language not to be found in *A.-S.* nor any Germanic tongue, but only in the *Persian* بَد bad *malignus*; in the *Mogul* language badd. The European form is wâd, from *A.-S.* wedan; *Dut.* woeden *insanire, furere*—whence *Dut.* k-waad, kwaad *bad*.



113. The never-ceasing floods of Germans at last overwhelmed the Friesians and their nationality. Had the Friesians sought for some refuge in the heart of the ocean, like their English brethren, they would have braved the combined force of all the continental tyrants, whether crowned, or representing the hydra of democracy. Only the North-Friesic, Saterlandic, Sciermonnikoogian, Country-Friesic, and Hindelopian remain as fragments that have resisted the influence of invaders to the present day.

114. Low-Saxon has prevailed in all the country between Schleswic and the Dutch Zuiderzee, once possessed by the Friesians: it varies indeed in its dialects being always affected by the tongue of the bordering people; in one part smooth and fluent, in another broad and coarse, as in the province of Groningen. All, however, are of an homogeneous nature, so that a person acquainted with one of them easily understands all the others.

115. Glossaries of all these dialects have been formed.

Of the dialect of Holstein by J. F. Schutze in his *Holsteinisches Idiotikon*, 4 tom. Hamburg, 1800;—of the dialect of Hamburg by Michael Richey, in his *Idioticon Hamburgense*, Hamburg, 1754;—of that of Bremen and Werden by Kelp, on which notes are to be found in the *Collectanea Etymologica* of Leibnitz I. p. 33, Hanover, 1717; and not only of the dialect of Bremen, but also of the Low-Saxon in general, by a society of Bremish philologists in their *Versuch eines Bremisch-Niedersächsischen Wörterbuchs*, Bremen, 1767, 5 vols; it will be unnecessary to cite more. I must, however, add, that a specimen of the present East-Friesic is to be found in the *Sanghsone*, a collection of songs and poetry, printed at Emden, 1828, Woortman.

116. While these dialects prevail in those parts of Old-Friesland extending from Schleswic nearly to the northern coasts of the Zuiderzee, Dutch is spoken in North Holland, South Holland, and Zealand, and Flemish in the country surrounding Antwerp, and in Flanders.

117. I beg leave to draw the attention of the Anglo-Saxon scholar to the Low-Saxon glossaries above mentioned. Many hundred Anglo-Saxon words will be elucidated, as to their form and meaning, by closely comparing them with the Low-Saxon. Low-Saxon has all the appearance of German grafted on an Anglo-Friesic tree. The words are Anglo-Friesic with German vowels, as if the Friesians, in adopting the German, retained the consonants of the old language. This observation may with still greater propriety be applied to the syntax and phraseology, that is, to the mental part or soul of the language. They continued to think in Anglo-Friesic forms, whilst their organs adopted the vowels and some other mechanical parts of the German. Hence there is scarcely a single expression or phrase extant in Anglo-Saxon, Friesic, or Dutch, of which the parallel is not to be found in the Low-Saxon glossaries. In short, it is the Anglo-Friesic idiom, with words of Germanic form. This observation also explains another phenomenon, which is, that scarcely a single scholar, a native of any place on the coast of the German sea, where Low-Saxon is



the mother-tongue, possesses the true genius of the German language. Though Klopstock was born at Hamburg, yet I venture to affirm that no scholar of the stamp of T. D. Wiarda is acquainted with the true spirit of the German tongue.

118. It is for this reason, that any one who intends to compose a syntax of the Anglo-Saxon, after having thoroughly investigated the Friesic and Dutch, must not omit to compare almost every part with the Low-Saxon glossaries. This is an important and almost a new task. To this day the syntax of the Anglo-Saxon, requiring a deep insight into the hidden springs of speech, has been but rudely developed, only hinted at even by Rask, while the different forms of conjugation and declension have been analyzed with the most minute attention.

119. Moreover, if the syntax of the Anglo-Saxon be the basis of the English syntax, as I think it is, notwithstanding a partial degeneration since the Norman conquest by a mixture with French,\* the absurdity is felt of modelling the construction of the English according to that of corrupt Latin, known by the name of French. The construction of the French language is as regularly arranged as the pipes of an organ, while the most diversified inversion, exceeded only by that of the Latin and Greek, characterizes the Anglo-Saxon and Friesic; and the more the English is made to differ from this standard of propriety, the more it deviates from its original form and its very nature. The diction and idiom, forming the mirror of the soul of nations, are in English and French as widely different as the character of the respective people. Hence the phenomenon, that when a foreigner well acquainted with the French easily understands an English author, it is certain that this writer is not possessed of the true genius of the English language. Addison may be deemed neat, pure, elegant, and fluent—but he is not English. Shakspeare wrote English; in him the English tongue and genius are represented.

120. Great clamours have arisen about the total corruption of the English language by the mixture of French and other foreign words, and I readily grant that a rich language, possessed of the power of forming compound words from simples, wants no foreign words to express even new objects and ideas. But permit me to observe, that the deficiency has not hitherto been supplied with due consideration and taste. For when an author (the translator of the Lord's Prayer for instance) uses a certain number of foreign words, it is no proof that the English language had not words of its own to express the same ideas. The fact is, that many thousand foreign words have been introduced when native terms already existed, and the English has, in this way, been endowed with the power of expressing the same idea by two different

\* "Children in scole against the usage and manir of all othir nations beeth compelled for to leve hire owne langage, and for to construe hir lessons and hir thynges in Frenche."—*Trevisa's Translation of Hygden's Polychronicon*. See "The causes of the corruption of the English language," *Boucher's Glossary*, London, 1832, Introd. p. 39, 40.

words—or, what is of still greater value, of appropriating this new word to mark some modification in the meaning of the indigenous word. In the phrases “Forgive us our debts, lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil,” could there not be found amongst all the stores of the English language some words to express the ideas of *debt*, *temptation*, and *deliver*? If these words now bear significations somewhat different from those of the foreign ones, if foreign words have usurped the office of native ones, this is no argument that at all affects the richness and proper essence of the language.

121. For a proof of what I have advanced, I beg to refer the English reader to the Friesic pieces I have translated into English: this, however imperfect, will not I hope be entirely disregarded.

My object was to show the analogy between the two languages, by translating them as literally as possible; and the cognate words in English which do not perfectly agree with the Friesic in sense, I have explained by others in parentheses. In 1200 words I have only had recourse to 50 which are not of Saxon origin—a number which might be greatly diminished by a scholar thoroughly acquainted with the original stores of the English language. At this rate, about every twenty-fourth word of the original fund of the language is lost. In 125 words in parentheses, I used 50 foreign words: here one word is lost out of every  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . The number of words was 1200; add the words in parentheses 125, it makes a total of 1325. The foreign words in 1200 were 50, and in parentheses, 50, making the sum of 100. Then  $\frac{1325}{100} = 13\frac{1}{4}$ ; shows that there is one foreign word for every thirteen English.

122. The stanzas of the Countess of Blessington contain seventy-seven words, of which eight are of foreign origin, namely, *pain*, *hours*, *joy*, *scald*, *vanish*, *sceptred*, *empire*, *brief*. Thus in nine and a half English terms, one word is exotic.

123. The foreign words in the English language are, for the most part, used to express scientific or abstract ideas, and were introduced from the French. These terms, however, do not suit the feelings of the poet; he involuntarily has recourse to the original stores of his native tongue—to the varied construction, and the energetic and picturesque diction of the Anglo-Saxon—a language formed by his valiant forefathers in their savage, that is, poetical state. This remark fully accounts for the phenomenon, that a reader who is a little acquainted with French and Latin, easily understands the writings of an English lawyer, divine, or philosopher, while he boggles at every sentence of the poets, whose Anglo-Saxon words and construction are equally unknown to him.

124. The Anglo-Saxon appears greatly disfigured as it is at present represented in the English. But as the granting of citizenship to foreign words, and the moulding of them to an English form, have led to fundamental laws in the English language, every one will allow the great advantage that results from such a change. While all the stores of the numberless tongues on the globe became perfectly English when introduced into England, the Dutch, on the contrary, which may boast of

exquisite purity, cannot adopt a single word without its bearing the mark of its foreign origin.

125. Finally, it scarcely needs be mentioned, that as genuine English words are for the most part Anglo-Saxon, an agreement of Friesic with English naturally implies an agreement of Friesic with Anglo-Saxon. It is for this reason, that the parallel Anglo-Saxon words are not always cited in the specimens in §§ 95, 97, &c. This comparison would also have taken too much time to pay due attention to the different degrees of development by which words of the same age are often distinguished from one another.

126. All that has been said about the analogy between the Anglo-Saxon and Friesic, tends to prove that the Friesic tongue is absolutely indispensable in determining, as far as it is now possible, the genuine pronunciation of the Anglo-Saxon; and that preceding writers, in passing over the Friesic, overlooked an important source of knowledge.

127. What is less pardonable in modern Anglo-Saxon scholars, is their complete neglect of English in this respect. Their ignorance of the English, as of the Friesic, will not, I hope, be alleged as an excuse. Is not the English tongue, as to its descent and substance, still a genuine daughter of the Anglo-Saxon? Does she not bear to this very day some features of her fair mother, notwithstanding her foreign ornaments? Do not many Anglo-Saxon vowels still exist in Yorkshire, in Scotland, and in other provincial dialects of England? May not the English alone boast of having preserved the true sound of the old *etch* (þ *th*), which has disappeared from the whole continent of Europe, so as not even to leave the means of forming a faint idea of the sound of this consonant, without the aid of the English? Why should we consult only the Gothic, or the Icelandic, which is still more remote from the Anglo-Saxon? Why should that which is unknown be sought amongst the unknown, rather than in that which is known in the remains of the old sounds of the language? With a competent knowledge of the subject, and fair induction, I presume that no source can afford so much light in the pronunciation and other peculiarities of the Anglo-Saxon as the English.

128. Of late, the accent by which some Anglo-Saxon MSS. are marked, is held as one of the most efficient means of ascertaining the true pronunciation of the Anglo-Saxon, and Wilkins and other publishers are to be blamed for omitting them. It is here necessary to state my opinion on this subject. A mark of accent, in modern tongues, may have three applications:—1st. It may denote the stress of the voice on a certain syllable, and this is perhaps the only purpose for which the accent (') may be lawfully used. 2nd. But, improperly and contrary to its original design, it may denote the very nature of the sound of the vowel. And 3rd. it may be used to designate the lengthening of a short vowel, without altering the nature of its sound.

In *above* and *comfort*, you hear the short sound of *o*, and in *ghost*, *potent*, *low*, we

have the long sound ; but in *loose*, the very nature of the sound is changed and varies from *o* to the French *ou*, and in *for* to *au*. Suppose *pótent* to be noted by the accent, and the sound of the *o* to be unknown to you : what will this accent then mean ? Will it signify simply the lengthening of the short *o* ? or one of the four or five modifications of the sound of *o* ? and which of the modifications ? Or does it mean that *po* in *potent* has the stress ? If no one can ascertain to which of these six or seven purposes this single mark is applied, of what use can it be in settling the pronunciation of Anglo-Saxon ?

129. Let us endeavour to illustrate the subject by some instances from Cædmon, published by Mr. Thorpe.

Is the *a* long in *þá then*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 20, 11,) [*þa*, 20, 6,] contrary to the short *a* in *Frs. v.* *da* ; *Moes.* *than* ; *Dut.* *dan then*, and agree with the Icelandic *þá tunc*, pronounced *thau* or *tav* ? Or does it denote *a* inclining to *o* ? Or does it mean *a* modified a little by *i* ? Is *a* long in *náman*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 9, 11,) contrary to *Moes.* *nemo* ; *Frs. v.* *namme* ; *Icel.* *namn* and *nafn*, which have all short *a* ? Or does it mean an inclination of the *a* to the sound of the old *o* in *δνομα* and *nomen* ? The same question may be applied to *hám*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 108, 33,) *Eng.* *home* ; and we further ask if the accent, in this instance, can also signify the verging of *a* to *i* (*âi*) apparent in *Moes.* *haim abode* ; *Icel.* *heimr domus* ; Hesychius *εἰμαδες ποιμνῶν οἰκίαι* ; *Frs. v.* *hiem homestead* or *the land just around a farm-house, enclosed by a ditch*. What is the pronunciation of *éngel*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 137, 1,) written *engel*, p. 137, 23 ? If the *e* is long, then it is pronounced *eengel*, contrary to\* the pronunciation of the continental descendants of the Anglo-Saxons, but agreeing with that of their direct posterity the English in their *angel* ? What is the sound of *ý* in *þýsne this*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 52, 6) ? Is it long, and opposed to the present *Eng.* *this*, and *Frs. v.* *disse*, *Asg. bk.* 2, 3, 271, 278, *thesse* ; *Frs. l.* 2, 5, *disse* ? Tell me also the meaning of the accent in *life*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 103, 4). Is the vowel only lengthened, and *life* pronounced *liife* ? Or has it the diphthongal nature of the *Eng.* *i* in *life* ? Or is it perhaps like *ij* in *Dut.* *lyf body* ? If the *i* in *witan to reproach*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 51, 9,) in *wíte-hús torture-house*, (p. 3, 21,) differ in its sound from *i* in *witan to know*, *Frs. v.* *wite*, like *Icel.* *víta reprehendere*, from *Icel.* *vit ratio*, has the *i* then a long sound as *wiitan*, or like the *Dut.* *ij* in *wijten imputare*, or *ei* in *weitan* ?—What do you say of *ó* in *nóm cepit* ? Must the *ó* only be made long, as *noom*, or is the *o* modified as if united with *a*, as in *Frs. v.* *nóam* ? Is the *ó* long in *bórd shield*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 193, 28,) contrary to *Icel.* *bord*, *Dut.* *bord*, both being short like *Moes.* *baurd* ? Or is it something similar to the *Frs. v.* *ou*, or *Frs. v.* *oe* in *boerd* ? What is the sound of *ó* in *wordum with words* ? Is the *o* long as in *Dut.* *woord*, opposed to *Moes.* *waurd* ; *Frs. v.* *wird* ; *Icel.* *ord* ? Or is it pronounced like *woárden*, as the inhabitants of the Friesian towns speak ? Or does it denote the stress of the voice falling upon *wor* ? Is *ón*, (*Cd. Th.* p. 64, 1,) pronounced *oon*, contrary to *Moes.* *ana* [short *a*] and *Eng.* *on* ? Or does it agree with *Dut.* *aan*, *Frs. v.* *óan* ? Finally, what does the accent mean above *ræd narration*, derived from short *a* in *Moes.* *rathan numerare*, *A.-S.* *rædan to read* ? Is the vowel long ? Or is some sound like *Fr.* *ai* in *mais* designated ? As soon as Anglo-Saxon scholars will answer these questions, and show me the rule which regulates the application of this single mark, in every particular instance, I will gladly observe every accent found in the MSS., and in the mean time I beg to be allowed my own opinion.

130. Far\* from depreciating the use of marks of accents, I am fully

\* As the sounds were more numerous than the letters, especially in the earliest state of the language, when the system of the vowels was more developed, and the letters fewer, being only sixteen Runes, it is evident that many letters must have had a double and even a triple

convinced of their being indispensable in the dead languages; but if two marks are used to denote the spiritus, and three the accent, in Greek, [ ' ' ' ^ ]—and these are far from conveying a just idea of the pronunciation of this language—how could a single mark effect this in Anglo-Saxon? And how is this single mark used? It is sometimes inserted, and sometimes omitted, even in MSS. boasting of some accuracy in this respect, as the MSS. of *Cædmon*. I will not mention other MSS., as *Beowulf* in the British Museum, Vitellius A. xv., in which three marks [ ' ^ ^ ] are employed with so much confusion, that the grammarian, in using them, has not only confounded the ideas of emphasis, the nature of sound, and the simple lengthening of sound, as perhaps all who have used the accents in Anglo-Saxon MSS. have done, but he has often misapplied the marks. Several attempts have been made in our day to invent proper signs, and to define the true force of each; but, as if it were to increase the confusion, the two principal advocates of accents, Rask and Grimm, differ in the import they ascribe to the same sign.

131. It may be here asked, whether the authors themselves made use of accents, or their copiers, or if a later hand added them? Finally, whether it was the hand of a genuine Anglo-Saxon, or whether, after the Danish conquest, it was some writer who had a strong tincture of Danish pronunciation that accented the MSS. Should I live to make my intended inquiries on the changes of the vowels, I may perhaps throw some light on the subject.

132. Since the pronunciation of the old languages depends on the sound of the letters, it is important to inquire what these letters were.

I answer, that the old Saxon letters were Runic. Rhabanus Maurus has left a Runic alphabet of the Marcomanni, called by some Nordmanni and Northalbingii,\* located on the northern banks of the Elbe, and thus on the same spot that the allies of the Angles, the Saxons, inhabited. On comparing the form of these letters with the Runic alphabet of the Anglo-Saxons,† we shall perceive, on the whole, a striking resemblance, which is to me a convincing proof that the Anglo-Saxons brought with them the Runic alphabet into Britain. That these letters were once in common use among them, has been lately proved by the discovery of two sepulchral stones at Hartlepool,‡ bearing Runic inscriptions.§

sound. When, in process of time, the sounds which were sensibly distinct approached each other, the evil became still worse. Thus the *e* in red became in time the representative of *eo* in *réod arundo*; of *éa* in *réad ruber*, and of *æ* in *ræd*, *Old Eng. rede consilium*. This fully proves the necessity of marks to guide the pronunciation.

\* Consult Ueber Deutsche Runen von W. C. Grimm, Göttingen, 1821, in general, and p. 149 in particular.

† Hickes's Gram. Goth. et Anglo-Saxonica, in the Thea. L. L. Sept. tom. i. p. 135, 136.

‡ An accurate delineation of these stones is to be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, Sept. 1833, p. 219.

§ Annuate Deo, Mr. Halbertsma intends to add in another publication, a second and third part to what is here given: the second on the sound of each Anglo-Saxon Letter—and the third part on the practical application of the preceding rules relative to the vowels, diphthongs, and consonants.



## V.—THE SAXONS, OR OLD-SAXONS.

1. The Saxons\* spoke the Old-Saxon, now called Low-German, or Platt-Deutsch.

2. The German confederacy, known under the name of Saxons, occupied the greater part of Low, Platt, or Northern Germany. They were divided into—1. *Eastphalians*, on the eastern borders of the Weser; 2. *Westphalians*, on the Western borders of the Weser down to the Rhine and the North Sea; 3. *Angrivarians*, situated between the Eastphalians and Westphalians, and the borders of the North Sea; 4. *North-Albingians*, from the north of the river Elbe to Denmark; 5. *Trans-Albingians*, comprising the whole country from the Elbe to the river Oder, with the exception of those districts occupied by the Wends or Sorbians, near the Baltic, and in the neighbourhood of the Oder. These Saxons, or Old-Saxons, chiefly remaining in their ancient localities, retained their low, soft, or Old-Saxon dialect in great purity. The Anglo-Saxons, a branch of the Old-Saxons, wrote and matured their language in England; hence it differs from the tongue of their continental progenitors. The Old-Saxon, now called Low or Platt-German, seems to be conveyed down to the present day with few alterations, and those only such as time always produces; but as we have no specimen of it earlier than the *Heliand* in the 9th century, we do not know the exact form of the Old-Saxon from which the Anglo-Saxon was derived. This Low-German, so called from being the vernacular language of Platt, or Low-Germany, or of the common people, is, even in the present day, very extensive, being spoken by the lower classes in the greater part of Westphalia, in Hanover, Holstein, Sleswick, a part of Jutland, in Mecklenburg, Magdeburg, Brandenburg, Pomerania, the kingdom of Prussia, and as far north as Livonia and Estonia.†

3. The origin and ancient history of the Saxons are enveloped in much darkness. The Fosi mentioned by Tacitus‡ were most likely Saxons,

\* Those who wish for a full view of Low-German literature, may consult—*Geschichte der Nieder-Sächsischen oder Plattdeutschen Sprache* von M. Joh. Fried. August Kinderling, Magdeburg, 1800.—*Bücherkunde der Sassisch-Niederdeutschen Sprache*, von Dr. Karl, F. A. Scheller, Braunschweig, 1826.

† Melis Stoke says,

Oude Boeken horic ghewaghen,  
Dat al tlant, beneden Nimaghen,  
Wilen Neder Zassen hiet;  
Also alst de stroem versciet  
Vander Mazen en vanden Rine.  
Die Scelt was dat Westende sine,  
Also als si valt in de zee,  
Oest streckende min no mee,  
Dan toter Lavecen of ter Elven.

*Huydecoper's edition*, lib. i. v. 41, p. 9.

‡ De Moribus Ger. cap. xxxvi.

## Verbal English.

Old books hear I mentioning,  
That all the land below Nimeguen,  
Formerly (*was*) called Low-Saxony.  
So as the stream flows  
Of the Maas, and of the Rhine.  
The Scheld that was its western end (*boundary*),  
So as it falls into the sea,  
Eastward stretching less or more  
(*Than*) to the Lavecen or the Elbe.

*High-Ger.* suche changes into *Platt* syke; sicher *sure* into seker;—*t* very often changes into *d*; as, teufel *devil*, düvel; tief *deep*, deep; Gott *God*; gut *good*; tod *death*, dod; tochter *daughter*, dochter;—*v*, with a few exceptions, is used instead of the *High-Ger.* *f*;—*w* is used and pronounced like the *High-Ger.* *w*;—*z* occurs only in a few instances, and is pronounced softer than the *High-Ger.* *z*, which in *Platt* is mostly changed into *t*; as, zu *to*, at, to; zichen *to pull*, tēn; zwey *two*, twe; zeichen *token*, tēken; zeit *time*, tyd; zoll *toll*, toll. The *High-Ger.* *pf* always changes into a single *p*; as, pflug *plough*, ploog; pfanne *pan*, pann; pflanze *plant*, plant; pfund *pound*, pund; pflaume *plum*, plum; pfeife *pipe*, pipe; pflücken *to pluck*, plücken.

13. HELIAND. An unknown author, in the early part of the 9th century, wrote, in alliterative lines, a Harmony of the Gospels in the Old-Saxon dialect. The MSS. are preserved at Munich, and in the British Museum, London. Some extracts were published under the name of Franco-Theotisc in *Hickes's Thes.* vol. ii. p. 101, and also by *Nyerup* at Copenhagen, 1787; but the whole was well edited, and splendidly published, with the following title:—

Heliand; Poema Saxonicum seculi noni. Accurate expressum ad exemplar Monacense insertis e Cottoniano Londinensi supplementis nec non adjecta lectionum varietate, nunc primum edidit J. Andreas Schmeller, Bibliothecæ Regiæ Monacensis Custos, &c., Monachii, 1830.

PARABLE OF THE SOWER, *Mt.* xiii. 3—6; *Mk.* iv. 1—4; *Lk.* viii. 4—6.

Huat ik iu seggean mag quad he gesidos mine. huo imu en erl bi-gan an erdu sehan hren corni mid is handun. Sum it an hardan sten obanuwardan fel erdon ni habda. that it thar mahti uuahsan eftha uurteo gifahan. kinan eftha bicliben. ac uuard that corn farloren. that thar an theru leian gilag.—*Heliand*, p. 73, l. 6—10.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Was ich euch sagen möchte, sprach er, Genossen meine, wie sich ein Landmann begann in die Erde zu säen rein Korn mit sein' Händen; Etliches aber auf harten Stein oberwärts fiel, Erde nicht hatte, dass es da konnte wachsen, oder Wurzel erfassen, keimen oder bekleiben, auch ward (ging) das Korn verloren, das da auf der strasse lag.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

What (*now*) I may say (*tell*) you, quoth he, my companions, how a farmer began on earth to sow clean corn with his hands. Some of it on hard stone fell, had not earth that it there might wax (*grow*), or roots take, germinate, or stick, and that corn was lost, that there on the road lay.

14. TATIAN'S HARMONY. An unknown author, about A. D. 890, translated Tatian's Harmony of the Gospels into a softer dialect than the Alemannic and Bavarian: this translation contains words peculiar to the Old-Saxon dialect, and may be considered a sort of transition between Low and High-German. MSS. are preserved at Oxford and St. Gallen. This Harmony was first printed with this title: *Tatiani Harmonia Evangelica e Latina Victoris Capuani versione translata in linguam Theotiscam antiquissimam* per Jo. Phil. Palthenius, 4to. 1706; and again in *Schilter's Thes.* vol. ii. towards the end.



## THE PARABLE OF THE SOWER.

Matt. xiii. 3.—Senu gieng tho uz thie thar sauuit, zi sauuenne samon sinan. 4. Mit-thiu her tho sata, sumiu fielun nah themo uuege, inti uurdun furtretanu, inti quamun fugala himiles, inti frazun thiu. 5. Andaru fielun in steinaht lant, thar nih habeta mihhila erda, inti sliumo giengun uf, uuanta sie ni habetun erda tiuf. 6. Ufganteru sunnon furbrantiu uuirdun, inti bithiu sie ni habetun uurzala, furthorretun.—*Schiller's Thes.* vol. ii. p. 54, *towards the end.*

## LITERAL GERMAN.

Matt. xiii. 3.—Sieh, es gieng da aus, der da säet, zu säen Samen seinen. 4. Indem er da säete, etliche (Samen) fielen nach dem Wege, und wurden vertreten; und (es) kamen die Vögel des Himmels, und frassen diese. 5. Andere fielen in steinig Land, wo (es) nicht hatte (gab) viele Erde; und schleunig giengen sie auf, weil sie nicht hatten Erde tiefe. 6. (Bey) aufgehender Sonne, wurden sie verbrannt; und da sie nicht hatten Wurzeln, verdorrten sie.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

Matt. xiii. 3.—See now, there went out (he) who there soweth, to sow his seed. 4. While he there sowed some fell on the way, and was trodden down, and came the fowls of heaven and devoured it. 5. Others fell on stony land, there had not much earth, and quickly went (grew) up, for they (it) had not deep earth; 6. (By) risen sun were burnt, and, because they had not roots, withered.

15. AN OLD-SAXON Chronicle in Rhyme of the year 1216, published in J. G. Leuckfeld's *Antiquitates Gandersh.* in *Leibnitii Scriptores Rerum Brunsv.*, and in *Harenberg Historia Gandersh.* with the following title, "Battle of Henry I. the Saxon, against the Huns."

Na by der Oveker lag koning Hinrik :  
Up hôv he sek an der naten nagt alse ein dâgen ;  
He en shuwede dûsternisse nog den râgen,  
Dog folgeden ôme kume halv de dâr waren.—*Scheller*, p. 9.

## LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

Near by the shore lay King Henry,  
Exposed to the wet night as a hero ;  
He did not shun darkness nor the rain,  
But scarcely half those who were there followed him.

16. AN ALLEGORICAL Old-Saxon Poem, on love and fidelity, of the year 1231. Published in *Eschenburg's Denkmale altdeut: Dichtkunst*, Berlin, 1792.

## FIDELITY.

Mine truwe folget or alleine.  
Fôr allen frouwen is se here,  
Ik wil nemandes syn wân ere.  
Gôd geve or sulven sinen sâgen,  
Unde dusend ângele, de or plâgen.—*Scheller*, p. 13.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

My fidelity follows her alone.  
Above all ladies she is noble,  
I will be nobody's but hers.  
May God give her his blessing,  
And a thousand angels attend her.

17. THE PRIVILEGE conferred upon the citizens of Itzehoe in Holstein, in the year 1260, by Count John and Gerhard of Holstein, about the Staple-right, from Westphalen's Monumenta Inedita, &c. vol. iv., and Halthaus's Glossarium, under the word *Stapel*, p. 1730.

Dat alle de Schiphern—ere kopenschop schullen affleggen vnde beden den Borgeren vnde Gesten to Itseho de to verkopende.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

That all the shippers shall deposit and offer their merchandise to the burghers and guests of Itzehoe to sale.

18. THE CATELNBURG SONG, made in 1350, on the rebuilding of the convent of that name, published in Letzner's Chronica of Dassel and Eimbeck, vol. ii.

THE CATELNBURG SONG.

Dat kloster ward gebuwet fyn  
Edt giff nu einen nien scyn,  
Help Godt van Himelricke,  
Dat wol geraden ore swyn  
Vnnd werden wedder ricke.—*Scheller*, p. 36.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

The cloister was built fine,  
It gives now a new shine;  
God help from heaven on high,  
That prosper well their swine,  
And so grow rich thereby.

19. A LOW-GERMAN translation of the Speculum Humanæ Salvationis of the 14th century, published in E. Nyerup's Specim. Literat. Teuton. p. 446—454.

Dit buk is den vnggelerden bereyt,  
Vnde het en spiegel der mynsliken salicheit,  
Dar in mag man prouen, dor wat sake  
Got den mynschen wolde maken,  
Unde wo de mynsche vordomet wart,  
Unde wo dat god wedder vmme heft ghekart.  
Lucifer houarde tegen gode synen heylant,  
Dar vmme warp he ene in dat afgrunde altohant.

*Kinderling*, p. 296.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

This book is for the unlearned prepared,  
And is called a mirror of human happiness,  
Therein may one learn, by what means  
God would make man,  
And how man was condemned,  
And how God again that has changed.  
Lucifer boasted against God his Saviour,  
Therefore threw he him into the gulph instantly.

20. A JOURNEY to the Holy Land made in the year 1356, written in Low-Saxon probably by Ludolfs, and copied from a MS. in 1471, by Nicholas Culenborch. The MS. in possession of Kinderling.

In allen (guden) Dingen de eyn mynsche deyt edder wil vullen bringhen, schal dar tho bidden bevoren god, de den mynschen heft vterkoren, so blift dat warck un verloren.—*Kinderling*, p. 341.

LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

In all good things which a man does or will perform, he shall before pray to God, who has chosen man, then this work will not be lost.

21. A Low-SAXON epitaph on the Duke Adolph of Sleswick and Holstein, in the year 1459. In Arnkiel's Cimbrischen Heidenthum (Cimbric Paganism), vol. iii. p. 400.

Da man schref ein Ring von der Taschen (cio) ;  
Und veer Hängen van einer Flaschen, (ccce)  
Vief Duven Föt vnd negen I (xxxxxiuuuu)  
Dar denk man Hartoch Adolf by,  
Twischen Barber vnde Niclas Dagen,  
O weh der jammerliken Klagen !  
Do ward manch Og gewenet roth  
Wol um des edlen Försten Dod.—*Kinderling*, p. 156.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

As men wrote a ring of a pocket (cio)  
And four hangers (handles) of a flask, (cccc)  
Five doves feet and nine I (xxxxxiuuuu)  
Thereby think men on Duke Adolf,  
Between Barbara and St. Nicholas days (Dec. 4.)  
Alas for the grievous sorrows !  
When many an eye was red with weeping  
For the noble Prince's death.

22. THE LIFE of the holy Virgin Mary, from a MS. of the year 1474, in the Low-Saxon dialect, in possession of Kinderling, partly published in Adelung's Magazine for the German Language, vol. ii. No. I. p. 63, and in the Deutsches Museum, Oct. 1788, p. 340.

THE VIRGIN MARY.

Se was de schoneste aller wyue  
Se was schone wyt vnde blanck,  
Se was nicht kort, to mate lanck,  
Ore Hende weren wyt gevar  
Ane aller hande wandels gar,  
Gel vnde goltvar was er har.—*Kinderling*, p. 343.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

She was the most beautiful of all wives.  
She was fine white and blank.  
She was not short, (but) moderately lank.  
Her hands were of a white appearance,  
Entirely without any kind of defect,  
Yellow and of a gold colour was her hair.

23. A BIBLE printed at Cologne, 1480, folio.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Hort, de dar seyet, de is uitgegaen to seyen. En̄ do he seyede, dat eyn wyl by den wech. en̄ de vogel des hemels quemen en̄ eten dat.

24. A BIBLE printed at Lubeck, 1494, folio.

Mk. iv. 3—4. Horet. seet de dar seyet is vtghegan to seyende. vñ do he seyede. dath ene wyl by dē wech. vñ de voghele des hemmels quemen vñ eten dat.

25. MIRROR for the Laymen (Speygel der Leyen), printed at Lubeck, 1496. This work is quoted in Brun's Old Platt-Ger. Poems, Berlin, 1798.

Der leyen speygel heft hyr eyn ende,  
Den les gherne in desseme elende  
Uppe dat god dy syne gnade sende,  
Vn eynt leste dyme sele entfange in syne hende.  
De dyt boek leeth maken. vnde ok de dar inne lesen,  
Leue here god wyl den io gnedig wesen. Amen.

Anno dm. mccccxvi, Lubeck.—*Scheller*, p. 107.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

The laick mirror has here an end,  
Read it willingly in this distress  
That God to thee his blessing send,  
And at last thy soul receive into his hand.  
(He) who this book made and also those who read in it,  
Dear Lord God, be merciful to them. Amen.

Anno Domini 1496, Lubeck.

26. REINEKE VOS,\* an allegorical and satirical Poem in the Low-Saxon dialect, by Hinreck van Alkmar, founded and for the greater part literally translated from the Flemish original of Willem van Utenhoven. The first edition of this Low-Saxon poem was printed at Lubeck, 1498. In the years 1517 and 1522, two other editions accompanied with remarks were published by Nicholas Baumann, and printed by Lewis Dietz at Rostock. All the numerous subsequent editions are founded on these three.

Dat êrste bôk.

Dat êrste kapittel.

Wo de louwe, konnink aller deren, lêt ûtkrejêren unde vasten vrede ûtropsen unde lêt beden allen deren to synem hove to komen.

It geschach up enen pinkstedach,  
dat men de wolde un̄ velde sach  
grone stân mit lôf un̄ gras,  
un̄ mannich vogel vrolik was  
mit sange in hagen un̄ up bomen ;  
de krûde sproten un̄ de blomen,  
de wol rôken hier un̄ dâr :

\* See Netherland, or Holland, VI. § 17, and High-German, X. § 56, 57.

de dach was schone, dat weder klâr.  
 Nobel de konnink van allen deren  
 hêlt hof un lêt den ûtkrejêren  
 syn lant dorch over al.  
 dâr quemen vele heren mit grotem schal,  
 ôk quemen to hove vele stolter gesellen,  
 de men nicht alle konde tellen :  
 Lûtke de krôn un Marquart de hegger,  
 ja, desse weren dâr alle degger ;  
 wente de konnink mit synen heren  
 mênde to holden hof mit eren,  
 mit vrouden un mit grotem love,  
 un hadde verbodet dâr to hove  
 alle de dere grôt un klene  
 sunder Reinken den vos allêne.  
 he hadde in dem hof so vele misdân,  
 dat he dâr nicht en dorste komen noch gân.  
 de quât deit, de schuwet gêrn dat licht,  
 also dede ôk Reinke de bosewicht,  
 he schuwede sere des konninges hof,  
 darin he hadde sêr kranken lof.

*Reineke Vos*, p. 1.\*

LITERAL ENGLISH.

The First Book.

The First Chapter.

How the lion, king of all animals, ordered to be proclaimed and published a fast  
 peace, and commanded all animals to come to his court.

It happened on a Whitsunday,  
 That men saw the woods and fields  
 Green, standing with leaves and grass,  
 And many a fowl joyful was,  
 With song in hedges and on trees ;  
 The herbs and the blooms sprouted,  
 Which well perfumed here and there :  
 The day was fine, the weather clear.  
 Nobel the king of all beasts  
 Held a court, and had it proclaimed  
 Throughout his land every where.  
 There came many lords with great noise  
 Also came to the court many stately fellows  
 Whom men could not all tell.  
 Lutke the crane, and Marquart the magpie,  
 Yes, these were there altogether ;  
 For the king, with his lords,  
 Meant to hold court with splendour,  
 With rejoicing and with great honour,  
 And had summoned there to the court,

\* *Reineke Vos*. Nach der Lübecker ausgabe vom jahre, 1498. Mit einleitung, glossar und anmerkungen von Hoffmann von Fallersleben. Breslau, 1834.

All the beasts great and small  
 Except Renard the fox alone.  
 He had at court so much misdone  
 That he there durst not go or come.  
 Who does a wrong shuns much the light,  
 So did Renard, the wicked wight,  
 He shunned much the king's court  
 Wherein he had a sad report.

27. THE BOOK of the holy Gospels, Lessons, Prophets, and Epistles, &c. Brunswick, 1506, fol.

*Mh.* iv. 3—4. He ghink vth de dar seyede sin saet vñ do he seyede do vil des sades ein deel bi dē wech vñ wart ghetreden van den luden vnd de voghele des hēfels ethen yd vp.

28. A BIBLE printed at Halberstadt, 1522, fol.

*Mh.* iv. 3—4. Horet, seet, de dar seyet, ys uthgegan tho seyende. Und do he seyede, dat eyn veyl by den wech, und de voghele des hymels quemen, und eten dat.

29. THE NEW TESTAMENT, printed at Cologne, 1525.

*Mh.* iv. 3—4. Hoort toe, siet, het ginck een Saeyman wt om te saeyen. Ende het gesceyede als hi saeyde dat Saet, dat sommige viel by den Wech, doen quamen die Vogelen onder den Hemel, ende aten dat op.

30. A BIBLE—Lübeck, 1533, fol.

*Mh.* iv. 3—4. Höret tho. sêth, Ein sâdtseier ginck vth tho seyende. Vnde ydt begaff syck, jn dem alse he seyede, vell etlick an den wech: do quemen de vögel vnder den hemmel, vnde fretent vp.

31. BUGENHAGEN's Bible, Magdeburgh, 1578.

*Mh.* iv. 3—4. Höret tho. Seet, Eyn Saedtseier gyncck vth tho seyende, Vnde ydt begaff sick, yn deme alse he seyede, vell etlyck an den Wech, Do quemen de Vögele vnder dem Hemmel, vnde fretent vp.

#### *Low-German Dialects.*

32. The following are specimens of the provincial dialects, spoken in Low or North-Germany, as collected and written down in 1827.

33. The provincial dialect spoken about *Nienburg*, 1827.

*Mh.* iv. 3—4. Hört to: Seeth En Seyer günk ut to seyen. Un et begaff sick, unner't Seyen vull etlick an de Wech, do kemen de Vägels unner'n Himmel un fretent up.

34. PLATT-GER. dialect spoken about *Hanover*, 1827.

*Mh.* iv. 3—4. Härt tau, et gunk ein Sägemann ut, tau sägen. Und et begap seck, weil hei sögte, fellen edliche Kören en den Weg; da keimen dei Vögel'n under dem Himmel und fratten sei up.

35. PLATT-GER. dialect of the Old Mark of *Brandenburg*, 1827.

*Mh.* iv. 3—4. Horch tau, et gink en Buer up't Feld tum Seén. Un (et begap sick) indem hē seété, föhl wat an der Side (oder: ob de Halve); da kamen de Vögel von Himmel (oder: von boben) un fraten up.

36. PLATT-GER. dialect of *Hamburg*, 1827.

*Mh.* iv. 3—4. Hör't to: Een Buhr güng ut, sien Saat to say'n: As he nu say't, full een Deel von de Saat by den Wegg, un wurr von de Vögel unnern Himmel oppfräten.



## 37. BRUNSWICK dialect, 1827.

MA. iv. 3—4. Höret tau! Süh et gung en Saiemann ut to saien, Un et begaf sik, hi den Saien, fell wat an den Weg; do kaimen de Vöggel under den Himmel un freiten et up.

## 38. MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN dialect, 1827.

MA. iv. 3—4. Hüret to: Sü, där gink een Sajer uut, to sajen. Un et begav sik, as he sajete, feel weck (wat) an de Straat, där kemen de Vägel unner den Hewen, un freten't upp.

## VI.—THE NETHERLANDS, OR HOLLAND.\*

1. Holland† is as remarkable for its origin, as for the intellectual energy of its inhabitants. About fifty years before the christian era, Cæsar speaks

\* The author has been very anxious to be correct. He has generally cited his authorities, and to secure as much accuracy as possible, he has consulted his friends, amongst whom he ought to mention Professor Siegenbeek, with gratitude, for his kindness in correcting the manuscript. Those who wish for more minute information on the Dutch language and literature, will find ample information in the following works:—*Beknopte Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Letterkunde*, door *Professor M. Siegenbeek*, 8vo. Haarlem, 1826.—*J. de 'S Gravenweert, Essai sur l' Histoire de la Littérature Neerlandaise*, 8vo. Amsterdam, 1830.—*Beknopte Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche tale*, door *Professor A. Ypey*, 2 vols. 8vo. Utrecht, 1812-1832.—*Colloot d'Escury Hollands roem in kunsten en wetenschappen*, 6 vols. Hague, 1824-1833.—*Proeve eener Geschiedenis der Nederduitsche Dichtkunst*, door *J. de Vries*, 2 vols. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1809.—*Beknopte Geschiedenis der Letteren en Wetenschappen in de Nederlanden*, door *N. G. van Kampen*, 3 vols. 8vo. Hague, 1821-1826.—*Biographisch, Anthologisch en Critisch Woordenboek der Nederduitsche Dichters*, door *P. G. Wijsen Gysbeek*, 6 vols. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1821-1827.—*Verhandeling over de Nederduitsche Tael en Letterkunde, opzigtelyk de zuydelyke Provintien der Nederlanden*, door *J. F. Willems*, 8vo. Antwerpen, 1819.—*Over de Hollandsche en Vlaemsche Schryfwyzen van het Nederduitsch*, door *J. P. Willems*, 8vo. Antwerpen, 1824.—*Batavian Anthology*, by *John Bowring* and *Harry S. van Dyk*, 12mo. London, 1824.—*Sketch of the Language and Literature of Holland*, by *John Bowring*, 12mo. Amsterdam, 1829.—*Van Wijn's Huiszittend Leven*; also *van Wijn's Historische en Letterkundige Avondstonden*, 8vo. Amsterdam, 1800.—*Aenleiding tot de Kennisse van het Verhevene Deel der Nederduitsche Sprake*, door *Lambert ten Kate*, 2 vols. 4to. Amsterdam, 1723.

† The name of Holland, as Mr. Halbertama observes, is not heard of before the eleventh century [1064]. The meaning of Holland exactly suits the *fenny* and *boggy* soil which it designates. The oldest Dutch authors write it *ollant*. Thus *Maerlant* says—

“Doe wart coninc Loduwike  
Karel die caluwe, die wel geraecte,  
Die eerst graue jn ollant maecte.”

Vol. iii. p. 13, v. 8.

And again, “Comes de Ollandia,” a *Count of Holland*. See Huydecoper on *Melis Stoke*, vol. i. p. 524. Look for this word in the *Teuthonista* of van der Schueren, and you will find “Beven daveren als eyn ollant, *Scatere*,” *tremble under the feet as a marshy ground*.

The word *ol*, in the sense of *dirty* or *glutinous matter, mud*, does not appear in Anglo-Saxon, but it is found in a derived signification. *Ol*, occasionally changed to *hol*, signifies *calumnia*. Wachendonck, in his *Rhyme Chronicle*, observes:

“Hollant, een nieuwe naem, die schijnt 't lant te passen,  
Alsoo het meest bestaet in veeën en moerassen.”

*Matthæus de Nobilitate*, p. 50.

of the *Batavi*,\* the first inhabitants on record, as being located towards the mouths of the Rhine, between the Whaal,† the most southerly stream of the Rhine, and the other branches to the north: thus the dominions of the Batavi appear to have extended from Dordrecht to about Haarlem. The country is generally low and marshy, and seems formed or enriched by the alluvial deposits brought down by the various streams into which the Rhine was divided as it approached the sea. Pliny, the naturalist, about a century after Cæsar, gives a minute description of it as a land, where "the 'ocean pours in its flood twice every day, and produces a perpetual uncertainty whether the country may be considered as a part of the continent or the sea.'‡ The genius and industry of men have prevailed. The Hollanders or Dutch have originally taken their possessions from the dominion of the deep; and the exercise of the perpetual thought, care, and industry, necessary first to raise, and then keep up such mighty embankments as defend them from their constant assailant the raging sea, has educated a people, adventurous, brave, and cautious. The Dutch, applying these habits to the cultivation of their intellectual powers, have thus taken the first rank in polite literature, and have also been successful cultivators of the arts and sciences. We are indebted to the Dutch not only for the discovery of oil painting,§ but for the finest specimens of the art: they were also the inventors of printing,|| painting on glass, and, as some say, of the pendulum, the microscope, &c.

\* *Bataver* is thought by many to be contracted from *Bat-auwers*, that is, *inhabitants of good or fruitful land*, from *bat*, bet *good* (still found in *beter*), and *auwe ground or country*. It is supposed that the name is preserved in a part of Gelderland, the *Betuwe fruitful country*, in opposition to *Veluwe bad land*, from *vale falling, defective*, and *ouwe land, country*.—*Hist. of Dut. Language*, by *Ypey*.

† Cæsar's *Comment. lib. iv. 10*.

‡ *Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. xvi.*

§ By John van Eyck, better known by the name of John of Bruges, in 1410. *Korte levensschets der Graaven van Holland*, door *Ludolf Smids*, 4to. Haarlem, 1744.

|| At Haarlem, by *Laurence Koster*, about 1423. His real name was *Lourens Janszoon Koster*, a celebrated citizen of Haarlem, born about 1370. He was treasurer of the city, and held other important offices. I once thought that Gutenberg of Mayence was the inventor of printing in 1440, (*Elements of Anglo-Saxon Gr. p. 16*); but every impartial person, upon a close investigation of the evidence produced in recent works, must ascribe the honour of the invention to Koster. Ample proof will be found in *Verhandeling van Koning over den oorsprong, de uitvinding, verbetering en volmaking der Boekdrukkunst te Haarlem, 1816*, bij *Loosjes*. *Gedenkschriften wegens het vierde eeuwgetijde van de uitvinding der Boekdrukkunst door Lourens Janszoon Koster van stadswege gevierd te Haarlem den 10 en 11 Julij 1823*, bijeenverzameld door *Vincent Loosjes*, te Haarlem 1824. Mr. *Jacobus Scheltema's* *geschied en Letterkundig Mengelwerk*, vol. v. vi. One authority, among many others, is so strong in favour of Holland, that it cannot be omitted. A German chronicle of the year 1499, acknowledges that though Mayence improved the art, it was first known in Holland. "Item wie wil die kunst is vonden tzo Mentz, als vursz up die wyse, als dan nu gemeynlich gebrucht wirt, so is doch die eyrate vurbyldung vonden in Hollant uyss den Donaten, die daeselfst vur der tzyt gedrukt syn. Ind van ind uyss den is genomen dat begynne der vursz kunst. Ind is vill meysterlicher ind subtilicher vonden, dan die selve manier was, und ye langer ye mere kunstlicher wurden." Item, though this art was found (out) as aforesaid at Mayence, in that manner in which it is now commonly practised, yet the first idea was taken in Holland from the Donates which were there published before that time. And from and out of them is taken the beginning of the aforesaid art. And is much more masterly and neatly performed than the former manner was, and the longer (it has continued) the more perfect it has become.—*Cronica van der hilliger stat v Coellē*. Gedrukt te Keulen, by *Johannes Koelhoff*, in den jare 1499. *Gedenkschriften van de uitvinding der Boekdrukkunst*, p. 437.

2. This small country has had more than its share of eminent men. It has produced an *Erasmus*, a *Vossius*, *Lipsius*, *Junius*, *Grotius*, *Heinsius*, *Rubens*, *van Dyk*, *Rembrandt*, *Boerhave*, *van Lennep*, and *Bilderdijs*. *Ten Kate* developed the grammatical principles which have been so fully and ably illustrated by Dr. J. Grimm in his *Deutsche Grammatik*. Let it also be ever remembered that this land of freedom has not only fostered native talent, but supported and encouraged it wherever it was found. Here *Linnæus* formed and matured his *Systema Naturæ*: here *Haller* studied, *Descartes* first received encouraging support, and at Gouda *Locke* finished his immortal work on *Human Understanding*. From Holland also has flowed a stream of classical erudition, conveyed in pure Latinity, and benefited the whole of Europe by the accurate and beautiful specimens of typography which issued from the press of the *Elzevirs*, *Wetsteins*, and other eminent printers. While, for their skill in the learned languages, their classical scholars have acquired European fame, the native tongue, which informed the mind and warmed the heart of the Hollander, has been either entirely unknown or disregarded by other nations, though it is a language of Teutonic origin, and well deserves the attention of the philologist, being one of the purest, most nervous, and expressive of the Gothic root.

3. We have no evidence of the language which was spoken by the Batavi in *Cæsar's* time, but, as they were a German race, it must have had a Teutonic origin. That this language has undergone some mutations, will be evident from a very short view of the political changes which have taken place. Such changes as affected the language arose from tribes of Teutonic origin; their language, therefore, was only altered by some small dialectic variations, and still remained Teutonic.

4. The *Batavi* were allies of the Romans, who constantly eulogize Batavian bravery and fidelity; but about the end of the 3rd century the Batavi were much oppressed by other Gothic nations, as the Saxons, Salian Franks, and other hordes, which forcibly obtained the settlements of the Batavi. Thus the country became inhabited by a mixture of Germanic tribes,\* which were subject to the Francic power till the time of Charlemagne and his sons.

Vincent Loosjes, Haarlem, 1824. A learned Italian, Tommaso Tonelli of Florence, after visiting Holland, and making minute and personal inquiries concerning the discovery of printing, unhesitatingly declares that the invention must be ascribed to Lawrence Koster.—*Antologia di Firenze*, Vol. 41, Jan.—April, 1831.

\* That the present Dutch are descended from the Batavi, is the opinion of some learned Dutch authors, such as Erasmus, Junius, Dousa, Grotius, and Scriverius. Grotius asserts boldly, [*De Antiquitate Reipublicæ Batavica*, c. iii. ad finem,] that the ever-succeeding invaders of the *Insula Batavorum* were swallowed up in the bulk of the Batavian population, and that of course the present Dutch are the genuine offspring of the Batavians. Such was the importance of the Batavian support, that even the insurrection of the Batavi under Civilis could not prevent their restoration to the friendship of the proud conquerors of the world. As long as their name appears in history, the Batavi were the allies of the Romans. But that the present Dutch are the direct offspring of the Batavi, is still a controverted point; for the Batavians were exhausted by the never-ceasing levies of troops, and by the bloody battles of the Romans, often decided by Batavian valour, and being the last supports of the tottering

5. These pagan inhabitants and the Friesians did not listen to the preaching of the Francic monks. The Anglo-Saxons being more allied to the old Dutch, their missionaries had greater success. *Willibrord*,\* with eleven Anglo-Saxon associates, in A.D. 692, left England, as missionaries to Heligoland, Friesland, Holland, Zealand, &c. They were countenanced by Pepin, Duke of the Franks.† *Willibrord* exerted himself so much, and was so successful, that he became the first bishop of Utrecht in A.D. 697.‡

6. In the 10th century this country had its own particular sovereigns, known by the name of Counts. *Diederik*§ was the first raised to the dignity of Count of Holland, in A.D. 903. There was a succession of thirty-six Counts, till *Philip* II. king of Spain in 1581, who was the last Count.|| *Philip*, being a bigoted catholic, and infringing the rights of Holland and the neighbouring states, *Holland*, united with four other provinces, at Utrecht in 1579, to resist the Spanish oppression. Soon after, in 1581, two other states joined, and constituted *The Seven United Provinces*, which solemnly renounced the authority of *Philip*. *William*, Prince of Orange and Nassau, first held the dignity as Stadtholder under the authority of *Philip*. After the rejection of *Philip*, *William* was to be made Count of Holland: all preliminary steps were taken, and there was nothing wanted but the solemn inauguration, when he was assassinated at Delft in 1584. His sons, *Maurice* and *Frederic Henry*, held the dignity

empire, they were crushed and almost annihilated by its downfall. The Germanic crowds of Saxons, Franks, and Cauchi, rushing on the borders of the Roman empire, could not suffer these *socii*, these *amici et sodales populi Romani*, to dwell with them on the same spot. Afterwards the *Insula Batavorum* is reported to be inhabited by the Franks, and the name of *Batavi* is never mentioned again in all the changes their country underwent. In succeeding periods the *Insula Batavorum* was occupied by the *Chamari*; [A.D. 287], by the *Salii* [A.D. 358], shortly after by the *Guadi* (read perhaps *Cauchi*) and in the reports of the battles of the Romans against these invaders, or of the invaders against each other, the name of *Batavi* is never mentioned. *Eumenius* states, that towards the end of the third century, the *Insula Batavorum* was possessed by Francic tribes. At last, about A.D. 470, the name of *Batavi* disappears for ever from history, and on this period it is justly observed by the Dutch historian *Wagenaar*, "This nation (the *Batavi*) seems to have been partly slain in the Roman armies, partly transplanted by the Romans, partly killed by foreign adventurers, or drawn away from their native soil, and partly blended amongst the Franks, the Saxons, and the Friesians, so as soon to obliterate even their name in this country." Now if the *Batavi* were extinguished in the fifth century, it will be difficult to discover much of Batavian blood in those who occupy their territories in the nineteenth century. See *Wagenaar Vaderlandsche historie*, tom. i. p. 243, 244, 251, 295, 296. *Nalezingen op de Nederlandsche Geschiedenis*, tom. i. p. 93, 97. Inleiding tot de geschiedenis van Gelderland door W. A. van Spaan, tom. iii. p. 2. *Eumenius Panegyricus Constant.* August. c. v. *Leibnitz rerum Brunswicensium Scriptores*, l. 26.—The substance of this note is taken from a communication of the Rev. J. H. Halbertsma; it rests on his authority and the authors he has quoted.

\* *Alcuin. Vita Willibr.* Die sprachen der Germanen von Dr. T. G. Radlof, p. 4.

† *Adveniscent ad Pippinum Ducem Francorum*, *Bd.* v. 10, 11; *Sm.* p. 192, 9.

‡ *Historia Episcopatum Federati Belgii, utpote Metropolitani Ultrajectini, &c. folio, Antverpiæ, 1755*, p. 1.

§ Some refer the origin of the Counts of Holland to the time of Charlemagne, Holland being one of the feudal grants of this emperor. "Noverint universi, quod serenissimus Dominus Rex Albertus Romanorum semper invictus, vacante *Hollandia Principatum*, quem *Carolus Imperator olim magnus Theodorico* (*Diederik*) *Comiti concessit in beneficium feudale*, tam jure, quam gladio ad Sacrum Romanum intendit revocare imperium. *Trithemius Chr. Hirsang. ad a.* 1300. *Struvii Corpus Hist. Germaniæ, Periodus nona*, § 8, note 33, vol. i. p. 574.

|| *Smids's Graven van Holland*, 4to. Haarlem, 1744.

of Stadtholder in succession till 1647, when William II. son of Frederic Henry, was invested with this authority.

7. The Stadtholder fled in 1795, and Holland became a more democratic republic. In 1806, Lewis Buonaparte, by the powerful influence of his brother Napoleon, was proclaimed King of Holland. This prince abdicated in 1810, and Holland was united to the French empire. In 1815, Belgium was joined to Holland, and the Prince of Orange Nassau was inaugurated King of the Netherlands under the name of William I. Belgium revolted in 1830.

From these political changes the language, especially in early times, must have been affected. A few specimens will best show the mutations and the progress of the Dutch tongue; but, before these are introduced, a few remarks upon its nature and character may not be useless.

8. The distinguishing characteristic of the Dutch language,\* is descriptive energy. If it be not soft and musical, it is dignified, sonorous, and emphatic. It has great compositive power; all technical terms, which the English borrow from exotic sources, from the Latin and Greek, are composed by the Dutch from their own indigenous roots. Almost every polysyllabic word is descriptive of the object which it designates. In this respect the Dutch is much superior to the present English.† There is, however, a striking affinity between our language and the Dutch. Take as instances a Dutch proverb, and a short extract from *Spiegel*.

A DUTCH PROVERB.

"Als de wyn is in de man,  
Is de wysheid in de kan."

TUINMAN'S *Sprkw. Nalz.* p. 19.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

As (*when*) the wine is in the man,  
Is the wisdom in the can.—*Bowring*.

"Parnassus is te wijd; hier is geen Helicon,  
Maar duinen, bosch en beek, een lucht, een zelfde zon,  
Dit water, dit land, beek, veld, stroom en boomgodinnen,  
Met maghteloose liefd wij hartelijk beminnen."

*Hartspiegel*, I. 127—130.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Parnassus is too wide; here is no Helicon,  
But downs, wood, and beck, one air, one selfsame sun,  
This water, this land, beck, field, stream, and wood-goddesses,  
With mightless love we heartily admire.‡

\* I cannot omit a remark on the importance of language, in designating the mental powers of a nation, written by a learned and truly patriotic Dutchman. "Elk volk hecht prijs aan het eigendommelijke van zijn karakter, aan hetgeen, waarin het zijne zedelijke waarde, het uitmuntende van zijne verstandsvermogens acht te bestaan; het moet dus, bij wettig gevolg, belang in die Taal stellen, welke het van alle volken onderscheidt."—*Colloot d'Escury Hollands reem in kunsten en wetensch.* iii. bl. 9.

† Astronomy is in Dutch sterrekunde, from *ster* a *star*, *kunde* *knowledge, science*; or hemel-loopkunde, from *hemel* *heaven*, *loop* a *course*, *kunde* *science*.—*Taalkunde* *grammar*, from *taal* *language*, *kunde* *science*.—*Telkunst* *arithmetic*, from *tel* a *number*, *kunst* *science, art*.—*Aardrijkskunde* *geography*, from *aarde* *earth*, *rijk* *realm*, *kunde* *science*, &c.

‡ *Bowring's* *Batavian Anthology*, 12mo. London, 1834, from which interesting little work these translations and some other poetic versions are taken.

9. The correct and emphatic version of the Scriptures, which owes its origin to the Synod of Dordrecht 1618—1619, affords a fine specimen of the expressive powers of the Dutch language. It is one of the best established versions, and the language of this translation is well calculated to express the devout and dignified emotions of the Christian.

10. The earlier the specimens of the Teutonic languages, the more striking are their affinity and analogy, which prove that they originally sprung from one source. The oldest compositions in Dutch are very similar to Low-German (*Platt-Deutsch.*)

THE FIRST SPECIMEN OF THE DUTCH LANGUAGE is taken from a translation of the Psalms made about A. D. 800. These Low-German Psalms, written in the time of the dynasty of Charlemagne, were published for the first time by F. H. von der Hagen Breslaw, 1816.\* The manuscript of this translation is first mentioned in a letter of Lipsius to his friend Schottius, at Antwerp, dated Louvain, January 14th, 1599.† Professor A. Ypey of Groningen claims this fragment as a specimen of the old Low-German or Dutch. (*Nederduitsch.*)‡

PSALM lvi. 2—5.

2. Ginathi mi got ginathi mi. uuanda an thi gitruot sila min. In an scado fitheraco thinro sal ic gitruon untis farliet unreht.

3. Ruopen sal ik te gode hoista. got thia uuala dida mi.

4. Sanda fan himele in ginereda mi. gaf an bismere te tradon mi.

5. Santa got ginatha sina in uuarheit sina. in generida sela mina fan mitton uuelpo leono. slip ik gidruouit. Kint manno tende iro geuuepene in sceifte. in tunga iro suert scarp.

THE SAME IN MODERN DUTCH.

2. Begenadig mij, God! Begenadig mij; want op U vertrouwt mijne ziel. En in de schaduw uwer vederen zal ik vertrouwen tot dat het onregt moge voorbijgaan.

3. Roepen zal ik tot den hoogsten God, God die mij wel deed.

4. Hij zond van den hemel en verlost mij; Hij gaf aan den smaad over, die mij vertraden.

5. God zond zijne genade en waarheid; en Hij verlost mijne ziel van het midden der leeuwen welpen. Ik sliep ongerust. Kinderen der menschen; hunne tanden (waren) wapenen en schichten en hunne tong een scherp zwaard.

11. The Flemish is so closely allied to the Dutch, that it may, especially in its earliest form, be considered the same language. In the thirteenth century, because of the flourishing state of the Flemings, and the care of their writers to observe great purity in their diction, and to express correctly the gender and inflection of words, this improved form of the Dutch language was denominated Flemish. Even at the present day Flemish appears to be nothing more than the Dutch of the preceding century.

\* Niederdeutsche Psalmen aus der Karolinger Zeit, zum ersten mahl herausgegeben von Friedrich Heinrich von der Hagen, 8vo. Breslau, 1816.

† Opera omnia Justi Lipsii, vol. ii. p. 986, Vesaliæ, 1675.

‡ A. de Jager, Taalkundig Magazijn, No. I. p. 65, Rotterdam, 1833.



12. A LITERAL COPY OF THE CHARTER OF BRUSSELS in A.D. 1229, from the Book of Privileges, called the Book with the Hairs (*Boek met den Hairen*) from *Verhandeling over de Nederduytsche tael en Letterkunde, opzigtelyk de zuydelyke Provintien der Nederlanden*, door J. F. Willems, Antwerpen, 2 vols. 8vo. 1819—1824.

"Ic heinric bi der gratien goeds hertoghe van Brabant, Ende ic heinric sijn oudste sone wi doen u cont dit ghescrifte allen dengenen die nu syn ende die nacomende sijn. dat wi overmids vroeden rade onser mannen en der scepenen en der gesworne van bruesele desen coren hebben geset binnen Bruesele bi trouwen en de bi eede onser manne ende gemeinleec den poerteren van Bruesele Desen core te houden om gemeine orbore ende vordane meer in deser manieren."—WILLEMS' *Verhandeling*, p. 133.

#### MODERN DUTCH.

"Ik Hendrik, bij de gratie Gods, hertog van Brabant, en ik Hendrik, zijn oudste zoon, wij doen u weten dit geschrift aan al degenen, die nu zijn, en die nakomende zijn, dat wij, ten gevolgen van wijzen raad onzer mannen en der schepenen en der gezworenen van Brussel, deze keuren hebben gezet binnen Brussel door trouw en door ede onzer mannen, en gemeenlijk de Poorteren (*Burgers*) van Brussel deze keuren te houden tot algemeen gemak en voortaan meer op deze wijze."

#### LITERAL ENGLISH.

"I Henry, by the grace of God, Duke of Brabant, and I Henry, his eldest son, we make (to) you known this writing to all those who now are, and who are to come, that we, in consequence of the wise counsel of our men, and of the sheriffs, and of the sworn of Brussels, these statutes have established in Brussels through the fidelity and oath of our men, and commonly the citizens (*Burghers*) of Brussels these statutes to keep, for general convenience, and for the future more in this wise."

13. *Reinaert de Vos*, an allegorical and satirical poem, is one of the most popular works ever published. The story soon spread over the whole of Europe, by translations into almost every language. The poem was first written in the old *Flemish* dialect, affording a fine and very early specimen of the language. The Flemish manuscript is undoubtedly the original of which the famous *Low-Saxon Reineke Vos*, published at Lubeck, 1498, is a free translation. The old prose editions of *Reineke Vos*, printed at *Gouda*, 1479, and *Delft*, 1485, appear to be only a negligent translation of the Flemish poem, even preserving, in many instances, the metre and rhyme of the original. The English version, by *William Carton*, 1481, was made from the *Delft* edition. By the indefatigable researches of Mr. J. F. Willems, it appears that the first part of the Flemish *Reinaert* was written about 1150, and by recent inquiries, as well as by the preface to his modernized Flemish *Reinaert de Vos naer de oudste beryming*, Eecloo, 1834, it is concluded that *Willem van Uienhoven*, a priest of Aerdenburg, was the real author\* of the second

\* *Madok* was not the author, for the name of such a writer cannot be found. In the passage where *Madok* occurs, it cannot be the name of a man; for, as *Maerlant* observes, it merely designates a poem, (*Hoffmann's Horæ Belg.* i. 21, by the fertile and learned writer

part which was composed about the year 1250. Jacob van Maerlant, the father of the Flemish chroniclers and poets, so early as 1270, complains of the alterations and additions made by copyists of Reinaert's *boerden*, *merry jests and tricks*.

14. That some of the materials of this fine poem are taken from French works, is confessed by Willem van Utenhoven himself:

Daerom dedi de vite soeken,  
Ende heeftse uten walschen boeken  
In dietsche aldus begonnen.—*Willems' Pref.* p. xiv. l. 7.

Therefore did he the tricks (*of the fox*) seek,  
And has them out of Welsh (*foreign*) books  
In Dutch thus begun.

15. There have been many editions of this work. We have the erudite volume of Reinardus Vulpes, *Carmen epicum seculis ix et xii conscriptum*, ad fidem Codd. MSS. edidit et adnotationibus illustravit *Franciscus Josephus Mone*, *Stuttgartiæ et Tubingæ*, 1832; also *Mr. O. M. Meon's* highly interesting edition of nearly all the parts of the fables and tales of the Fox, treated by *Piere de St. Cloud*, *Richard de Lison*, *Marie de France*, &c. which appeared under the title *Le Roman du Renard*, publié d'après les MSS. de la Bibliothèque du Roi des xiii. xiv. et xv. siècles, *Paris*, 1826, chez Treuttel et Würz, 4 vols. 8vo. avec figures. The indefatigable researches of the learned *Professor J. Grimm* are published under the title *Reinhart Fuchs*, Berlin, 1834, These and other numerous editions, as well as the complaint of Waltherus de Coinsi, Prior of Vic sur Aisne in his *Louanges de nostre Dame*, and *Miracles de la Vierge*, that Renard was preferred to the reading of legends, sufficiently show how many pens it has occupied, and at what an early period this celebrated poem served for entertainment and instruction. A slight comparison of all these productions with the Flemish *Reinaert de Vos* must lead to the conviction, that whatever use its author may have made of the works of his predecessors, he has far surpassed them all, and has composed a work fully deserving the praises which the most competent judges have bestowed upon it. It is important both for matter and composition; and if it were the only interesting and valuable work existing in the old Dutch, it alone would fully repay the trouble of learning that language. This poem gives a true picture of the world, with all its orders, states, conditions, passions, and characters, in an easy

Hoffmann von Fallersleben, to whom we are indebted for a very correct edition of *Reineke Vos*, from the Lubeck edition of 1498, with a valuable glossary). Besides, the article *de* is never used before Dutch proper names. That all may judge for themselves, the passage is here cited:—

"Willem die Madok maecte  
Daer hi dicken omme waecte  
Hem vernoide so haerde  
Dat die geeste van Reinaerde  
Niet te recht en es geschreven."

*Willems' Reinaert de Vos*, p. xlii.

"Willem, who wrote (made) Madok,  
About which he was much awake,  
Annoyed himself so much  
That the actions of Reinaerde  
Were not correctly written."

and flowing versification, in a rich, powerful, and sonorous language, hitherto, for want of knowing its powers, not so valued as it deserves.

16. Professor Grimm's invaluable Reinhart Fuchs is a rich mine of philology, history, and general information, that cannot fail to revive a love for the old Dutch or Flemish, which, notwithstanding all endeavours to suppress it, has still preserved its pristine vigour and strength. In the present age, the Flemish owes much to the patriotic feeling and well-directed energy of a native Fleming, *J. F. Willems, Esq.* whose exertions are above all praise.\*

17. The first example is taken from *Grimm's Reinhart Fuchs*, Berlin, 1834, printed from the Codex Comburgensis, an old Flemish manuscript preserved at Stuttgart. There is still a manuscript of it at Antwerp; there was also one at Amsterdam, which a few years ago was sold to an Englishman.† The other example is taken from the *modernised Flemish edition by J. F. Willems*, 12mo. Eecloo, 1834. These may serve to show the great affinity of the Flemish dialect with the English:

#### OLD FLEMISH.

Het was in enen pinxen daghe,  
dat bede bosch ende haghe  
met groenen loveren waren bevaen.  
Nobel die coninc hadde ghedaen  
sijn hof craieren over al,  
dat hi waende, hadde sijn gheval,  
houden ten wel groten love.  
Doe quamen tes coninx hove  
alle die diere, grôt ende clene,  
sonder vos Reinaert allene.  
hi hadde te hove so vele mesdaen,  
dat hire niet dorste gaen :  
die hem besculdich kent, onsiet.  
also was Reinaerde ghesiet :  
ende hier omme scuwedij sconinx hof,  
daer hi in hadde cranken lof.

*Grimm's Reinhart Fuchs*, p. 116.

#### MODERNISED FLEMISH VERSION.

'T was omtrent de Sijnxendagen.  
Over bosschen over hagen  
Hing het groene lenteloof.  
Koning Nobel riep ten hoov'

\* *Verhandeling over de Nederduitsche taal en letterkunde opzigtelyk de zuydelyke Provincien der Nederlanden, J. F. Willems, Antwerpen, 1819.*—*Willems' over de hollandsche en vlaemsche schryfwyzen van het Nederduitsch, Antwerpen, 1824, 8vo.*

† Mr. Heber at whose sale, as I am informed by the friendly communication of Mr. Willems, it was purchased by the Belgian government, and it is now printing under the learned and judicious superintendence of Mr. Willems. A warm interest for the early literature of the Belgians has recently been revived, not only by the publications of Mr. Willems, but by Theophilus, a Flemish poem of the 14th century, and other pieces, just published by Mr. Blommaert of Ghent.

Al wie hy, om hof te houden,  
 Roepen kon uit veld en wouden.  
 Vele dieren kwamen daer,  
 Groot en klein, een bonte schaer.  
 Reinaert Vos, vol slimme treken,  
 Bleef alleen het hof ontweken ;  
 Want hy had te veel misdaen  
 Om er heen te durven gaen.  
 Die zich schuldig kent wil vluchten.  
 Reinaert had er veel te duchten ;  
 Daerom schuwde hy het hof,  
 En dit bracht hem krankens lof.—*Willems*, p. 1.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

It was upon a Whitsunday,  
 When over hedge and bush so gay  
 Waved the greeny leaves of spring.  
 At the command of Nobel, king,  
 To his court they did convene  
 All whom he did faithful ween,  
 Bowing with submission true.  
 Then to the royal court there drew  
 All the beasts, both great and small,  
 But one was missing of them all,  
 Renard whose misdeeds were so great  
 He durst no more approach the gate :  
 A guilty conscience shuns the light,  
 And such was Renard's evil plight,  
 That to the court no more he came,  
 Where he did bear so ill a name.\*—*Morrell*.

18. JACOB VAN MAERLANT is the father of the Dutch Poets. He was born at Damme in Flanders, A. D. 1235, and died in 1300. Maerlant was a layman, and distinguished as a philosopher and orator. He translated several works into Dutch rhyme, such as *The Beauties of Aristotle*, of which

## MAERLANT SAYS :

Dese bloemen hebben wi besocht  
 En uten Latine in Dietsche brocht  
 Ute Aristotiles boeken.

## IMITATED IN THE ENGLISH OF CHAUCER.

All these beauties haue we soughte,  
 And out of Latin to Dutche broughte,  
 From the bookes of Aristotle.

19. His famous work is, "Spiegel Historiael," or "*Historic Mirror*." In his *Leven van Franciscus*, he makes the following apology for using Flemish words.

\* For the German of this passage, see *High-German*, § 56, 57 ; and *Low-German*, § 26.

## MARBLANT'S FRANCISCUS.

Ende, omdat ic Vlaminc ben,  
 Met goeder herte biddic hen,  
 Die dit Dietsche sullen lesen,  
 Dat si myns genadich wesen ;  
 Ende lesen sire in somich woort,  
 Dat in her land es ongehoort,  
 Men moet om de rime souken,  
 Misselike tonghe in bouken.

## IMITATED IN THE STYLE OF CHAUCER.

For I am Flemysh, I you beseche  
 Of youre courtesye, al and eche,  
 That shal thys Doche chaunce peruse,  
 Unto me nat youre grace refuse ;  
 And yf ye fynden any worde  
 In youre countrey that ys unherde,  
 Thynketh that clerkys for her ryme  
 Taken an estrange worde somtyme.

*Bowring's Batav. Anthol.* p. 25.

20. In power, extent, and population, Holland soon became the predominant province; and after the Union, the States-General was held at the Hague in this district: hence, the language of Holland became the language of the government, the learned, and the press—in short, the arbiter of what was to be considered true Dutch, and it is therefore often denominated *Hollandsche taal* or *Hollandsch*.

21. MELIS STOKE began his "*Rijmkronijk*," or "*Poetical Chronicle*," before the year 1296, perhaps about 1283, as it was dedicated to Count Floris the Fifth, who died in 1296.\* This Chronicle was published in 1591, and again in 3 vols. 4to. 1772, by *Huydecoper*, with valuable notes. This last is by far the best edition.†

## MELIS STOKE'S DEDICATION.

Dese pine ende dit ghepens  
 Sendic u, Heer Grave Florens,  
 Dat ghi moghet sien ende horen  
 Wanen dat ghi sijt gheboren,  
 Ende bi wat redenen ghi in hant  
 Hebbet Zeelant ende Hollant ;  
 Ende bi wat redenen dat ghi soect  
 Vriecolant, dat u so sere vloect.

*Huydecoper's Melis Stoke*, b. i. v. 27.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

The fruit of my pains, and thoughts also,  
 Sir Count Florens, send I to you ;

\* Ypey's *Beknopte geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Taal*, Utrecht, O. S. van Paddenburg, 1812, vol. i. p. 334.

† B. Huydecoper *Rijmkronijk van Melis Stoke*, met *Historie-Oudheid-en Taalkundige aanmerkingen*, Leyden, Johannes Le Mair, 1772, vol. i. p. 7, 8.

That you might see, and also hear,  
 From whence they came that did you bear,  
 And by what right, within your hand,  
 You hold both Zealand and eke Holland,  
 And by what right you seek yet more  
 Friesland, that curses you so sore.

*Morrell.*

## 22. CHARTER OF LEYDEN, A.D. 1294.

In het Jaar, 1294.

Wy Florens, Grave van Hollant, van Zelant, ende Here van Vrieslant, maken cont alle den ghenen, die desen brief sullen sien, of horen lesen, dat wi hebben ghegheven Rutghere den Scomakere, ende Kerstanse sinen broder, derdalf morphens Lants in eghindoem, die ligghen alrenast der Burch van Leiden, ende dat vorseide Lant hevet Daniel van den Warde quite gheschouden, als dat hy't held van ons te lene. Ghegheven als men scrivet vire ende neghentie.

*Handvesten der Stad Leyden, folio, Leyden, 1759, p. 478.*

LITERAL ENGLISH.

In the year 1294.

We Florens, Count of Holland, of Zealand, and Lord of Friesland, make known to all those who this letter shall see, or hear read, that we have given to Rutghere the Shoemaker, and Kerstanse his brother, two and a half acres of land, in property, which lie nearest the castle of Leyden, and this aforesaid land has Daniel van den Warde quite paid, so as he held it from us in fief.

Given, as men date, four and ninety.

JAN VAN HEELU.

23. Jan van Heelu, or van Leeuwe, so called from the name of the place in Brabant where he dwelt. About 1291 he wrote the chronicle of the feats of Jan I. Duke of Brabant,\* which has just appeared in a splendid edition with this title "Rijmkronijk van Jan van Heelu, &c. van J. F. Willems Lid der Koninglijke Academie van Brussel. 4to. 1836.

JAN VAN HEELU.

Want, gelyc dat die Euerzwyn,  
 Daer si moede gejaget zyn,  
 Verbeiden spieten ende sweert,  
 Alsoe drongen si, onuerueert,  
 Jeghen die Brabantre weder,  
 Dat si doen den Hertoghe neder  
 Twee orsen onder hem staken.

A VERSION IN THE LANGUAGE OF CHAUCER.

As the furious boare, pursued  
 By the daring hunter rude,  
 Teares the earth, and, raging loudlie,  
 Rushes on the hunter proudlie,  
 So the fierce Brabanter then  
 Drives the Hertoch back agen,  
 Under him two horses stagger.

\* Professor Siegenbeek's *Beknopte Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Letterkunde*, 8vo. 1826, p. 27.



24. **THE LIFE OF JESUS**, an interesting and a very useful harmony of the Gospels, most probably formed from the Vulgate, as the parables and other parts are in Dutch prose, and almost a literal Dutch translation from the Latin of this celebrated version. This early Harmony of the Gospels must be interesting to divines, while the philologist will rejoice at the discovery of this pure specimen of ancient Teutonic. The MS., written on one hundred and two leaves of coarse parchment, was preserved in the Abbey of St. Trond, and presented to Dr. Meijer, in 1828, while he was Professor in the University of Louvain. It is the opinion of his friend, Professor F. J. Mone, and of Mr. Willems of Ghent, as well as his own, that this MS. is a composition of the latter part of the 13th century. It was published with the following title:

Het Leven van Jesus.—Een Nederlandsch Handschrift uit de dertiende eeuw, met taalkundige aantekeningen, voor het eerst, uitgegeven door G. J. Meijer, Hoog-leeraar te Groningen.—*Te Groningen bij J. Oomkens*, 8vo. 1835, pp. 431.

A very short specimen from the parable of the sower will be sufficient.

Een sayere ghinc ut sayen syn saet. en also hi sayde so uil som dat saet neuen den weghe. Aldar wardt vertorden. en de voghele quamen en stent op. (Chap. 89, p. 77, l. 9.)

25. **SPIEGEL ONSER BEHOUDENISSE**. This is one of the first books printed at Haarlem by Laurens Janszoon Koster; it is in the old German character, and in a quarto form, consisting of sixty-two pages. The printing is only on one side of the leaf, the blank sides being pasted together, and the pages are without numbers. Many of the letters stand out of their connexion, and irregularly in the lines. The book has not any title, but its object is to illustrate Scripture history by means of woodcuts. It is without date, but supposed to have been printed about the year 1424. The introductory sentence will be an interesting specimen of the Dutch language about the time when it was printed:

#### SPIEGEL ONSER BEHOUDENISSE.

Dit is die prologhe vāder spiegel onser behoudenisse so wie ter rechtaerdichet vele mēschē lerē sellē blenckē also sterrē in die ewighe ewichhede. Hier om ist dat ic tott' lerige vele mēschē dit boek heb aēgedacht te vgaderen (vergaderen).

#### LITERAL ENGLISH.

This is the prologue of the mirror of our redemption, such as for justification, many men shall teach to shine as stars in the everlasting eternity. Therefore it is that I, to the instruction of many men, this book have meditated to compose.

26. **EVANGELIUM**, is a translation from the Latin Vulgate, a monument of the Dutch language, and a fine specimen of typography: it was printed at Gouda, 1477, in 4to. The Evangelium was just preceded by *Neder-ditsche Bybel*, Delft, Jacob Jacobsz (van der Meer) en Mauritius Yemantsz van Middelborch, 10 Jan. 1477, small fol.

Lx. viii. 4, 5.

4. In dien tiden doe ene grote scare vergaderde, ende uten steden quamē to the seide hi bi ghelikenisse. 5. Hi ghinc wt saeyen die syn saet saeyet Ende als hyt saeyet. sommich hviel biden weghe. ende het wort vertreden ende die voghelen des hemels atent.

27. DAT NIEWE TESTAMENT, *Delft*, 1524, 8vo.

Mx. iv. 3, 4.

3, 4. Hoert toe Siet, een sayer ginc wt om te sayen, ende het geboerde onder tsayē, dattet soommich saet viel bij den wech, ende die vogelē des hemels syn gecomen, ende hebbē dat opgegetē.

28. DAT GHEHEEL NYEUWE TESTAMENT, *Thantwerpe*, 1527, 8vo.

Mx. iv. 3, 4.

3, 4. Hoor toe, siet, een sayer ghinc wt om te sayen. En tgebuerde onder tsayen, datt et sommich saeyt viel bey den wech, ende die vogelen des Hemels zijn gecomen ende hebben dat opgegeten.

29. BIBLIA, *tot Leyden*, 1581.

Mx. iv. 3, 4.

3, 4. Hoort, siet een Zaeyer ginck wt om te zaeyen. Ende het gheschiede dat als hy zaeyde, een deel (des zaets) viel by den weech, ende de voghelen des hemels quamen ende aten dat op.

30. JACOB CATS, generally styled Father Cats, was born at Brouwershaven, a small town in Zealand, 1577, and died 1660. He is the poet of the people: everywhere practical and useful, everywhere original, and often sublime. *Bilderdijk* says—

Goede, dierbre Vader Cats,  
Wat behelst ge niet al schats!

Good, beloved Father Cats,  
How much treasure dost thou contain!

Gij, daerom, geeft uw liefde niet  
Aen ieder die u liefde biet;  
Maer eerst op alle saecken let  
Eer dat gij sucht of gunste set;  
Want die te licht een vrient verkiest,  
Wel licht sijn vrient en al verliest.

*Minne en Sinnebeelden*, I. D. p. 133. 1828.

Then love not each who offers thee  
In seeming truth his amity;  
But first take heed, and weigh with care,  
Ere he thy love and favour share;  
For those who friends too lightly choose,  
Soon friends and all besides may lose.

Geluckigh is de mensch die gelt en hooge staten  
Kan hebben buijten sucht, en willigh achterlaten;  
Kan seggen tot de pracht, tot eer, en tot de lust,  
Al ben ick sonder u, soo ben ick toch gerust.

*Spiegel van den ouden en nieuwen tijt*, I. D. p. 539. 1828.

Oh! happy, happy he, whose generous soul can rise  
 Above the dross of wealth, or pomp, or vanities—  
 Scorn splendour, pleasure, fame; and say with honest pride,  
 I have ye not indeed, but yet am satisfied.—*Bouring.*

31. PIETER CORNELIUS HOOFT, born at Amsterdam, March 16th, 1581, and died 1647. Vondel said of him—

Dat Doorluchtig Hooft der Hollandsche Poeten.  
*Of Holland's poets most illustrious head.*

He was also so eminent a prose writer as to obtain the appellation of the Tacitus of Holland.

32. HUIG DE GROOT, better known by his Latinised name Hugo Grotius, was born at Delft in 1583. He had extraordinary and precocious talents, and was a zealous Arminian. Grotius was one of those whose influence excited some of that universal attention to religion so prevalent in Holland. When imprisoned at Loevesteyn, he wrote his most celebrated poem in Dutch, "*Bewijs van de ware Godsdienst*," Evidences of the true Religion.\* Though he was one of the most learned men Holland ever produced, and is deservedly eulogised for his critical as well as for his historical writings, his reputation as a poet is not very great. One short specimen is given from the conclusion of his Evidences.

Neemt niet onwaardig aen dit werkstuk mijner handen,  
 O des aerdbodems markt, o bloem der Nederlanden,  
 Schoon Holland: laet dit sijn in plaets van mij bij u  
 Mijn koningin: ik toon soo als ik kan noch nu  
 De liefde die ik heb altijd tot u gedragen  
 En draeg en dragen sal voorts alle mijne dagen.—p. 136. 1728.

ENGLISH VERSION.

Receive not with disdain this product from my hand,  
 O mart of all the world! O flower of Netherland!  
 Fair Holland! Let this live, tho' I may not, with thee,  
 My bosom's queen! I show e'en now how fervently  
 I've loved thee thro' all change—thy good and evil days—  
 And love, and still will love, till life itself decays.

33. DIRK RAFAEL CAMPHUYSEN, a disciple of the famous Arminius, was a native of Gorkum, born in 1586, and died in 1626. He wrote a paraphrase on the Psalms, and much religious poetry. One of the most popular pieces of the Dutch poets is *Camphuysen's "May Morning."*

Wat is de Meester wijs en goed,  
 Die alles heeft gebouwt,  
 En noch in wezen blijven doet:  
 Wat's menschen oog aanschouwt.

\* Better known in England by its Latin title, *De Veritate Religionis Christianae*. He wrote this work in Dutch verse for fishermen, and sailors on long voyages. The Rev. J. Halbertsma says, "I have often heard old Friesian sailors reciting whole pages from this book. Grotius was afterwards induced by the learned to translate it into Latin, and it has been since translated into almost all the languages of Europe, and I believe into Arabic."

Ach ! waren alle Menschen wijs,  
En wilden daar bij wel !  
De Aard' waar haar een Paradijs,  
Nu is ze meest een Hel.

*Stichtelyke Rymen, 1727, p. 639.*

What love, what wisdom, God displays  
On earth, and sea, and sky,  
Where all that fades and all that stays  
Proclaim his Majesty !

Ah ! were the human race but wise,  
And would they reason well,  
That earth would be a paradise,  
Which folly makes a hell.

A line is often quoted from his Lawful Amusement, [*Spels Mate*]:

'T is wel, goedheys fonteyn, 't is wel al wat gy doet.

*Fountain of goodness Thou—and all thou dost is well.*

34. JOOST VAN DEN VONDEL was born in 1587, and lived to the age of ninety-one. He is the Dutch Shakspeare in his Tragedies: his "Lucifer" is one of the finest poems in the language, and is compared to Milton's "Paradise Lost."

VONDEL'S LUCIFER.

——— O noit volprezen  
Van al wat leeft, of niet en leeft,  
Noit uitgesproken, noch te spreekken ;  
Vergeef het ons, en schelt ons quijt  
Dat geen verbeelding, tong, noch teken  
U melden kan. Ghij waert, ghij zijt,  
Ghij blijft de zelve.

A FREE TRANSLATION.

Forgive the praise—too mean and low—  
Or from the living or the dead.  
No tongue thy peerless name hath spoken,  
No space can hold that awful name ;  
The aspiring spirit's wing is broken ;—  
Thou wilt be, wert, and art the same !

35. THE ESTABLISHED DUTCH VERSION, according to the Synod of Dordrecht, 1618-1619.

Mx. iv. 3—8.

3. Hoort toe, Ziet, een zaeijer gingh uyt om te zaeijen. 4. Ende het geschiedde in het zaeijen, dat het een [*deel zaets*] viel by den wegh, ende de vogelen des hemels quamen, ende aten het op. 5. Ende het ander viel op het steenachtige, daer het niet veel aerde en hadde : ende het gingh terstont op, om dat het geen diepte van aerde en hadde. 6. Maer als de sonne opgegaen was, soo is het verbrant geworden, ende om dat het geen wortel en hadde soo is het verdorret. 7. Ende het ander viel in de

doornen, ende de doornen wiessen op, ende verstickten het selve, ende het en gaf geen vrucht. 8. Ende het ander viel in de goede aerde, ende gaf vrucht: die oppingh ende wies, ende het een droegh dertigh, ende het ander sestigh, ende het ander hondert [*vouf*].

36. As the chief object of this short account of the Dutch language and literature is philological, to show the close analogy between all the Teutonic languages, especially in their earliest form, very little of more recent literature can with propriety be introduced; but the 17th century is so splendid an era, that a few remarks and extracts must be excused in this period, and even one or two in the 18th and 19th centuries. In the 17th century, Holland had its heroes in *De Ruiter* and *Tromp*: its statesmen in *Barneveldt* and the *De Wits*. Its learned writers are *Huig de Groot* [Grotius], *Daniel* and *Nicolaas Heins* [Heinsius], *P. Schryver* [Schrivierus], *John Frederick Groenhof* [Gronovius], *Casper van Baerle* [Barlæus], *Gerard Vos* [Vossius],\* and many other eminent classics. For science, *Huygens*, *Leeuwenhoek*, *Ruysch*, *Tulp*, *Swammerdam*. For its painters, it had *Rubens*, *Van Dyk*, *Rembrandt*, *Mierevelt*, the *Teniers*, the *Van de Veldes*, *Jordaans*, *Kuyp*, the *Ostades*, *Gerard Douw*, *Mieris*, *John* and *Philip Wouwerman*, *Metsu*, *Berchem*, *Paul Potter*, *Pynaker*, the *Ruysdaels*, *Van Huysem*, *Wynants*, *Steen*; and during this period the Universities at *Groningen* in 1614, *Utrecht* in 1636, and *Gelderland*, 1648, and the celebrated school at *Amsterdam* in 1629,† were established. "The age of which we speak," says the learned *Professor Siegenbeek*, "and more especially the earlier part of it, was, in every point of view, so glorious to the Dutch nation, that it would be difficult to discover, in the history of any other people, a period of such resplendent fame and greatness."‡

37. "JACOBUS BELLAMY, born at Flushing in 1757, after gaining much applause, died at Utrecht at the early age of twenty-nine.§ A ballad of his [*Roosje*] is perhaps the most touchingly told story which the Dutch possess. It is of a maid—a beloved maid—born at her mother's death—bred up amidst the tears and kisses of her father—prattling thoughtlessly about her mother—every one's admiration for beauty, cleverness, and virtue—gentle as the moon shining on the downs. Her name was to be seen written again and again on the sands by the Zealand youths—and scarcely a beautiful flower bloomed but was gathered for her. Now in Zealand,

\* Of whom Vondel said—

"Al wat in boeken steekt is in zyn brein gevaren."

*Whatever is anchored in books, floated about in his brain.*

† The University of Leyden was founded in 1574.

‡ Bowring's *Batavian Anthology*, p. 15.

§ Some of the beautiful little poems of *van Alphen* ought to be given, but want of room will only admit of a short eulogy from the pen of Dr. Bowring. "Van Alphen's *Poems for Children* (*Gedichtjes voor de Jeugd*) are among the best that were ever written. They are a precious inheritance for the youth of the *Netherlands*. They teach virtue in simple eloquence, and are better known in Holland, than are the hymns of Dr. Watts or Mrs. Barbauld here."—*Sketch of the Lang. and Lit. of Holland*, p. 79.

when the south winds of summer come, there comes too a delicate fish, which hides itself in the sand, and which is dug out as a luxury by the young people. It is the time of sport and gaiety—and they venture far, far over the flat coast into the sea. The boys drag the girls among the waves—and Roosje was so dragged, notwithstanding many appeals. “A kiss, a kiss, or you go further,” cried her conductor—she fled—he followed, both laughing:—“Into the sea—into the sea,” said all their companions; he pushes her on—it is deeper, and deeper—she shrieks—she sinks—they sink together—the sands were faithless—there was no succour—the waves rolled over them—there was stillness and death. The terrified playmates looked—

## BELLAMY'S ROOSJE.

De jeugd ging, zwijgend, van het strand,  
En zag gedurig om :  
Een ieders hart was vol gevoel,—  
Maar ieders tong was stom !

De maan klom stil en statig op,  
En scheen op 't aaklig graf  
Waar in het lieve, jonge paar  
Het laatste zuchtje gaf.

De wind stak hevig op uit zee  
De golven beukten 't strand ;  
En schielijk was de droeve maar  
Verspreid door 't gansche land.

## FREE TRANSLATION.

All silently—they look'd again—  
And silently sped home ;  
And every heart was bursting then,  
But every tongue was dumb.

And still and stately o'er the wave,  
The mournful moon arose,  
Flinging pale beams upon the grave,  
Where they in peace repose.

The wind glanced o'er the voiceless sea,  
The billows kissed the strand ;  
And one sad dirge of misery  
Filled all the mourning land.

*Bowring's Batavian Anthol.* p. 75—77.

38. WILLEM BILDERDIJK, born at Amsterdam, 1756, and died at Haarlem, December 18th, 1831, was educated for the law. He was a giant in literature and intellectual strength, the most fertile of the Dutch writers. Willem Bilderdijk is the Samuel Johnson of the Dutch.

Bilderdijk wrote on almost every subject, but poetry was his fort, and he stands in the foremost rank of the Dutch poets.\*

## PRAISE OF SPEECH.

O vloeibre klanken, waar, met d' adem uitgegoten,  
De ziel (als Godlijk licht, in stralen afgeschoten,) Zich-zelve in meêdeelt! Meer dan licht of melody;  
Maar schepsel van 't gevoel in de engste harmony  
Die 't stofloos met het stof vereenigt en vermengelt!  
Door wie zich 't hart ontlast, verademt, en verengelt!  
Gij, band der wezens; en geen ijdel kunstgewrocht,  
Door arbeidzaam verstand met moeite en vlijt gezocht,  
Maar goddelijke gift, met d' ademtocht van 't leven,  
Aan 't schepsel ingestort zoo verr' er geesten zweven.

*Bilderdijk's De Dieren, p. 19.*

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

Ye flowing sounds, in which, with breath pour'd forth,  
(Like Godlike light in rays) the soul imparts  
Itself! surpassing light or melody;  
Deep feeling's offspring, in close harmony,  
Spirit and matter blending and uniting!  
Thro' which the soul, unburden'd, breathes and lives  
The life of angels! Thou tie of beings;  
No vain attempt of human skill art thou,  
By toilsome minds with pains and care sought out,  
But heaven's own gift, breathed with breath of life,  
Shed thro' creation, far as mind pervades.—*Morrell.*

39. The services of Professor Siegenbeek, in restoring and remodelling the Dutch language, have been so highly estimated by his country, that his system of Orthography obtained the sanction of the Dutch government in 1806. Since this time, for the sake of uniformity in expressing words, it is required that every public document should be written in strict accordance with the Professor's orthographical system.

40. A free translation of the whole Scriptures, in the modern Dutch style and orthography, was made by the learned and eloquent Professor van der Palm, of Leyden. It was published in 4to. in 1825; and, though it has not the sanction of the States-General, nor is it adopted in the churches, it is greatly esteemed, and in general use. The following extract may serve as a specimen.

## Mk. iv. 3—8.

3. Hoort toe! ziet, een zaaijer ging uit om te zaaijen. 4. En het geschiedde, terwijl hij zaaide, viel een deel (*van het zaad*) op den weg; en de vogelen des hemels

\* Though living authors scarcely come within the scope of this work, *Tollens* cannot be omitted. He is styled, "the most agreeable, the most popular living poet of Holland." An edition of ten thousand copies of three volumes of his poetry was promptly sold among a population of no more than three millions of people. This itself is no small praise, and implies no small merit, to have so happily touched the feelings of an entire nation. His power is descriptive, his characteristic is originality.—See more in Dr. Bowring's *Sketch*, p. 98.



kwamen, en aten het op. 5. En een ander deel viel in steenachtigen grond, waar het niet veel aarde had; en het schoot terstond op, omdat het geen diepte van aarde had. 6. Doch toen de zon opging, verbrandde het, en omdat het geen' wortel had, verdorde het. 7. En een ander deel viel onder de doornen; en de doornen wiessen op en verstikten het; en het bragt geen vrucht voort. 8. En een ander deel viel in de goede aarde, en bragt vrucht voort, die uitbottede en opwies; en het een droeg dertig, en het andere zestig, en het andere honderd.

41. The established version of the Scriptures, made according to the regulations of the Synod of Dort, 1618-1619, and first published at Leyden in 1637, had its orthography modernised, according to the system of Professor Siegenbeek, by the Rev. Henry Cats, minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at Leyden. Mr. Cats dying before the work was completed, it was finished by Professor van Hengel, and published in 4to. by Thieme of Arnhem, in 1834. The same passage is selected as in the last paragraph, for facility of comparison with Professor van der Palm's translation, and with the old orthography in the 34th paragraph.

Mk. iv. 3—8.

3. Hoort toe! ziet, een zaaijer ging uit om te zaaijen. 4. En het geschiedde in het zaaijen, dat het ééne [*deel zaads*] viel bij den weg; en de vogelen des hemels kwamen, en aten het op. 5. En het andere viel op het steenachtige, waar het niet veel aarde had; en het ging terstond op, omdat het geene diepte van arde had. 6. Maar als de zon opgegaan was, zoo is het verbrand geworden, en omdat het geen' wortel had, zoo is het verdord. 7. En het andere viel in de doornen, en de doornen wiessen op, en verstikten hetzelve, en het gaf geene vrucht. 8. En het andere deel viel in de goede aarde, en het ééne droeg dertig, en het andere zestig, en het andere honderd [*voudig*].

42. It is difficult to pass over many of the fine passages to be found in Feith's Old Age, [*Ouderdom*]; The Grave, [*Het Graf*], &c.; Helmers's Dutch Nation, [*Hollandsche Natie*], &c.; and also in the works of many of the old as well as the modern Dutch poets. It would be gratifying to name their divines, philosophers, and those numerous individuals excelling in science and literature; but even a list of their names would far exceed the limits of this brief sketch. A reference can therefore, only be made to those, who have professedly treated the subject more fully.\* Enough has been probably advanced to prove that Holland has cast more than her share into the intellectual treasury of the world, and this must suffice for the present.

*Dutch Dialects.*

43. There are several dialects of the Dutch language, such as the Flemish, the Gelderic, &c. The Friesic need not be here named, as the peculiarities of the country and town Friesic are both pointed out and compared with Anglo-Saxon in IV. page xxxv.

\* See note to § 1, page xci.

44. The modern Flemish dialect, according to *Mr. J. F. Willems*,\* is distinguished from the Dutch,—First, by a too far-fetched inclination to express the distinctions and shades of all varying sounds and significations of words, united with a careful endeavour to preserve in the pronunciation the radical syllable. For this reason the Flemings not only double the long *e* and *o*, but when doubled they also accentuate them, as *éé*, *eê*, and *oo*. They endeavour, in all inflections of words, constantly to write *ae* or *ee*, as *plaegen to plague*; *verdraegen, beklagen, neemen, geëven, graeven*; from *plaeg plague*, *verdraegt he agrees*, *klaegt he complains*. They also try to distinguish, by orthography, all words of the same sound, but different in signification; as, *wagen to hazard*, *waegen to weigh*, *leven life*, *leeven to live*. They distinguish compound words by always uniting them with a hyphen, as *spraak-konst*, *grond-word*, *haeg-appel-boom*, *aen-nemen*, *aen-te-nemen*.

Secondly.—The long sound of the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, and *u*, is expressed by immediately adding an *e* in syllables where the vowel is followed by a consonant. Some words are exceptions; as, *vader father*; *nader nearer*; *vergaderen to gather*; *kamer chamber*; *averechts preposterous*; where the single vowel is considered as sufficient. The *y* is considered a real vowel, and thus the Flemings have a vowel more than the Dutch. The *o* is not lengthened by the additional *e*. These two letters are pronounced short, like the French *ou*, or the German *u*.

Thirdly.—By the particular pronunciation of the *ei* or *eê* in *beër, Dut. bier beer*; *peërd, Dut. paard a horse*; *peërel, Dut. paarel or parel a pearl*; *geërne, Dut. gaarne, gaarn willingly, readily*; *rechtveêrdig, Dut. regtvaardig righteous, just*; *weërd, Dut. waard dear*. To this pronunciation the Dutch object, and call it the *blaetende, bleating sound*, though in reality it appears to be the true pronunciation of the Low-Saxon.

The *modernised Flemish version* of the extract from *Reinaert de Vos* will serve as a specimen.†

45. The dialect of Gelderland will be sufficiently illustrated by the following extract, which will serve both as a specimen and an explanation of its peculiarities. *Slichtenhorst*, the writer, lived in the 16th century.

#### GELDERSCHE TAAL.

Geene spraek van Nederland, en koemt de Duitse moeder-tael naerder dan de Gelderse, als de welke 't eenemael mannelijk is, en de woorden volkomen wtbrengt: wtgezonderd daar de ingezeetenen aen 't Sticht van Utrecht of Holland belenden, die een botter tael hebben dan de binnen-landers. Want daar men hier golt, holt, zolt, zeght, gebruiken de anderen *gout, hout, zout*, breekende de woorden op zijn Frans, die de letter *l*, vooral in woorden van 't Latijn herkomstigh, ofte smelten ofte 't eenemael verzwijghen, gelijk in *hault, altus, hoogh*, assault en andere meer is te speuren.—*Slichtenhorst, over de Geldersche Taal. Geldersche Volks-Almanak, 1835, p. 69.*

\* Over de Hollandsche en Vlaemsche Schryfwyzen van het Nederduitsch, Antwerpen, 1824, pp. 66.

† See § 17, page xcix.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

*(Dialect of Gelderland.)*

No dialect of the Netherlands comes nearer to the German mother-tongue than that of Gelderland, which is singularly strong, and pronounces the words fully, except where the inhabitants border the provinces of Utrecht or Holland, who have a blunter dialect than those of the interior. For where we here (in Gelderland) say, golt *gold*, holt *wood*, zolt *salt*, the others use gout, hout, zout, pronouncing the words according to the French, who, particularly in words derived from the Latin, either melt (soften) or entirely omit the letter *l*, as in hault altus *high*, assault, and more that may be found.

Non vox, sed votum ;  
Non musica chordula, sed cor ;  
Non clamor, sed amor,  
Clangit in aure Dei.

Niet de stemmen klaer en soet,  
Maar de suchten van 't gemoet ;  
Niet muziek van 't snaeren-spel,  
Maar het hart oprecht 'en wel ;  
Niet 't geroep, maar liefde en min  
Klinkt tot Godes ooren in.

*Sluijter, 1660, Geldersche Volks-Almanak, 1835, p. 124.*

46. The peculiarities of the Overijssel Dialect, with many useful documents, and a Dictionary of the chief words, are given by the Rev. J. H. Halbertsma in *Overijsselsche Almanak voor Oudheid en Letteren*, 1836, published by J. de Lange, at Deventer. Want of room prevents quotations from this very interesting work.

## VII.—THE GOTHs.\*

1. The Goths were of Asiatic origin, and it is supposed that they formed a part of the second wave of European population. Many centuries before our era the Goths must have been in Europe, though Pytheas,† the famous navigator born at Marseilles, is the first who

\* That great pains have been taken to give an accurate and succinct account of the Goths and their literature, will be evident, when it is known that, besides many alterations, this short and still imperfect abstract has been transcribed four times. A large volume might easily have been written; the difficulty has been in attempting to give a clear epitome. Those who wish for further information may consult "Historia Gothorum, Vandalorum, et Langobardorum ab *Hug. Grotio*, partim versa, partim in ordinem digesta. Præmissa sunt ejusdem prolegomena, ubi Regum Gothorum ordo et chronologia cum elogiis. Accedunt nomina appellativa, et verba Gothica, Vandalica, Longobardica, cum explicatione. Amstelodami, 1655, in gr. 8vo." This is an invaluable work. See also the works cited in the following abstract. There is an article which deserves attention in Schilter's Thesaurus, vol. iii. p. 395, sub voce *Gothæ*.

† Strabo I. 23.

mentions them by name. Strabo\* assures us, that Pytheas, about 325 before Christ, undertook a voyage to explore the amber coasts in the Baltic. He sailed to Thule, probably Tellemark on the west borders of Norway, then turned southward and passed the cape of Jutland, and proceeded eastward along the coasts of the Guttones and Teutones. If credit be given to this account of Pytheas, the Goths, at this early period, had extended far over Europe, and had arrived on the coast of the Baltic. We know, upon the better authority of Tacitus,† who wrote with great precision towards the end of the first century in the christian era, that in his time the Goths were near the mouth of the Vistula.

2. According to the opinion of many Scandinavian antiquaries, the Goths who overran the Roman empire, came from Scandinavia or Sweden;‡ but Tacitus§ speaks of no Goths in Scandinavia, and only of Suiones, which is the same name that the Swen-skar (*Swedes*) apply to themselves at the present day. It is therefore more probable, as some learned Swedes|| acknowledge, that when the Goths wandered towards the west and south, some of them, in early times, crossed the Baltic and established themselves in the south of Sweden and the island of Gothland.¶ We know from Tacitus, just cited, that the Goths were in

\* Strabo, the Greek geographer, who died about A.D. 25, is the chief writer recording particulars and giving quotations from the lost works of Pytheas. Strabo I. 63; II. 114.—Pliny also mentions Pytheas, Nat. Hist. xxxvii. 2; iv. 13.

† Annal. II. 62; De Mor. Ger. 43.

‡ They support their assertion by the traditions of Jornandes. Cassiodorus, the learned minister of Theodoric, the Gothic king of Italy in the 6th century, was the first who attempted to write a history of the Goths. This history consisted of twelve books, compiled from old chronicles and songs. The work of Cassiodorus is lost, and all that remains is an imperfect abridgment by Jornandes, (*Jornandes de Getarum sive Gothorum Origine, et rebus gestis, ad Castalium*, cap. 3, 4, 13, &c., Leyden, 1595, 8vo.; *Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, chap. 10) bishop of Ravenna, who states that the Goths were from Scandinavia, or the present Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. They traced the genealogies of their hereditary princes up to the race of Odin, called Æsir, [æsir pl. of the *Icel. ás an Asiatic; vir Asiaticus*,—*Jornandes*, 3, &c.; *Ynglinga Saga. Wheaton Hist.* p. 110.] or Asiatic Odin, and his followers are supposed to have come from the banks of the Tanais or Don. At the present day we find in Sweden, East, West, and South Gothland, and the island near the east coast of Sweden is still called Gothland. From the south of Sweden the Goths crossed the Baltic, and settled on the coast of Prussia, about the mouth of the Vistula. We are informed by some fragments of Pytheas, that he, being in search of the amber coasts, sailed about 6,000 stadia along the coasts of the Guttones and Teutones, through the gulph of Mentonomon [Kattegat, Belt, &c.] to Baltia, the Baltic. (*Plin. Hist. Nat.* xxxvii. 2; iv. 13; *Wackher's Gloss. Ger. Pref.* § XLV.) About the time of the Antonines, A.D. 180, [Ptolemy II.] from some unknown cause or other, the Goths, in vast hordes, leaving the mouth of the Vistula, and other parts, followed the course of this river, and migrated to the northern coast of the Black Sea: hence they made inroads into the Roman empire. In this way Gibbon, following Jornandes, brings the Goths in contact with the Romans.—See *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, chap. 10.

§ Tacitus de Mor. Ger. 44, 45. See the judicious dissertation of Mr. Gräberg de Hemso, written in Italian and entitled "Su la Falsità dell' Origine Scandinava data di Popoli detti Barbari chi distrussero l'Impero di Roma," Pisa, 1816.

|| A. W. de Schlegel sur l'Origine des Hindous.—*Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature*, vol. II. part ii. p. 408.

¶ In the preface to "*Historisch Antiquarische Mittheilungen*," published by the Copenhagen Royal Society of Northern Antiquities, it is said, that "The Goths were found not only in Scandinavia, but Germany; they are, therefore, properly designated by Gotho-Germans (Gotho-Germanen). The old northern Sagas acknowledge that Odin and his Asas first occupied and peopled Saxony, Westphalia, and different other German provinces, before they founded their government in Denmark and Sweden."—*Pref.* p. iii. 1835.

Pomeralia and Prussia, near the Vistula, about A.D. 80, and in the time of the Antonines, A.D. 180. The Vandals and Burgundians are considered as belonging to this race. After conquering different smaller nations in the east of Germany and the present Poland, the Goths, sword in hand, opened themselves a way to the Lower Danube. They took possession of all the northern coasts of the Black Sea, and made inroads into the neighbouring countries, particularly into Dacia, where they settled, and divided themselves into the East and West Goths.\* The Visi-Gothi, Visigoths, or, as Jornandes calls them, Vesegothæ, and others Wisigothi or West-Goths, had their name from their western situation. For the same reason the East-Goths were denominated Ostro, or Austro-Gothi.

3. The Goths having conquered and occupied the country on the north of the Black Sea, where, according to Herodotus, the Scythians had dwelt, were often called Scythians by Greek and Roman writers, to the great confusion of history.

4. The West-Goths must have been numerous on the west of the Black Sea, and have made inroads into the Roman empire, as we find them so powerful in Thracia in the time of Decius, A.D. 250, that they took and sacked Philippolis.† Even before this period, about A.D. 180, these Goths had so far increased as to occupy Dacia, the present Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia.

5. The Getæ, a Thracian race, who had previously inhabited Dacia, were, with the Romans still remaining in the country, amalgamised with their conquerors, the West-Goths. As the East-Goths had been confounded with the Scythians, their predecessors, so there are some who suppose that the West-Goths and the Getæ were the same nation, because they found these Goths occupying the same territory, formerly inhabited by the Getæ. Jornandes, by birth a Goth, probably with the view of exalting his nation by attributing to them all that was done by the Getæ, makes the Goths and the Getæ to be the same people. Had he only been guided by the languages of these nations, he would have seen that the Getæ must have a different origin to the Goths.‡

6. When the West-Goths settled in Dacia, they not only found remnants of Roman civilisation, but Christianity established.§ The mild but powerful influence of the christian religion soon prevailed over their cruel heathen rites; for as early as the Council of Nice, in A.D. 325, the

\* Zahn's Ulphilas, p. 2; Adelung's Älteste Geschichte der Deutschen, p. 202.

† Ammianus, 31, 5; Aurelius Victor, 29.

‡ Herodotus, Strabo, and Menander who was a Getian by birth, and many others, declare that the Getæ were of Thracian origin. Stephanus of Byzantium says expressly "Γετία, ἡ χώρα τῶν Γετῶν. Ἐστὶ δὲ Θρακικὸν εἶδος Γετία, the country of the Getæ. It is a Thracian nation. — Sub voce ΓΕΤΙΑ, p. 207; Virg. Æn. iii. 35; Ovid. Trist. v. 7; Epist. Pont. lib. iv. Ep. xiii. 17. Strabo declares that the Getæ and Thracians spoke the same language, and that the Thracian and the Gothic or Old-German are quite distinct languages. See Zahn, p. 4, note a. In Adelung's Geschichte der Deutschen there is a long list of Thracian words, not one of which has the least resemblance to German, p. 284—290.

§ Sozomen's Eccl. Hist. lib. ii. 6.

christian Goths had their bishop, Theophilus, whose signature appears in the records of this celebrated council. The Ostro or Eastern Goths, having no such advantages, remained for a long time heathens. In the latter part of the 4th century, the whole of the Goths were governed by Ermaneric, one of their greatest conquerors, who subdued the western nations, and extended his empire from the river Don, through Sarmatia to the Vistula, and even to the Baltic.

7. The Visigoths or West-Goths being greatly oppressed by the Huns from the north of China or Tartary, induced Ulphilas,\* their bishop, to implore the protection of the Roman emperor, Valens, in A.D. 376. He pleaded their cause successfully, and the province of Moesia was assigned to them; their innumerable tribes were then permitted to pass over the Danube.† It was from the residence which Valens gave them in Moesia, now Servia and Bulgaria, south of the Danube, that the Visigoths obtained the name of Moeso-Goths. Considering themselves oppressed in Moesia, the Goths revolted, gained several victories over the Romans, and at last under Alaric desolated the Illyrian provinces, and in A.D. 409 took and pillaged Rome. In 412 they established themselves in the south of France, and crossing the Pyrenees, fixed the seat of their empire in Spain, where they reigned nearly three hundred years. They were first weakened by the Franks, and finally subdued by the Saracens.

8. The Ostro or East-Goths, though they applied to Valens, were not permitted to enter Moesia, and were therefore subjugated by the Huns; but after liberating themselves, they embraced Christianity, and were received into Pannonia in A.D. 456, following the Visi or West-Goths into Moesia. The emperor Theodoric the Great, the hero of this nation, conquered Italy, and in A.D. 493 became the founder of a new monarchy at Ravenna. The Gothic government continued in Italy till the year 554, when it was terminated by Belisarius and Narsus under Justinian, emperor of the east. Cassiodorus,‡ the minister of Theodoric, wrote a history of the Goths, which was abridged by his secretary Jornandes.

\* This name has great variety in its orthography: we find Ulphilas, Urphilas, Urphilus, Gilfulas, Gudillas, Galfilas, Gulfilas, Ulphias, Ulpias, Gulflas, Hulflas, Wulfla, &c. It is written אולפילאס Aulpilas by R. Abraham in his work entitled שלמי חבנריים. It is inflected nom. Ulphilas; g. Ulphilæ, exactly as Æneas, Æneæ, &c. after the Greek form Ουλφίλας (Socrates' Hist. Eccles. II. 41; IV. 33; Theodoret. IV. 33; Epist. 104; Philost. II. 5; Sozomen Hist. Eccles. VI. 37.) Some of the most eminent German scholars have recently adopted a new orthography, or as they affirm, reverted to the old Teutonic spelling, and write it Ulfla from Wulfla a little wolf, formed from Moes. wulfs a wolf, (Mt. vii. 15,) in the same manner as magula puerulus, (Jn. vi. 9,) from magus puer, and the diminutive fiskila pisciculus, from the root fisk piscis. (Grimm's Deut. Gramm. vol. iii. p. 666). This, according to the Moeso-Gothic idiom, appears quite correct as it regards the termination; but if a close adherence to the Moeso-Gothic word be followed, it ought to be as precise in the commencement as in the termination, and to be written Wulfla, not Ulfla. Rather than adopt the new mode, which appears incorrect in this particular, the old spelling is here retained, and the word is written Ulphilas Ουλφίλας, as received from the Greek ecclesiastical historians. Cazier, in his Deutsche For und Zunnamen, thinks that Ulfla, Hulflas, &c. has some affinity with A.-S. ulph: Plat. hūlp: Dut. hulp: Ger. hülfe: Old-Ger. hilfa: Dan. hjælp: Swed. hjälp: Icel. hiálp—all denoting help, aid, assistance. Then, with the addition of the diminutive ila, we have Hulpila, or Ulfla a little help, infantine aid.

† Jornandes, 25, 26.

‡ See § 2, note (‡).

jah faurthis thairh kawtsjon mith diakon(a) (ala) myda unsaramma jah mith-  
*et antea per cautionem cum Diacono . . . . . nostro et con-*  
 gahlaibaim unsaraim andnemun skilliggans. RK. wairth thize saiwe.  
*ministriis nostris accepimus solidos 120 pretium horum paludum.*

*Title-deed at Arezzo.*

13. This is a contract written on Egyptian papyrus. A deacon, Gottlieb sells to another deacon, Alamud, an estate with some buildings. This document is written in barbarous Latin, and only contains one Gothic attestation. It is contemporary with the Neapolitan document, and of equal importance: the original MS. is unfortunately lost, but the following is copied from Zahn.\*

Ik guthilub\* dkn\* tho frabauhta boka fram mis gawaurhta thus dkn\*  
*Ego Gottlieb Diaconus hæc vendidi librum a me feci tibi Diacone*  
 alamoda fidwor unkjana hugsis kaballarja jah killiggans\* RLG\* andnahm jah  
*Alamod quatuor uncias fundi Caballaria et solidos 133 accepi et*  
 ufmelida.  
*subscripsi.*

14. Knittel, Archdeacon of Wolfenbittel, in the Dutchy of Brunswick, found a palimpsest † manuscript of the 8th century, containing part of the 11th and following chapters, as far as the 13th verse of the xvth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, in Gothic and Latin.

This document is denominated Codex Carolinus, from Charles, Duke of Brunswick, who enabled Knittel to give his work to the world. He published it in twelve plates, 4to. 1761.‡ Republished by Ihre in Roman characters, with Latin version, notes, index, &c. pp. 90, Upsal, 1763. Again, by Manning, in the Appendix to his edition of Lye's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, 2 vols. folio, 1772. And by Büsching, Berlin, 4to. 1773.

15. Angelo Mai, while keeper of the Ambrosian Library at Milan, discovered some fragments of Gothic in palimpsest manuscripts, and, with Count Castiglione, published the following extracts:—

Esdras ii. 28—42; Nehem. v. 13—18; vi. 14—19; vii. 1—3; Mt. xxv. 38—46; xxvi. 1—3; 65—75; xxvii. 1: Philip. ii. 22—30; iii. 1—16: Titus i. 1—16; ii. 1:

\* A more circumstantial description of both these documents is given in Zahn's preface, p. 77, 78, and in the following works:—Versuch einer Erläuterung der Gothischen Sprachüberreste in Neapel und Arezo als eine Einladungsschrift und Beilage zum Ulphilas, von J. C. Zahn, Braunschweig, 1804. Antonius Franciscus Gorius was the first who, in the year 1731, published the document of Arezzo in the following work: J. B. Doni Inscriptiones antiquæ nunc primum editæ notisque illustratæ, &c. ab A. F. Gorio, Florent. 1731, folio. Professor H. F. Massman observes, that, notwithstanding the most minute investigation, he has not been able to discover the Gothic document of Arezo. (Preface to the Gothic Commentary on St. John, p. x.) It is, however, copied in No. 117 of Gaetano Marini's Papiri Diplomatici, &c. Romæ, 1805, folio, from the original attributed to A.D. 551, and again published in Codice diplomatico Toscano dal antiquario Brunetti, 11, p. 209—213, Firenze, 1833, 4to.

† *Rescript*, from *παλι* again, and *ψαω* to wipe or cleanse. For an interesting account of the discoveries made in palimpsest MSS. see a paper by the venerable Archdeacon Nares in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, Vol. I. part i. p. 122.

‡ Friedrich Adolph Ebert, late librarian of the King of Saxony, has declared, after having collated it in the most minute manner, that this edition is the most correct copy of the MS. For want of sale many copies were used as waste paper, and the copper-plates were sold for old copper: it is therefore become very scarce. See Allgemeines bibliographisches Lexicon von F. A. Ebert, vol. ii. p. 992, Leipzig, F. A. Broekhaus, 1830, 4to.



Philém. i. 11—23;—A page from a Homily—A fragment of a Gothic Calendar. He concludes his small volume with a Glossary and two plates. The Gothic fragments are accompanied with a Latin version, and in the parts taken from the Scriptures the Greek text is given. This work was published with the following title :—*Ulphilæ partium ineditarum in Ambrosianis Palimpsestis ab Angelo Maio repertarum specimen conjunctis curis ejusdem Maii et Caroli Octavii Castillionæi editum*, Mediolani, 4to. 1819, pp. 1—36, Pref. xxiv.\*

16. Count Castiglione again proved his zeal for Gothic literature by publishing—

*Ulphilæ Gothica versio, epistolæ Divi Pauli ad Corinthios secundæ quam ex Ambrosianæ Bibliothecæ palimpsestis depromptam cum interpretatione adnotationibus, glossario edidit Carolus Octavius Castillionæus*, Mediolani, 4to. 1829.

17. Count Castiglione, rather than increase suspense by delay, most generously determined to satisfy at once the anxious wishes of the learned world, by publishing the text of the following work without preface or glossary :—

*Gothicæ versionis epistolarum Divi Pauli ad Romanos, ad Corinthios primæ, ad Ephesios, quæ supersunt ex Ambrosianæ Bibliothecæ palimpsestis deprompta cum adnotationibus edidit Carolus Octavius Castillionæus*, Mediolani, Regiis typis, 1834, 4to. p. 64.

18. A commentary on parts of the Gospel according to St. John, written in Moeso-Gothic, has been published in Germany by Dr. H. Massmann, from a MS. in the Vatican.

It is a 4to. vol. of 182 pages, to which is prefixed a dedication and an account of the manuscript, in 17 pages. Then follow 34 pages of two columns in a page of the Commentary in Moeso-Gothic, printed in facsimile types. Immediately afterwards is given in 15 pages the same Moeso-Gothic, text in Roman type, in one column, and a literal Latin version in the other, with notes at the foot of the page. Then succeed an account of the proposed emendations of the MS., a short notice of the life of Ulphilas, and a complete Glossary of all the *Moes.* words not only in the text of the Commentary, but those found in Castiglione's extracts from St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, first of Corinthians, and the Ephesians mentioned in the last paragraph. At the end is a copper-plate containing several facsimiles of MSS.† The full title of the work is, *Skeirein's Aiwaggeljons thairh Johannen: Auslegung des Evangelii Johannis in gothischer Sprache. Aus römischen und mayländischen Handschriften nebst lateinischer Uebersetzung, belegenden Anmerkungen, geschichtlicher Untersuchung, gothisch-lateinischem Wörterbuche und Schriftproben. Im Auftrage seiner Königlichen Hoheit des Kronprinzen Maximilian von Bayern erlesen, erläutert und zum ersten Male herausgegeben von H. F. Massmann, Doctor der Philosophie, Professor der älteren deutschen Sprache, etc.* 4to. München, 1834.

\* Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, Vol. I. part i. p. 129.

† A new edition of all that is discovered of Ulphilas's translation of the Scriptures is advertised to appear in the course of this year, with this title: *Ulphilas, vet. et novi test. versionis Goth. fragmenta quæ supersunt—cum glossario et grammatica*, edid. *H. C. de Gabelitz et Dr. J. Loebe*, 2 tom. 4to. maj. Altenburgi, Schnuphase. See *Allgemeines Verzeichniss der Bücher der Frankfurter und Leipziger Oster-messe*, 1836, p. 261. In a critique inserted in the *Göttinger gelehrte Anzeigen*, it is mentioned that the celebrated philologist, Prof. Jacob Grimm, has been long preparing a complete edition of all the fragments of Ulphilas's version of the Bible. The original text is to be printed in the Latin character.

*The Gothic begins thus :*

saci frathjai ðithþáu  
sôkjái Guth.  
Allái usvandiðêdum.  
samana unbrûkjái vaúrthun,  
jah ju uf dâuthaus  
atdrusun stâufái.

*Latin version.*

ai est intelligens aut  
requirens Deum.  
Omnes declinaverunt.  
simul inutiles facti sunt,  
ac jam sub mortis  
inciderunt iudicium.—p. 37

19. With the extinction of the Gothic dynasties, this pure and rich German tongue, though vestiges still remain, ceased to be a prevailing dialect. Like the Scandinavian branches, the Gothic retained a distinct form for the passive voice. The Scandinavians, having little interruption from other nations, would most likely retain their grammatical forms much longer than the southern German tribes, who (from the 4th century, when the Moeso-Gothic Gospels were written, to the 8th, when we find the nearest earliest specimen of German) must have lost many of the old forms, and with them probably the passive voice.

# VIII.—THE ALEMANNI OR SUABIANS.

1. There are various opinions about the derivation of the word *Alemanni*. It was a name given to the Suabians,\* who appear to have come from the shores of the Baltic to the southern part of Germany. The locality of the Suabians is, in some measure, confirmed by the ancient name of the Baltic, Mare Suevicum, Suavian, or Suabian Sea. In the beginning of the 3rd century, the Suabians assembled in great numbers on the borders of the Roman empire, between the Danube, Rhine, and Main,† and united with other tribes. To denote this coalition or union of various nations, they were called *Alemanni various men, all men*.

\* Schwaben (Suavi) according to Schmitthenner, Schwabe, m. pl. Schwaben, in *Old High-Ger.* Suab, pl. Suaba, and signifies *the wise, the intelligent, a person full of understanding and discernment*, from the *Old High-Ger.* sueban *to perceive, understand, know, discern, comprehend*.

† Walafrius Strabo de Vita B. Galli apud Goldastum, tom. I. rer. Alemann. p. 143: *Igitur quia mixti Alemanni Suevi partem Germaniæ ultra Danubium, partem Retiæ inter Alpiem et Histriam, partemque Galliarum circa Ararim obsederunt.*—Jornandes de rebus Geticis cap. iv.: *Theodemir Gothorum rex emenso Danubio, Suevis improvisus a tergo apparuit. Nam regio illa Suevorum ab oriente Baiobaros habet, ab occidente Francos, a meridie Burgundiones, a septentrione Thuringos. Quibus Suevis tunc juncti Alemanni etiam adierunt ipsique alpes erectas omnino regentes.*

‡ *Ger.* allerley various, different: mann man. Schmitthenner says from the *Old-Ger.* *alamann* each, in the plural *alamanna* many, a nation, community.—Von Schmid in his *Suabian Dictionary*, sub *Alb, alp*, informs us that *alm, almand, or almand*, denoted not only a *common pasture*, but a *mountain*; hence the people dwelling on the mountains in Austria, Tyrol,

Thus increased in power, they soon ventured to make formidable inroads into the Roman territory, and not only entered the plains of Lombardy, but advanced almost in sight of Rome. They were repelled, and, in a new attack, vanquished by Aurelian.\* The term Alemanni was used by foreigners as synonymous with Germans,† and, while in English they are called Germans, in French and Spanish they are to this day denominated Alemans. This great confederacy terminated in A.D. 496, by a bloody victory of the Francic king, Clovis (Chlodovæus), at Tolbiac, near Cologne on the Rhine, the present Zulich or Zulpich.

2. The peculiarities of the Suabian or Alemannic dialect are these:

The first vowel *a* very much prevails, and the final *n* of verbs is omitted: thus they say, *saga* for *sagen* to say; *fraga* for *fragen* to ask. They change the Ger. *o* into *au*, and use *braut* for *brot* bread; *grauss* for *gross* great. For the Ger. *st*, they put *scht* (sht); they use *du bischt*, *kannscht*, for *du bist* thou art; *kannst canst*. They form diminutives in *li*, *le*, as *herzli* for Ger. *herzchen* a little heart. In the inflections of *sollen* shall, *wollen* will, the *l* is generally omitted; as, *du sottascht di doch schema*, for *du solltest dich doch schâmen* thou shouldst be ashamed. The oldest Suabian and Upper German dialect contained very few rough hissing sounds. In old documents, and till the time of Emperor Maximilian I. the *sch* is rarely found. The hissing sounds begin on the borders of Italy and France, diminish in the middle of Germany, and nearly disappear in North or Low-Germany.

3. The Suabians of the present day speak in a lively and quick manner.

4. The Alemannic or Suabian dialect prevails in the north of Switzerland, in Alsace, Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and the western part of the Austrian States.

5. Some of the authors who are generally said to have written in Alemannic, and some of the early compositions in this dialect, are—

An exhortation to Christians, A.D. 720 (x. 2).—Kero, A.D. 800 (x. 7).—Rhabanus Maurus, A.D. 850 (x. 11).—Otfrid, A.D. 860 (x. 12).—Notker, A.D. 1020 (x. 16).—Nibelungen Lied, A.D. 1150 (x. 24).—Walter von der Vogelweide, A.D. 1190 (x. 25).—Chunrad von Kirchberg, A.D. 1195 (x. 26).—Gotfrit von Nifen, A.D. 1235 (x. 29).—Schwaben-Spiegel, A.D. 1250 (x. 31), &c.

were called Alemanni. Οἱ δὲ Ἀλαμανοὶ εἰς γὰρ Ἀσινίῳ Κουαδράτῳ ἐπίσθαι, ἀνδρὶ Ἰταλίῳ, καὶ τὰ Γερμανικὰ ἐς τὸ ἀκριβὲς ἀναγραφάμενῳ ξυνηλίδες εἰσὶν ἄνθρωποι καὶ μιγάδες· καὶ τούτῳ ὀνομάται ἅντοις ἡ ἑκωννυμία. Alemanni, si Asinio Quadrato fides, viro Italo et Germanicarum rerum exacto Scriptori, communes sunt variis e nationibus collecti, id ipsum apud eos consignificante vocabulo.—*Agathias*, lib. i. *Hist.* p. 7.

\* Gibbon, ch. xi.

† Nota, quod partes viciniore Italiciis, sicut sunt Bavaria, Suevia, dictæ fuerint, ab Italis primo Alemannia, et homines dicebantur Alemanni, nota secundum Orosium et Solinum, quod tunc temporis Germania et Alemania habebantur pro uno et eodem. Nam Ungaria dicebatur Pannonia, et ab Ungaria usque ad Rhenum dicebatur Germania, vel Alemania, et ultra Rhenum Gallia.—*Auctor Hist. Landgrav. Thur.* c. vi.; *Struvii Corpus Hist. Ger.* § 1; *de Ger. orig.* &c. p. 10, n. 22.—See II. § 2, and note (†).

IX.—THE FRANCS.

1. The Franks,\* or Freemen, were a confederacy of high-spirited and independent German tribes, dwelling between the Rhine and Elbe. They were composed of the Tencteri, Catti, Sali, Bructeri, Chamavi, Chauci, &c. who occupied the modern Prussian provinces on the Rhine, Zwey-Brücken or Deux-Ponts, part of Hesse, the south of Saxony, and the northern part of Bavaria. The Franks lying to the north-east were called Salian Franks from the river Sala, and those on the Rhine were, from their situation, denominated Riparian Franks.

2. This confederation was known, under the denomination of Franks, about A.D. 240.† According to Schilter,‡ the Franks were first mentioned by Eumenius, a Latin orator, born at Autun in France, at the beginning of the 4th century. They had been harassed by the Romans; and having felt the importance of union for self-defence, they, when united, soon discovered not only an ability to resist their enemies, but in turn to invade some of the Roman territories. In the beginning of the 5th century they took possession of the west bank of the Rhine, and began to make incursions into Gaul.

3. About A.D. 420, their power extended from the Rhine nearly over the whole of Gaul, and they founded the Merovingian dynasty, under Pharamond their king, who, according to their custom, was elected by the chiefs of the nation, constituting the Francic confederacy. The Merovingian line continued for 323 years through a succession of twenty-two kings, from A.D. 428 to 751. One of the Merovingian kings, Clodwig, Chlothovecus, Clovis, Ludewig, or Lewis, subdued the Alemanni in A.D. 496; and, immediately after this conquest, he and many of his subjects made a public profession of the Christian faith by being baptized at Rheims.

4. After the Merovingian succeeded the Carolingian family, which supplied eleven kings, who held the reins of the Francic government for 236 years; then succeeded in France the Capetian line, which needs not be further noticed, as it would lead to a history of France beyond the object of this notice.

5. Pepin, the first king of the Carolingian race, seized the Francic crown in A.D. 751, and divided the kingdom between his two sons, Charlemagne and Carloman. After the death of his brother, Charlemagne became sole possessor of the kingdom in 768. As some short historical

\* Frank, according to Schmitthenner, signifies originally, *preceding, bold, upright, free*; hence, *der Franke the Franc*; *Old Ger. franho*; *Icel. frackr m. francus, liber, generous, elatus, tumidus*. *Frackar m. pl. Francones, Franci*; *fracki m. virtuosus, potens*.

† Gibbon, ch x. Turner's Hist. of Anglo-Saxons, bk. 2, ch. iii.

‡ Schilter's, Gloss. to Thea. vol. iii. p. 316.

remarks\* will be made when specimens of the language are introduced, it will only be necessary to observe here, that Charlemagne, after showing himself one of the greatest men that ever reigned over a most extensive empire, died in A. D. 814.

6. It is difficult to name with minuteness and precision all the writers and the compositions in the Francic dialect; but the following are generally considered as written in this idiom:—

A translation of Isidore, A. D. 800 (x. 8).—Hildibraht and Hadubrant, A. D. 790 (x. 3).—Ludwigialied, A. D. 883 (x. 14).—A Translation of Boethius, A. D. 950 (x. 18).—Willeram's Paraphrase, A. D. 1070 (x. 20).—The Praise of St. Anno, A. D. 1075 (x. 21), &c.

#### X.—HIGH-GERMAN, OR THE ALEMANNIC, SUABIAN, AND FRANCIC DIALECTS.

1. The translation of the Scriptures by Bishop Ulphilas, about A. D. 360, affords the earliest specimen of German. Almost four centuries elapsed between the writings of Ulphilas, and the composition of the following exhortation. When the Franks and Alemanni were converted to Christianity, their instructors not only wrote prayers, exhortations, sermons, hymns, and commentaries on the Scriptures, but also composed glossaries; thus preserving specimens of the German language in the 7th and 8th centuries.

2. AN EXHORTATION TO CHRISTIANS (exhortatio ad plebem Christianam) is taken from a MS. of the early part of the 8th century, originally preserved in the bishoprick of Freisingen in Bavaria, and Fulde in Hesse, but now in Munich and Kassel. It was published in *Hottinger's Historia Ecclesiastica*, vol. viii. p. 1220; in *B. J. Doen's Miscellaneen*, vol. i. p. 4—8; and in *Wackernagel's Altddeutsches Lesebuch*, 8vo. Basel, 1835.

##### EXHORTATIO.

Hloset ir, chindô liupôstun, rihtida therâ galaupâ the ir in herzin kahucclicho hapên aculut, ir den christânun namun intfangan eigut, thaz ist chundida iuuererâ christânheiti, fona demo truhtine in man gaplâsan, fona sin selpes jungirôn kasezzit.—*Wackernagel's Altdcut. Les.* p. 6.

##### LITERAL GERMAN.

Lauschet ihr, Kinder liebsten, der zucht des Glaubens, den ihr im Herzen behütlich haben sollet, (wenn) ihr den Christennamen empfangen habt, das ist Kunde eurer Christenheit, von dem Herrn eingeblasen, von seinen eigenen Jüngern gesetzt.

\* See X. § 9, 10.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Listen ye, children dear, to the instruction of the belief, which you shall preserve in your hearts, (when) you have received the Christian name, that is, the knowledge of your Christianity, inspired by the Lord, (and) established by his own disciples.

3. THE HEROIC *Song, relating the combat between Hildibraht and Hadubrant*. The language of this song is Francic, with a great intermixture of the Low-German dialect. Bouterweck considers it just what one would expect from the attempt of a Low-Saxon to write Francic. Like the Wessobrunn Prayer, it is alliterative,\* and ascribed to the 8th century. It was first published by *Eckard*, in *Commentariis de rebus Francorum*, vol. i, p. 864, from the Fulda manuscript, now kept at Kassel, by *Grimm*, at Kassel, 1812, and in his *Altdeutsche Wälder*, vol. ii. p. 97. A lithographic specimen of the fragment preserved at Göttingen was given by Professor Grimm in 1830. An edition appeared in 1833, by *Lachmann*. An explanation of the difficult passages by W. Mohr, in 12mo. pp. 16, Marburg, 1836.

Old German.	Literal Modern German.	Literal English.
Ik gihôrta dhat seggen,	Ich hörte das sagen,	I heard it said
dhat sih urhêttun	dass sich herausforderten	that Hiltibraht and Hadubrant
ênôn muotin	einstimmig	with one voice
Hiltibraht joh Hadubrant	Hildebrand und Hadubrand	challenged
untar herjun tvêm.	unter einander.	one another.
sunufatarungôs	Sohn und Vater, wie	Son and father, when
iro saro rihtun,	sie ihren Kampfplatz bestimmt	the (combat) place they fixed,
garutun se iro gûdhamun,	thaten sie ihre Kriegshemden an	their coat of war they put on,
gurtun sih svert ana,	gürteten sich ihr Schwert um	girded their sword on,
helidôs, ubar hringâ,	die Helden zum Ringen (Kampf)	the heroes for the fight,
dô sie ti derô hiltju ritun.	da sie zum Kampf ritten.	when they to combat rode.
Hiltibraht gimahalta :	sprach Hildebrand :	Hiltibraht spoke :
er was hêrôro man,	er war ein hehrer Mann	he was a stately man,
ferahes frôtôro :	Geistes weise :	of a prudent (wise) mind :
er frâgen gistuont	er fragen that	he did ask
fôhêm wortum	mit wenigen Worten	with few words
hver sîn fater wâri	wer sein Vater wäre	who his father was
fireô in folche,	im Männer Volke,	among the race of men,
.....	.....	.....
eddo hvelihhes cnuosles	oder welches Stammes du	or of what family (he was)
du sis.	seyst.	thou art.

*Wachernagel*, p. 14.

\* The alliteration in the example is denoted by *italic* letters.

4. The following Latin hymns are ascribed to St. Ambrose, who was Bishop of Milan from A.D. 374 to 397. The German translations, made by an unknown hand, are thought to be of the 8th century. They are found in *Wackernagel's Altdeutsches Lesebuch*, 8vo. Basel, 1835.

*The Original Latin.*

Deus qui cœli lumen es  
satorque lucis, qui polum  
paterno fultum brachio  
præclara pandis dextera.

Aurora stellas jam tegit  
rubrum sustollens gurgitem,  
humectis namque flatibus  
terram baptizans roribus.

*Wackernagel*, p. 7.

*Old German Translation.*

cot dû der himiles leoht pist  
sâio joh leohtes dû der himil  
faterlîchemu arspriuztan arme  
duruheitareru spreitis zesauûn  
tagarod sternâ giu dechit  
rôtan ûfpurrenti uuâk  
fuhâm kauuissô plâstim  
erda taufantêr tauum.

TE DEUM.\*

*The Original Latin.*

Te Deum laudamus.  
te dominum confitemur.  
te æternum patrem  
omnis terra yeneratur.

Tibi omnes angeli, tibi cœli  
et universæ potestates,  
tibi cherubim et seraphim  
incessabili voce proclamant.

Sanctus sanctus sanctus  
dominus deus sabaoth.  
pleni sunt cœli et terra  
majestate gloriæ tuæ.

*Wackernagel*, p. 11.

*Old German Translation.*

thih cot lopêmês  
thih truhtnan gehemês  
thih êuufgan fater  
êokiuuelih erda uuirdit (êrêt).  
thir allê engilâ thir himilâ  
inti allô kiuuualtidô  
thir cherubim inti seraphim  
unbilibanlîcheru stimmô forharênt.  
uuihêr uuilhêr uuihêr  
truhtin cot herrô  
folliu sint himilâ inti erda  
therâ meginchrefti tiuridâ thinerâ.

5. A HYMN to the honour of St. Peter, by an anonymous author of the 8th century, published from a MS. of Freisingen, in Docen's *Miscellaneen*, 2 vols. Munich, 1809: Hoffmann's *Fundgruben*, 8vo. 1 vol. Breslau, 1830.

Vnsar trohtin hat farsalt sancte petre ginuult,  
daz er mac ginerian ze imo dingenten man.

Kyrie eleyson. Christe eleyson.

Er hapet ouh mit vuortun himilriches portun,  
dar in mach er skerian, den er uuili nerian.

Kirie eleison. Christe (eleison).

*Fundgruben*, p. 1.

LITERAL GERMAN.

Unser Herr hat verliehen St. Peter gewalt,  
das er kann erhalten (den) zu ihm bittenden mann.

Κυrie ελεησον, Χριστε ελεησον.

Er hat auch mit worten (des) himmelreiches pforten,  
dahin kann er bringen den er will erhalten

Κυrie ελεησον, Χριστε ελεησον.

\* For a specimen of the *Te Deum*, in German of the 12th century, see § 22.



## LITERAL ENGLISH.

Our Lord has given St. Peter power,  
 that he may preserve, the man that prays to him.  
 Lord have mercy, Christ have mercy.  
 He also keeps, with words, the portals of heaven's kingdom  
 wherein he may take, whom he will preserve.  
 Lord have mercy. Christ have mercy.

6. THE WESSOBRUNN PRAYER, so called from the MS. being first discovered in the monastery of Wessobrunn, in Bavaria. The MS. is of the latter part of the 8th century; it was published by *Professor J. Grimm* at Kassel, 1812, by *Massmann* at Berlin, 1824, and in *Wackernagel's Altd deutsches Lesebuch*, 8vo. Basel, 1835. The alliteration is denoted by italic letters.

<i>Old German.</i>	<i>Literal Modern German.</i>	<i>Literal English.</i>
Datgafregin ih mit firahim	Das hörte ich bey Menschen	This I heard from men
firiwizzô meista,	mit Fürwitz meistem,	of most curiosity,
dat ero ni was	dass Erde nicht war	that (the) earth was not
noh úfhimil,	noch Aufhimmel,	nor heaven,
noh paum nohheinig	noch Baum einiger	nor any tree
noh pereg ni was;	noch Berg nicht war;	nor mountain was;
ni . . . . .	nicht . . . . .	not . . . . .
noh sunna ni scein	noch Sonne nicht schien	nor sun did shine
noh mâno ni liuhta	noch Mond nicht leuchtete	nor moon gave light
noh der mareosêo.	noch der Meersee.	nor the main (sea).
dô dâr niwîht ni was	Als da Nichts nicht war	when there was no wight
enteô ni wentêo,	Ende noch Wende,	end nor wend (turn),
enti dô was der eino	und da war der eine	and then was the one
almahtico cot, &c.	allmächtige Gott, &c.	Almighty God, &c.

*Wackernagel*, p. 17.

7. KERO, a monk in the abbey of St. Gallen in Switzerland, made a German translation of the Rules of St. Benedict, about A.D. 800, under the title, *Interpretatio Regulæ Sancti Benedicti Thetisca*, *Schilter's Thes.* at the end of vol i. p. 25, and a part of it in *Graff's Althochdeutscher Sprachschatz*.

*De Taciturnitate*, chap. VI.

Tuamees. daz quhad vvizzago quhad ih kehalte vveka mine das nalles  
*Faciamus quod ait Propheta: Dixi, custodiam vias meas, ut non*  
*missitue in zungun mineru sazta munde minemu kehaltida ertumbeta indi*  
*dekinqam in lingua mea: Posui ori meo custodiam: Obmutui et*  
*kedeomuait pim indi suuiketa fona cuateem hiar keaugit uuizzago ibu fona*  
*humiliatus sum, et silui â bonis; hic ostendit propheta, si â*  
*cuateem sprahom ofto duruh suuigalii sculi suuigeen huueo meer*  
*bonis eloquiis interdum propter taciturnitatem debet taceri. Quanto magis*  
*fona vbileem vvortum duruh vvizzi dera sunta sculi pilinnan.*  
*â malis verbis propter poenam peccati debet cessari?*

*Graff*, p. xlviii.

## LITERAL GERMAN.

Thuen wir das, was der Weissager sagt: ich habe gesagt, ich werde bewachen, die Wege mein, dass ich nichts missethue mit meiner Zunge; ich setzte dem Munde mein eine Wache, ich bin verstummt, und gedemüthiget und schweige von den Guten. Heir zeigt der Weissager, wenn von guten Reden oft wegen der Verschwiegenheit soll geschwiegen werden, wie viel mehr von übeln Worten wegen der Strafe der Sünde soll geschwiegen werden.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

Let us do what the sayer (*Prophet*) saith: I have said I will keep my ways, that I nothing misdo with my tongue: I have set a watch over my mouth, I was dumb, and humbled, and silent (even) from good; here the wise-sayer shows, if from good speeches often for taciturnity we should be silent, how much more from evil words should we cease for punishment of the sin.

8. ISIDORE, born at Carthage, was archbishop of Seville, from 600 to 636. Amongst other works, he wrote a treatise, *De Nativitate Domini*, of which a Franc is supposed to have made a translation. The MS. is preserved at Paris. It was published by *Jo. Phil. Palthen*, at Greifswald, 1706, and again in *Schilter's Thes.* at the end of vol. i. Ulm, 1728: it was also inserted by *Rostgaard* in the Danish Bibliotheca, No. 2, Copenhagen, 1738.

The following specimen of Isidore is from *Graff's Althochdeutschen Sprachschatz*, vol. i. p. xlv. Berlin, 1834,\* most carefully collated by this indefatigable scholar with the original MS. at Paris. It is to be found also in *Schilter's Thes.* p. 4 of vol. i., *Isidore*, ch. iv. 1.

Hear quhidit umbi dhea Bauhnunga. dhero dhrio heideo gotes.

Aragit ist in dhes aldin uuiuzsodes boohhum. dhazs fater endi sunu endi heilac got sil. Oh dhes sindun unchilaubun iudeo liudi. dhazs sunu endi heilac gheist got sil. bi dhuu hruanda sie chihordon gotes stimma hluda in sina berge quhedhenda. Chibori dhu israhel druhtin got dhin. ist eino got.

## LITERAL GERMAN.

Hier wird gesprochen von der bedeutung der Dreieinigkeit Gottes.

Sichtbar ist in den alten bundes büchern, dass Vater und Sohn und heiliger Geist Gott seyn. O der sündigen (thörichten) Juden leute, unglaublich dass Sohn und heiliger Geist Gott seyn, darum weil sie hörten Gottes stimme laut auf dem berge Sinai sprechend: Höre du Israel der Herr dein Gott ist einge Gott.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

Here is spoken about the signification of the Trinity of God.

It is visible, in the books of the Old Testament, that the Father and Son and Holy Ghost is God. O the sinful Jewish people, disbelieving that the Son and the Holy Ghost is God, because they heard God's voice loud on mount Sinai, saying, Hear thou, Israel, the Lord thy God is one God.

\* In the preface to this laborious and learned work, from p. xxxiii. to lxxiii. there is a very valuable account of old Ger. MSS. Some specimens are given of unpublished glossaries and fragments of a translation of *Boetius* de consolatione philosophiæ, supposed to be Notker's work (in cod. 5, gall. 825) of Mart. Capella de Nuptiis Mercurii et Philologiæ, (in cod. 5, gall. 872,) and of Aristotle's Organon (in cod. 5, gall. 818). The glossaries are from the 7th to the 9th century. To give a true idea of the quality and state of the MSS. Graff has very properly given them with all their faults, &c. exactly as he found them.

9. CHARLEMAGNE,\* who reigned from 768—814, united the German tribes, the *Franks*, *Alemanni*, *Bavarians*, *Thuringians*, *Saxons*, *Lombards*, *Burgundians*, &c. into one mighty empire, and governed all the nations from the *Eider* in the north of Germany, to the *Ebro* in Spain—from the *Baltic* sea to the *Tiber* in Italy. Arts and sciences declined more and more after the time of Gregory the Great, in 604, who himself discouraged scientific pursuits so much, that at the time of Charlemagne there was scarcely a trace of science or literature on the continent. Charlemagne arose, and obtained the aid of the most learned men of his time for the improvement of his mighty empire. A few of these eminent men may be named. *Alkuin*, an Anglo-Saxon monk, born about 732, educated at York, was well versed in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, theology, rhetoric, poetry, and mathematics, and was also distinguished for his piety. He died, abbot of Tours, in 804. *Theodulph* died 821, bishop of Orleans. *Eginhard*, born in Odenwalde, South Germany, wrote the History of Charlemagne, and died in 839. Schools were also established in different parts of the empire. By these means science and literature were supported in the 9th and following centuries. Charlemagne enjoined the clergy to preach in German, and to translate homilies into that language. He himself attempted to form a German Grammar, and ordered a collection of the national songs to be made, which unfortunately are lost, but we may form some judgment of them from the *Hildibraht*, a remarkable fragment of early German.

10. The successors of Charlemagne inherited his empire, but not his talents. The second son of Charlemagne, *Ludwig* or *Lewis* the pious, in the year 843, divided the empire among his three sons:—1. *Lewis* had Germany, which comprised Suabia, East Franconia, Bavaria, Thuringia, Saxony: Germany, from this early period to the present day, has preserved its language, its customs, and independence. 2. To *Charles*, Gallia was assigned. 3. *Lothar* received for his portion, Dauphine, Alsace, and Burgundy.

At first the Franks, in Gallia under Charles, spoke German, but they soon mixed it with the language of the subdued Gauls. The oaths which Charles and Lewis and their subjects took near Strasburg in 842, to protect their empire against Lothar, their eldest brother, are preserved. The grandson of Charlemagne, *Abbot Nidhart*, who died 853, in his history of the disputes of the sons, has preserved the form of the oath in German and French. It is a curious specimen of both languages at this early period.†

*Charles's Oath in Francic, or Old German.*

In godes minnâ ind in thes christiânes folches ind unser bēdherô gehaltnissi, fon thesemo dage frammordes, sô fram sô mir got geuizci indi mahd furgibit, sô haldih

\* Eginharti de Vita Carolimagni commentariis, cum annotationibus Ger. Nicolai Heerrens, Groningæ, 12mo. 1755. Histoire de Charlemagne par Gaillard, 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1819.

† Roquefort gloss. de la langue romane, tom. i. disc. prel. p. xx. Wackernagel's Altdeutsches Lesebuch, 8vo. Basel, 1835, p. 26.

tesan minan brudher sôsô man mit rehtû sinan brudher scal, in thiû thaz er mig sô soma duo, indi mit Ludherem in nohheiniu thing ne gegangu, thê minan uuillon imo ce scadhen werdhên.

## LITERAL GERMAN.

In Gottes Minne und in (wegen) des christlichen Volkes und unser beider Erhaltung von diesem Tage fortan, so fern so mir Gott Weisheit und Macht giebt, so halte ich diesen meinen Bruder, so wie man mit Recht seinen Bruder soll, und dass er mir auch so thun und mit Ludherem (will ich) in keine Sache nicht gehen, mit meinem Willen ihm zu Schaden werden.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

In God's love and for the christian folk and our common preservation, from this day henceforth, so far as God gives me wisdom and power, so hold I (*shall I preserve*) this my brother, so as one (*man*) by right his brother should (*preserve*) and that he to me also so may do, and with Lothar I (*will*) not enter into any thing, with my will, to be an injury to him.

*The Oath of Lewis, in the Romanic, or French.*

Pro deo amur et pro christian poblo et nostro commun salvament, dist di in avant, in quant deus savir et podir me dunat, si salvarai eo cist meon fradre Karlo et in adjudha et in cadhuna cosa, si cum om per dreit son fradra salvar dist, in o quid il mi altresi fazet, et ab Ludher nul plaid nunquam prindrai, qui meon vol cist meon fradre Karle in damno sit.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

For God's love and for the christian people and our common preservation from this day and henceforth, in so far as God gives me wisdom and power, so shall I assist this my brother Charles, and in assistance and in any cause so as one (*man*) by right his brother ought to assist in such a manner as he may do to me; and with Lothar I will not enter into any treaty (*placitum*) which to me, or to this my brother Charles, can be an injury.

*Oath of Charles's army, in Romanic or Old French.*

Si Lodhuvigs sacrament quæ son fradre Karlo jurat conservat, et Karlus meos sendra de suo part non lo stanit, si io returnar non lint pois, ne io ne neuls cui eo returnar int pois, in nulla ajudha contra Lodhuwig nun li iver.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

If Lewis keeps the oath which to his brother Charles he swore, and Charles my Seignior (*Lord*) on his part does not keep it, if I cannot prevent him, neither I, nor any one whom I can prevent, shall give him any assistance against Lewis.

*Oath of Lewis's army, in Francic or Old German.*

Oba Karl then eid, then er sinemo brudher Ludhuuuige gesuor geleistit, indi Ludhuuuig min hêrro then er imo gesuor forbrihchit, ob ih inan es iruunden ne mag, noh ih noh therô nohhein, then ih es iruunden mag, uuidhar Karle imo ce follustî ne uuirdhu.

## LITERAL GERMAN.

Wenn Karl den Eid, den er seinem Bruder Ludwig schwur, leistet (hält) und Ludwig, mein Herr (den Eid), den er ihm schwur, bricht, wenn ich ihn davon abwenden (abhalten), nicht kann, (so) werden weder ich, noch deren einer, den ich davon abwenden (abhalten) kann ihm wider Karl zu Hülfe nicht seyn (beistehn).

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

If Charles keeps the oath, which he swore (to) his brother Lewis, and Lewis my Lord breaks the (oath) which he swore (to) him, in case I cannot prevent him, (then) neither I, nor any one whom I can prevent, shall give him any assistance against Charles.

11. RHABANUS MAURUS, born at Mayence in 776, became a celebrated teacher at Fulda. His attention was attracted to the German language, and, in a council at Mayence, A.D. 848, he succeeded in passing a canon that in future the clergy should preach in Romanic (*French*) or Theotisc (*German*). He died, Archbishop of Mayence, Feb. 4th, 856. Rhabanus Maurus compiled *Glossæ Latino barbaricæ de partibus humani corporis Goldast script. rerum Alemannic*, vol. i. p. 66—69.—*Glossarium Latino Theodiscum in tota Biblia V. et N. Test. Goldast. id.*

12. OTFRID belonged to the Alemanni or Suabians, and was educated at Fulda under Rhabanus Maurus. He was a Benedictine monk at Weissenburg in Alsace, a learned theologian, philosopher, orator, and poet, who flourished between 840 and 870. Otfrid wrote in rhyme a poetical paraphrase of the Gospels in Alemannic, his native language, to banish the profane songs of the common people. In this work there is a disregard of chronological order, for the poet seems to have written down the circumstances as they came into his mind. The MS. was first discovered by Beatus Rhenanus in the monastery at Freisingen, near Munich; there are two other MSS., one at Heidelberg, and the other at Vienna. It was first published by Flaccius (Illericus), at Basle, 1571, in *Schilter's Thes.* vol. i. with *Scherz's annotations*; also at Bonn in 4to. *Bonner Bruchstücke vom Otfrid, durch H. Hoffmann von Fallersleben*, 1821. Again in 4to. by E. G. Graff, Königsberg, 1831, under the title of *Krist*.

*Otfrid's Krist.*

Séhet these fôgala. thie hiar flagent ôbana.  
 zi âkare sie ni gângent. ioh ouh uuht ni spînnent  
 Thoh ni brîstît in thes. zi uuâru thoh ginûages.  
 ní sie sih ginérien. ioh scôno giuuerien.  
 Biginnet âna scouuon. thie frónisgon blúomon.  
 thar luti after uuêge gent. thie in themo âkare stent.  
 Sálomon ther rícho. ni uuátta sih gilícho.  
 thaz ságen ih íú in ala uuár. so ein thero blúomono thar.

*Krist by Graff, ii. 22, 9: p. 165, 9.*

## LITERAL GERMAN.

Sehet diese vögel, die hier fliegen oben.  
 Zum acker sie nicht gehen, und auch nichts nicht spinnen,  
 Doch nicht fehlt ihnen etwas, fürwahr zum genügen,  
 Nicht sie sich ernähren, und schön gewähren.  
 Beginnet anzuschauen, die herrlichen blumen  
 (Wo leute nach wege gehen) di in dem acker stehen:  
 Salomon der reiche, nicht kleidete (wattete) sich gleich mässig  
 Das sage ich euch in aller wahrheit, so wie eine der blumen dar.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

See these fowls, which here fly above.  
 To the field they go not (i. e. *they till not*), and also nothing spin,  
 Yet want not any thing, they truly have enough,  
 They do not nourish themselves, nor make fine.  
 Begin to look on the splendid flowers  
 (After which people go) standing in the field :  
 Solomon, the rich, did not dress (wadded) himself like  
 (That say I to you, in all truth) one of the flowers there.

13. MUSPILLI, a fragment of an old High-German alliterative Poem on the end of the world, from a MS. of the middle of the 9th century, in the Royal Library at Munich, published by *J. A. Schmeller, Munich, 1832.*

. . . Dar ni mac denne mak andremo  
 helfan uora demo muspille denne daz  
 preita uuasal allaz uar prinnit enti uugir  
 enti luft iz allaz arfurpit; uuar ist denne  
 diu marha dar man dar heo mit sinen ma  
 gon piehc;

*Thus arranged and corrected by Schmeller.*

Dar ni mac denne mak andremo	helfan vora demo Muspille.
Denne daz preita wasal	allaz varprinnit,
enti viur enti luft	iz allaz arfurpit,
war ist denne diu marha,	dar man dar eo mit sinen magon piehc?

## LITERAL GERMAN.

. . . . Da mag Kein Mage dem anderen  
 helfen vor dem Muspille wenn die  
 breite Erdofläche ganz verbrennet, und Feuer  
 und Luft ist ganz verworfen; wo ist dann  
 die marke, darum man hier mit seinen magen strit?

## LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

. . . . Then may no kindred assist the other  
 for the Muspille. When the  
 broad surface of the earth all is burning, and fire  
 and air are all cast away; where is then  
 the mark about which one has been quarrelling here with his relatives?

14. LUDWIGSLIED, a German heroic song by an unknown author, in praise of the East Francic King Lewis III. in the year A.D. 883. The MS. was originally at St. Amand, near Tournay, but it is now lost. It was published first in *Schiller's Thes.*, then by *Docen, Munich, 1813*, and in 1835 in *Wackernagel's Altdeutsches Lesebuch*, 8vo. Basel, p. 46.

## HEROIC SONG.

Sang uuas gesungen.	Thâr vaht thegenô gellh,
Uuig uuas bigunnen :	Nichein sô sô Hluduulg :
Bluot skein in uuangôn,	Snel indi kuoni,
Spîlôd under vrankan.	Thaz uuas imo gekunni.

## LITERAL GERMAN.

Sang war gesungen,  
Kampf war begonnen,  
Blut schien in Wangen  
Kämpfender Franken.

Da focht Degen (heroes) gleich  
Keiner so wie Ludwig,  
Schnell und kühn,  
Das war ihm angeboren.

*Schiller, Thes. vol. ii. p. 17.*

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

Song was sung,  
Fight was begun:  
Blood shone in the cheeks  
Of fighting Franks.

There fought like a hero  
Not one so as Lewis,  
Quick and bold,  
Which was in him inborn.

15. **SAXON EMPERORS.** During the reign of the Saxon emperors, from 919 till 1024, literature and science made some progress. The *Ottoes* valued and loved the sciences, and patronised *Gerbert* the most learned man of their time. *Gerbert* became pope under the name *Silvester II.* and died 1003.

16. **NOTKER** wrote in the period of the Saxon emperors. The only important monument in High-German literature of this age is a translation and commentary on the Psalms by this learned monk, *Notker of St. Gallen*. He was called *Labeo*, from his broad lips. His Alemannic translation is free and natural; and, as it respects power and strength of expression, it equals the best modern translation. *Notker* died in 1022. His work was published in *Schiller's Thes.* vol. i.

## PSALM I.

1. *Beatus vir qui non abiit in consilio impiorum.*

Der man ist salig, der in dero argon rat ne gegiang.

So Adam teta, do er dero chenun rates folgeta uunder Gote, *Sicut adam fecit, cum mulieris consilium sequeretur adversus Deum.*

*Et in via peccatorum non stetit.*

Noh an dero sundigon uege ne stuont.

So er teta. Er cham dar ana, er cham an den breiten uueg ter ze hello gat, unde stuont dar ana, uuanda er hangta sinero geluste. Hengendo stuont er. *Sicut idem fecit. Processit eò, processit ad viam latam qui ad Infernum ducit, et stetit ibi, namque pendebat à concupiscentia sua. Pendulus stetit.*

*Et in cathedra pestilentie non stetit.*

Noh an demo suhtstuole ne saz.

Ih meino daz er richeson ne uuolta, uuanda diu suht sturet sie nah alle. So sie adamen teta, do er Got uuolta uuerden. Pestis chit latine pecora sternens (fleo niderslahinde) so pestis sih kebreitet, so ist iz pestilentia, i. e. late peruagata pestis (uuito uualonde sterbo). *Intelligo, quod gubernare, (pro tribunali) nolle. Namque hæc pestis corripuit fere omnes, sicut Adamo fecit, quum vellet Deus fieri. Pestis dicitur Latine, quasi pecora sternens. Quando pestis se dilatat, dicitur Pestilentia, i. e. late pervagata pestis.*

17. After the extinction of the Saxon emperors, the line of *Salian Franks* governed in Germany from A.D. 1024 to 1125. The authors of this period generally wrote in Latin. *Adam*, called *Bremensis*, born



at Meissen, Canon at Bremen, wrote in Latin a History of the Church which gives an account of Hamburg and Bremen, from the time of Charlemagne to Henry IV. It is of great value for the history of North Germany.

18. GERMAN literature had very few monuments in the time of the Salian Franks: the language is very stiff and mixed with Latin. The few specimens of German, in this period, are translations, such as the version of *Boethius* and *Aristotle*, by an unknown monk of St. Gallen, and the paraphrase of *Canticum Canticorum* by *Willeram*. *E. G. Graff*, in his *Althochdeutschen Sprachschatz*, vol. i. No. I. pref. p. xxxvi. 4to. Berlin, 1834, mentions a St. Gallen MS. of the 10th and 11th century, containing an old High-German translation of *Boethius Cons. philos.*, and gives a specimen of this translation. The following extract is interesting, from the additions which the monk makes to the Latin text of *Boethius*,\* showing the astronomical knowledge of his time.

*Boethius.*

Unîr uulzen. dâz tia érda daz uuâzer ûmbe gât. ûnde der fierdo téil nâhôr ôbenân erbârôt ist. ân dêmo sîzzent tie ménnicken. Ter hîmel lêret únsîh. tâz iz ter fierdo téil ist. Alle die astronomiam chûnnen. die bechénnent tâz æquinoctialis zona den hîmel rêhto in zuéi téilet. ûnde fône îro ze dien ûzerôsten polis iouuéder hâlb ében fîlo ist îh méno ze demo septentrionali. ûnde ze demo australi. Sô ist tiu érda sínuelbîu. ûnde ist úns únchûnt. úbe si. úndenân erbârôt sl. ôbenân dâr sl erbârôt ist. târ sîzzent tie lûte ab æthiopicæ oceano. usque ad scythicum oceanum. Tie fêrrôst sîzzent ad austrum. die sîzzent in æthiopicis insulis. tien ist tiu súnna ôbe hóubete. sô si gât ûzer ariete in uerno tempore. ûnde sô si begînnent kân in libram in autumnno.—*Graff's Sprachschatz*, pref. p. xxxvi.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

We know that the water goes round the earth, and the fourth part above is bare; on it sit the men. The heaven learns (*teaches*) us that it is the fourth part. All, who know astronomy, confess that the equinoctial zone divides the heaven right in two, and that from it to the uttermost pole of each half is an equal distance, I mean to the north, and to the south. So is the earth round, and it is to us unknown, if it be bare underneath; above, where it is bare, there sit the people from the Ethiopian ocean to the Scythian ocean. The farthest sitting to the south, they sit in Ethiopian islands; to those is the sun over head, when he goes out of Aries in the spring, and when he begins to go into Libra in autumn.

19. PARABLE of the Sower, in old High-German, taken from MS. fragments of Homilies in the Imperial Library at Vienna, written at the beginning of the 11th century, and printed in *Lambeccii Commentariis*, &c. 2nd edit. l. 11, p. 550: *Schilter*, vol. i. p. 76, at the end.

Lx. 8.—Unser Herro der almahtige Got der sprichet in desmi Euangelio, suenne der acchirman sait sinen samen, so fellit sumelichis pi demo uege, unde uuidit firtetin, oder is essant die uogile.

\* *Boethius de consolatione philosophiæ*, 12mo. Lugd. Batavorum, 1656, p. 42, Prosa 7.—King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Translation, with an excellent English Version by Cardale, ch. xviii. 1, p. 95.

20. WILLERAM was educated at Fulda. He died 1085, abbot of the monastery Ebersberg in Bavaria, and probably composed his Paraphrase between 1070 and 1084. MSS. are preserved at Vienna, Breslaw, Stuttgard, Einsiedeln, published with this title, *Willeram Abbatis in Canticum Canticorum paraphrasis, Latina et veteri lingua Francica*, ed. P. Merula, Leyden, 1598, and by F. Vögelin, Worms, 1631, and in *Schilter's Thes.* Also by Hoffman, Breslaw, 1827.

Sage mir uine min. uua du dine scaf uueidenes. uua du ruouues umbe mitten dag  
Umbe uua? biten ih des? Daz ih niet irre ne beginne gen. unter den corteron diner  
gesellon. Kunde mir o sponse. den ih mit allen chresten minno. uuer die uere fide  
doctores sin. die dine scaf unisen ad pascua uitæ. unte die solich sin. das du in ir  
herzen dir hereberga machest. unte sie beskirmes ab omni feruore temptationis.—  
*Schilter's Thes.* vol. i. p. 6, *in fine*.

## LITERAL GERMAN.

Sage mir, mein Geliebter, wo du deine Schafe weidest, wo du ruhest um Mittag  
Warum warte ich dessen? dass ich nicht irre noch fehl gehe unter den Hürden deine  
Gesellen. Verkünde mir, o Gespons, den ich aus allen Kräften liebe, wer die ver  
fidei doctores sind, die deine Schafe weisen ad pascua vitæ, und die solche sind, das  
du in ihren Herzen Herberge machest und sie beschirmt ab omni fervore temptationis

## VERBAL ENGLISH VERSION.

Say to me, my beloved, where thou pasturest thy sheep, where thou reatest  
midday. For what ask I this? That I may not err, nor begin to go among the  
number of thy companions. Inform me, O bridegroom, whom I love with all might  
who are the teachers of true faith, who show thy sheep to the pastures of life, and  
who are such that you make dwellings in their hearts, and shelter them from all heat  
of temptation.

21. ST. ANNO. The praises of the archbishop of Cologne, *St. Anno*, who died 1075, concludes this period. The writer is unknown, but the poem was probably composed, soon after St. Anno's death, before the end of the 11th century. It is in rhyme, and consists of forty-nine stanzas, written as Herzog says, in the *Low-Rhinish* or *Francic* dialect (Nieder Rhinisch Meusel calls it *Alemannic*. Fragments of this poem were first published by *Martin Opitz*, 1639, who discovered them at Breslaw. The MS. is lost. It was printed by *Schilter* and others, and in 1816 by Goldman. All the latter editions depend on the first incorrect publication.

## MAN'S INGRATITUDE.

Mit bluomin cierint sich diu lant,  
mit loube dekkit sich der walt;  
daz wilt habit den sinin ganc,  
scône ist der vögil sanc:  
ein iwelch ding die ê noch havit,  
diemi got van êrist virgab:  
newere die zuei gescephte,  
di her gescuoph die bezzieste,  
die virkêrten sich in die dobeheit:  
dannin huobin sich diu leith.

*Wackernagel*, p. 117.

## LITERAL GERMAN.

Mit Blumen zieren sich die Lande,  
Mit Laube decket sich der Wald,  
Das Wild hat seinen Gang  
Schön ist der Vogelsang;  
Ein jeglich Ding das Gesetz noch hat,  
Das ihm Gott zuerst gab.  
Nur die zwei Geschöpfe,  
Die er schuf die besten,  
Die verkehrten sich in die Tollheit,  
Davon erhob sich das Leid.

## POETICAL VERSION.

The flow'rs adorn the fields,	Save the two latest born,
Green leaves bedeck the groves,	Whom noblest, best, he framed;
The beasts their courses run,	They spurn his high command,
Soft rings the sweet bird's song:	And turn to folly's course,
All things obey the laws	From hence began the pain.*
That God creating gave,	

22. *Te Deum* of the 12th century.†

Prof. Graff observes that the MS. is of the 12th century. It was originally the property of the monastery of St. Maria at Windberg, and contains many very rare words and expressions. The following extract is from the MS. in the Royal Library at Munich. It is inserted in the *Diutiska* of Prof. C. G. Graff, vol. iii. No. III. p. 459.

Das lobesanch dere saligen bischoue den si sunge  
 Ynnus beatorum episcoporum Ambrosii et Augustini quem cantaverunt  
 deme herren wehsellichen unter in fure die becherde des uileheiteren lerares  
 domino vicissim inter se pro conversione preclari doctoris  
 unde nateres. Dih got wir loben Dih herren wir ueriehen dih ewigen  
 et patris Augustini. Te deum laudamus te dominum confitemur. Te æternum  
 uater elliu diu erde erwidit. Dir alle engile dir die himile unde alle  
 patrem omnis terra veneratur. Tibi omnes angeli tibi cali et uniuersæ  
 gualte Dir die guizzeneuolle. unde die minnefurige mit untuallicher stimme  
 potestates. Tibi cherubim et seraphim incessabili voce  
 furruoffent. Heiliger heiliger heiliger herro got dere here. Volle sint himile  
 proclamant. Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus dominus deus sabaoth. Pleni sunt cali  
 unde erde dere magenchrefte eren diner.  
 et terra maiestatis gloriæ tuæ.

## MINNESINGERS.‡

23. *German national poetry and prose compositions, from the 12th to the 14th century.* The Hohenstauffen or Suabian race of German emperors were great admirers and promoters of literature. Frederic I., Henry VI., Frederic II. and Conrad IV. were themselves poets, as well as the patrons of Minnesingers. A few of the chief Minnesingers and other authors will now be mentioned.

24. The *Nibelungen Lied*, or Song of the Nibelungen, is one of the most ancient and perfect Suabian epic poems. Pelegrin, bishop of Passau, who died in 991, is supposed to have collected the story of the *Nibelungen*, and to have written it in Latin by the aid of his scribe Conrad. The present poem is probably founded upon the Latin, and apparently written by Henry of Ofterdingen, about the middle of the 12th century. The following specimen and the English version are from the interesting

\* This flowing and spirited translation, with some others that follow, is taken from *Lays of the Minnesingers*, 8vo. Longman, London, 1825, a valuable little work, which is full of interesting information respecting the Minnesingers, and contains many beautiful specimens of their poetry.

† See § 4, for a specimen of the *Te Deum* in German of the 8th century.

‡ Minne love, singer singer.

work, "*Lays of the Minnesingers*," p. 114: the substance of the extract will be found in the edition of *van der Hagen*, 8vo. Berlin, 1807, p. 47, verse 1145.

SONG OF THE NIBELUNGEN.

Sam der liehte mane  
Vor der sternen stat,  
Der schin so lüterliche  
Ab' den wolchen gat,  
Dem stünt si nu geliche  
Vor maneger vrowen güt.  
Des wart da wol gehöhet  
Den zieren helden der müt.

FREE ENGLISH VERSION.

And as the beaming moon  
Rides high the stars among,  
And moves with lustre mild  
The mirky clouds along;  
So, midst her maiden throng,  
Up rose that matchless fair;  
And higher swell'd the soul  
Of many a hero there.

25. *WALTER von der Vogelweide*, of Thurgau in Switzerland, flourished from 1190 to 1227.

SUMMER.

Do der sumer komen was,  
Und die bluomen dur das gras  
Wunneklich entsprungen,  
Und die vogel sungen, &c.

FREE ENGLISH VERSION.

'Twas summer—through the opening grass  
The joyous flowers up sprang,  
The birds in all their diff'rent tribes  
Loud in the woodlands sang.

*Minnesingers*, p. 206.

26. *GRAVE CHUNRAD von Kilchberg or Kirchberg*, of Suabia, wrote in the latter part of the 12th century.

ON MAY.

Meige ist komen in dú lant,  
Der uns ie von sorgen bant :  
Kinder, kinder, sint gemant !  
Wir sun schouwen wunne manigvalde;  
Uf der liechten heide breit  
Da hat er uns für gespreit  
Manig bluemelin gemeit,  
Erst bezeiget in dem gruenen walde;  
Da hört man die nahtegal,  
Uf dem bluenden rise,  
Singen lobelichen schal, &c.

FREE ENGLISH VERSION.

May, sweet May, again is come,  
May that frees the land from gloom;  
Children, children, up and see  
All her stores of jollity !  
On the laughing hedgerow's side  
She hath spread her treasures wide;  
She is in the greenwood shade,  
Where the nightingale hath made  
Every branch and every tree  
Ring with her sweet melody.

*Minnesingers*, p. 141.

27. *HENRY RISPACH*, commonly styled *Der tugendhafte Schreiber the virtuous Clerk*, lived about 1207.

THE LOVER'S LAMENT.

Es ist in den walt gesungen  
Das ich ir genaden klage  
Dú min herze hat betwungen  
Und noh twinget alle tage.

FREE ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

The woodlands with my songs resound,  
As still I seek to gain  
The favours of that lady fair  
Who causeth all my pain.

Mir ist sam der nahtegal,  
Dú so vil vergebne singet,  
Und ir doh ze leste bringet  
Niht wan schaden ir suezzer schal.

My fate is like the nightingale's  
That singeth all night long,  
While still the woodlands mournfully  
But echo back her song.

*Minnesingers*, p. 144.

28. WIRNT VON GRAFENBERG wrote a poem styled, *Wigalois*, about 1212. MSS. are preserved at Cologne, Leyden, Bremen, and Hamburg. A very valuable edition was published in 8vo. by *Benecke, Berlin*, 1819.

*Artus Hofhaltung.*

Es was hie vor, so man seit,  
Ein Kunech der ie nach Eren streit;  
Des Name witen was erkant.  
Britanie hiez sin Lant;  
Selbe hiez er Artus.  
Ze Karidol da het er Hus.  
Mit solhen Freuden stunt ez do,  
Das uns daz nu machet fro.

*Court of King Arthur.*

Heretofore there was, as men say,  
A king who always for honour fought,  
Whose name was widely known.  
Britain was called his land,  
He himself was called Arthur.  
At Karidol there had he a house,  
With such delights it stood there  
That it now gives us pleasure.

*Herzog, p. 79.*

29. GOTFRIT VON NIFEN, a Suabian nobleman, wrote about the year 1235. The following specimen is taken from *Benecke's Additions to Bodmer's Versuche über die alte schuübische Poesie, Zürich, 1748.*

## SPRING.

Nu woluf! grüssen  
Wir den süssen,  
Der uns büssen  
Wil des winters pin;  
Der uns wil bringen  
Vogelin singen,  
Blümen springen,  
Und der sunnen schin.  
Da man sach e  
Den kalten sne,  
Da siht man gras,  
Von touwe naa,  
Bruevent das  
Blumen unde der kle.

## FREE ENGLISH VERSION.

Up, up, let us greet  
The season so sweet,  
For winter is gone;  
And the flowers are springing,  
And little birds singing,  
Their soft notes ringing,  
And bright is the sun!  
Where all was drest  
In a snowy vest,  
There grass is growing,  
With dew-drops glowing,  
And flowers are seen  
On beds so green.

*Minnesingers, p. 155.*

30. A NOTICE of the following didactic poems in the old High-German dialect cannot be omitted. 1. Der König Tyrol von Schotten und sein sohn Fridebrant, *King Tyrol of Scotland and his son Fridebrant*. 2. Der Winsbeke an sinen sun, *Winsbeke to his son*. 3. Du(i) Winsbekin an ir Tohter, *Winsbekin to her daughter*. These three are by unknown authors, but they most likely belong to the beginning of the 13th century. They are printed in *Schilter*, vol. ii.; and in *Manesse's Collection*. 4. Frigedanks Bescheidenheit, *Sentiments and Sentences*. Whether Frigedank be the real or fictitious name of the author, is very doubtful. The poem was written before 1230. Published by *Sebastian Brand, Strasburg, 1508, 4to.*, and lately by *W. Grimm*. These didactic poems, particularly the latter, are distinguished by elevated and philosophical views of life.

## DER WINSBEEKE.

Sun ellú wisheit ist ein wiht,  
Dú herze sin ertrahten kan,  
Hat er ze Gote minne niht,  
Vnd siht in niht mit vorhten an.

*Schilter's Thes. vol. ii. p. 20, in fine.*

## LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

Son all wisdom is nothing,  
(Thy heart can do without it)  
If to God it has no love,  
And do not look to him in fear.

## FRIGEDANKES BESCHEIDENHEIT.

Gote dienen ane Wank  
Deist aller Wisheit Anvank.  
Der hat sich selben betrogen  
Und zimbert uf den Regenbogen.

## LITERAL ENGLISH VERSION.

God serving without irresolution  
That is of all wisdom the beginning.  
He has deceived himself  
Who builds upon the rainbow.

31. SCHWABEN-SPIEGEL, or *Swabian Mirror*, the Alemannic provincial law, probably compiled in the 13th century. Published in *Schilter's Thes. vol. ii.*

*Introduction to the Laws.*

Herre Got himelischer Vater, durch din milte gute geschufte du den menschen mit drivaltiger wirdikeit.

2. Diu erst ist daz er nach dir gebildet ist.

3. Daz ist auch ain alz groz uuirikeit, der dir allez menschen kunne ymmer sunderlichen danken sol, uuan dez haben uuir groz reht, Vil lieber herre himelischer Vater sit du unz zu diner hohen gothait also uuiridlich geedelt hast.

4. Diu ander uuirikeit ist da du Herr almächtiger Schöpfer den menschen zu geschaffen hast, daz du alle die uuelit die sunnen und den maun die sterne und diu vier elemente, flur, uuazzer, luft, erde, die vogel in den luften, die vische in dem uuage, diu tier in dem uualde, die uuurme in der erde, golt, silber, edelgestain und der edeln uuurtze suzzer smak, der plumen liehtiu varuue, der baume frucht korn und alle creatur, daz haust du herre allez dem menschen ze nutze und ze dienst geschaffen durch die triuuue und durch die minne die du zu dem menschen hetest.

5. Diu dritt uuirikait ist da du Herr den menschen mit geedelt hast, daz ist diu daz der mensche die uuirde und ere und freude und uuunn die du selb bist ymmer mit dir euuiclich niezzen sol.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

Lord God, heavenly father, by thy kind goodness, createst thou man with threefold dignity.

2. The first is, that he after thee is formed.

3. That is such a great dignity, for which all mankind always particularly shall thank thee, for which we have great right (obligation), much beloved Lord, heavenly father, since thou to thy high Godhead hast so honourably ennobled us.

4. The second dignity to which thou, Lord, almighty Creator, hast formed man, is that thou, all the world, the sun and moon, the stars, and the four elements, fire, water, air, earth, the fowls in the air, the fish in the waves, the animals in the wood, the worms on the earth, gold, silver, and precious stones, and the sweet flavour of costly spices, the shining colour of flowers, the fruit of the trees, corn, and all creatures, hast, the Lord, created for the use and service of man, by the favour and love which thou hadst to man.

5. The third dignity with which thou, Lord, hast ennobled man is this, that man shall enjoy the dignity and honour and pleasure and delight which thou thyself art (hast) always and eternally with thee.

32. THE EDELSTEIN, or *the Gem*, a collection of fables by Boner, a Dominican monk whose name is often mentioned in documents from 1324—1349. An excellent edition of the Edelstein, with a glossary, is given by *Prof. G. F. Beneke*, of Gottingen, published at Berlin, 1816, 8vo.

*Von einem Hund und einem Esel.*  
(*Von unbedachter Narreheit.*)

Wel rechter Tore des begert,  
Des sin Nature in nicht gewert,  
Der mag des wol entgelten.  
Dar zu sol man in schelten,  
Der sich des Dinges nimet an,  
Das sin Geslechte nie gewan.  
Was du Nature hat gegeben,  
Dem mag der Mensch kum wider streben.

*Of a Dog and an Ass.*  
(*Unthinking folly.*)

He (is) a complete fool, who asks  
What his nature does not grant,  
He may for it well suffer.  
Besides that we shall blame him,  
Who undertakes a thing,  
Which his species never acquired.  
What nature has given  
Man may hardly oppose.

*Herzog, p. 144.*

33. The following specimens show, from the year 1400, the gradual formation of the modern German. As best indicating the change in the language, the extracts are chiefly given from the same passage of the Scriptures.

34. THE GOSPELS (*Evangelien uber al daz Jar*) from a MS. at Munich of the 13th century.

Lk. viii. 3.—(Do ein michel Menig chom zu Jesu, und von den Steten eilten zu im, do sprach er ei Bispel :) Der Ackerman gi aus seen sinen Samen.—4. Und do er ge seet, do viel ein Sam pi dem Weg und ward vertreten und gazzen in di Vogel.

35. THE EPISTLES and Gospels in High-German (Hoch-Teutsch), "*Lectiones, Epistolæ et Evangelia per annum*," A.D. 1431, from a MS. at Munich.

Lk. viii. 3.—(Do ain michel menig cham zue iesu vnd von den stetten eilten zv im do sprach er ain peichspill) der Akcherman gie aus säen seinen samen.—4. Vnd do er gesäet, do viell ain sam peij dem weg vnd ward vertreten und azzn in auch die vogel.

36. GOSPELS for every day of the year (*Evangelien auf alle Tage des Jahres*), from a MS. at Munich, about 1450. *Domin. Sexagesima.*

Lk. viii. 3.—Do ein michl menig chom zu jhm vnd vō dē stetn eylten zu jm do sprach er ein peyspill d' ackerman gye aus sänd sein samē,—4. vnd do er gesät do viel ein samē pey dē weg vnd wart vertreten vnd gassn in auch die vogel.

37. AIN POSTIL *uber dij Evangelij*, from a MS. at Munich, about 1460.

Lk. viii. 3.—(Vnd da das volck nū chom zu im da hueb er auf und sagt in ain peyspil vnd sprach) Es gie ain man aus zu ainen zeitn vnd sät, 4. vnd da er nu ward seen da viel ain sam zu dem weg vnd der ward vertreten vnd dartzu komen die vogel und assn den samen.

38. BIBLE in High-German (*teutsche Bibel*). One of the earliest Bibles, but without date; some say it was printed at Mayence, 1462, others at Strasburg, 1466.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hört secht der Seer gieng aus ze seen. 4. Vnd do er seet: der ein viel bey dem Weg, vnd die Vogel des Himels kamen vnd assen jn.



39. A PLENARIUM (*Sammlung der Episteln und Evangelien*), Augsburg, 1473.

Mk. iv. 3.—Er get auss der da säen will seinen samen vñ sät, 4. Vnd als er sät, das ein felt in den weg. vnd wirt verträten, vnd die Vögel des hymels die essent es auff.

40. PLENARIUM, *Augsburg*, 1474.

Mk. iv. 3.—Der ist aussgangen der da seet zu seen seinen somen,—4. Vñ als er seet da ist einer gefallen an den weg vnnd ist getreten worden, vnnd auch die vogel des himels habendt den gegessen.

41. BIBLE (*deutsch*), *Augsburg*, 1476.

Mk. iv.—Hört secht d' da seet der ist aussgegāgē ze seen. Vnd da er seet. der ein viel bey dem weg vñ die vogel des hymels kamen vnd assen in.

42. BIBLE (*deutsch*), *Augsburg*, 1487.

Mk. iv.—Hört. secht. der do seet, der ist aussgegangen ze seen. Vnd do er seet. der ein viel bey dem weg. vnd die vögel des hymmels kamen vnd assen jn.

43. BIBLE, printed by H. Schonsperger, *Augsburg*, 1490.

Mk. iv.—Hört. sehet. der da sät. d' ist aussgegangen ze säen. Vnnd da er sät. der ein viel bey dem weg. vnd die vögel des hymels kamen vnnd assen jn.

44. GOSPELS, *Strasburg*, 1517.

Lk. viii.—Do zuomal als vil volcks gesammē kam zu Jesu, vñ vō dē stettē zu im yltē. Jn der zeit da sagt er inē ein gleichniss Der da seiet d' ist vssgangen zu seen seinen somē. Vñ als der seet da ist etlichs gefallē in dē weg, vñ ist zertrettē worden vñ die vögel des himels haben es gessen:

45. Dr. KEISERSBERG's Postil, *Strasburg*, 1522.

Am Sonnentag Sexagesimæ. Horēt (sprach der her) nement war, der d' do seyet ist vssgāgē zu seyen seinē somē. Vñ so er seyt, ist d' ander som gefallē vff dē weg. (secus via, uit neben den weg. er wer sust i dē acker gefallē) vñ ist zertrettē wordē vō den wädlern, vñ die fögel des himels seind kūmen vñ habend den vffgessen.

46. NEW TESTAMENT, *Zurich*, 1524.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörend zu, sich es gieng ein säyer vss zu säyen, vñ es begab sich in dem er säyet, fiel etlichs an den weg, do komend die vögel vnder dem himel vnd frassends vff.

47. BIBLE, by Dr. I. Eck, *Ingolstadt*, 1537.

Mk. iv. 3.—Höret zu, Sihe, Ainer der da säiet, giēg auss: zu säien:—4. Vnd in dem er säiet. fiel etlichs an den weg, da kamen die vögel des lufts vnd frassens auf.

48. NEW TESTAMENT (*Deutsch*), *Wittenberg*, 1522.

Mk. iv. 3.—Horet zu, Sihe, Es, gieng eyn seeman aus zu seen,—4. vnd es begab sich, ynn dem er seet, fiel ettlichs an den weg, da kamen die vogel vnter dem hymel vnd frassens auf.

49. HISTORY of the Gospels (*Evangelisch Hystori*), by Othmaren Nachtgall, Augsburg, 1525.

MR. iv. 3.—Es was ainer ausgegangen zu seen seynen Somen,—4. Vnnder dem ainer gefallen was auff den Weg, vn zertreten worden, auch hetten in die Vogel des Hymels auffgessen.

50. BIBLE, *Zurich*, 1530.

MR. iv. 3.—Hörend zu, sihe, es gieng ein Säyer auss ze säyen,—4. vnd es begab sich in dem er säyet, fiel etliches an den wäg, do kamend die vögel vnder dem himel, vnd frassends auf.

51. The present German language\* (*Hoch-Deutsch*) has a greater affinity to the Alemannic and Francic than to the Platt-Deutsch. This inclination towards the High-German, or southerly branch of the German dialects, arose from the influence of Luther at the Reformation. Luther was Professor of Divinity at Wittenberg, where the high dialect prevailed, and in which he wrote his translation of the Bible. The New Testament first published in 1523, and the Old Testament from 1523 to 1534, was revised and the whole Bible published from 1541 to 1545. This revised translation soon became generally known, and the numerous students that crowded Wittenberg to benefit by the lectures of Luther, and subsequently dispersed into the different provinces, carried with them this High-German version, and a predilection for this dialect. Thus High-German became generally known, and was adopted as the language of the church, the learned, and the press. This tongue spread with the Reformation, and as it advanced in extent it increased in perfection, till it has become one of the most cultivated and extensive of all the Gothic or Teutonic dialects. It not only prevails in the German confederacy, but in the north of Switzerland, Alsace, in a great part of Hungary, Transylvania, Bohemia, the kingdom of Prussia, in Schleswick, part of Jutland, and in Russia as far north as Courland. Amongst the Germans are writers of the first order in every branch of literature and science: they are most prolific in the production of new works, nor can any easily exceed them in freedom of inquiry, in labour, or erudition.

52. BIBLE, by Dr. M. Luther, *Wittenberg*, 1545.

MR. iv. 3.—Höret zu! Sihe, es gieng ein Seeman aus zu seen.—4. Vnd es begab sich, in dem er seet, fiel etlichs an den Weg, da kamen die Vogel unter dem Himmel vnd frassens auff.

53. DER LAYEN Biblia, by J. Freydang, *Frankfort*, 1569.

LE. viii.—Es gieng ein Säemann auss seim Hauss,  
 Zu säen seinen Samen auss,  
 Vnd etlichs fiel an weges gsetn,  
 Das wurd gantzlich in staub vertretn,  
  
 Vnd die Vögel vnder dem Himml  
 Frassen das auff mit eim gewimbl:  
 Auff den Felsen fiel etliches,  
 Da es auffgieng verdorret es.

\* For the origin of the Germans and their name, see § II. 1, 2, 3, note (†).

54. THE FROSCHMÄUSELER, oder der Frösch und Mäuse wunderbare Hofhaltung, *The court of the frogs and mice*, Magdeburg, 1595, 8vo. is one of the most remarkable epic poems. It was written by George Rolenhagen, who was born 1542, at Bernau in Brandenburg, and died 1609, when rector of the Latin school of Magdeburg. He attempts to describe eternity in the following striking allegory.

## ETERNITY.

## ENGLISH VERSION.

Ewig, Ewig, ist lange Zeit.  
Wēr ein Sandberg uns vorgestellt,  
Viel grösser denn die gantze Welt,  
Und ein Vogel all tausend Iahr kēm,  
Auff einmahl nur ein Kornlein nem,  
Und Gott uns denn erlösen wolt,  
Wenn er das letzte Körnlein holt,  
So wēr Hoffnung das uns elende,  
Zwar langsam, aber doch het ein ende.  
Nun bleiben wir in Gottes Zorn  
Ohn all Hoffnung ewig verlorn.

For ever and ever is a long time.  
Were a heap of sand before our eyes,  
Exceeding the whole world in size,  
And a bird ev'ry thousand years should come,  
To take but a single grain therefrom,  
And God would grant deliverance  
When the last grain were taken thence,  
We might have hope that our wretched state,  
Tho' long, might yet still terminate.  
But now beneath God's wrath we lie  
Lost, without hope, eternally.

Chap. xiii.

Morrell.

## 55. BIBLE, Nuremberg, 1703, 1708, &amp;c.

Mk. iv. 3.—Höret zu, Sihe, es gieng ein Sae-Mann aus zu säen.—4. Und es begab sich, in dem er säete, fiel etliches an den Weg, da kamen die Vögel unter dem Himmel, und frassens auf.

56. NEW TESTAMENT, translated by J. Maria, *Passau*, in Bavaria, 1752.

Mk. iv. 3. Höret : siehe, es gieng ein Sämann aus zu säen.—4. Und es begab sich, indem er säete, fiel ein Theil an den Weg, da kamen die Vögel, und frassen es auf.

57. A High-German translation of Reineke de Vos in the same metre as the Low-German of Henry van Alkmar, by *Dietrich Wilhelm Soltan*, Lüneburg, 1830. This extract will not only serve as a specimen of modern High-German, but as an example of the difference in the dialects.\*

## REINEKE DE VOS.

Es war an einem Mayentag,  
Wie Blum' und Laub die Knospen brach;  
Die Kräuter sprosssten; froh erklang  
Im Hain der Vögel Lobgesang;  
Der Tag war schön, und Balsamduft  
Erfüllte weit umher die Luft;  
Als König Nobel, der mächtige Leu,  
Ein Fest gab, und liess mit Geschrey  
Hoftag verkünden überall.

Da kamen hin mit grossem Schall  
Viel edle Herr'n und stolze Gesellen;  
Es war kaum möglich sie zu zählen.  
Der Kranich Lütke, Matz der Staar

Und Marks der Häher kamen sogar;  
Denn Nobel wollte Herr'n und Sassen  
Ein frohes Gastmahl feyern lassen;  
Darum er alles her berief,  
Was ging, was kroch, was flog, was lief,  
Thier' und Gevögel, gross und klein,  
Bis auf Reinhard den Fuchs allein,  
Der sich so frevelhaft benommen,  
Dass er nicht durft' nach Hofe kommen.

Wer Böses thut, der scheu't das Licht:  
So ging's auch diesem falschen Wicht;  
Er hatt' am Hofe schlimmen Geruch,  
Drum er zu kommen Bedenken trug.

\* See DUTCH, VI. 17; and LOW-GERMAN, V. 26.

58. A free High-German translation of Henry van Alkmar's *Reineke de Vos* by *Göethe*.

Pfingsten, das liebeliche Fest, war gekommen; Es grünt und blühen  
Feld und Wald; auf Hügeln und Höhen, in Büschen und Hecken  
Uebten ein fröhliches Lied die neuermunterten Vögel;  
Jede Wiese spross von Blumen in duftenden Gründen,  
Festlich heiter glänzte der Himmel und farbig die Erd.  
Nobel, der König, versammelt den Hof; und seine Vasallen  
Eilen gerufen herbey mit grossem Gepränge; da kommen  
Viele stolze Gesellen von allen Seiten und Enden,  
Lütke, der Kranich, und Markart der Häher und alle die Besten.  
Denn der König gedenkt mit allen seinen Baronen  
Hof zu halten in Feyer und Pracht; er lässt sie berufen  
Alle mit einander, so gut die grossen als kleinen.  
Niemand sollte fehlen! und dennoch fehlte der eine,  
Reinecke Fuchs, der Schelm! der viel begangenen Frevels  
Halben des Hofes sich enthielt. So scheuet das böse Gewissen  
Licht und Tag, es scheute der Fuchs die versammelten Herren.

59. The MODERN GERMAN of 1835 only differs in orthography from the first edition of Luther's Bible of 1545.\*

*High-German Provincial Dialects.*

60. The following are a few specimens of the various provincial dialects spoken in Upper Germany in 1827.

61. SWISS provincial dialect in the canton *Zurich*, 1827.

Mx. iv. 3.—Losät uf, äs ischt en Ackherschmä uffs Fäld gangä ge säen.—4. Und da ersät hät, ischt öbbis ä d' Strass gfallä, da sind d' Vögel cho und händs ufgrässä.

62. SWISS provincial dialect in the canton *Uri*, 1827.

Mx. iv. 3.—Hört zuö, ksösch, a Mä ischt üssgangä go säia; 4. und wie 'ne sait, fä'n öpis an die Strass, da sind die Vögel chö, und hand's aweg gefrässä.

63. SUABIAN provincial dialect near the *Alps*, 1827.

Mx. iv. 3.—Lösät und lüogäd, as ischt a Sayer ussi gangä z' saiid;—4. Und wie ar g'sait hät, ischt a Döal uf a Wëag, g'fallä, dën hënn-da d' Vögel g'noh', und ufgrässä.

64. SUABIAN provincial dialect about *Stuttgart*, 1827.

Mx. iv. 3.—Höhret me an: A Bauer ischt zum sää naus gangä ufs Feld.—4. Äbbes vom rumg' streutä Sohmä ischt uf da Weeg g'fallä, do sind d' Vögel kommä, und henda g'fressä.

65. SUABIAN provincial dialect about *Ulm*, 1827.

Mx. iv. 3.—Häret züe, séand, es ischt a Sämä ausganga z' säa.—4. Und wie ar g'sait haut, do ischt a Thoil an Wëag g'fallä, dā sënd d' Vogel kommä und hannds aufgrässä.

66. ALSACIAN dialect about *Strasbourg*, 1827.

Mx. iv. 3.—Hèrt, siet der Ackersmann esch üssgange zu'm Säije.—4. Un wie er g'säijt hätt, èsch eins (ebbs) ouf de Wäij g'falle; dā sind d' Vögel komme ounterm Himmel, un häns ouffgrässe.

\* See § 51, 52.

## 67. SALTZBURG dialect, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Höscht's : Schau, òs gàng à Sàmõn aus zum Sãn.—4. Und òs gàb si, indem à sàt, völd à Doal an dem Wög, da kàmàn d' Vögl und fràss'ns auf.

## 68. TIROLESE dialect, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Dã hëarts à Mäl zuë; às ischt à Mäl a Paur zè sãn aussì gàngn.—4. und às ischt g'schöch'n, wie ëar g' sànt hât, ischt òàn Thail àffn Wög g' fall'n, und dã hànn d' Fögl kemmen, und hãb'ns àff'frössen.

69. BAVARIAN dialect about *Eichstadt*, 1827.

Mk. 4. 3.—Izã schau! a Baur is zum sãn gangã.—4. Und do, wi-a gsàt hât, iss epàs an Wég hing'falln; dës hãbn d' Vögl wek g'fressn.

70. BAVARIAN dialect about *Munich*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Lossts enk sogng! à Moì is à Baur aufs Sähn' naus gangã.—4. Und wia r-a denn do g'saht hot, is e'am à Thoài Sammã-r-änn Weg nõ gfõin; do sànn d' Vögl vonn Himmi rô kemma, und hammatn aufg'frössn.

71. BAVARIAN dialect about *Nuremberg*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hüirt zòu, segt, es iss a Bauer (a Säemoh) ausgangã z'säã.—4. Und dàu hàuts es si zoutràgn, wöi er g'sät hât, iss etli's an Weeg g'falln; da senn die Vügel unterm Himmel kummã und hãbens àfg'fressen.

72. DIALECT about *Frankfort on the Maine*, (Sachsenhausen), 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hihrt zòu, Sich, es gung ë Møl a Sihmann ënausser z' sihn.—4. Unn dò hót sech's begäwwe, wäi ër gesiht hót, fãll Epàs d'rvun àn'n Wäg; do sènn (sain) di Vigel unnerm Hémmel kumme, unn hãwwe's uffg'fresse.

73. DIALECT of *Wetteravia*, or the district enclosed by the Sahn, Rhine, and Maine, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hirt zòu! Sich, es geng ë mohl ë Sehmann naus, der wullt sihë.—4. Önn wëi ë sët', do fëil a Dàl uf de Wèk; dã kohme de Vigel onnerm Himmel onn frossens uf.

74. HESSIAN dialect about *Kassel*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hehrt zu, sich, es gink en Sehmann us ze sehen. 4. Un es begab sich, wie hã (he) sehte, fiel etliches uf den Wäk; do kamen de Väggel unner dem Himmel und frassens uf.

75. HIGH-SAXON dialect about *Leipsic*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Hürt zu sãht! 's gung ä mal a Siãmann aus zu siãn.—4. Un da hã siãte, da feel eeniges an'n Wäg; da kamen de Vogel (Veggel) unggern Himmel, un frassens uf.

76. HIGH-SAXON dialect about *Ansbach*, 1827.

Mk. iv. 3.—Härt zu! sich, es gieng à Sòamã auf's Soã aus.—4. und es iss g' sehëg'n, indemm ehr sãte, fiel Etlichs àn den Weeg. Dòã kamm die Viegel unt'rn Himmel und frassens auf.

XI.—SCANDINAVIAN LITERATURE,\* INCLUDING A SKETCH OF THE LANGUAGES OF ICELAND, DENMARK, NORWAY, AND SWEDEN.

1. ICELAND has been supposed to be the remote *Thule* † of Virgil, Pliny, and other classical authors; but it is more probable, that when they mention Thule, they refer to part of South Norway, probably the province of Tellemark. It is denominated *Thyle* ‡ by king Alfred in his translation of Boethius, and *Thila* § in his Orosius. The cluster of islands called *Ferros* were discovered by Scandinavian navigators at an early period, and in A. D. 861, *Naddod*, a Norwegian, was driven by storms on the coast of Iceland, which, from the snow, he named *Snoeland*. Soon after, *Gardar Svarfason*, a Swede, by circumnavigation, ascertained it to be an island, and named it *Gardarsholm*, or the island of *Gardar*;|| it has, however, become generally known by the descriptive name *Iceland*.¶

2. *Harald Hårfager*, or the Fairhaired, subduing all the petty kings of Norway, obtained the supreme power about A. D. 863, and continued king of Norway till his death in 934. Some of the independent and high-spirited nobles spurned the usurped authority of Harald, and when, in their deadly feuds, they had slain an adversary, or in some other way broken the laws, rather than submit to Harald, they fled to Iceland, a land of prodigies, where subterraneous fires burst through the frozen soil, and boiling springs shoot up amidst eternal snows; where the powerful genius of liberty, and the no less powerful genius of poetry, have given most brilliant proofs of the energies of the human mind at the remotest confines of animated nature.\*\* Among those who first fled to this land of freedom, we have, in 874, a record of Ingolf, the son of a Norwegian Jarl, Comes, or Earl, and his brother-in-law *Hjörleif*, who landed on the promontory on the south-east coast, still called Ingolfshödi. In the next century, *Thornvald* with his son Erik, surnamed *Raudi* or the red,†† escaped to Iceland. In the space of 50 or 60 years

\* This short sketch is much indebted to the important works published by THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES, COPENHAGEN, a Society which claims the especial attention of Englishmen. While too much praise cannot be given to the Professors Finn Magnussen and Rafn, as well as to the late Professor Rask, and the other active members of this institution, for their erudite publications, feelings of the highest respect and the warmest gratitude must ever be excited, when the author recollects the constant literary communications, and the very friendly assistance of Dr. Rafn and Dr. Rask. An account of part of Professor Rafn's valuable works will be found in § 17, 18, and 19.

† The ultima Thule of Virgil, *Georg.* i. 30, and Pliny, iv. 16.

‡ Et. 29, 3; Card. p. 166, 1.

§ Ora. l. 1; Bar. p. 31, 1.

¶ *Islands Landnámabók*, sive Liber originum Islandiæ, l. 1. *Íslendinga Sögur*, l. p. 25, 26. Schoening, *Norges Riges Historie*, vol. ii. p. 101. Wheaton's *Hist. of Northmen*, p. 17.

¶ *Iet is ice, land land.* Dr. Ingram thinks, in Orosius, Bar. 25, 4, *Ira-land* ought to be *Isa-land*. *Isaugural Lect.* p. 79, note g.—*Isa-land* is the reading adopted by Professor Rask.

\*\* *Malte Brun's Geog.* vol. v. p. 98.

†† *Landnámabók*, i. 6—8. *Schoening*, vol. i. p. 107. *Malte Brun's Geog.* vol. v. p. 98.

the inhabitable parts of Iceland were occupied by refugees from Norway, who brought with them their families and a numerous retinue of dependants. Here they were amply repaid for their hardships and toil, in this severe clime, by the full enjoyment of liberty and independence; here they imported their language, the old Danish, their rites of heathen worship, and their civil institutions. They established a great national assembly, held annually, where all freeholders had a right to be present. This assembly bore a great resemblance to the Anglo-Saxon Witenagemot, and was called *Alþing*.\* The president of this meeting was elected for life, and was denominated *Lögsögumaðr†* or Promulgator of the law. Iceland continued this species of government, or republic, for about three centuries, that is, till A.D. 1275, when it became subject to the kings of Norway. Christianity was introduced into Iceland about the end of the 10th century, and was established in 1016.

3. Iceland, in its pagan state, had a literature, a poetry, and mythology, peculiarly its own. The Icelanders preserved their learning and history in oral tradition, by means of their *Skalds*,‡ who were at once poets and historians. These Skalds were a sort of travelling minstrels, who composed and recited the praises of kings and heroes in verse, and continually migrated from one northern country to another. They were the chroniclers, and often the companions of kings, attended them in their conflicts, and thus, from their presence at the scenes they had to record, they were able to give a lively and faithful description. In the Icelandic language a list is kept of the 230 chief Skalds or poetical historians from *Ragnar Lodbrok* to *Valdemar II.* amongst whom are several crowned heads, and celebrated warriors.||

4. *A Saga-man* § recalled the memory of past events in prose narratives as the Skalds did in verse. The memory of past transactions was thus transmitted from age to age by the poets or Skalds, and the Saga-men or story-tellers, till the introduction of writing, gave them a fixed and durable record.

5. The literature, mythology, and history of the Icelanders, and the old Scandinavians in general, in their pagan and early christian state, are chiefly preserved in the poetic or elder Edda,¶ the prose or younger Edda, and the Sagas, the *Njála*, the *Heimskringla*, the *Konungskuggsjá*, and the *Landnámabók*. A short account of these works, and their various editions, may be useful.\*\*

\* Þing in Icelandic signifies *forum, conventus, a court of justice, an assize*; and *alþing* a general meeting, or assize.

† *Icl. Lögsaga f. (gen. lögsögu) recitatio legum*, from *lög law*; *saga* a telling, speaking; *maðr* a man, the man propounding the law.

‡ Skald from *Icl. skáld* a poet.

|| Wheaton's History of Northmen, p. 51.

§ *Saga historia, narratio*; *maðr* gen. *manns*, acc. *mann* man, that is, a story-teller.

¶ *Edda* a grandmother, quasi *prima mater* ethnicæ religionis.

\*\* A minute account of the Icelandic works which are published may be found in "*Lexicon Islandico Latino-Danicum Björnionis Haldersonii, curd R. K. Raskii, editum Havniæ*," 4to. 1814.



6. SÆMUND SIGFUSSEN, a clergyman, born in Iceland in 1056, was the first compiler of the *Poetic Edda*. He appears to have written some of these poetic effusions from the recital of contemporary Skalds, and to have collected others from manuscripts.

The Icelandic text of the poetic Edda was published in 4to. at Copenhagen in 1787, with a Latin translation, notes, and glossary. A second volume was not printed till 1818, and a third in 1828, by *Professor Finn Magnusen*. *Professor Rask* and the *Rev. Mr. Afzelius*, in 1818, published, at Stockholm, the original of this Edda, carefully accented, and distinguishing *i* from *j*, *u* from *v*, and *ö* from *o*.

7. THE POETIC EDDA contains the *Völu-spá*,\* which gives an account of the creation of the universe, and the gods and men who inhabited it. The *Gróu-galdur* or Groa's Magic Song. The *Sólarljóð* or Song of the Sun which is almost entirely Sæmund's own composition, containing ideas of a future life, evidently derived from a christian source. The *Vafþrúdnis-mál*, which is a sort of poetic dialogue between Odin and a famous giant.

8. THE GRIMNIS-MA'L, or the Song of Grimner, describing the habitations of the deities. The *Alvis-mál*, *Hynđu-ljóð*, &c., *Hymnisquiða*, or the Song of Hymer, &c. Many of these poems can be traced back to the 10th, or even the 9th century.

9. THE PROSE OR YOUNGER EDDA was written by the famous *Snorre Sturleson*, who was born of a noble family in 1178, at Hvamm on the west coast of Iceland, and was murdered in 1241. The Prose Edda was, therefore, more than a century later than the Poetic.

The first edition of the Prose Edda was published in an abridged form at Copenhagen in 1665, by *Resenius*, in Icelandic, Danish, and Latin. He appended to this edition the *Völu-spá* and *Háva-mál*, two poems from the Poetic Edda. A complete edition of the original text of the Prose Edda was published at Stockholm in 1818, by Professor Rask. The Prose Edda is a course of poetical lectures, drawn up for those young Icelanders who intended to become Skalds or poets. It consists of two parts. The first part, properly called the Edda, explains the mythology of the Poetic Edda, and forms a complete northern Pantheon in the form of fables. The second part is the Skalda or Poetics, which is the art of poetry adopted by the Skalds. It contains a dictionary of poetic synonyms, and the whole art of versification, alliteration, species of verse, &c. In explaining the mythology, and illustrating the different species of versification, Snorre extracted the most interesting parts of the Poetic Edda, and thus contrived in the form of dialogues to give the substance of it in a more intelligible form.

10. NJA'LA, or Life of the celebrated Icclander, Njáll Þorgeirsson, and his sons. It is beautiful in style, and correct in its statements. The Icelandic text was published at Copenhagen, 1772, in 4to. and a Latin version in 1809.

11. *Snorre* may be justly called the Herodotus of the north, if we only consider his great historical work, *Heimskringla*,† or Annals of the Norwegian kings from Odin.‡

\* *Völu-spá* the oracle or prophecy of vala, gen. *völu*.

† *Heims-kringla orbis terrarum*; *heimr mundus*, *kringla orbis*.

‡ In this account of the Edda and other Icelandic works, much use has been made of Wheaton's Hist. of Northmen, where more satisfactory information will be found. In Mallet's Northern Antiquities there is an English translation of the Prose Edda, and many useful notes, with the Icelandic text, and an English translation of five pieces of Runic poetry, amongst which is Ragnar Lodbrok.

It was published by Peringskjöld, with a Latin and Swedish translation, in 2 vols. fol. Stockholm, 1697, and with a Latin and Danish translation by *Schöning* and *Thorlacius*, in 3 vols. fol. Copenhagen, 1777—1783, and continued by the younger *Thorlacius* and *Werlauff*, in 3 vols. 1813—1826.\*

12. *KÖNUNGSSKUGGSJA*,† or Royal Mirror. This is supposed to be the work of *Sverre*, king of Norway. It is in the form of dialogue, and gives a view of human life, with practical rules for different stations. It was published in Icelandic, Danish, and Latin, by *Halfdan Einarsen*, in 4to. 1768, Sorö.

13. *THE LANDNÁMABÓK* is an account of the most remarkable events connected with the first settlement of Iceland, its revolutions, and the introduction of Christianity. This history commences in the 9th, and extends to the 12th century. It was begun by *Are Frodi*, and continued by other hands. *Are Frodi* was born in Iceland in 1067; he was the friend and fellow-student of *Sæmund*. His work is remarkable as being the earliest historical composition written in the Old Danish or northern tongue, which still remains the living language of Iceland. Only a few fragments of his works are remaining, which have been published under the title of *Schedæ*‡ and *Landnámabók*.§

14. *THE SAGAS* are very numerous. These were popular narratives, recording the lives of kings, chieftains, and noble families. To aid the memory of the *Saga-man* or *Story-teller*, he contrived to introduce the most striking metrical passages from the poems of the *Skalds*.

15. Under the well-directed patronage of *The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen*, the following works have appeared.||

*FORNMANNA Sögur*, vol. i.—xi.; *Oldnordiske Sagaer*, vol. i.—xi.; *Scripta Historica Islandorum*, vol. i.—vii. containing—of the historical Sagas, recording events out of Iceland—the history of the Norwegian kings from *Olaf Tryggvason* to *Magnus Lagabætir*, and of the Danish kings (*Knyttlinga*) from *Harald Blue-tooth* to *Canute VI.*, or the period between the middle of the 10th century, and the year 1274; in Icelandic, Danish, and Latin.

16. *ÍSLENDINGA SÖGUR*, vol. i. ii. containing—of the historical Sagas, recording events in Iceland itself—*Are Frodi's Schedæ*, *Landnámabók*,¶ and *Heiðarviga*-, *Ljós-vetninga*-, *Svarfdæla*-, *Vallhaljóts*-, *Vemundar ok Víga-Skútu*, and *Víga-Glúms Sagas*, in Icelandic.

17. The following works are edited by the learned Secretary of the Society, Professor *Rafn*:—*Færeyinga Saga*, or the history of the inhabitants of the Farroes; in Icelandic, the Farroe dialect, and Danish, and with a map of the islands.

18. *FORNALDAR Sögur Norðrlanda*, vol. i.—iii.; *Nordiske Fortids Sagaer*, vol. i.—iii., being a complete edition of the mytho-historical Sagas, recording events in

\* Rask's A.-S. Gr. by Thorpe, pref. p. iv. note 1.

† Rask's A.-S. Gr. by Thorpe, pref. p. iv. note 2. *Kóngr a kieg*; *skuggsia a mirror, speculum*.

‡ *Are Frodi's Schedæ* were published by C. Wormius, Oxford, 1716; by A. Bussæus, Copenhagen, 1733; but most correctly by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen in *Íslendinga Sögur*, vol. i.

§ Wheaton's Northmen, p. 59, 99. Müller, Saga bibliothek, i. p. 34. *Schedæ Ara Prests Fróða um Ísland*, was published in 4to. pp. 26, Skálholt, 1688; *Sagan Landnáma*, in 4to. pp. 182, Skálholt, 1688. Again with a Latin version, index, &c. under the title *Íslands Landnámabók*, 4to. pp. 510, Copenhagen, 1774; and in *Íslendinga Sögur*, vol. i. See § 16.

|| See Annual Report for 1834.

¶ See § 13 for the particulars of this work.

the north, assignable to the period anterior to the colonization of Iceland, or the era of authentic history; in Icelandic and Danish.

19. *KRA'KUMÁL*, *sive Epicedium Ragnaris Lodbroci*,\* or Ode on the heroic deeds and death of the Danish king, Ragnar Lodbrok, in England; in Icelandic, Danish, Latin, and French. This *Krákumál* is by some called *Loðbrókarkviðu*, or the *Death-song of Ragnar Lodbrok*; who is said to have reigned in Denmark and Sweden in the latter part of the 8th century.† Ragnar invaded Northumbria, and was opposed by Ella, king of Deira. This fact ascertains the date of the event, as Ella usurped the Northumbrian crown in 862, and perished in 867. Ragnar was taken prisoner, and Ella ordered him to be cast into a dungeon, where he might perish by venomous snakes.‡ This *song* is sometimes quoted as the composition of Ragnar.§ It is probable that the first twenty-three verses constituted the war-song of Ragnar and his followers. The remaining six strophes may have been composed after the king's death by his queen Aslaga, or Kráka, or by some of the contemporary or later skalds.¶ This song celebrates the fifty-one depredations of Ragnar in various countries. The death of Ragnar is not only important in an historical point of view, causing his sons Halfden, Ingwar, and Ubbo to undertake an invasion which destroyed the Octarchy of England, and, for a time, dethroned Alfred; but if the song were composed by him or in his time, it will serve as a very early specimen of the Scandinavian language.¶

20. From the Old Danish (*Danska túnga*) or Scandinavian (*Norræna*), spring those languages and dialects which are spoken from the coasts of Greenland to those of Finland, from the Frozen Ocean to the Eider.\*\* This Old Danish was, in its purest state, carried into Iceland by the first Norwegian refugees in the 9th century. Hence the Icelandic is the same language as the Old Danish, and the Icelanders, from their insular and high northern locality, have retained the *Old Danish* in such purity and with such slight variations, that it may still be considered the living language of Iceland. There is so little difference between the present writing and the most ancient records, that modern Icelandic scholars can read the oldest documents with the greatest facility.

\* It was first printed in 4to. at Copenhagen, 1686, in the work of *Olaus Wormius*, in his *Ramus Danica literatura antiquissima*, vulgo Gothica dicta. It was afterwards printed six times more by different persons in various forms before it appeared in the original, with an English translation, entitled "*Five pieces of Runic Poetry translated from the Icelandic language*," London, 8vo. 1763. These pieces were translated by Dr. Thomas Percy, bishop of Dromore, and inserted at the end of the 2nd vol. of his translation of Mallet's *Northern Antiquities*. The fifteenth time of its appearance was in 12mo. with the title of *Lodbrokar-Quida; or, the Death-song of Lodbroc, with a free English translation, an Islando-Latino glossary, and explanatory notes, by James Johnston, printed [at Copenhagen by Aug. Ferd. Steen] 1782*. The twenty-seventh form in which this celebrated song has appeared is the most splendid and complete. This is by far the best edition; followed by a Latin and French translation, and a complete critical apparatus, with a minute account of every edition, and a facsimile of the first page of a manuscript found in the Royal Museum, Copenhagen, 1821. The title of this work is "*Krákumál, sive Epicedium Ragnaris Lodbroci Regis Danie*."—Vide Fornaldar Sögur Norðrlandi, i. p. 305; Nordiske Fortids Sagaer, i. p. 282.

† Wheaton's *Hist. of Northmen*, p. 150.

‡ Turner's *Hist. of A.-S.* bk. iv. ch. iii. Langb. 277.

§ Asby, Wormius, Bartholin, Stephanus, &c.; Turner, bk. iv. ch. iii. note 37.

¶ Wheaton's *Hist. of Northmen*, p. 153.

¶ See the specimen, § 25.

\*\* Rask's *Gr. of the Anglo-Saxon tongue*, translated into English by Thorpe, p. 42.

*Specimens of Old Danish and its dialects, from the earliest age to the present time.*

21. A specimen of Old Danish composed by *Starkad the Old*, whose verses are supposed to be the most ancient of all the specimens of the *Danska Tunga* that are still extant, but the precise age of which is not ascertained,\* though it was long before A.D. 645.

OLD DANISH.

þann hefi ek manna  
mennskra fundit  
hring heyjanda  
hrammastan at afli.

MODERN DANISH.

Ham har jeg blandt Mænd  
af Menneske-Herkomst,  
blandt Stridsmænd fundet  
stærkest af Kræfter.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Him have I among men  
of the human race,†

among warriors, found  
the strongest of body.

22. A specimen of Old Danish, composed at so remote a period in heathen times, that it is impossible now to ascertain its age. It is from the Poetic Edda.

*The first verse of the Völu-spá.‡*

OLD DANISH.

Hljóþs biþ ek allar  
helgar kindir,  
meiri ok minni  
mögu Heimþallar;  
vildo'at ek Valföþur  
vél framteljak,  
fornspjöll fira,  
þau ek fremst of-nam.

MODERN DANISH.

Lytter til min Tale,  
alle hellige Væsener,  
större og mindre  
af Heimdals Slægt;  
jeg vil fortælle  
Valfaders Bedrifter  
Mænds gamle Sagn,  
de første jeg lærte.

*Finn Magnussen, p. 31.*

LATIN.

Silentium rogo omnia  
Sacra entia;  
Majores et minores  
Posteros Heimdalli.

Velim cœlestis patris  
Facinora enarrare,  
Antiquos hominum sermones,  
Quos primos recorder.

23. A specimen of Old Danish, composed probably during the former part of the 7th century, being the beginning of the *Bjarka-mál hin fornu*, so called after *Bödvar Bjärke*, one of king Rolf Krake's warriors, a song sung before a battle.§

\* Halldani Einari Hist. lit. Islandiæ, p. 49. This specimen is from the *Snorra Edda ásamt Skálda*, edited by Raak, p. 311, 312.

† i.e. not of the Aser race.

‡ From the *Edda Samundar hins Fróða* ex recensione E. C. Raak, Holmiæ, 1818, p. 1. See the edition of the same, at the expense of the Arna-Magnæan Commissioners by Prof. Finn Magnussen, as also his modern Danish version of it, under the title of *Den ældste Edda*, vol. i. p. 31.

§ Published by Professor Rafn in the *Fornaldar Sögur Norðrlanda*, vol. i. p. 110. See his modern Danish version in the *Nordiske Fortids Sæger*, vol. i. p. 103. This ancient song was sung at dawn of the day of the great battle of Stiklestad, A.D. 1030, in which king St. Olaf fell; vide *Fornmannas Sögur*, vol. v. p. 59, 60, and the Latin version by S. Egilsson in the *Scripta historica Islandorum*, vol. v. p. 64.

## OLD DANISH.

Dagr er uppkominn,  
dynja hana fjaðrar,  
mál er vilmögum  
at vinna erfði;  
vaki ok æ vaki  
vina-höfuð,  
allir hinir æstu  
Adels ofsinnar.

Hár hinn harðgreipi,  
Hrólfur skjótandi,  
ættagóðir menn,  
þeir er ekki fjýja!  
vekjat yðr at víni  
nè at vífs rúnun,  
heldr vek ek yðr at hörðum  
Hildar leiki.

## MODERN DANISH.

Solen er oprunden,  
ryste Hanens Fjædre,  
Tid er nu for Dreng  
til Daad at gange;  
vaager, stedse vaager,  
Venner kjære,  
alle I ypperste  
Adils Hofsinder.

Har hin haardføre,  
Rolf den Skytte,  
ætgede Mænd, som  
Flugt ei kjende!  
eder jeg vækker ei til Viin,  
ikke til Kvinders Tale,  
men jeg eder til Hildes  
haarde Leg nu vækker.

## LATIN.

Dies exortus est,  
pennæ galli strepunt,  
tempus est, ut servi  
opus incipiant;  
vigilent, semper vigilent  
amicorum capita,  
præstantissimi quique  
Adilsis comites.

Har, manu fortis,  
Rolvus jaculator,  
genere præstantes viri,  
qui non fugiunt!  
Ad vina vos non excito,  
neque ad puellarum colloquia,  
sed excito vos ad durum  
Bellonæ ludum.

24. A specimen of Old Danish of about the year 770, cut in Runic characters in a flat rock at Runamo, in the parish of Hoby in Bleking, now a province of Sweden, but formerly of Denmark, as interpreted by Professor Finn Magnussen.\*

## OLD DANISH.

Hültekinn ríki nam,  
Garðr in hið,  
U'li eit gaf . . . .  
vígi O'þin rúnar!  
Hríngir fál

## MODERN ICELANDIC.

Hildikinn ríki nam,  
Garðr inn hjó,  
O'li eið gaf . . . .  
vígi O'þinn rúnar!  
Hríngir fái

\* The Danish king Valdemar the First, sent, probably at the suggestion of the historian Saxo Grammaticus, some individuals skilled in Runes to Bleking, between the years 1167 and 1182, with the view of having this inscription deciphered. His emissaries, however, failed to accomplish the object of their mission. Subsequently, and especially during the last century or two, the attempt from time to time was renewed under the auspices of some of the most learned men of the day, but their endeavours led to no more satisfactory results. It was reserved for the great Archaeologist and Runologist Finn Magnussen, after a personal inspection of the inscription on the spot, to interpret it in its entire state in May 1834, and to determine the form of verse (the ancient *Fornyrðislag*) in which it was written. Professor Magnussen's remarks upon this subject are inserted in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, *Nordisk Tidsskrift for Oldkyndighed*, vol. ii. p. 276—304; and in *Historisch-Antiquarische Mittheilungen*, herausgegeben von der Königlichen Gesellschaft für Nordische Alterthumskunde, Kopenhagen, 1835, pp. 109—117. In p. 111 of the latter work, it is recorded that Professor Finn Magnussen for more than ten months tried in vain to decipher the inscription. On the 22nd of May, 1834, by attempting to read from right to left, he immediately succeeded in deciphering the first three words, and in less than two hours he explained the whole inscription.

fall á mold ! . . . .

A'lfar, ástagot

O'la (fjái);

O'þin ok Frei

ok A'sakun

fari (fari)

fiandum varum,

unni Haraldi

ærin sigr !

## MODERN DANISH.

Hildekind modtog Riget,

Gard indhug (Runerne),

Ole aflagde Ed . . . .

Odin vie Runerne !

Gid Ring faae

Fald paa Muld !

Alfer Elskovsguder

Ole (forlade) !

Odin og Freij

og Asers Slægt

ödelægge (ödelægge)

vore Fjender,

unde Harald

fuldstændig Seier !

fall á mold !

A'lfar, A'stagot

O'la fjái (hati)

O'þinn, og Frey

og A'sakyn

fari, fari

fiandum vorum,

unni Haraldi

ærin sigr !

## ENGLISH.

Hildekinn received the kingdom,

Gard hewed out (these characters),

Ole took the oath . . . .

Odin consecrate these Runes !

May Ring get

a fall on the mould;

Elves, gods of love,

Ole hate !

Odin and Frey

and the Aser-race

destroy (destroy)

our enemies,

grant to Harald

a great victory !

25. A specimen of Old Danish from *Krákumál*, or the Death-song of Ragnar Lodbrok,\* probably composed between A.D. 862 and 867.

## OLD DANISH.

Hjuggu vèr með hjörvi !

hört kom hrif á skjöldu,

nár fell niðr til jarðar

á Norðimbralandi ;

varat um eina öttu

öldum þörf at frýja

Hildar leik, þar er hvassir

hjálmsstofn bitu skjómar ;

böðmána sá ek bresta,

brá því fira lífi.

*Krákumál Str. 14.*

## LITERAL LATIN.

Percussimus nos cum gladio

Dura venit procella in scuta,

cadaver cecidit deorsum ad terram

in Northumbriâ terrâ.

Non erat, tempore matutino,

viris opus, ciere.

Ad Bellonæ ludum ibi anhelant,

galeæ fulcrum mordebant fulgores,

peltas lunatas vidi ego confractas,

invertit ideo virorum vita.

## MODERN DANISH.

Svunge vi med Sværdet !

stormede Regn mod Skjolde,

Lig i Nordhumberland da

laae paa Jorden ströede ;

man ei nödtes den Morgen

Mænd til Strid at egge,

der hvor skarpe Kaarder

skare Hjelmens Flade ;

Kampmaaner saae jeg klöves,

Kæmperne misted Livet.

*Rafn, p. 13.*

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

We hewed with swords !

Hard came the storm on our shields,

dead they fell down on the earth,

in Northumberland.

None, on that morning,

needed men to incite.

For Bellona's sharp sport,

the glittering sword split the steel-capt skull,

the moon-round shield saw I broken,

and thus men's lives were lost.

\* See § 19.

26. A specimen of Old Danish of the 10th century, being the Runic inscriptions at Jellinge in Jutland, on the tumulus of king Gorm the Old, and his consort Thyre, as interpreted by Professor Finn Magnussen.

## OLD DANISH.

Gormr kunuŕ gerpi kubl þusi eft þurvi  
kunu sína Danmarkar-but.

Haraldr kunuŕ bað giorva kubl þösi eft  
gurm faður sin ök eft þiurvi muður sína;  
sá Haraldr ies van Danmörk ala ök Nur-  
vieg ök tók kristno.

## MODERN DANISH.

Kong Gorm gjorde denne Høi efter sin  
Kone Thyre Danmarks-Bod.

Kong Harald bad (bod) gjøre denne Høi !  
efter Gorm, sin Fader og efter Thyre sin  
Moder; den Harald som vandt al Dan-  
mark og Norge, og antog Christendommen.

*Antiquariske Annaler*, vol. iv. p 110—112.

## MODERN ICELANDIC.

Gormr konúŕŕ gerði kumbl þessi eftir  
þýri konu sína Danmarkarbót.

Haraldr konúŕŕ bað gjörva kumbl þessi  
eftir Gorm feður sinn og eftir þýri, móður  
sína; sá Haraldr, er (es) vann Danmörk  
alla og Norveg ok tók kristni.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

King Gorm raised this barrow after (in  
memory of) his queen Thyre Danmarks-  
bod (the improver of Denmark).

King Harald bade make this barrow for  
his father Gorm and his mother Thyre, the  
same Harald who conquered all Denmark  
and Norway, and embraced Christianity.

27. A specimen of Old Danish or Icelandic of the former part of the 11th century, from Ottar Svarte's ode on king St. Olaf.

## OLD DANISH OR ICELANDIC.

Komtu i land ok lendir,  
lædvörðr! Aðalráði,  
þín naut rekka reynir  
riki efiðr at slíku;  
harðr var fundr, sá er færuf  
friðland á vit niðja  
rættstutill áðan  
Eátmundar þar grundu.

## MODERN DANISH.

Landbeskytter! du atter  
Adelraad til sit Rige  
førte, sligt dig Folkets  
mægtige Fyrste skjilder;  
haardt var Slaget, da Edmunds  
Arving du indsatte  
i det fredede Rige,  
for behersket af Slægten.

## LATIN.

Terræ custos, valens potentia!  
Venisti in terram, et Adalradum  
in regnum restituisti; tua ope  
est usus hac in re virorum amicus.

Durus erat conflictus, quo  
nepotem Jarmundi pacato  
reddidisti regno; huic terræ  
avita proles imperaverat antea.\*

28. A specimen of Old Danish or Icelandic, written before 1150, according to the opinion of Professor Rafn.†

## OLD DANISH OR ICELANDIC.

Máðr er nefndr Grímr kamban, hann  
bygði fyrstr Færeyjar á dögum Haralds  
hins hárfagra; þá flýðu fyrir hans ofríki  
fjöldi manna, settust sumir í Færeyjum,  
ok hygðu þar, en sumir leituðu til annarra  
eyðilanda.

## MODERN FERROE DIALECT.

Ajn Mävur ðr nevndur Grujmur Kam-  
ban, han fowr flstur at biggja Förfar, meni  
Häraldur hin härfagri vär ä Dövon; tä  
flujddi firi Owdömi hansara mengur Mä-  
vur; summir settu se uj Förfun og bigdu  
här, men summir lajtavu til annur Ojulond.

\* Fornmanna Sögur, vol. iv. p. 56, and vol. xi. p. 185; Oldnordiske Sagaer, vol. iv. p. 47, and vol. xi. p. 164; Scripta historica Islandorum, vol. iv. p. 49.

† See Færeyinga Saga, p. 1. Improperly, by a pleonasm, called Ferroe Islands,—Islands being unnecessary, as Ferroe is derived from fær or faar, c. a sheep, ovis; ö, c. an island, insula, pl. öer islands, insulæ; Færoerne or Faar-öer ovium insulæ, in Danish commonly called the Færöer.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

A man named Grim Kamban cultivated first the Fær islands in the time of Harald the fair-haired; then (*when*) many fled from his tyranny, some settled on the Fær islands, and built houses, and some sought for other uncultivated lands.

## MODERN DANISH.

Grim Kamban hed en Mand; han byggede først Færøerne i Harald Haarfagers Dage. Der vare den Gang mange, som flyede for Kongens Her-skesyge, af hvilke nogle nedsatte sig paa Færøerne, og toge sig der Bopæl, men nogle søgte til andre öde Lande.

29. A specimen of Icelandic, written about A.D. 1200, from Snorre's Edda.

## ICELANDIC.

Almáttigr guð skapaði í upphafi himin ok jörd ok alla þá luti er þeim fylgja, ok síðarst menn tvá, er ættir eru frá komnar, Adam ok Evo, ok fjölgaðist þeirra kynslóð, ok dreifðist um heim allan. En er fram liðu stundir, þá újafnaðist mannfólkið, voru sumir góðir ok rétt-trúaðir, en miklu fleiri snerust þá eptir girndum heimsins, ok úræktu guðs boðorð.—*Snorra-Edda, Rask, Stockholm, 1818, p. 1.*

## MODERN DANISH.

Den almægtige Gud skabte i Begyndelsen Himlen og Jorden og alle de Ting som dertil høre, og tilsidst to Mennesker, fra hvem Slægter nedstamme, Adam og Eva, og deres Stamme formerede sig, og udbredtes over hele Verden. Men da Tiderne lede frem, blev Menneskeslægten ulig, nogle vare gode og rettroende, men langt flere vendte sig efter Verdens Begjerligheder, og forsømte Guds Bud.

## LITERAL ENGLISH.

The Almighty God created, in the beginning, heaven and earth, and all the things which thereto belong, and at last, men from whom families sprung forth, Adam and Eve, and their race increased themselves and spread over all the world. But as time passed (*led*) on, the race of men became different (*unlike*), some were good and right believing, but far more turned themselves to (*after*) the desires (*lusts*) of the world, and neglected God's commandment.

30. A specimen of Old Danish or Icelandic, as written towards the close of the 13th century, but dating from an earlier period, the year A.D. 1117, being an extract from the ancient Icelandic Law-book, entitled the Grágás (*The Gray-goose*).\*

## OLD DANISH OR ICELANDIC.

Ef utlendir menn verða vegnir á landi hær, danskir eþr sönskir eþr norrönir, or þeirra konga veldi III. er vár tunga er, þar eigo frændr þeirra þær sakir, ef þeir eru út hær, en af öllum tungum öðrum enn af danskri tungu, þá á engi maþr hær vigsök at sökja af frændsemis sökum, nema faþir eþr sonr eþr bróþir, oc því at eino þeir, ef þeir höfþo hær áþr vipkennzt.

## LATIN.

Si exteri, Dani, Sveii, vel Norvegi e tribus illorum regum imperiis, quæ lingua nostra utuntur, oriundi his in terris intercepti fuerint, cæsi propinqui si adfuerint actionem cædis suscipere liceat. Sedalia quam Danica lingua utentium nemo propinquitatis nomine, cædis causam hic agendi juregaudeat, nisi pater, filius vel frater, ique tantummodo, si hic antea noti fuerint.

\* See *Hin forna lögþók Íslendinga sem nefnist Grágás*. Codex juris Islandorum antiquissimus qui nominatur Grágás, Hafniae, 1829, at the expense of the Arna-Magnæan Commissioners, Part II. p. 71, 72.



## 31. Old Danish before the Calmar Union in A.D. 1397.

## OLD DANISH.

Settar war ræt thænne . . . tvém win-  
trum oc fæm ukum, síðan Rö war wnnin  
til Cristendóms af Waldemar kunungi,  
oc hight til Sjalanzs biscopsdóm(s) af Wal-  
demare kunungi oc Alexandær paue.

*Rask's Anglo-Saxon Gr. Pref. p. xxii.*

## ICELANDIC.

Settr var rætt þessi tveim vetrum oc  
fimm vikum, síðan Rö var unnin til Cris-  
tindóms af Valdimar konungi, oc logð til  
Sjalanz biskupsdóms af Valdimari konungi  
oc Alexandri páua.

## ENGLISH.

Set was this law, two winters and five weeks ; since peace was bestowed on Chris-  
tianity by Waldemar the king, and a law made for Sjalanz bishoprick by Waldemar  
the king, and Alexander the pope.

## 32. Danish in 1433.

## DANISH.

Wi Erick meth guths nathe Danmarks,  
Suerghes, Norghes-koning göre witerlikt  
alle the, thette breff see eller høre, at wi  
af vor serdelis Nadhe for Hr Erick Niels-  
sons wor elschelike tro mans oc radhs bøn  
skuld swa oc for troscap oc willich tieniste  
unne oc giue hanum . . . friihet oc frelse  
med suadane wapen . . . som her vnder  
nedhen vtmaledh sta . . .

Datum 1433.

*Rask's Anglo-Saxon Gr. Pref. p. xxi.*

## ENGLISH.

We Erick, by God's grace, king of Den-  
mark, Sweden, Norway, make known to  
all, who see or hear this letter, that we by  
our peculiar grace for Mr. Erick Nielsöns,  
our beloved faithful man and counsellor,  
praying, and for fidelity and willing ser-  
vices, have conferred and given him . . .  
liberty and franchisement with such coat of  
arms as here under beneath painted stand.

Given 1433.

33. Old Danish, from a MS. of Homilies, or meditations, belonging to  
the Royal Swedish Historiographer of Hallenberg. It is without date,  
but appears to be about A.D. 1450.

## DANISH.

Ther ætther drogh Nichodemus then  
annen spiger på vinstre handh, oc fæk han  
sammeledes Iohannes. Sidhen foor Ni-  
chodemus nether, oc foor op at ien liden  
stige, och togh spigene af födærne, mæden  
iosep hiolt på ligommæt.

*Rask's Anglo-Saxon Gr. Pref. p. xviii.*

## ENGLISH.

Hereafter drew Nichodemus the other  
nail from the left hand, and gave it in the  
same manner to John. Afterwards Nicho-  
demus went nearer, and went upon the  
small steps, and drew the nails from the  
feet, while Joseph held the corpse.

34. A few examples of Danish are given from the Scriptures, to faci-  
litate the comparison, and thus shew the connexion of this tongue with  
those of Teutonic origin. The first example is from the Danish Epistles  
and Gospels, *Leipsic*, 1518, fol.

Mk. iv. 3, 6.—En mand gick wd ath saa sin Sæd. Som hæ saade da falt somt aff  
horned hoes vegn. Oc det bleff traad bort oc sompt der aff ode fuglene i væred.

35. Bible, *Copenhagen*, 1589, fol.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til! See, der gick en Sæmand ud ad saa. Oc det skede,  
i det hand saade, at noget falt hoes Veyen: Da komme Fulene under Himmelen oc  
ode det.

### 36. Bible, 1647, 8vo.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til; See, der gik en Sædemand ud at saae. Og det skede i det hand saade, at noget faldt hos Vejen; og der komme Himmelens Fugle og saede det op.

### 37. New Testament, *Copenhagen*, 1717, 8vo.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer (til): see, en Sædemand gik ud at saae. Og det skede, i det hand saade, at noget faldt hos Veyen, og Himmelens Fugle kom og aad det op.

### 38. New Testament, *London*, 1827, 8vo.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til; see, en Sædemand gik ud at saae. Og det skede, i det han saade, at noget faldt ved Veien, og Himmelens Fugle kom, og aad det op.

39. As a specimen of the present Danish, a better cannot be selected than the following National Song, which is to the Danes what "God save the King" is to the English. It was written by Johannes Evald, a poet who flourished in the latter part of the last century. (Born 1743, died 1781).\*

Kong Christian stod ved høien Mast  
I Røg og Damp.

Hans Værg hamrede saa fast,  
At Gothens Hielm og Hierne brast.  
Da sank hver fiendtligt Speil og Mast  
I Røg og Damp.

Flye, skreg de, flye, hvad flygte kan!  
Hvo staaer for Danmarks Christian  
I Kamp?

Niels Juel gav Agt paa Stormens Brag:  
Nu er det Tid!

Han heisede det røde Flag,  
Og slog paa Fienden Slag i Slag.  
Da skreg de høit blant Stormens Brag:

Nu er det Tid!  
Flye, skreg de, hver, som veed et Skiul!  
Hvo kan bestaae for Danmarks Juel  
I strid?

O Nordhav, Glimt, af Vessel brød  
Din mørke Skye:

Da tyede Kæmper til dit Skiød;  
Thi med ham lynte Skræk og Død;  
Fra Vallen hortest Vraal, som brød  
Din Skye:

Fra Danmark lyner Tordenskiold;  
Hver give sig i Himlens Vold,  
Og flye!

King Christian stood by the lofty mast  
In mist and smoke.

His sword was hammering so fast,  
Through Gothic helm and brain it passed.  
Then sank each hostile hulk and mast  
In mist and smoke.

Fly, shouted they, fly, he who can!  
Who braves of Denmark's Christian  
The stroke?

Niels Juel gave heed to the tempest's roar;  
Now is the hour!

He hoisted his blood-red flag once more,  
And smote the foe of the Dane full sore.†  
And shouted loud through the tempest's  
roar:

Now is the hour!  
Fly, shouted they, for shelter fly!  
Of Denmark's Juel who can defy  
The power?

North Sea! a glimpse of Wessel rent  
Thy murky sky!

Then champions to thine arms were sent;  
Terror and death glared where he went;  
From the waves was heard a wail, that rent  
Thy murky sky!

From Denmark thunders Tordenskiold;  
Let each to heaven commend his soul,  
And fly!

\* For this piece and the translation, I am indebted to my friend, H. W. Longfellow, Esq. M.A. Professor of Belles Lettres in Harvard University, Cambridge, America, Nov. 1835.

† "And smote upon the foe full sore."

Du Danakes Vei til Roes og Magt,  
Sortladne Hav !  
Modtag din Ven, som uforsagt  
Tör möde Faren med Foragt,  
Saa stolt, som du, mod Stormens Magt,

Sortladne Hav !  
Og rask igiennem Larm og Spil,  
Og Kamp og Seier föer mig til  
Min Grav !

Path of the Dane to fame and might,  
Dark-rolling wave !  
Receive thy friend, who scorning flight  
Goes to meet danger with despite,  
Proudly as thou meetest the tempest's  
might,

Dark-rolling wave !  
And amid pleasures and alarms  
And war and victory, be thine arms  
My grave !

40. *The Icelandic, here called Norræni.* For facility of comparison, a few extracts are given from the Icelandic Scriptures. Nach : Thetta er hid nye Testament Jesu Christi, &c. utlogd a Norræni, &c. or *The New Testament in the Norrænn, northern, Old Danish, or Icelandic tongue*, 8vo. 1539.

Mx. iv. 3, 4.—Og i sine predikan, tha sagdi han til thra. Heyre thier, siaet ! ein sadsedare gieck vt at saa. Thad vard tha han sadi, at sumt fiell vtan hia veginum, og tha komu fuglar loptzins og atu thad vpp.

41. Biblia thad er, öll Heilög Rituing vtlógd a Norrænu, med formalum Mart. Lutheri, Prentad a Holum, af Ione Ionas Syne, fol. 1584, or *The Bible, in Norse or Icelandic, after the version of Luther.* Bible, Stockholm, 1584, fol.

Mx. iv. 3, 4.—Og i sine Predikan, tha sagde han til thra, Heyre thier. Sia : Eirn sadsedare gieck ut at sa. Og thad vard tha han sade, at sumt fiell utan hia veginum, og tha komu fuglar Lopisins og aatu thad vpp.

42. Stiernhelm's Gospels of Ulphilas, in *Moes., Icel., Swed., Ger., and Latin*, 4to. Stockholm, 1671.\*

Mx. iv. 3, 4.—Heyred til. Sia, eirn Sadmadur gieck ut ad saa. Og thad vard i thui han saade, ad sumt fiell utann hia Veigenum ; og tha komu Fuglar under Himnenum, og aatu thad upp.

43. Old Swedish can scarcely be distinguished from Danish ; and Norwegian has been, from the earliest times on record, and is now, identical with Danish ; but as more modern Swedish differs a little from the Danish, a few specimens may be desirable.

44. A specimen of Swedish from a document issued by king Magnus Smék in 1354.

## SWEDISH.

Wi magnus, med guds nadh Sverikis konung, norghis oc skane, wiliom at thet scal allom mannom witerlikt wara, at wi aff wara serdelis nadh hafwm vnt bergx-mannomen a noreberge thænnæ ræt oc stadhga, som hær septer følger : fförst hafwm wi stat oc skipat, at tolf skulu wara the som fore bergheno sculu standa oc thera ræst waria oc fulfölgia i allom lufom, &c.

## ENGLISH.

We Magnus, by the grace of God, king of Sweden, Norway, and Scania, will that it shall be known to all men that we by our peculiar grace have conceded to Bergx-man (miner) of Noreberge the right and power as hereafter follows : first have we constituted and ordained, that twelve shall be the sum, &c.

\* See GOTHIC, § 11.

45. Swedish Bible, *Upsal*, 1541, fol.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til. Sij, en Sädhesman gick vth til at sâå. Och hende sigh widh han sådde, föll somt widh wâghen, och foghlanar vnder himmelen komo, och âto thet vp.

46. *The Swedish*, from the Gospels of Ulphilas, *Stockholm*,\* 1671.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til; sÿ en Sâdesman gik uth, til at sâå. Och hende sigh wid han sådde, föll somt wid Wâgen, og Foglarna under Himmelen komo, och âto thet up.

47. Bible, 8vo. *London*, 1828.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.—Hörer til: Si, en Sâdesman gick ut, til at sâ. Och hände sig, wid han sådde, föll somt wid wâgen, och foglarne under himmelen kômno, och âto thet up.

48. One of the most eminent of modern Swedish poets is Bishop Tegnér. He took the story of Frithiof from one of the old Sagas, and under the title of Frithiof's Saga, he has written in flowing verse a most interesting story of royal affection. The following extract is from the *Exile of Frithiof*, in the original Swedish, in the Norwegian or Danish translation, and with a poetical version of the Rev. W. Strong.

SWEDISH.	DANISH.	ENGLISH.
Nu sol går opp bak fjällens topp, och vinden ljuder från land och bjuder hvar våg till dans i morgonglans. På böljans toppar Ellida hoppar i fröjd åstad, men Frithiof qvad. <i>Tegnér</i> , cant. xiv. p. 113.	Nu Sol gaaer op Bag Fjeldets Top; Landvinden lyder, Hver Vove byder Den op til Dands I Morgenglands. Paa Bølgetoppe Aasted de hoppe Saa fro og glad, Men Frithiof qvad. <i>Foss</i> , p. 135.	The orb of day, Now tints the spray; From piping heights, The breeze invites Each beam and wave, To dance and lave. O'er the gay group, Ellida's poop Bounds light along; To Frithiof's wilder song. <i>Strong</i> , p. 187.

49. A fine passage from *The Reconciliation*, cannot be omitted: it is a description of Balder the good.

SWEDISH.  
Frid var hans härski, härlek var hans blanka svärd,  
och oskuld satt som dufva på hans silfverhjälm.  
From lefde han och lärde, dog han och förlät,  
och under fjerran palmer står hans graf i ljus.  
Hans lära, sägs det, vandrar ifrån dal till dal,  
försmälter hårda hjertan, lägger hand i hand,  
och bygger fridens rike på försonad jord.—*Tegnér*, p. 164.

DANISH.  
Fred var hans Hærtaab, Kjerlighed hans blanke Sværd,  
Og Uakylt sad som Due paa hans Sölverhjelms.  
Fromt leved han og lærte, døde og tilgav,  
Og under fjerne Palmer staaer hans Grav i Lys.  
Hans Lære, siges der, gaaer vidt fra Dal til Dal,  
Samsmelter haarde Hjerter, lægger Haand i Haand,  
Og bygger Fredens Rige paa forsonet Jord.—*Foss*, p. 194.

\* See § 42, and Gothic, § 11.

## ENGLISH.

His war-cry, peace, good-will: love was his two-edged sword;  
 Crest of his silver helm, sat dove-like innocence;  
 Grace mark'd his life, his word: his death-sigh breath'd 'Forgive.'  
 In light 'neath distant palms, far pilgrims seek his tomb.  
 'Tis said his tidings walk, peace-shod from dale to dale,  
 Melting the flinty heart, cementing man to man,  
 Building of living stones, a temple to this God.—*Strong*, p. 303.

*Dialect of Dalecarlia.\**

50. The principal dialect † of Sweden is the Dalecarlian. The Dalcarls are spoken of as the Swedish Highlanders. Inhabiting that secluded region which stretches westward from the Silian Lake to the Alps of Norway, they have preserved comparatively unchanged the manners, customs, and language of their Gothic forefathers.

"Here," says Serenius, ‡ "are the only remains in Sweden of the ancient Gothic stock, whereof the aspiration of the letters *l* and *w* bears witness upon their tongues, an infallible characteristic of the Moeso-Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and Icelandic." In another place, speaking of the guttural or aspirated *l*, he says: "Germans and Danes cannot pronounce it, no more than the aspirated *w*; for which reason this was a fatal letter three hundred years ago in these nations, when Engelbrecht, a born Dalcarl, set it up for a shibboleth, and whoever could not say *Hivid hest i Korngulff*, was taken for a foreigner, because he could not aspirate the *w*, nor utter the guttural *l*."§ It is even asserted, that with their ancient customs and language the Dalcarls have preserved the use of the old Runic alphabet, although from feelings of religious superstition it was prohibited by Olaf Shätkonung at the beginning of the 11th century, and discontinued in all other parts of Sweden. This is mentioned on the authority of Näsman, who wrote in the first half of the last century.]

51. The Dalecarlian dialect is spoken in its greatest purity in Elfdalen, Mora, and Orsa, parishes of East Dalecarlia.

In West Dalecarlia it is mingled with the dialects of the Norwegian mountains, and bears the name of *Mahlungs Skinnarmål*. The peculiarities of this jargon are these:—1. Prefixing the letter *v* to all monosyllables which begin with a vowel, as *vom* for *om* if; *vord* for *ord* a word, &c. 2. The transposition of syllables, as *jasel* for *selja* to sell; *lata* for *tala* to speak, &c. Thus they say—

Kan du låta tæ korba, so kimi du låvi?

Kan du tala tæ baka, so miki du vilå?

*Canst thou speak backwards, as much as thou wilt?*

\* Professor Longfellow, of Harvard University, Cambridge, America, who has recently returned from Sweden, was so obliging as to draw up this notice of the Dalecarlian dialect, October, 1835.

† Balbi and Malte Brun make two great divisions in the Swedish. I. *Swedish proper*, spoken in the north and east; and II. *Modern Gothic*, used in Gothland to the south.—I. SWEDISH PROPER, subdivided into 1. The dialect of Upland, 2. Norland, 3. Eastern Dalecarlian, and 4. the dialect of Finland. II. MODERN GOTHIC, divided into 1. West Gothic, 2. East Gothic, 3. Werneland, 4. Smoland, and 5. Runæ in Livonia.—*Balbi's Atlas*, Table xiii.; *Malte Brun*, bk. xvi. vol. vi. p. 109.

‡ J. Serenius' English and Swedish Dictionary, 4to. Nyköping, 1757, Pref. p. iii.

§ Ibid. p. ii.

¶ Näsman (R. E.) *Hiatoriola Lingue Dalecarlicæ*, 4to. Upsaliæ, 1733, p. 30.

52. The inhabitants of the town of Särna, on the borders of the Norwegian Alps in East Dalecarlia, speak a mixed dialect of Dalecarlian and Norwegian; and it is said, that they understood the language spoken by certain Dutchmen, who were in the habit of visiting those mountains for the purpose of taking falcons, then used in hunting.\* We are also told of a Dalecarlian boy who was taken by a Swedish ambassador to England and who easily understood the language of the peasants of the northern counties.†

53. The three branches of the Dalecarlian dialect, as spoken in *Elfdalen*, *Mora*, and *Orsa*, differ from each other not only in the change of letters and the inflexion of words, but also in accent and pronunciation. Between those of *Elfdalen* and *Mora* the difference is not, however, very great. That of *Orsa* stands more apart, as may be seen by the following versions of the Lord's Prayer.

54. *Dialect of Elfdalen.*

Fad uer, so ir i himbluma.  
Hielit ir dætt nam. Tilkum dætt riki.  
Ski dænn uilja, so i himblum så å jordi.  
Uott dagli brod giæf oss i dag.  
Og firilat oss uorær skulldær.  
Soss uir firilatun diöm so i oss nod skilldug.  
Læd int uoss i nân jælok fræstilæ.  
Autå los oss frá uondu. Amen.

55. *Dialect of Mora.*

Fad uer so ir i himmelim.  
Hællit æ dætt nam. Tilkum dætt rikia.  
Ske dænn uilli so i himmelim so å jordi.  
Uott dagli brod giæf huáss i dag.  
Firilat huáss huærær skulldur.  
Sos huir firilatun diöm så æ huáss nå skilldå.  
Led int huáss i nân uondan fræstilæ.  
Int' åt fræls huáss frá illu. Amen.

56. *Dialect of Orsa.*

Falla orn, sa ir i himblim.  
Hælgat ueri dætt nam. Tilkæmi dætt rikia.  
Ski dæina uilju, så i himblum sa å jordi.  
Ort dagliga brod giæ huáss i dag.  
Å færlåt huass orær skulldær,  
Skai sa ui færlatum dæm huáss skilldugær irå.  
Å inled huoss int i fræstilæ.  
Mæld fræls huáss frá uåndu. Amen.

*Norwegian.*

57. For several centuries, and especially since the Danish became a fixed and regular tongue, Norwegian has been identical with Danish

\* Näsman, p. 12.

† Ibid. p. 17.

This common dialect has perhaps been as much settled and polished by Norwegians as by natives of Denmark.\* As there is this identity in the Danish and Norwegian, the copious examples of the *Danska tunga* previously given, will serve also for the Norwegian, and will render further remarks unnecessary.

*Ferroe Dialect.*

58. A specimen of early Ferroe taken from Professor Rafn's *Færeyinga Saga*, Pref. p. iv. Thrand was one of the first inhabitants of Ferroe. Many religious verses are ascribed to him, and are still preserved by oral tradition among the inhabitants of the Ferroes. The following Creed, written down by a native Ferroe clergyman, Pastor Schröter, now Emeritus, who translated the Gospel of St. Matthew,† will serve as an example of this dialect.

FERROE DIALECT.

Gjivnir eru Ajnglar gowir [af Gudi]  
Aj gengji e ajna udi,  
Feru mujnun flgja  
Fim Guds Ajnglar;  
Bije e firi mār Bön,  
Bera tajr tā [Bön] firi Kriste.  
Singje e Sälmana sjej,  
Sär Gud til Säluna mujna!

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Good angels are given by God,  
I go not alone,  
My steps follow  
Five angels of God;  
Pray I for me a prayer,  
They bear it to Christ.  
Sing I seven Psalms,  
Sees God for my soul!

MODERN FERROE DIALECT.

Gengji e aj ajna út,  
fujra mār flgja,  
fim Guds Ajnglar,  
beri e Bön firi mār,  
Bön firi Krist,  
singji e Sälma sjej,  
sjäji Gud til Luta mujn!

OLD ICELANDIC.

Gángat ek einn út,  
fjórir mēr fylgja,  
fimm guðs einglar;  
ber ek bæn fyrir mēr,  
bæn fyrir Kristi,  
sýng ek sálma sjö,  
sjái guð hluta minn!

*Written about A.D. 1150.*

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Go I not alone out,  
Four me follow,  
Five God's angels,  
I pray a prayer for me,  
A prayer for Christ.  
I sing seven Psalms,  
God will see for my lot!

MODERN DANISH.

Ene jeg ei gaaer ud,  
fire mig følge,  
fem Guds Engle,  
Bön for mig jeg frembærer  
Bön for Christ.  
syv Salmer jeg synger,  
Sörge Gud for mit Bedste!

\* See § 42, and Rask's A.-S. Gr. by Mr. Thorpe, p. xvi.

† Evangelium St. Matthæusea & Færöisk o Dansk, Randers, 1823—8.

## XII.—THE AFFINITY OF THE GERMANIC LANGUAGES.

1. THE Germanic languages, comprehending not only the Low and High-German, but also the Scandinavian, have a striking similarity, and are evidently of cognate origin. The short history of each language, accompanied with extracts, and a detail of their most evident peculiarities, have occupied so much space, and engaged the attention so long, that it may be desirable to advert again to their similarity. They appear as dialects of one extensive language, branches of one vigorous stock, or streams from the same copious fountain. A recollection of this will, in some degree, restore to order the confusion of Babel, and therefore very much facilitate the acquisition of languages.\* An appeal to the Germanic languages will be a sufficient proof, not only of their similarity, but of their identity. This likeness and close relationship will be clearly manifest by a few examples from their vocabularies and grammatical inflections.

2. In the following examples, the *v* in the Dutch *visch* has exactly the same sound as the English *f*; hence fish has the same name in all the Germanic languages.

<i>Eng.</i>	<i>A.-S.</i>	<i>Dut.</i>	<i>Frs.</i>	<i>Ger.</i>	<i>Moes.</i>	<i>Dan.</i>	<i>Swed.</i>	<i>Icel.</i>
a fish	<i>fisc</i>	<i>visch</i>	<i>fisk</i>	<i>fisch</i>	<i>fisk-s</i>	<i>fisk</i>	<i>fisk</i>	<i>fisk-r</i>
a fish's	<i>fisc-es</i>	<i>visch-est</i>	<i>fisk-es</i>	<i>fisch-es</i>	<i>fisk-is</i>	<i>fisk-s</i>	<i>fisk-s</i>	<i>fisk-s</i>
to a fish	<i>fisc-e</i>	<i>visch-e</i>	<i>fisk-e</i>	<i>fisch-e</i>	<i>fisk-a</i>	<i>fisk</i>	<i>fisk</i>	<i>fisk-i</i>
a fish	<i>fisc</i>	<i>visch</i>	<i>fisk</i>	<i>fisch</i>	<i>fisk</i>	<i>fisk</i>	<i>fisk</i>	<i>fisk</i>
fishes	<i>fisc-as</i>	<i>visch-en</i>	<i>fisk-ar</i>	<i>fisch-e</i>	<i>fisk-os</i>	<i>fisk-e</i>	<i>fisk-ar</i>	<i>fisk-ar</i>
fishes'	<i>fisc-a</i>	<i>visch-en</i>	<i>fisk-a</i>	<i>fisch-e</i>	<i>fisk-e</i>	<i>fisk-es</i>	<i>fisk-ara</i>	<i>fisk-a</i>
to fishes	<i>fisc-um</i>	<i>visch-en</i>	<i>fisk-um</i>	<i>fisch-en</i>	<i>fisk-en</i>	<i>fisk-e</i>	<i>fisk-ar</i>	<i>fisk-um</i>
fishes	<i>fisc-as</i>	<i>visch-en</i>	<i>fisk-ar</i>	<i>fisch-e</i>	<i>fisk-ans</i>	<i>fisk-e</i>	<i>fisk-ar</i>	<i>fisk-a</i>

3. The identity of the Germanic languages will be still more evident if a few examples be taken from what has been generally called the irregular parts of these languages. It may be useful to remark, that the *Moes. A.-S.* and *Eng.* *p* or *th*, in *Dut. Dan.* and *Swed.* is changed into *d*. The *Dan.* *jeg* and *mig* are pronounced *yih* and *mih*: the *Swed.* *jag* and *mig* are sounded *yih* and *mih*.

\* Classification and association are of the utmost importance in learning languages. The greater part of European tongues in the south and west are those of Germanic, and those of Roman origin. The Germanic class embraces the modern English, German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, &c.; the Roman or Latin comprises the Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, French, &c. To this subject has been drawn the attention of an old friend, the Rev. W. Pulling, M.A., A.S.L. Rector of Dymchurch, Kent. He was induced to deliver in the University of Cambridge "A course of Lectures on the French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, and their chief dialects, Cambridge, 1834." These interesting and valuable Lectures deserve attention, and it is greatly to be wished that Mr. Pulling may receive sufficient encouragement to carry into effect his intention of publishing a volume containing short grammars of the languages of Roman origin, to be followed by another volume comprising grammars of the Germanic tongues.

† The Dutch, &c. now generally use prepositions instead of the old terminations: thus, *Dut.* *van een visch* of *a fish*, instead of *visches*.



*Eng.* I am, be: *A.-S.* ic eom, beo: *Frs.* ik ben: *Plat.* ick bin, em: *Dut.* ik bin, em: *Moes.* ik im: *Ger.* ich bin: *Icel.* ek er, em: *Dan.* jeg er: *Swed.* jag är.—*Eng.* I was: *A.-S.* ic was: *Frs.* ik was: *Plat.* ick was: *Dut.* ik was: *Moes.* ik was: *Ger.* ich war: *Icel.* er var: *Dan.* jeg var: *Swed.* jag vas.—*Eng.* come, p. came, pp. come: *A.-S.* cume, p. com, pp. cumen: *Frs.* kem, p. kom, pp. kemen: *Plat.* kom, p. kwam, pp. gekomen. *Dut.* kome, p. kwam, pp. gekomen: *Moes.* quima, p. quam, pp. quuman(s): *Ger.* komme, p. kam, pp. (ge)kommen: *Icel.* kem, p. kom, pp. kominn: *Dan.* kommer, p. kam, pp. kummen: *Swed.* kommer, p. kom, pp. kommen.—*Eng.* thou: *A.-S.* þu: *Frs.* thu: *Plat.* thû: *Flem.* du: *Moes.* thu: *Ger.* du: *Icel.* þu: *Dan.* du: *Swed.* du.—*Eng.* who: *A.-S.* hwa: *Frs.* hwa: *Plat.* huie: *Dut.* wie: *Moes.* hwa(s): *Ger.* wer: *Icel.* hwa(r): *Dan.* hwô: *Swed.* hô.—*Eng.* good, better, best. *A.-S.* gôd (bet), betra, betst: *Frs.* gôd, better, (betere), beste: *Dut.* goed, beter, best: *Moes.* goths (god(s) or bats), batiza, batist(s): *Ger.* gut, besser, beste: *Icel.* gôd(r) bettri, bestr: *Dan.* god, bedre, beste: *Swed.* god, bättre, bäst.

4. If these examples do not convince the reader that these languages are mere dialectic variations of one ancient tongue, perhaps the following declension of the pronoun of the first person may produce full conviction.

<i>Eng.</i>	<i>A.-S.</i>	<i>Dut.</i>	<i>Frs.</i>	<i>Ger.</i>	<i>Moes.</i>	<i>Dan.</i>	<i>Swed.</i>	<i>Icel.</i>
I	ic	ik	ik	ich	ik	jeg	jag	ek
mine	min	mins	min	mein	meina	min	min	min
to me	me	mij	mi	mir	mis	mig	mig	mér
me	me	mij	mi	mich	mik	mig	mig	mik
we	we	wij	wi	wir	weis	wi	wi	wér
our	ûre	onzer	use	unser	unsara	vor	wâr	wâr
to us	us	ons	us	uns	uns	os	oss	oss
us	us	ons	us	uns	uns	os	oss	oss.

5. In the most irregular parts of the Germanic languages, even at the present day, there is a complete correspondence, which shows that there must have been a time when the nations of Germanic origin were all united in one tribe. Some branches of this great Gothic family have not had any close intercourse or alliance for many centuries; the present similarity of their languages must then have arisen from a close anterior connexion. The period of this connexion it is not easy to specify; but it must have been very early and intimate, as the similarity is most evident in the words which designate what was most necessary, in the rudest state of society, and in those verbs generally called irregular,\* and which are even now most in use. This early connexion it is very important to observe, and it is the part of scientific etymology to show it in the clearest light.

\* Ten Kate's Auleiding tot de Kenisse van de Nederduitsche Sprake, vol. ii. p. 12, § XI.

XIII.—THE IMPORTANCE OF ETYMOLOGY,\* THE MANNER OF FORMING WORDS, AND AN OUTLINE OF THE GERMAN SYSTEM.

1. WORDS are the creation of mind. As the true philosopher looks with humble adoration, from the variety and perfection of God's visible creation to the power and goodness of the Creator, so the philosophic etymologist is constantly led, from the various forms and applications of words, to contemplate the intellectual powers in which man most resembles his Creator. The true and judicious etymologist is anxious to obtain the right meaning and application of words, and thus a good etymologist is most likely to become the best metaphysician. He is not satisfied with the common and external signification of words received from popular use, but he examines their structure, their radical, that is, their real and internal meaning, and thus endeavours to discover the reason of the application of the term. When the understanding is thus called into exercise in the formation of words, precision is not only given to expression, but the higher faculty of reason lends its powerful aid to the memory, and greatly facilitates the acquisition of a language. The etymology of a word being understood, and thus the sanction of reason obtained, neither that word nor any of its family can scarcely ever escape from the memory. The use of etymology will, however, be best proved by a few plain examples, showing the real meaning of some common words.

Acorn, *A.-S.* æceren, æcern, from æc, æc *an oak*; cern or corn *corn, the corn or fruit of the oak*.—Childhood, *A.-S.* cildhād, from cild *a child*, hād *a condition, state, a child's condition*.—Kingdom, *A.-S.* cyngdóm, cyningdóm, from cyning, cyng *a king*; dóm *power, jurisdiction, a king's jurisdiction, or dominion*.—Island, *A.-S.* ealand, from ea *water*, land *land*; *water-land, land surrounded with water*.—Sheriff, or shirereeve, *A.-S.* scir-gerefa, from scir *a share, division, shire, county*; gerefa *a reeve, governor, a governor of a shire*.—Neighbour, *A.-S.* neah-bur, from neah *near*; bur *a bower, dwelling, one who has a dwelling near*.—Righteous, *A.-S.* rihtwis, from riht *right, just*; wis *wise, right wise, honest, virtuous*.—Fosterchild, *A.-S.* foster-cild, from foster *food, nourishment*; cild *a child, a child that receives food from a person who is not its parent*, &c.

2. In looking at the first formation of words in the origin of language, it may be observed, that a knowledge of things appears to be conveyed to the mind through the medium of the five senses, especially by the sight. An idea or image of a visible object is formed in the mind by means of the eye; and the word which, when written or spoken, conveys this image

\* Etymology is thus defined:—Optime Cicero *ἐτυμολογίαν*. Latine vertit *veriloquium*. Eumque merito defendit Martinus: certe verbotum non potuit melius Cicero. Nam certum est, quod *ἐτυμον* sit *verum*: et *ἐτυμολογος*, qui *το ἐτυμον λέγει*. Scaliger tamen *Etymologiam* sic definit, tanquam esset a *λογος ratio*. *Etymologia*, inquit, est vocis ratio, id est vis, qua vox a voce generatur.—Wächter's *Glos. Germ. Prolegom.* l'II.

to the mind, is called a *noun*. If it be most probable that the general appearance of a material thing would be impressed on the mind before any particular part or action of the thing, then nouns\* must be the primitive words in language. Every noun or thing which has an existence, must have either an action or state of being, and the word which expresses that action or state of being is denominated a *verb*. If, after the general outline of an object was formed in the mind, the attention were fixed upon its action or state of being, then verbs were formed subsequently to nouns. Thus all things material were first designated by the *noun*, while the subsequent motions of these objects were indicated by the *verb* in its simplest form.†

3. This reasoning is corroborated by the structure not only of the Germanic languages but of the Shemitic.

A few examples may be first cited from the Hebrew, where the roots of words have been generally said to exist only in the verb, from which nouns were always said to be formed. The following verbs, however, evidently spring from nouns. From **נָח** *ath* a *stooping*, **נָחַת** *nêthe* to *incline, bow down*;—**אָל** *al* *power, strength*, **אָלַח** *ale* to *exercise power in injuring, to curse*;—**אָן** *an* *labour*, **אָנַח** *anên* to *be faint with labour, to complain*;—**אָפ** *ap* *heat, anger*, **אָפַח** *ape* to *operate as heat, to bake*;—**אָר** *ar* a *river, what flows*, **אָרַח** *are* to *be flowing off, to crop*, **אָרַר** *arêr* to *flow or take from, to curse*;—**אָש** *as* *fire*, **אָשַׁח** *asêš* to *be fired, angry, or grieved*;—**אָת** *at* a *sign, thou, the substance of a thing*, **אָתַח** *ate* to *come, come hear, to approach*;—**בָּד** *bêd* *what is separate, a branch, desert*, **בָּדַד** *bêdêd* to *be alone*;—**בֵּן** *bên* a *son*, **בָּנָה** *bêne* to *build, to build up, to continue, as a son builds up or continues the family or line of his father*;—**יָד** *id* a *hand*, **יָדַד** *ide* to *put forth, to extend*;—**עָץ** *oj* a *tree*, **עָצָה** *oje* to *be as a tree, to make firm or steady*.

4. In Greek some verbs appear also to be formed from nouns.

**Σαλει** *agitation of the sea, the sea, σαλευω* *I sea, I act as the sea, I shake, or agitate*:—**αγγελος** a *messenger, angel*, **αγγελω** *I act as a messenger, I bring information*,

\* Kimkhi expressly declares **יָצָא מִשָּׁם** *the verb proceeds from the noun*. See *Professor Lee's Heb. Gram.* 8vo. London, 2nd edit. 1832, Lect. VI. Art. 144, 146; and Lect. X. Art. 182, § 2, note, for some interesting facts on this subject. "In Burman, verbs are nothing more than nouns conjugated with the pronouns."—*Id.* Lect. VI. Art. 144, § 1, note (\*). See also my *Compendious Gram. of the Anglo-Saxon Language*, 8vo. London, 1826, ch. VII. p. 57.

Locke says, "I doubt not, if we could trace words to their sources, we should find, in all languages, the names that stand for things that fall not under our senses, to have had their first rise from sensible objects.—*On Human Understanding*, bk. 3, ch. I.

*Notiones verborum propriæ omnes sunt corporeæ, sive ad res pertinentes, quæ sensus nostris ferunt.*—*Van Lennep*, p. 7. *Nec alias esse (verborum significationes) nisi corporeas, sive eas, quibus res, sensibus, exterius expositæ, designantur.*—*Id. Anal.* p. 41. *Mr. Richardson in Gents. Mag. April, 1836, p. 373.*

The Germanic literati differ in opinion on this subject. Many eminent etymologists declare that the roots of all words were originally verbs. Professor J. Grimm, though of the same opinion, uses a more cautious expression, and says verbs *appear* to be the foundation of all words (*Deutsche Gram.* II. 5.) It is true that many words originate from verbs; but it is erroneous to attempt to trace all words to verbs as their root. Professor Grimm, on the supposition that all roots were verbs, has quoted a great number of verbs as lost which probably never existed: this great investigator, adds Schmitthenner, *is certainly led astray by a false supposition.* (*Schmitthenner's Etymol. Darmstadt*, 8vo. 1833, p. 20—23.) In § 17 he says, "the root is neither a noun nor a verb, but what precedes both," &c.

† Sir Graves C. Haughton's "Inquiry into the nature of Language," prefixed to his elaborate and very learned *Dictionary of Bengali and Sanskrit*, 4to. London, 1833, p. 4.

*I tell*:—*αγων*, -ωνος *a combat, battle*, *αγωνια* *a conflict of mind, distress, agony*, *αγωνιαω* *I am in agony, am distressed*:—*αθλος*, *ἄθλος* *a combat*, *αθλευω*, *αθλειω* *I fight, combat*:—*διμα*, -ᾶτος *the effusion of blood*, *διματ*, -ᾶδος *blood streaming from a wound*, *διμασσω* *I stain with blood*:—*αἰχμη* *a spear*, *αἰχμαζω* *I fight with a spear, brandish*:—*ακρα* *the point, top, maturity*, *ακραζω* *I grow up to maturity, ripen, &c.*

5. The root or origin of a verb in Welsh is, as the learned Dr. Davies remarked, for the most part, a noun, as *dysc doctrina*; *dyscais docui*; *câr amicus*, *carav amo*, *vel amabo*. This substantive, adds the same writer, is generally identical with the third person singular of the future indicative, (as in Hebrew the third of the preterite is the root,) or with the second of the imperative, which forms are generally the same.\*

6. The Germanic languages afford many examples of verbs evidently derived from nouns.

From *A.-S. dæl*: *Plat. Dut. deel*: *Frs. del*: *Moes. dails*: *Ger. theil*: *Old Ger. dell*: *Icel. deil*: *Dan. deel*: *Swed. del* *a part, pars*; we have the following verbs in *A.-S. dæl-an*: *Plat. del-en*: *Dut. deel-en*: *Frs. del-a*: *Moes. dail-jan*: *Old Ger. deil-an*: *Icel. deil-a*: *Dan. deel-e*: and *Swed. del-a* *to give a part, to separate, divide*.—From *A.-S. meolc*, *milc*: *Plat. Dut. melk*: *Ger. milch*: *Old Ger. miluh*, *milich*: *Icel. miðlk*: *Dan. malk*: and *Swed. mjölk* *MILK*, *lac*, we have the following verbs in *A.-S. meolc-ean*: *Plat. Dut. melk-en*: *Ger. melk-en*: *Old Ger. melk-an*: *Icel. miolk-a*: *Dan. malk-e*: and *Swed. mjolk-a* *to afford or give milk, to milk, to draw milk*; *mulgere*.—From *A.-S. rec*: *Plat. Dut. rook*: *Frs. rec, rek*: *Ger. rauch*: *Icel. reykr*: *Dan. røg*: and *Swed. rök* *smoke, exhalatio*; we have the following verbs in *A.-S. rec-an*: *Plat. Dut. rook-en*: *Frs. rek-a* *to smoke, dwell in, inhabit*: *Ger. rauch-en*: *Icel. reyk-ia*: *Dan. røg-e*: and *Swed. rok-a* *to give a smoke, to smoke, to BEEK*; *fumare, exhalare*.

### 7. Both nouns and verbs are formed into adjectives.

Some nouns are used as adjectives without any alteration; but adjectives in *A.-S.* are generally formed by annexing to the noun or verb, *-en*, *-ig*, *-isc*, from *an*, *unnan*, *ican* or *ecan* *to give, add, eke*; also, *-bær* *bearing, producing*;—*cund* *born, a kind, sort*; *-ece* *eternal*; *-ende*; *-fæst* *fast, firm*; *-full* *full, plenty*; *-lic* *like*; *-sum* *some, part, &c.*—As *læð n.* *evil, mischief*; *læð adj.* *evil, pernicious*; *gold* *gold*, *-en* *add, add or join something*, as *golden* *bræd* *golden thread*; *blod* *blood*, *blodig* *bloody*; *wit* *mind, wit, witty*; *folc* *folk*, *folcisc* *like the people, plebeian*; *æppelbær* *apple-bearing*; *leohtbær* *light-bearing*; *eorðcund* *earthly*; *godcund* *divine*; *efenece* *coeternal*; *cennan* *to bear, cennende* *bearing*; *drincan* *to drink, drincende* *drinking*; *faran*, *feran* *to go, ferende* *going*; *æ law*, *æfæst* *fast in the law, firm, religious*; *tungful* *full of tongue, talkative*; *eorð* *earth*, *eorðlic* *earthlike, earthly*; *lufu* *love*, *luflic* *love-like, lovely*; *lang* *long*, *langsum* *longsome, lasting*; *wyn* *pleasure*, *wynsum* *some pleasure, pleasant*.

8. Adverbs are often formed by frequently using nouns in certain cases.

Thus *hwilum* *awhile, now, d. of hwil time, space*; *þonces* *of gratitude, þonce with gratitude, gratefully, thankfully, g. and d. of þanc favour, &c.*

9. The remarks in paragraphs 3 and 4 can only refer to words in their first formation. In a subsequent stage of language, many nouns have evidently had their origin from verbs, adjectives, &c.

\* See Dr. Davies' *Antiquæ Linguae Britannicæ Rudimenta*, and Dr. Prichard's *Celtic Nations*, p. 178.

Thus *hunta* a *hunting, chase*, from *huntian* to *hunt*; *fiscoð* a *fishing*, from *fiscian* to *fish*; *gelicnes* *likeness*, from *gelic* *like*; *hrædnes* *readiness*, from *hræd* *ready*; *hrædlicnes* *readiness*, from *hrædlic* *ready, quick*; *blawung* a *blowing*, from *blawan* to *blow*; *hal* *healthy, sound*; *halig* *holy*, *haligan* to *consecrate*; *haligdom* a *sanctuary*; *halignes* *holiness*; *halgung*, *gehalgung* a *hallowing, consecration, &c.*

10. All that is here stated, as well as what is advanced in the preceding paragraphs, is the mere threshold of etymology, that which is the most evident and palpable; but perhaps it may have appeared that even this incipient knowledge is not destitute of utility. Should there be a desire to enter into the arcana of etymology, or to fathom its deep abyss, much time and attention must be devoted to the works of German philologists,\* as the etymology of the Teutonic languages has been carried to great extent by some of the most able men in Germany. They have adopted the principle, and introduced much of the refinement discovered and applied by Sanscrit grammarians. Every one who investigates the subject must acknowledge there is much metaphysical nicety in their mode of treating it, and much laborious exertion to make it intelligible. Though such talents and industry certainly deserve attention, yet the great question is, whether in the western tongues these metaphysical subtleties can be made available to practical utility. The learned and indefatigable Dr. Becker, in his *German Grammar for Englishmen*, with many of his countrymen, asserts that their system is found most efficient in practice. It is, therefore, only common justice to let these erudite Germans speak for themselves, or rather to allow one to explain for the whole. A recent writer, and one of the least diffuse and most able after Professor Bopp† and Grimm, is Professor Schmitthenner, from whose *Introduction to the Short German Dictionary*‡ the following abstract of the German language is taken. The substance is only given, but where it is translated the version is as close as possible.

11. OF VOWELS. The modern German has five simple vowels, *a, e, i, o, u*.

Three of these are radical vowels, *a, i, u*. The two others, *e* and *o*, are only shades of *a, i, u*. The *y* of the A.-S. and the old northern dialects has something analogous in a soft *u*, but it is unknown to the other German dialects. It is borrowed from the

\* See *Von der Wortbildung*, in vol. ii. p. 1—923 of Professor J. Grimm's *Deutsche Grammatik*, 8vo. Göttingen, 1826.—*Die Deutsche Wortbildung* von Dr. Becker, 8vo. Frankfurt am Main, 1824, and all the other valuable publications of *Der frankfurtischen Gelehrtenvereinigung für deutsche Sprache*, Herman, Frankfurt, &c.

† Though Professor Bopp, whose general erudition, and critical knowledge of Sanscrit in particular, are universally admitted, was so obliging as to send the author a copy of his *Vocalismus* immediately on publication; it is impossible to give a clear abstract of so learned and profound a work in the short space which can be here devoted to the subject. Those, therefore, who read German, must peruse and reperuse *Vocalismus, oder Sprachvergleichende Kritiken über J. Grimm's deutsche Grammatik, und Graff's althochdeutschen Sprachschatz, mit Begründung einer neuen Theorie des ablauts von Franz Bopp*, 8vo. Berlin, 1836. An English translation of this work would be a most acceptable boon to the public. Professor Bopp goes at once to the oriental source, and with a new theory of the ablaut, opposed to Dr. Grimm, (see § 11) he shows how much the vocalism of the Germanic languages may be philosophically explained by the system of Indian grammarians, and proves that the *ablaut*, or change of the radical vowel, is influenced by the vowel of the termination.

‡ *Kurzes Deutsches Wörterbuch für Etymologie, Synonymik, und Orthographie* von Friedrich Schmitthenner, Darmstadt, 8vo. 1834.

Greek; but in earlier times it was also used in some original German words to express *i*. It must be ascribed to the form of the epiglottis, that there can only be three original vowels, though in a variety of shades and colouring. This is a natural fact in language and grammar. All other vowels are only considered as shades and approximations. Of these three,\* the vowel *a* is the easiest, most simple, and universal sound.—The radical vowels undergo various changes in the declension and formation of words.—1. By a shade changing the *i* into *e*, and the *u* into *o*; as *Moes. niman*, *Ger. nehmen to take*: *Moes. giban*, *Ger. geben to give*: *Moes. uftô*, *Ger. oft often*: *Moes. fugls*, *Ger. vogel a bird*.—2. By upsound (auflaut) or thinning of the vowel or sound, by earlier etymologists called (umlaut). If, for instance, in the inflection or formation of a radical syllable which has *a*, *o*, or *u*, and consequently a strong full vowel, an *i* is added, but which in the new German is changed into *e*, or entirely omitted; then these three vowels change into a higher but weaker sound, the *a* into *ä* or *e*, the *o* into *ö*, and the *u* into *ü*; as *adel*, *edel*: *Old Ger. adal*, *edili*: *ast a branch*, *æste branches*: *Gott God*, *götter gods*: *Old Ger. kot*, *kotier*: *blut*, *blütig*, and *blutig*: *Old Ger. pluot*, *pluotic*, or *pluotac*.—3. By change of vowels (umlaut), or change of one vowel into another, by some etymologists improperly called offsound (ablaut). In the formation of a word it thus happens that some roots of *a* go over into *i* and *u*, as *binde*, *band*, *gebunden*, properly *band*, *binde*, *gebunden*.—4. By insound (inlaut), in the Sanscrit called Guna, that is, in the formation of a word another vowel is placed before the radical vowel, like an internal augment, to denote the change which an idea undergoes. From the nature of the vowels the following law is deduced,—that the insound or guna can only proceed in the following order, *a*, *i*, *u*. *A* can be placed before *a* (*a + a*), before *i* (*a + i*), and *u* (*a + u*); *i* only before *i* (*i + i*), and before *u* (*i + u*), and *u* only before *u* (*u + u*).—According to the radical vowels, or what we call organic sounds, there can, in reality, only exist the following six diphthongs, *aa*, *ai*, *au*, *ii*, *iu*, *uu*.—In the reverse series, the vowels may be also compounded, but they form, as the pronunciation directly shows, no simple diphthongs. The diphthongs in the new High-German are formed partly by shades which the radical vowels or sounds suffer, and partly according to the peculiarity of the dialect which is become the written language, as *û*, (*ô*), *ai*, *au*, (*ô*), *ei*, *eu*, and *ie*.—In pronunciation and writing, the *û* as a diphthong is put aside; but it ought to have the power of *a + a* in the explanation of words. The three simple vowels *a*, *i*, *u*, with the guna † *aa*, *ai*, *au*, *ii*, *iu*, *uu*, are partly the natural and partly the historical normal sounds, and the original type of vocalism.

12. In the different dialects, the vowels, by upsound, shading, disorganization, &c. are softened and tinged different ways, but all in a certain order and according to determined rules. Thus, as the comparative zoologist is able to recognise the type of the genus in all deviations of the form of the single animal, so the comparative etymologist must be able to reduce the vocalism of the dialect to its original type, and thus comprehend it, for otherwise his perception is dark, and his whole proceeding uncertain, and vain error. Some complain that the doctrine of the guna is difficult, but nothing is more simple. In the diphthong we have only to consider the first letter as a prefix, denoting the formation, an inserted vowel equal to the insound

\* A table of the changes of the radical vowels in the Germanic tongues will be found in Dr. Grimm's *Deutsche Grammatik*, vol. i. 573, 575; a table of the long vowels in p. 578.

† A table of the vowel forms, by the application of guna, in the Germanic languages may be seen in p. 59 of Schmitthenner's *Deutsche Etymologie*, 12mo. Darmstadt, 1833.



root kan; *Old Ger.* chan; from fallen *to fall*, the root fal, *Old Ger.* val; from bücken *to bow*, the root bug—by guna biegen *to bend* (*Old Ger.* puk—piokan); from ricke *a doe*, reh (instead of rih), &c. In the old as well as in the modern *Ger.* language, a double consonant is used in writing only to express the sharpening of the consonant.

16. OF THE ROOT. The root is the simple syllable which designates the first appearance of a thing. According to its signification it has a simple vowel *a, i, u*, and a single consonant. It is often very easy to discover the root, for we need only take from the word the vowel forming the umlaut, and the guna (inlaut); the gemination, and the terminating syllables.

For example, let us take from the verb leuchten *to light*, the guna *e*, and the post-fixed syllable *ten*; then will remain luch, *Old Ger.* luh, *Lat.* luc-ere.—From fuhr (*Old Ger.* vuor) take the guna, then remains fahr (*Old Ger.* var), &c. In general, a comparison with the old form is quite necessary.

17. According to its signification the root is neither a noun nor a verb, but it is what precedes both. It is the expression of the simplest intuition by a sound, without determining any associate idea of the gender, the time, &c.

Let us take the appearance of blau,—then the root is blu, *f. Lat.* fulvus (which, however, signifies something else,) and by guna blau the expression of the sound instead of it without any further determination, whether it be a thing, a quality, or only a relation. But being in reality a quality, it is afterwards used as an adjective, and the principal word or noun bläue *blueness*, and the verb bläuen *to blue* or *to make blue*, are only derived from it by additional letters. In the same manner let us take the impression which the cry of chickens or crows produces on the ear; the simplest expression of the sound will be kra, *Old Ger.* chra. As this impression quickly vanishes, there is directly formed the verb krähen *to crow*, *Old Ger.* chrâhan; present tense ich krähe *I crow*, *Old Ger.* chrâ-hu, and krähte, *Old Ger.* chrâ-ta *I crew*, and also in the same manner the noun das krähen *the crowing*, *Old Ger.* chrâ-t; die krähe *the crow*, *Old Ger.* chrâ-ja, &c. In this manner language springs up everywhere full of fine signification and inexhaustible life.

*Of the formation of words by umlaut and inlaut, or by change of vowels and by guna.*

18. This takes place when, for the designation of the gender, case, or time, vowels or sounds are added. The transition of the root into different words is in all cases easily understood. Let us take the root luh, *New Ger.* hell *clear, light*, then by guna (inlaut) and an added *t*, is formed licht, *New Ger.* licht (instead of liecht) *the clearness, light*; and also the *adj.* licht *light*, &c.

*The determination of the signification of words and roots.*

19. Language generally originates from the most simple perception of our senses. The appearances which offer themselves to the sight, not yet dimmed by any reflection, are the qualities and the relation of things



in time and space, such as, *light, dark:—black, white:—great, small:—standing, running—to rise, to fall, &c.*

20. These appearances are immediately determined or marked by the language, whether they are resting qualities, as; *blue, yellow, great, small, &c.*, or a temporal relation, as, *flows, stands, burns, smokes, &c.*, or only relations of space and number, as; *by, at, for—one, two, &c.* Things, of which the appearance only shows the special situation, the number and their relation, can only be designated by language in such a manner that it either points to their situation in space, by which pronouns originate, as, *I, he, his, that, &c.*, or it describes them by nominating their qualities and their temporal relation, as, *the bird, the floating in air.* Thus originate the names of things, and each name is originally a short description.

21. It is the task of etymology to pursue the signification now in use, through all changes, till we come to the radical signification. So we are led to a proper knowledge of the language, as a clear conception of the common signification can, in general, be only discovered in the light of the radical meaning.

22. Easy as it may be, in most cases, to find the form of the root by decomposing the words, yet it is often difficult to ascertain the original signification. Where it remains perceptible to the senses, it is immediately discovered: thus, *fließen to flow*, from the moving on of the fluid; *wehen to blow*, from the soft movement of the air; *blau blue*, from a colour, &c. In other cases there are difficulties which can only be overcome by close investigation.

23. The doctrine of the interchange of consonants,\* and that of umlaut† and guna‡ are the two gates which lead into the sanctuary of etymology. The former opens the insight into the true nature of the consonants, the latter into that of the vowels. He, then, who has a clear view of these two doctrines, has received the consecration, and can look into the interior of the sanctuary.§

\* § 14.

† § 11, iii.

‡ § 11, iv.; § 12, 13.

§ It ought to be acknowledged again, that this is a very imperfect view, but the shortest and best that could be found. Those who would enter fully into the subject, must consult the original authorities quoted throughout this abstract, and especially Professor J. Grimm's invaluable *Deutsche Grammatik*, 8 vols. 8vo. Göttingen; Bopp's *Vocalismus*, with the works of Schmeller, Becker, Wüllner, Graff, &c. See xiii. § 10.

## XIV.—AN ACCOUNT OF THE WORK.

1. AFTER much consideration, the Roman character has been adopted in printing the A.-S. words, with the exception of the two peculiar letters þ and ð, an account of which will be found under þ in the Dictionary. With all the prejudices of an antiquarian taste, and an eye long familiar with the form in which the words had been accustomed to be read, and what has been called the Anglo-Saxon character, and with the difficulty of recognizing the same words when presented in a different dress, required a strong reason to justify the rejection of the old letters. Nothing but a thorough conviction that the Roman character would be the more legible, and would best show the identity of the present English with the Anglo-Saxon, as well as the clear analogy existing in the words with all the other Germanic languages, would have led to the adoption of this type. As a table is given for the sound of the letters in the chief languages used in the Dictionary, this opportunity is taken to introduce the peculiar characters of each language.\* Words from the oriental tongues being written from right to left, and difficult to express by European letters alone, are given in their original characters; but for facility of comparison they are also represented in Roman letters.

2. It was originally intended to exclude all impure Anglo-Saxon words and to introduce none of a later date than A.D. 1100. Subsequently it was found desirable to take a wider range, and to include some terms of a more recent formation.† These are mostly from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, with their date affixed. As the authors are always quoted, the age and purity of a word can at once be seen. The radical and some other chief words are generally printed in capitals. Accents are now adopted, as they were evidently employed by the Anglo-Saxons, to distinguish long from short vowels: thus, *ác an oak, ac but; ís ice; is; þé thee, þe the; fór went, for for, &c.* They are only used in the Dictionary on the word and its variations standing at the head of an article, this being sufficient for all practical purposes.—That orthography is, for the most part, strictly followed which is found most frequently in the best authors: still the principal variations in the literal expression of a word are added in the order in which they vary from what is deemed the correct spelling. No fancy or presumption has been permitted in the orthography; but all authors have been allowed to answer for themselves and to appear in their own dress, without a wish to dictate the mode in which it is now presumed they ought to have written.

\* See the table at the end of the Dictionary.

† As many words were omitted in the early part of the alphabet, the supplement is rendered much more extensive than would otherwise have been necessary.

A reference is constantly made to the place where the word is found, and the reader left to form his own judgment. Even verbs in -gian are inserted when they are discovered so written. Verbs with the prefixes be-, ge-, on-, &c., are frequently placed under the radical word; but if found in the infinitive mood, or in any form directly derived from the infinitive, such verbs are given, with a brief explanation, in the alphabetical order of the prefixes be-, ge-, &c., with a reference to the radical word for a full explanation. The majority of words have exactly the same sense with or without the prefixed ge-, as *nyðerian*, and *genyðerian to humble*, (*Lk. xiv, 11: Ps. xvii, 29.*)—No pains have been spared to ascertain and express the precise grammatical inflections. Every known irregularity in a word is placed in its alphabetical order, with its meaning: thus, *eóde went, delivered*, the perfect tense, is referred to the infinitive *gan to go*. If the meaning be all that is required, it is thus ascertained at once; but should the derivation and other particulars be desired, they may be found under the word to which a reference is made.

3. With the view of illustrating the Anglo-Saxon, nearly all the radical words, and a few important compounds, are followed by the parallel terms\* from the cognate dialects. Synonymes without a meaning attached have the same signification as the A.-S. word under which they are brought. When it was difficult to ascertain whether the noun or verb was the radical, parallels are occasionally inserted under both. To show more clearly the analogy of cognate languages, an attempt has been made to arrange the parallel terms in the most natural order. The Low (Platt) German is generally placed first, because it is now spoken by the people who inhabit the territory formerly occupied by the Old-Saxons, the progenitors of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. The Dutch and Friesic words follow, because they are of the same Low-German branch, and most similar to the A.-S. and Platt. The German then succeeds with the Alemannic from Kero, Otfrid, &c. Francic, from a translation of Isidore De Nativitate, &c. and from Willeram's Canticum Canticorum: these are followed by the Mæso-Gothic. With this Teutonic or German branch is connected the Scandinavian, including the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Old Danish or Norse. The Slavonic, Latin, Greek, and Celtic synonymes are not given unless they bear some striking affinity to the word under consideration. The following arrangement, beginning with the Low-German, and, as frequently as practicable, tracing the word through the cognate dialects, up to some oriental source,

\* The author has here the pleasure of recording the exertions of a very learned and zealous friend, a native of Holstein, well acquainted with all the Teutonic and Scandinavian dialects. This erudite friend, who will not allow his name to appear, has used his utmost efforts to verify every word introduced amongst the parallels, and to give the orthography and gender correctly. The laborious work of Meidinger, entitled *Etymologische Wörterbuch* Frankfurt, am Main, 8vo. 1833, has been occasionally used. The Rev. G. Phillips, M.A. Fellow of Queens' Coll., Cambridge, has enriched the latter part of this Dictionary by his knowledge of the oriental languages, in selecting some parallel words from the Shemitic family.

will make the matter clear. This tracing of the languages upwards is nearly the reverse of the table of Japhetic languages in page viii.

- I.
  1. **LOW-GERMAN**, Platt-Deutsch, or Old-Saxon being the dialects spoken in the northern or flat and low provinces of Germany, from which the A.-S. originally came into Britain. Written in  
     Helland, A.D. 840.  
     Tatian's Harmony, A.D. 890.
  2. **Frisic**, from the Asega-bôk, Hettema's Friesch en Nederlandsch Woordenboek, &c.
  3. **Dutch**, from Kilian, and Holtrop's Dictionaries, &c.
- II.
  1. **HIGH-GERMAN**, modern High-German, or Hoch-Deutsch; which, since the time of Luther, has become the cultivated language of Germany.
  2. **Francic**, which was spoken by the independent tribes dwelling between the Rhine and Elbe, is an intermediate dialect between the German and Alemannic. Written in  
     Hildibraht and Hadubrant, A.D. 730.  
     Isidore's De Nativitate, A.D. 800.  
     Willeram's Canticum, A.D. 1070.
  3. **Alemannic** or **Suabian**, which prevailed in the southern or hilly part of Germany. Written in  
     Exhortation to Christians, A.D. 720.  
     Kero, A.D. 800.  
     Rhabanus Maurus, A.D. 850.  
     Otfrid, A.D. 860.  
     Notker, A.D. 1020.
- III. **Mæso-GOTHIC**. Written in  
     The Gospels, A.D. 370.
- IV. **SCANDINAVIAN**:
  1. Danish
  2. Swedish
  3. Norwegian
     } from Dictionaries.
  4. **Icelandic** from Halderson's Lexicon Islandico-Latino-Danicum, by Rask, 4to. 1814.
- V. **THE LATIN DIALECTS** are less useful in illustrating A.-S., and therefore not so frequently introduced.
  1. Italian.
  2. Spanish.
  3. Portuguese.
  4. French.
  5. Latin.
  6. Greek.
- VI. **THE CELTIC DIALECTS**.
  1. Welsh.
  2. Cornish.
  3. Irish.
  4. Gaelic.
  5. Armorican.
- VII.
  1. Arabic.
  2. Hebrew.
- VIII.
  1. Persian.
  2. Sanscrit.

4. The derivation immediately follows the synonymes. If the word be compounded in A.-S. it is occasionally traced to an oriental origin. From the danger of giving way to fancy, on the debateable ground of etymology, it has been an anxious wish and constant care rather to do too little than too much, and to avoid a dictatorial and dogmatical spirit on every point, but especially in the derivation of words. Immediately after compound terms will be found their constituent parts with their separate meanings: but such compounds as at once indicate their composition, are analysed; the literal sense of each part is then only given, in words which most resemble the A.-S., and for this purpose there has been no scruple in using some obsolete and modern provincial terms.

The synonymes and derivation were placed before the explanation, the radical meaning of the separate parts of a word being ascertained, would naturally lead to the first sense of the compound; thus *sefest* [æ *law*, *fast*, *fixed*] *fixed in the law*, *religious*, *devout*; *religiosus*. The explanation of the A.-S. is in English, one word of which is often identical with the Saxon; hence the necessity of a long paraphrastic Latin rendering is superseded, and the definition much shortened: but that this Dictionary may have the authority of Somner and Lye, and the sanction of the most important A.-S. authors, the principal significations are also given in Latin. The Latin explanation is generally the original from which the A.-S. translation was first made, and thus confirms the exact meaning on the authority of the translators, whose chief literature consisted in Anglo-Saxon versions from the Latin of Bede, Boethius, Orosius, and the Vulgate, or Latin Scriptures. In the quotations, except from the Vulgate, which is too well known to require it, an English translation is given, as literal as possible; but in those from Bede, and often from the Vulgate, the Latin is retained, as it is the original from which the Saxon translation was made, and therefore the best explanation. To the English explanation the Latin is appended, when it indicates the grammatical order and the inflections of the Saxon. The following is the general plan adopted in the explanation:—The radical meaning is placed first, then its various significations are numbered, and arranged in that order which appeared most accordant with the association of ideas;—each meaning, when practicable, is confirmed by quotations, with a reference to the authors by whom the word is used. Next follow the idiomatical expressions marked (¶). Selecting examples to confirm the different meanings, those have been preferred which illustrate the grammatical inflections. In the explanations and illustrations, brevity and perspicuity have always been kept in view. These means, and a proper attention to as much economy of space as is compatible with neatness in typographical execution, more practical illustration is comprised in this volume than in the two folios of Lye. In the English and Latin Indexes,\* the Saxon to the greater part of

\* In preparing the Indexes and carrying them through the press, the obliging attentions of Rev. J. Williamson, and Mr. O. H. Flowers, both of St. John's College, Cambridge, are not to be forgotten.

English and Latin terms may be found, the derivation and original meaning of most English words may be ascertained, and a comparison instituted with their radical cognates in the other Gothic languages.

6. Some words have been collected from old Glossaries, with a mere Latin meaning. In such cases, the only mode of discovering the real sense was by the derivation and analogy of cognate words of Teutonic origin. When this failed, there was no alternative but to translate the Latin signification into English: thus, *geman the hollow of the hand, sole of the foot*, could only be known by translating, *vola, Cot. 198*. Some words are from Somner, Benson, and Lye, for which no other authority could be found. The orthography, inflection, and meaning of these words are given, without alteration, on the responsibility of these authors.

7. As there has been a careful citation of authorities, and at the same time particular obligations expressed, very little more can be now required. A free use, without continued reference, has been made of preceding Dictionaries and Vocabularies, and of the A.-S. Grammar of an erudite friend, the late Professor Rask. Mr. Thorpe's Glossaries, appended to his *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*, and Apollonius, and his index to *Cædmon*, have been useful auxiliaries. Citations from *Cædmon* have always been made from Mr. Thorpe's improved text, through whom, and the kindness of Sir Nicholas Carlisle, the learned secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, the perusal of some sheets was allowed before the work was published. Amongst those to whom the greatest debt of gratitude is due, is an old and faithful friend, C. S. Cardale, Esq., known to A.-S. students by the benefit he has rendered them in publishing his elegant and correct edition of *Boethius*. This gentleman allowed the full and free use of his extensive and very valuable Anglo-Saxon and English Dictionary in MS. It would be ingratitude not to mention the friendly communications of the Rev. S. Fox, or to leave unnoticed the advantages derived from his published works.\* A well known collector of choice books, Mr. Bohn, was so obliging as spontaneously to lend an interleaved copy of Lye's Dictionary, with MS. notes by the late Rev. S. Henshall. The Rev. M. White, B.D. Professor of A.-S. in the University of Oxford, had given notice of his intention to prepare an A.-S. Dictionary, but being informed that this work was far advanced, Mr. White, in the most gentlemanly manner, gave up his intended publication. He has, however, taken the most lively interest in the progress of this Dictionary.

8. This work was begun with a sanguine hope of soon bringing it to a satisfactory conclusion; but it has employed every leisure hour of the compiler for more than seven years, four of which it has been in the

\* The following neat and valuable publications of Mr. Fox deserve the especial notice of Anglo-Saxon students:—*Menologium, or the Poetical Calendar of the Anglo-Saxons*, 8vo. 1830. See p. xx. note No. 17.—*King Alfred's A.-S. version of Boethius, with an English translation and notes*, 8vo. 1835. See p. xix. note No. 11.

ness. It is at last brought to a close ; and, though he has used all the diligence, and availed himself of every means in his power, having the patriotism, amidst many disadvantages, to print in his own country at his own expense and risk, it is far, very far from answering even his own expectations. He can, however, honestly declare that his utmost exertions have been continually made to lay before the public, in this Dictionary, a brief but comprehensive summary of the Anglo-Saxon language. The sources of information are constantly pointed out ; hence, where there are errors, there also are the means of discovering truth. Though he has always endeavoured to guard against prejudice and predilection, he is conscious that opinions have sometimes been advanced which may appear to want support. In such, and indeed in all cases, as he has stated in another place, he invites liberal criticism, being assured that, by the collision of opposite opinions, new light, if not truth, is often elicited ; and should this be the case, he will have cause to rejoice, whether it be produced by himself or by a more successful investigator.

ROTTERDAM, *January 1st*, 1837.





**THE ESSENTIALS**

**OF**

**ANGLO-SAXON GRAMMAR,**

**WITH AN OUTLINE OF**

**PROFESSOR RASK AND GRIMM'S SYSTEMS.**



## P R E F A C E.

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SEVENTEEN years have elapsed since a zealous, but very imperfect attempt was made to divest Anglo-Saxon Grammar of its Latin incumbrances, and offer one formed on the true genius and structure of the language in the publication of *The Elements of the Anglo-Saxon Grammar with copious Examples*, 8vo. 1823, pp. 330. Before committing this work to the press, every accessible source of information was explored, and a complete English Translation made of *Angelsaksisk Sproglære ved R. K. Rask*, Stockholm, 1817. In 1826, the most practical part of *The Elements* with such corrections and additions as naturally arose from a farther consideration of the subject, appeared with the title of *A Compendious Grammar of the primitive English or Anglo-Saxon Language*, 8vo. 1824.\* The following Essentials are given as the result of a still longer and closer investigation of the language in the preparation of the Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, and a continued appeal to the grammar of a lamented friend, the late Professor Rask, and to the learned *Deutsche Grammatik* of Professor Grimm. It will be seen that, as information has increased, there has been a gradual approximation, in grammatical forms and accents, to the views of Professor Rask and Grimm. While there is a hope that the Essentials, referring only to Etymology, may be found the most simple and practical, a very short abstract is given of Professor Rask and Grimm's Grammars for the use of those who prefer, what may be considered the more complete systems of these celebrated men.

\* See Preface to Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language, p. xx. note (§) 21.



[illegible]

<sup>3</sup> Only used in the Vedas, and is said to resemble the gurd, or Welsh //.



# THE ESSENTIALS,

&c.

1. THE Anglo-Saxon letters are *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, (k), l, m, n, o, p, (q), r, s, t, u, v, x, y, þ, ð.*\*

2. The letters *j, k, q, v,* and *x,* are not found in genuine Anglo-Saxon; for *k* and *q* the Anglo-Saxons used *c* and *cw*. *p, þ* had the hard sound of *th* in *thin, thing*; and *D, ð* soft, as *th* in *thine, smooth*.

3. All nouns, having the *nom. s.* ending in *-a, -scipe, -dóm, -end,* and *-ere,* are masculine: those having the *nom. s.* in *-nes, -um, -uð, -ð,* and *-estre,* are feminine: and those in *-ærn, -ed,* are neuter. All nouns having the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* in *-u* are of the first declension, neuter gender. Every noun, having the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* in *as,* is masculine—All nouns making *g. s.* in *-e* are feminine.

4. If a noun be masculine and have the *nom. s.* in *-e,* it always makes the *g.* in *-an*; it is therefore of the second declension. All other masculine nouns make the *g. s.* in *-es,* and are hence of the first declension.—All neuter nouns make the *g. s.* in *-es,* and are of the first declension, except a very few in *-e,* which are of the second declension, and have the *g.* in *-an*.—All feminine nouns having the *nom. s.* in *-e* are of the second declension, and make the *g.* in *-an*; all other feminine nouns make the *g.* in *-e,* and are of the third declension.

5. *Synopsis of the declensions of nouns.*

1st declension.				2nd declension.			3rd declension.	
	m.	n.	n.	m.	f.	n.	f.	f.
<i>s. nom.</i>	[e]	—	[e]	-a	-e	-e	—	-u
<i>g.</i>	-es	-es	-es	-an	-an	-an	-e	-e
<i>d.</i>	-e	-e	-e	-an	-an	-an	-e	-e
<i>ac.</i>	[e]	—	[e]	-an	-an	-e	-e	-e
<i>pl. nom. ac.</i>	-as	—	u	-an	-an	-an	-a	-a
<i>g.</i>	-a	-a	-a [ena]	-ena	-ena	-ena	-a	-ena
<i>d.</i>	-um	-um	-um	-um	-um	-um	-um	-um.

6. *The first declension,* (except those in *-u,* see § 13) only comprehending *m.* and *n.* nouns, is known by the genitive case singular ending in *-es.* It includes almost

\* The following characters have been generally called Anglo-Saxon:—

Ʒa, Bb, Cc, Dd, Ee, Ff, Gg, Hh, Ii, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Pp, Rr, Ss, Tt, Uu, Xx, Yy, Zz, þþ, ðð.

all masculine nouns, not ending in -a or -u, such as those in -dóm, *wisdóm*, es; *m. wisdom*; -end (derived from participles) as *Hælend*, es; *m. the healer, Saviour*; -ere, *fiscere*, es; *m. a fisher*: -ela, *récelas*, es; *m. incense*: -ing, *cyning*, es; *m. a king*: -erd, -ord, -est, as *hlaford*, es; *m. a lord*: -að, -eð, -oð, as *monað*, es; *m. a month*: -scype, or -scipe, as *freondscipe*, es; *m. friendship*: and generally, nouns ending in -l, -m, -n, -r, as *eorl*, es; *m. a nobleman*: æðm, es; *m. breath*: also neuter nouns ending in a consonant, or in two or more consonants; as *word*, es; *n. a word*: neuters in -e and -inle; as *rice*, es; *n. a kingdom*: dissyllables in -el, -ol, -en, -er; as *tungel*, es; *n. a star*: nouns in -ed, -et, -od, *heafod*, es; *n. a head*.

	m.	m.	m.	n.	n.	n.
<i>s. nom. ac.</i>	smitð	end-e	stæf	word	ric-e	fæt
<i>g.</i>	smitð-es	end-es	stæf-es	word-es	ric-es	fæt-es
<i>d.</i>	smitð-e	end-e	stæf-e	word-e	ric-e	fæt-e
<i>pl. nom. ac.</i>	smitð-as	end-as	stæf-as	word	ric-u	fat-u
<i>g.</i>	smitð-a	end-a	stæf-a	word-a	ric-a	fat-a
<i>d.</i>	smitð-um	end-um	stæf-um	word-um	ric-um	fat-um.

7. In this declension the *nom.* and *ac.* cases are always the same. Masculines ending in a consonant, like *smitð a smith*; and those in e like *ende an end*, are the most regular: nouns in -e are declined as if they had no e, like *smitð*, except in the *nom.* and *ac. s.* where it is preserved.—Monosyllables with æ before a single consonant, and before st, sc, assuming another syllable with a, o, or u, in declining, change æ into a, as in *stæf a letter*, *stafas letters*; *fæt a vat*, *fatu vats*; *gæst a guest*, *gastas guests*; but the æ is unchanged in *stæfes of a letter*, in *fæte to a vat*, or in *cræft craft*, *cræftas crafts*; because the syllables es, e, assumed in declining, do not contain a, o, or u, or because æ comes before other double consonants, than st, sc.—Dissyllables in -l, -n, -r, -d, are often contracted when a vowel follows, as *tungel a star*, *g. tungles of a star*, instead of *tungeles*; *heafod a head*, *g. heáfdes of a head*.—Neuters ending in a single or double consonant as *word a word*, make the *nom.* and *ac.* in the *s.* and *pl.* all alike; but dissyllable nouns of the neuter gender ending in -el, -ol, -en, -er, diminutives in -inle and neuters ending in -e, make the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* in -u, as *tungel a star*, *tunglu stars*, *ricu kingdoms*; neuter monosyllables having the diphthong æ make the *pl.* in -u, and also change the vowel, as *fæt a rat*, *pl. nom. ac. fatu rats*.\*

8. The second declension has the genitive case singular ending in -an, as *witega an*; *m. a prophet*: *wuce, an*; *f. a week*: *eære, an*; *n. an ear*. All nouns having the *nom.* ending in -a are masculine, and of this declension; so also are all feminine nouns in -e, -estre, -istre, as *sangistre, an*; *f. a songstress*; and names of men and women in -a, as *Attila, Anna*, &c.

	m.	f.
<i>s. nom.</i>	witeg-a	wuc-e
<i>g.</i>	witeg-an	wuc-an
<i>d.</i>	witeg-an	wuc-an
<i>ac.</i>	witeg-an	wuc-an
<i>pl. nom. ac.</i>	witeg-an	wuc-an
<i>g.</i>	witeg-ena	wuc-ena
<i>d.</i>	witeg-um	wuc-um.

9. Very few neuters have been found of this declension, *eære an ear*, and *eæge an eye*, *stace a stake*, like all neuters, make the *ac. s.* like the *nom.*, thus, *nom. ac. eære. eæge*; in the other cases they are declined exactly like *wuce*.

\* See example in § 6.



10. Names of countries and places in -a, are sometimes indeclinable, and sometimes they take the Latin form. Európa has Európan, Európe, Európe (*i. e.* Europe) in Orosius.\*

11. *The third Declension*, which only includes feminine nouns, is known by the genitive case singular ending in e. All feminine nouns ending in a consonant, or in -u, or -o; as *wylen* or *wyln* a female slave, *gifu* a gift, *syn* sin, are of this declension. Nouns in -ung, *styrung*, *e*; *f. a motion*, and a few in -ing; those in -nis, -nes, -nys, as *gelicnes*, *se*; *f. a likeness*, -uð, *geoguð*, *e*; *f. youth* are all feminine, and of this declension.

<i>f.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>f.</i>
<i>s. nom.</i> wyln	gif-u	syn	gelicnes
<i>g.</i> wyln-e	gif-e	syn-ne	gelicnes-se
<i>d.</i> wyln-e	gif-e	syn-ne	gelicnes-se
<i>ac.</i> wyln-e	gif-e	syn-ne	gelicnes-se
<i>pl. nom. ac.</i> wyln-a	gif-a	syn-na	gelicnes-sa
<i>g.</i> wyln-a	gif-ena	syn-na	gelicnes-sa
<i>d.</i> wyln-um	gif-um	syn-num	gelicnes-sum.

12. Nouns ending in a consonant make the *g. pl.* in -a, as *wylna* of female slaves, *synna* of sins; those in -u or -o have the *g. pl.* in -ena, as *gif-ena* of gifts, and sometimes the *ac.* in u. Those which end in a single consonant, after a short vowel, double the final letter in the *g.* and all the other cases formed from it, as *sin* sin, *synne* of sin, *gelicnes* a likeness, *gelicnesse* of a likeness. Nouns in -ung sometimes make the *d. s.* in -a. A few words have the *ac.* like the *nom.* as *tíd* time, *hand* a hand, *miht* might.

#### Irregular Nouns.

13. The few masculine nouns which end in -u, such as, *lagu* water, *medu* mead, *sidu* custom, *sunu* a son, are thus declined: *s. nom. ac.* sunu a son; *g. d.* suna; *pl. nom. ac.* suna, *g.* suna, or sunena; *d.* sunum. In the *pl.* they are declined like nouns of the second declension.—A few names of nations are only used in the plural, and end in -e, as *Romane* the Romans, *Angle* the Angles, *Dene* the Danes. They are declined, *nom ac.* Romane, *g.* Romana, *d.* Romanum.

14. A few words ending in -or, and -er denoting relationship, such as *bróðor* a brother, *dóhter* a daughter, whether masculine or feminine, are thus declined *s. nom. g.* Bróðor; *d.* bréðer: *pl. nom. g. ac.* bróðra, *d.* bróðrum.

15. Some nouns chiefly monosyllables, containing the vowels a, u, ú, and ó, change those vowels in *d. s.* and *nom. ac. pl.* as *man* a man, in *d. s.* is *men to* or *with* a man, and *pl. nom. ac.* men men: also *fót* a foot, *tóð* a tooth, *bóc* a book, *bróc* breeches, *gós* a goose, *turf* a turf, *burh* a castle, *cu* a cow, *lus* a louse, *mús* a mouse, *móðor* a mother, *dóhtor* a daughter, make in the *d.* singular, and in the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* *fét*, *téð*, *béc*, *bréc*, *gés*, *tyrf*, *byrh*, and *byrig*, *cy*, *lys*, *mys*, *méder*, *déhter*. They are mostly regular without change of vowel in the *g. s.* as *mannes*, *fótes*, *tóðes*, *bóce*, *bróce*, *góse*, *múse*, *turfe*; and also in the *g.* and *d. pl.* as *manna*, *mannum*; *fóta*, *fótum*; *tóða*, *tóðum*, *bóca*, *bócum*; *bróca*, *brócum*; *gósa*, *gósum*; *músa*, *músum*; *turfa*, *turfum*; *dóhtra*, *dóhtrum*.†

#### Adjectives.

16. Anglo-Saxon adjectives have variable terminations to correspond with their nouns.

\* Mr. Thorpe's translation of Rask, § 65.

† See Dr. Grimm's Deutsche Grammatik, vol. i. p. 646, 647.

29. Sylf *self* is declined like gód indefinitely and definitely, and is added to personal pronouns in the same gender and case, as ic sylf *I myself*, mín sylfes *of myself*, me sylfum *to myself*; but the *d.* of the personal *pron.* is sometimes as in *Eng.* prefixed to the *nom.* of sylf, me-sylf *myself*, þe-sylf *thymself*, him-sylf *himself*. Definitely it signifies *the same*, as, se sylfa man *the same man*. Sometimes agen *own*, declined like the indefinite of gód *good*, is added. To his agenum *to his own*, *Jn.* i. 11. The reciprocal sense of *his*, as *his own* is also expressed by sín.

#### Adjective Pronouns.

30. Adjective pronouns are only the genitive cases of the personal pronouns taken and declined as the indefinite adjective gód. They are mín *my*, þín *thine*, uncer *our two*, ure, or user *our*, incer *your two*, eower *your*.

m. f. n.	m.	f.	n.
s. nom. mín	g. mín-es	g. mín-re	g. mín-es*, &c.
þín	þín-es	þín-re	þín-es, &c.
uncer	unc-res	unc-re	unc-res, &c.
úre <sup>b</sup>	úr-es	úre	úr-es, &c.
incer	inc-res	inc-re	inc-res, &c.
eower	eow-res	eow-re	eow-res, &c.

\* ac. míne or mínne; <sup>b</sup> nom. s. m. f. n. user; g. m. n. usses, f. usse; d. m. n. ussum, f. usse; ac. m. userne, f. usse, n. user; pl. nom. ac. m. f. n. usse, user; g. m. f. n. ussa; d. m. f. n. ussum.

#### Definite or Demonstrative Pronouns.

31. The article or definite se *the*, and the definite þes *this*, are thus declined.

m.	f.	n.	m. f. n.	m.	f.	n.	m. f. n.
s. nom. se	seó	þæt	pl. þá	s. þes	þeos	þis	pl. þás <sup>b</sup>
g. þæs	þære	þæs	þára <sup>d</sup>	þises,	þisses	þises,	þissa <sup>l</sup>
d.* þám <sup>a</sup>	þære	þám <sup>c</sup>	þám <sup>a</sup>	† þisum <sup>f</sup>	þisses	þisum	þisum <sup>f</sup>
ac. þone <sup>b</sup>	þá	þæt	þá	þisne	þás	þis	þás. <sup>b</sup>

\* þám—<sup>b</sup> þæne—<sup>c</sup> þan, þon—<sup>d</sup> þæra—<sup>e</sup> þisses, þesses—<sup>f</sup> þissum, þis—<sup>g</sup> þissere—<sup>h</sup> þæs—<sup>i</sup> þissera.

32. The indeclinable article þe is used instead of the various cases of se, seo, þæt. Se, seo, þæt are used relatively like the English *that* for the relative hwá *who*, hwæt *what*.

#### Relative Pronouns.

33. The article or definitive se, seo, þæt, þe are generally used for the relative *who*, *which*. The interrogatives hwá *who*? hwæt *what*? are thus declined.

m. f.	n.
s. and pl. nom. hwá	s. hwæt
g. hwæs	hwæs
d. <sup>c</sup> hwám <sup>a</sup>	hwám <sup>a</sup>
ac. hwone <sup>b</sup> .	hwæt.

\* hwæm—<sup>b</sup> hwæne—<sup>c</sup> ablative hwi.

\* Professor Rask makes a distinct ablative case, and says: "þy seems justly to be received as a proper *ablativus instrumenti*, as it occurs so often in this character, even in the masculine gender, as mid þy aþe *with that oath*, *L.* In. 53; and in the same place, in the dative, on þæm aþe *in that oath*."—*Mr. Thorpe's Trans.* § 147.

m.	f.	n.
ab. þy	þære	þy.
† ab. þise	þisse	þise.

34. *Hwylc, hwile, hwelc which? hwæser which of the two?* are declined indefinitely like *gód good*.

#### Numerals.

35. The numerals will be found in the Dictionary: *A'n one* is declined like *gód good*. *twegen m. twa f. n. two*, *begen m. bá f. n. both*, and *þry three*, are declined thus:

m.	f. n.	m.	f. n.
nom. <i>twegen</i>	<i>twá<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>þry</i>	<i>þreó</i>
<i>g. twegra<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>twegra<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>þreóra</i>	<i>þreóra</i>
<i>d. twám<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>twám<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>þrym</i>	<i>þrym</i>
<i>ac. twégen</i>	<i>twá</i>	<i>þry</i>	<i>þreó.</i>

*wega—twem—<sup>a</sup> tú.*

36. *Feower four* makes the *g. feowera*; *fif five*, *six six*, *seofon seven*, are also found the *g. fifa, sixa*, and *seofona*. When used absolutely, *tyn ten* makes in *nom. ac. me*, and *d. tynum*; also *twelf*, *nom. twelfe*; *g. twelfa*; *d. twelfum*, but they are *ten* undeclined. *Twentig*, and other words in *-tig*, are thus inflected in all genders, *m. ac. -tig*; *g. -tigra*; *d. -tignum*. The ordinal numbers are all declined definitely *se góda*, as *se forma*; *seo, þæt forme the first*, except *oðer second*, which has only the indefinite declension like *gód good*.

#### Verbs.

37. The conjugation of Anglo-Saxon verbs, like the English, is very simple.\* According to the inflection, all Anglo-Saxon verbs may be divided into two classes, the one more simple and regular, the other more complex and irregular; hence, formerly called regular and irregular.

38. The most simple, regular, and prevailing mode of forming the perfect tense and perfect participle is by the addition of a syllable. Hence in Anglo-Saxon, as in modern English, this plan universally prevails when new verbs are formed, or when verbs from a foreign language are adopted; when verbs are formed from adjectives, nouns, or from the perfect tense of complex verbs with a modified meaning. This prevalence in forming the principal parts of such verbs requires that they should be placed in the first class, especially since it is the permanent and unalterable inflection of verbs; for, though there is an increased and continued verging of complex verbs to the simple mode of formation, yet the simple or more regular class of verbs is always stable, and never assume the complex form.

39. The simple and more regular class of verbs is distinguished by having the perfect tense of two or more syllables, and the termination in *-ode, -ede, -de, or -te*, while the perfect participle ends in *-od, -ed, -d, or -t*; as, *luf-ian to love*; *p. luf-ode*; *pp. luf-od*; *segel-ian to sail*; *p. segel-ede, or segel-ode*; *pp. gesegel-ed, gesegel-od*; *bærn-an to burn*; *p. bærn-de*; *pp. bærn-ed*; *met-an to meet*; *p. met-te*; *pp. met, or gemet*.

40. The more complex and irregular verbs are known by having the perfect tense monosyllable, ending in the last consonant coming before the infinitive *-an*, with a change of the vowel, and the perfect participle ending in *-en, or -n*; as, *far-an to go*; *p. fór*; *pp. far-en*; *sing-an to sing*; *p. sang*; *pp. gesung-en*.

What is generally termed the passive voice has no existence in A.-S. any more than in modern English. The Anglo-Saxons wrote, *he is lufod he is loved*. Here *he is*, is the *ind. pres. of the neut. verb wesan*, and *lufod loved*, is the *pp. of the verb lufian to love*. In parsing, every word should be considered a distinct part of speech: "*to a king*," is not called a dative in English, as *regi* in Latin, because the English phrase is not formed by inflection, but by the auxiliary words "*to a*." If auxiliaries do not form cases in English nouns, why should they be allowed to form various tenses, and a passive voice either in the English, or in its parent the Saxon? Thus, *Ic mæg beon lufod I may be loved*, instead of being called the *potential mood*, *pass. mæg* is more rationally considered a verb in the *indic. mood, indef. tense*, *sing. beon*, the *neut. verb in the infia. mood*, after the verb *mæg*: *lufod* is the *perf. part. of the verb lufian*.

41. There are four moods—the indicative, imperative, subjunctive, and infinitive, with a sort of second infinitive, and two participles. The infinitive does not admit of a preposition before it, but the second infinitive is always preceded by *tô*, as *tô etanne to eat*; it seems to be the dative case of the *infin.* *etan to eat*, which is a sort of a noun. With the neuter verb it has a passive signification, or seems to denote a duty. Hit is *tô witanne it is to be known, it must or ought to be known, Elf. Pref. Gen.*

42. There are two tenses—the indefinite and perfect. The indefinite\* tense may refer either to the present period or to a future, and thus comprehend what are generally termed the present and future tenses. Ic write *I write now*, or *I write to-morrow*.

43. *The conjugation of a regular verb, or a verb of the simple class, § 39.*

## THE PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>infinitive.</i>	<i>perfect.</i>	<i>perfect participle.</i>
bærn-an <i>to burn,</i>	bærn-de <i>burned,</i>	bærn-ed <i>burned.</i>
luf-ian <i>to love,</i>	luf-ode <i>loved,</i>	luf-od <i>loved.</i>

They are thus conjugated :

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
<i>indefinite.</i>	<i>perfect.</i>	<i>indefinite.</i>	<i>perfect.</i>
<i>do or shall burn.</i>	<i>burned or have burned.</i>	<i>if I, etc. burn.</i>	<i>if I, etc. have burned.</i>
<i>s. ic</i> bærn-e	bærn-de	bærn-e	bærn-de
þu bærn-st	bærn-dest	bærn-e	bærn-de
he <sup>a</sup> bærn-ð	bærn-de	bærn-e	bærn-de
<i>pl. we</i> bærn-að <sup>b</sup>	bærn-don	bærn-on <sup>d</sup>	bærn-don
ge bærn-að,	bærn-don	bærn-on <sup>d</sup>	bærn-don
hi bærn-að <sup>b</sup>	bærn-don	bærn-on <sup>d</sup>	bærn-don.

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLES.	
<i>s. bærn þu burn thou,</i>	bærn-an <i>to burn,</i>	<i>indef.</i>	<i>perf.</i>
<i>pl. bærn-aðge burn ye,</i>	tô bærn-enne <i>to burn,</i>	bærn-ende <i>burning,</i>	bærn-ed <i>burned.</i>

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
<i>indefinite.</i>	<i>perfect.</i>	<i>indefinite.</i>	<i>perfect.</i>
<i>do or shall love.</i>	<i>loved or have loved.</i>	<i>if I, etc. love.</i>	<i>if I, etc. have loved.</i>
<i>s. ic</i> luf-ige	luf-ode	luf-ige	luf-ode
þu luf-ast	luf-odest	luf-ige	luf-ode
he <sup>a</sup> luf-að	luf-ode	luf-ige	luf-ode
<i>pl. we</i> luf-iað <sup>b</sup>	luf-odon <sup>c</sup>	luf-ion <sup>d</sup>	luf-odon <sup>c</sup>
ge luf-iað <sup>b</sup>	luf-odon <sup>c</sup>	luf-ion <sup>d</sup>	luf-odon <sup>c</sup>
hi luf-iað <sup>b</sup>	luf-odon <sup>c</sup>	luf-ion <sup>d</sup>	luf-odon <sup>c</sup> .

IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLES.	
<i>lufa þu love thou,</i>	luf-ian <i>or -igean to love,</i>	<i>indef.</i>	<i>perf.</i>
<i>luf-iaðge love ye,</i>	tô luf-ienne <i>or -igenne to love,</i>	luf-iende <i>loving,</i>	luf-od <i>loved.</i>

\* Also *heo she*, hit *it* : <sup>a</sup> bærn-e and lufge are used when the pronoun follows the verb, as in asking a question, or commanding : but when the pronoun is omitted, or it precedes the verb -að is used : <sup>c</sup> also, -edon : <sup>d</sup> also, -an.

\* The future form is the same as the present, for example : "Hi doð eow of gesomnungum, ac seo tid cymð þæt ælc þe eow ofslyhð, wenð þæt he þenige Gode *they shall put you from the synagogue : and the time shall come that every one who slayeth you, will think that he serveth God.*" St. John xvi. 2.

The words *lc wille*, *seal*, &c. generally signify *volition*, *obligation*, and *injunction*, rather than the *property of time*. Sometimes, however, they have some appearance of denoting time.

*Remarks on the formation of Moods, Tenses, and Persons.*

44. The imperative mood is formed from the infinitive by rejecting the infinitive termination -an, as, bærn-an to *burn*, bærn *burn*. If the consonant be double, after the rejection of the *infin.* an, one consonant is rejected, and *e* added; as, syll-an to *give*, sell; *imper.* syle *give*, sell. Verbs in -ian, make the *imper.* in -a, as luf-ian to *love*, luf-a *love*.

45. The *p.* tense is formed by changing the infinitive -an, or -ian, into -ode, -ede, or -de; and the *pp.* by changing -an, or -ian, into -od, or -ed: as luf-ian to *love*; *p.* luf-ode; *pp.* luf-od: segl-ian to *sail*; *p.* segl-ede; *pp.* segl-ed.

46. Verbs having the consonants *d, f, g, l, m, n, r, s, w*, and *ð*, before the infinitive termination, often contract the *p.* tense, and have only -de added instead of -ede or -ode; as, betyn-an to *shut*, betyn-de *I shut* or *have shut*; alys-an to *redeem*, alys-de *I redeemed*.

47. Verbs which end in -dan or -tan with a consonant preceding, do not take an additional *d* or *t* in the past tense; as, send-an to *send*, send-e *I sent*; ahred-dan to *liberate*, ahred-de *I liberated*; pliht-an to *plight* or *pledge*; pliht-e *I plighted* or *pledged*; set-tan to *set*, set-te *I set*. Those with *c* or *cc* change the *c* or *cc* into *h* before *t*; as, rec-can to *regard*; *p.* reh-te *regarded*.

48. When verbs have the letters *t, p, c, h, z*, and *s*, after another consonant before the infinitive -an, they often not only reject the vowel before *d* in the *p.* and *pp.*, but change *d* into *t*; as from dypp-an to *dip*, would be regularly formed dypp-ede, dypp-ed *dipped*, but they are contracted into dypde, dypde, dypde, dyppt, and dyppt *dipped*.

49. *Formation of persons.* The first person singular is formed from the infinitive by changing -an, &c. into -e, and the second into -st, -ast, or -est, and the third into -ð, -að, -eð.

50. In the third person singular, the aspirate *ð* is changed into the soft *t*, when the infinitive ends in -dan, or -san; as, fed-an to *feed*, fet *he feedeth* or *will feed*; ræs-an to *rush*, ræst *he rusheth*: verbs in -þan or -tan receive no additional *ð*; as, cyð-an to *tell*, he cyð *he makes known*; hat-an to *name*, to *call*, hæst *he calls*. Verbs in -dan have the 2nd *s.* in -tst; as, send-an to *send*, þu sentst thou *sendest*,—yet *sendest* is sometimes found.

51. When the infinitive ends in -an with a vowel before it, the plural persons end in -iað; as, hingr-ian to *hunger*, hingr-iað *we, ye, they hunger*; wyr-ian to *curse*, wyr-iað *we, ye, they curse*; but if a consonant go before -an, then they end in -að; as, þyrst-an to *thirst*, þyrstað *we, ye, they thirst*.

52. The plural persons often end in the same manner as the first person singular, especially when the Saxon pronoun is placed after the verb: as, hwæt ete we *what shall we eat?* (See note b to § 43.)

53. If there be a double consonant in the verb, one is always rejected in forming the persons when another follows: as, spillan to *spill*, spilst *spillest*, spillð *spilleth*, spilde *spilled*. Where it would be too harsh to add *st* and *ð* to the bare root, an *e* is inserted, but only in the indefinite tense; as, nemn-an to *name*, nemn-est *namest*, nemn-eð *nameth*: the perfect is regularly formed, nem-de *named*; and so is the perfect participle, nemn-ed *named*.

54. On all occasions when *e* follows *i*, a *g* is inserted between them; hence, lufie *I love*, becomes lufge *I love*; and lufiende *loving*, becomes lufigende *loving*; *g* is also often found before an *a* or *ea*; as, sceawigan or sceawigean to *shew*, which are the same as sceawian to *shew*.

55. *Complex verbs.* Those verbs which become monosyllables after casting away the infinitive termination, are called complex, because the *perf.* tense is formed by various

or complex modifications or changes of the radical vowel. Though there are only about 188 complex radical verbs, they are divided into many classes, and can hardly be known without giving a complete list. It is not deemed necessary to give them here, as they are all inserted in the Dictionary. For Englishmen, such a list is not absolutely required, as almost all the A.-S. verbs which have been usually called irregular form their *p.* and *pp.* as in English, thus *ete*, *æt*, *eten* *eat*, *ate*, *eaten*; *gifan*, *geaf*, *gifen* *give*, *gave*, *given*; *writan*, *wrát*, *writen* *write*, *wrote*, *written*. The following rules will, however, be useful in forming the *p.* and *pp.* of these verbs.

56. Verbs which become monosyllables after casting away the infinitive termination when the remaining vowel is *a*, often change it into *o*, and occasionally into *eo*; and *ea* generally into *eo*, in the past tense, while the vowel in the *pp.* remains unchanged; as *infin.* *stand-an* to *stand*, *p.* *stód* *stood*; *pp.* *gestanden* *stood*; *infin.* *beát-an* to *beat*; *p.* *beot* *beat*; *pp.* *beáten* *beaten*.

57. Verbs which have *e* or *eo* before the letters *ll*, *lf*, *lg*, *lt*, *rp*, *rf*, *rg*, and the like, have *ea*—and in a few cases *æ*—in the past tense, and *o* in the *pp.*, as *delft-an* to *dig*; *p.* *dealf* *dug*; *pp.* *dolfen* *dug*.

58. Verbs which have *i* before the double consonants *rn*, *nn*, *ng*, *nc*, *nd*, *mb*, *mp*, &c. often change the *i* into *a* in the past tense, and into *u* in the *pp.*; as, *sing-an* to *sing*; *p.* *sang* *sang*; *pp.* *sungen* *sung*. Those which have *i* before a single consonant also changed the *i* into *a* in the perfect tense; the *pp.* is like the infinitive, or in *u*; as, *bít-an* to *bite*; *p.* *bát* *bit*; *pp.* *biten* *bitten*; *nim-an* to *take*; *p.* *nam* *took*; *pp.* *numen* *taken*.

59. Verbs, with *ú* or *éó* in the infinitive, have the *p.* in *eá* and the *pp.* in *o*; as, *clúf-an* to *cleave*; *p.* *cleáf* *clove*; *pp.* *clufen*; *creóp-an* to *creep*; *p.* *creáp* *crept*; *pp.* *cropen* *crept*.

60. *Formation of persons in complex verbs.* The personal terminations are most commonly like those in the simple or more regular verbs; the first vowel in the verb, however, is often changed in the second and third persons of the singular in the indefinite tense; but the plural persons retain the vowel of the first person singular: thus *a* is generally changed to *æ*, and sometimes to *e* or *y*;—*c*, *ea*, and *u* often become *y*, and sometimes *i*:—*ó* is converted into *é*:—*ú* or *éó* becomes *y*. The other vowels *i* and *y* are not changed. From *bac-an* to *bake*, we have *Ic* *bace* *I bake*, *þu* *bæcst* *thou bakest*, *he* *bæcð* *he baketh*: *pl.* *we*, *ge*, *hi* *bacað* *we, ye, they bake*. From *stand-an* to *stand*, we also sometimes find *Ic* *stande* *I stand*, *þu* *stenst* *thou standest*, *he* *stent* *he standeth*; *pl.* *we*, *ge*, *hi* *standað* *we, ye, they stand*. From *et-an* to *eat*, we have *Ic* *ete* *I eat*, *þu* *yist* *thou eatest*, *he* *yt* *he eateth*: *we*, *ge*, *hi* *etað* *we, ye, they eat*. From *sceót-an* to *shoot*, are formed *Ic* *sceóte* *I shoot*, *þu* *scytst* *thou shootest*, *he* *scyt* *he shooteth*; *pl.* *we*, *ge*, *hi* *sceotað* *we, ye, they shoot*.

61. The same observations which were made on the formation of the third person of simple verbs ending in *-dan*, *-san*, *-tan*, &c. (see § 50), will be applicable here: as, *Ic* *ride* *I ride*, *he* *rit* or *rideð* *he rides*; *Ic* *cweðe* *I say*, *þu* *cwyst* *thou sayest*, *he* *cwyð* *he saith*; *Ic* *ceose* *I choose*, *þu* *cyst* *thou choosest*, *he* *cyst* *he chooses*; and in *et-an* to *eat*, as in § 60.

62. The persons in the perfect tense are often formed like regular verbs; but the second person singular more frequently ends in *e*: as, from *bacan* to *bake*, we have the past tense *boc*, *boce*; thus *p. s.* *Ic* *boc* *I baked*, *þu* *boce* *thou bakedst*, *he*, &c. *boc* *he, &c. baked*; *pl.* *we*, *ge*, *hi* *bocon* *we, ye, they baked*.

63. Verbs which have *u* or *o* for the first vowel in the *perfect participle*, mostly have *u* in the second person singular, and all the plural persons of the *p. tense*; as in simple verbs, the third person singular is like the first: thus *p. s.* *Ic* *sang* *I sang*, *þu* *sunge* *thou sangest*, *he* or *heo* *sang* *he or she sung*; *pl.* *we*, *ge*, *hi* *sungon* *we, ye, they sang*.

64. Verbs, having *a* for the first vowel of the *p.* and *i* for the *pp.* make the second person *s.* and all the persons in the *pl.* of the *p.* in *i*; as, *arisan to arise*; *p.* *ic, he,* as *I, he arose, þu arise thou arosest*; *we, ge, hi arison we, ye, they arose.*—*writan to write*, *p.* *ic, he wrát I, he wrote*; *þu write thou wrotest*; *we, ge, hi writon we, ye, they wrote.*

65. Verbs of one syllable, terminating in a vowel, have an *h* annexed to them; and those in *g.* generally change the *g* into *h* in all parts of the verb, as well as in the imperative mood; as *þwean to wash*; *imp.* *þweah wash*; *p.* *þwoh washed*. *Stigan rise*; *p.* *stah rose.*

*The conjugation of complex, or more irregular verbs.*

*writan to write*; *p.* *wrát wrote*; *pp.* *writen written.*

*standan to stand*; *p.* *stód stood*; *pp.* *gestanden stood.*

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

*indefinite.*

*perfect.*

*indefinite.*

*perfect.*

*I, etc. do or shall write.*

*I, etc. wrote.*

*if I, etc. write.*

*if I, etc. wrote.*

*s. ic writ-e*

*wrát*

*writ-e*

*writ-e*

*þu writ-st*

*writ-e*

*writ-e*

*writ-e*

*he<sup>c</sup> wrít*

*wrát*

*writ-e*

*writ-e*

*pl. we writ-að<sup>a</sup>*

*writ-on*

*writ-on<sup>d</sup>*

*writ-on<sup>d</sup>*

*ge writ-að<sup>a</sup>*

*writ-on*

*writ-on<sup>d</sup>*

*writ-on<sup>d</sup>*

*hi writ-að<sup>a</sup>*

*writ-on*

*writ-on<sup>d</sup>*

*writ-on<sup>d</sup>.*

IMPERATIVE.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLES.

*writ þu write thou.*

*writ-an to write.*

*indef. writ-ende writing.*

*writ-e<sup>a</sup> ge write ye.*

*tó writ-anne*

*pp. writ-en written.*

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

*indefinite.*

*perfect.*

*indefinite.*

*perfect.*

*I, etc. do or shall stand.*

*I, etc. stood.*

*if I, etc. stand.*

*if I, etc. stood.*

*s. ic stand-e*

*stód*

*stand-e*

*stód-e*

*þu stenst<sup>b</sup>*

*stód-e*

*stand-e*

*stód-e*

*he<sup>c</sup> stent<sup>b</sup>*

*stód*

*stand-e*

*stód-e*

*pl. we stand-að<sup>a</sup>*

*stód-on*

*stand-on<sup>d</sup>*

*stód-on<sup>d</sup>*

*ge stand-að<sup>a</sup>*

*stód-on*

*stand-on<sup>d</sup>*

*stód-on<sup>d</sup>*

*hi stand-að<sup>a</sup>*

*stód-on*

*stand-on<sup>d</sup>*

*stód-on<sup>d</sup>.*

IMPERATIVE.

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLES.

*stand þu stand thou.*

*stand-an to stand.*

*indef. stand-ende standing.*

*stand-e<sup>a</sup> ge stand ye.*

*tó stand-anne.*

*pp. ge-stand-en stood.*

*writ-e* and *stand-e* are used when a pronoun follows the verb, see § 43, note b.—<sup>b</sup> Also *stand-est* or *þu stand-st*; *he stand-eð*.—<sup>c</sup> Also *heo she, hit it, aa, he, heo, hit stent aa, she, stands*.—<sup>d</sup> Also, *-en*.—<sup>e</sup> When the pronoun is omitted, the termination is *-að*, as *writ-að* *write*, *stand-að* *stand*. See § 43, note b.

66. The auxiliary verbs *wesan* or *beon to be*, *habban to have*,<sup>\*</sup> *magan to be able*, and *shall,† wyllan to will, wish, &c.* need not be conjugated here, as all these will be found in the Dictionary.

*Habban* is used with a *pp.* to express what is called in Latin the preterperfect tense; as, *ic hæbbe geset I have set or placed, posui, for ic sette I placed or have placed.*

*ic sceal fæstan I shall fast*; *jejunabo*: here *ic sceal* is a verb of the first person *s. indef.* *fæstan* is in the *inf.* governed by *sceal*. See § 37, note (\*), and § 42, note (\*).

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>pres.</i> lufian	bærnan	syllan
<i>gerund.</i> (tô)lufigenne	bærnenne	syllanne (enne)

## PARTICIPLES.

<i>act.</i> lufigende	bærnende	syllende
<i>pp.</i> (ge)lufod	bærned	seald.

13. 1st Class.\* As lufian are also conjugated all verbs in -ian; as, þeowian, *pres.* þeowige, *p.* þeowode, *pp.* geþeowod to serve, clypian to call, hālgian to consecrate, hallow, macian to make, eardian to dwell, lætīan to invite, fūlian to rot, fullian to baptize, wunian to dwell, getimbrian to build, neōsian to spy, bletsian to bless, rīcsian to govern, gitsian to desire, syngian to sin, myngian to admonish, gehýrsumian to obey.

14. 2nd Class. As bærnan are inflected all verbs derived from nouns, adjectives and other verbs; as, belæ'wan, *pres.* belæ'we, *p.* belæ'wde, *pp.* belæ'wed to betray, adra'fan to expel, wrégan to accuse, læ'ran to instruct, todæ'lan to divide, déman to decry, wénan to imagine, ween, fyllan to fell, drencan, drencan to give to drink, to drown, bæ'tan to bridle, weccan to awaken, alýsan to redeem, amýrran to waste, métan to mourn, dyppan to dip, nemnan to name, grétan to greet, scrýdan to clothe, rēsan to rush, gangan to go.

15. 3rd Class, includes those verbs not belonging to the other two classes, and yet having the *p.* of more than one syllable; as, tellan, *pres.* ic telle, *imp.* tele, *p.* tealde, *pp.* geteald, stellan to leap, cwellan to kill, gedwellan to mislead, þeccan to thatch, reccan to care about, secgan to say, lecgan to lay, bycgan to buy, sécan to seek, récan to care for, wyrcan to work, bringan to bring, þencan to think, þincan to see, habban to have, willan to will.

16. Anomolous verbs—Ic, he can (*þu* cunne, caust) *pl.* cunnon, *inf.* cunnan, *cu* cūson, *pp.* cūð know.—An, ic an I grant (*þu* unne) *pl.* unnon, *inf.* unnan, *u*ðe, *u*ðe give, bestow. Also ic gean, we geunnon, geunnan, geuðe, *pp.* geunnen.—Gemēan, *Jn.* 16, 21, (*þu* gemanst, *Bt.* p. 118), *pl.* gemunon, gemunan, gemunde, gemundon remember.—Sceal (*þu* scealt), sculon, (sceolon), *pres. sub.* sceyle, *imp.* sceolde, sceoldon shall, should.—Dear (*þu* dearest, *Beo.* 42), durren, *sub.* durre, dorste, dorston dare.—Dearf (*þearft*, *Bt.* p. 8, or *þurfe*, *Elf. gr.* p. 5), *þurfon*, *subj.* *þurfe*, *þor* þorfton need. Also beþearf, beþurfon, &c.—Deáh, dugon, *inf.* dugan, dohte, *p.* 158, *Beo.* 42, *þu* dohtest, *Deut.* 15, 11, dohton, *Bt.* p. 40, (not dūhte) help, be gíf for (*Icel.* dugi).—Mæg (*þu* miht, *Jn.* 13, 36), magon (not māgon), *sub.* mæge (māge) mihte, mihton or meahste, meahston may, might.—Ah (*þu* age), āgon, *sub.* age, āgahste, āhton possess, own. Also the negative nāh, *Elf. gr.* 2, he nāh, *Jn.* 10, 12, nāgon, and *sub.* nāge, *Wilk. L.* p. 160, nāhte, nāhtest, nāhton I do not possess.—Wit (*þu* wāst), witon, wite, witan, wiste, wiston supine, witod know. Likewise the negative nāt (*þu* nāst), nyton, nyte, nyan, nyste, nystest or nestest, *Bt.* 5, 3, nyston.—Mōst (*þu* mōst) mōton, mōte, mōste, mōston must.

17. II. Complex order makes the *p.* a monosyllable with a change of vowel, the *pp.* in -en, or -n; as,

## 2ND CONJUGATION.

<i>class.</i>	<i>inf.</i>	<i>pres.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>pp.</i>
1.	et-an	ete	æt	eten to eat.
2.	læt-an	lete	let	leten to let.
3.	far-an	fare	fōr	faren to go.

## 3RD CONJUGATION.

<i>class.</i>	<i>inf.</i>	<i>pres.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>pp.</i>
1.	byrn-an	byrne	barn	burnen to burn
2.	writ-an	write	wrāt	writen to write
3.	sceót-an	sceóte	sceát	scoten to shoot

\* This abstract is taken from the English Translation of Mr. Thorpe, 8vo. Copenhagen 1830.



2ND CONJUGATION, INDICATIVE MOOD.

as. ic ete	læ'te	fare
þu yst	læ'tst	færst
he yt	læ't	færð
pl. we, ge, hi etað	læ't-að	farað
or ete	or læ'te	or fare
s. ic æ't	let	fór
þu æ'te	lete	fóre
he æ't	let	fór
pl. we, ge, hi æton	leton	fóron

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

p. s. ic, þu, he æ'te	lete	fóre
pl. we, ge, hi æ'ton	leton	fóron

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

s. et þu	læ't	far
pl. etað ge	læ'tað	farað
or ete ge	or læ'te	or fare

INFINITIVE MOOD.

pres. etan	læ'tan	faran
gerund. etanne	læ'tanne	faranne

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

as. ic, þu, he ete	læ'te	fare
pl. we, ge, hi eton	læ'ton	faron

PARTICIPLES.

act. etende	læ'tende	farende
pp. eten	læ'ten	faren.

8. 1st Class, conjugated like etan, contains those verbs which have a long -e or before a single characteristic; as, *inf.* spreca, *pres.* ic sprece, he spricð, *p.* ic spræc, *pp.* gespreca, *pp.* gespreca to speak, wreca to revenge, treda to tread, freta to fret, mea to measure, genesa to recover, lesa to gather, bidda to bid, beg, sitta to sit, liggja to lie, ongita to understand, gifa to give, swefa to sleep, beran to bear, teran to tear, scera to shear, acwela to perish, forhela to conceal, stela to steal, niman to take.—Irregulars, gesea to see, cweða to say, wesan to be, beon to be; for their conjugation, see the Dictionary.

9. 2nd Class, includes verbs which have short e and short eo in *p.* conjugated like hæt; as, *inf.* hatan, *pres.* he hæ't, *p.* ic het, we heton, *pp.* hāten to command, healdan, he hylt, healt, *p.* ic heold, we heoldon, *pp.* healden, ondræ'dan to dread, slāpan to sleep; hōn, *p.* heng, *pp.* hangen to hang; onfon to receive, fealdan to fold, wealdan to govern, feallan to fall, weallan to boil, weaxan to grow, sceādan to divide, gesceātan, to call to, beātan to beat, blōtan to sacrifice, hleāpan to leap, swāpan to sweep, wēpan to weep, blāwan to blow, cnāwan to know, crāwan to crow, sāwan to sow, heawan to flow, spōwan to succeed, grōwan to grow, rōwan to row.

10. 3rd Class, includes verbs which form the perfect in o; as, wacan, *pres.* he wæcð; *p.* ic wōc, we wōcon; *pp.* wacen to arise, awaken, bacan to bake, wiðsacan to resist, scacan to shake, dragan to draw, gnagan to gnaw, hlīhhan to laugh, slea to slay, wāsan to wash, leān to blame, wadan to wade, hlādan to load, grafan to dig, scafan to scatter, hebban to lift, steppan to step, scyppan to create, wacsan to wash, standan to stand, galan to enchant, spanan to allure, cuman to come.

3RD CONJUGATION, INDICATIVE MOOD.

ic byrne	write	sceōte
þu byrnst	wrist	scýtst
he byrnð	writ	scýt
we, ge, hi byrnað	writað	sceótað
or byrne	or write	or sceōte
ic barn	wrāt	sceāt
þu burne	write	scute
he barn	wrāt	sceāt
we, ge, hi burnon	writon	scuton

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

p. s. ic, þu, he burne	write	scute
pl. we, ge, hi burnon	writon	scuton

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

s. byrn þu	writ þu	sceót þu
pl. byrnað ge	writað ge	sceótað ge
or byrne ge	or write ge	or sceōte ge

INFINITIVE MOOD.

pres. byrnan	writan	sceōtan
gerund. byrnanne	writanne	sceōtanne

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

ic, þu, he byrne	write	sceōte
we, ge, hi burnon	writon	sceōton

PARTICIPLES.

act. byrnende	writende	sceōtende
pp. burnen	writen	scoten.

11. 1st Class, comprises those verbs which have a short i (y) before *rn*, *nn*, *ng*, *nc*, *mb*, *mp*; a short a (o) in the *p.* and *u* in the *pp.*; also those with a short e or eo

ISTR/

o. ea  
on ; j  
frins  
ofstin  
can &  
d, fin  
i, cli  
i to s  
oast,  
in to  
orfan  
feoh  
is wi  
in, w  
arise  
i to f  
r, *slit*  
*glide*,  
rin, s  
semb  
broce  
i to b  
ón to  
lotta  
n to c  
to re

# AN ABSTRACT

OF

## F. GRIMM'S\* DECLENSIONS AND CONJUGATIONS.

### *Strong Masculine Nouns.*

*1st Decl. fisc a fish; 2nd Decl. hirde a shepherd; 3rd Decl. sunu a son; 4th Decl. lēode people.*

<i>1st.</i> fisc	<i>pl.</i> fisc-as	<i>2nd.</i> hird-e	<i>pl.</i> hird-as
fisc-es	fisc-a	hird-es	hird-a
fisc-e	fisc-um	hird-e	hird-um
fisc	fisc-as	hird-e	hird-as
<i>3rd.</i> sun-u	sun-a	<i>4th.</i> —	lēod-e
sun-a	sun-a	—	lēod-a
sun-a	sun-um	—	lēod-um
sun-u	sun-a	—	lēod-e.

### *Strong Feminine Nouns.*

*1st Decl. gifu a gift; 2nd Decl. æðelo nobility; 4th Decl. dæd a deed.*

gif-u	<i>pl.</i> gif-a	<i>2nd.</i> æðel-o	<i>4th.</i> dæd	<i>pl.</i> dæd-a
gif-e	gif-ena	æðel-o	dæd-e	dæd-a
gif-e	gif-um	æðel-o	dæd-e	dæd-um
gif-e	gif-a	æðel-o	dæd-e	dæd-a.

### *Strong Neuter Nouns.*

*1st Decl. word a word, fæt a vat; 2nd Decl. rice a kingdom.*

word	<i>pl.</i> word	fæt	<i>pl.</i> fæt-u	<i>2nd.</i> ric-e	<i>pl.</i> ric-u
word-es	word-a	fæt-es	fæt-a	ric-es	ric-a
word-e	word-um	fæt-e	fæt-um	ric-e	ric-um
word	word	fæt	fæt-u	ric-e	ric-u.

\*This abstract is taken from the Göttingen edition of 1822, vol. I. p. 638—647 : 732—735 :

*Weak Nouns.*

4. A weak masculine, *hana* a cock; a weak feminine, *tunge* a tongue; a weak neuter, *eáre* an ear.

m. han-a	pl. han-an	f. tung-e	pl. tung-an	n. eár-e	pl. eár-an
han-an	han-ena	tung-an	tung-ena	eár-an	eár-an
han-an	han-um	tung-an	tung-um	eár-an	eár-an
han-an	han-an	tung-an	tung-an	eár-e	eár-e

*Adjectives.*

5. Declension of strong adjectives.

m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.
s. blind	blind(u)	blind	s. hwæt	hwat-u	hwæt
blind-es	blind-re	blind-es	hwat-es	hwat-re	hwat-es
blind-um	blind-re	blind-um	hwat-um	hwat-re	hwat-um
blind-ne	blind-e	blind	hwat-ne	hwat-e	hwat
pl. blind-e	blind-e	blind-u	pl. hwat-e	hwat-e	hwat-u
blind-ra	blind-ra	blind-ra	hwat-ra	hwat-ra	hwat-ra
blind-um	blind-um	blind-um	hwat-um	hwat-um	hwat-um
blind-e	blind-e	blind-u	hwat-e	hwat-e	hwat-u

6. Weak adjectives are declined exactly like the weak nouns, see § 4 in this and Definite Adjectives in § 23 and 24 of the ESSENTIALS.

7. The pronouns and articles, see ESSENTIALS, § 28—31.

*Verbs.*

8. In strong verbs, there are twelve conjugations;\* viz.

	p.	p. pl.	pp.
1. Fēalle <i>cado</i>	fēol	fēollon	fēallen
2. Swāpe <i>verro</i>	swēop	swēopon	swāpen
3. Hleápe <i>saño</i>	hlēôp	hlēôpon	hleâpen
4. Slæpe <i>dormio</i>	slēp	slēpon	slæpen
5. Blāwe <i>spiro</i>	blēôw	blēôwon	blāwen
6. —	—	—	—
7. Gale <i>cano</i>	gôl	gôlon	galen
8. Dwine <i>tabesco</i>	dwân	dwinon	dwinen
Grîpe <i>arripio</i>	grâp	gripon	gripen
9. Crēôpe <i>repo</i>	creâp	crupon	cropen
10. Drēpe <i>ferio</i>	drâp	dræpon	drēpen
11. Cwēle <i>necor</i>	cwâl	cwælon	cwēlen
12. Swēlle <i>tumeo</i>	swēall	swullon	swollen
Binde <i>necto</i>	bind	bundon	bunden.

\* In the first edition, Professor Grimm made fourteen conjugations.

*Terminations of strong verbs.*

<i>ind. pres. s.</i>	-e	-est	-eſ	<i>sub. -e</i>	-e	-e
<i>pl.</i>	-aſ	-aſ	-aſ	-en	-en	-en
<i>p. s.</i>	—	-e	—	-e	-e	-e
<i>pl.</i>	-on	-on	-on	-en	-en	-en

*imp. s.* — *pl.* -aſ; *inf.* -an; *part. pres.* -ende; *pp.* -en.

*bindan to bind, and gripan to gripe.\**

<i>pres. s.</i>	bind-e	bind-est	bind-eſ	grip-e	grip-est	grip-eſ
<i>pl.</i>	bind-aſ	bind-aſ	bind-aſ	grip-aſ	grip-aſ	grip-aſ
<i>p. s.</i>	band	bunde	band	grap	gripe	grap
<i>pl.</i>	bund-on	bund-on	bund-on	grip-on	grip-on	grip-on
<i>pres. s.</i>	bind-e	bind-e	bind-e	grip-e	grip-e	grip-e
<i>pl.</i>	bind-en	bind-en	bind-en	grip-en	grip-en	grip-en
<i>p. s.</i>	bund-e	bund-e	bund-e	grip-e	grip-e	grip-e
	bund-en	bund-en	bund-en	grip-en	grip-en	grip-en.

*ind. grip; pl. bind-aſ, grip-aſ; inf. bind-an, grip-an; past. pres. bind-ende, grip-ende; pp. bunden, gripen.*

*Weak Verbs.*

There are two conjugations of weak verbs.

*Terminations of weak verbs.*

<i>pres. s.</i>	-e	-st	-ſ	<i>sub. pres.</i>	-e	-e	-e
<i>pl.</i>	-aſ	-aſ	-aſ		-en	-en	-en
<i>p. s.</i>	-de	-dest	-de		-de	-de	-de
<i>pl.</i>	-don	-don	-don		-den	-den	-den.

*imp. s.* — *pl.* -ſ; *inf.* -an; *part. pres.* -ende; *pp.* -d.

First conjugation, *nerian to keep.* 13. Second conjugation, *sealfian to anoint.*

<i>p. s.</i>	ner-je	ner-est	ner-eſ	sealf-ige	sealf-ast	sealf-aſ
<i>pl.</i>	ner-jaſ	ner-jaſ	ner-jaſ	sealf-jaſ	sealf-jaſ	sealf-jaſ
<i>p. s.</i>	ner-ede	ner-edest	ner-ede	sealf-ode	sealf-odest	sealf-ode
<i>pl.</i>	ner-edon	ner-edon	ner-edon	sealf-edon	sealf-edon	sealf-edon
<i>p. s.</i>	ner-je	ner-je	ner-je	sealf-ige	sealf-ige	sealf-ige
		ner-jen	ner-jen	sealf-jon	sealf-jon	sealf-jon
		ner-ede	ner-ede	sealf-ode	sealf-ode	sealf-ode
		ner-eden	ner-eden	sealf-eden	sealf-eden	sealf-eden.

*ner-jan; imp. s. sealfa; pl. sealf-jaſ; inf. sealf-jan; part. pres. sealf-igende; pp. gessealf-od.*

*The Anomalous Verbs.*

*is; pl. sind, sindon; sub. si, si, si, or sig, or seó; pl. vās; pl. wæron; inf. wēsan; imp. wēs; pl. wēsaſ;*

*Examples are from the first edition, 1819.*

*pres. part.* wäsende; *pp.* gewesen.—*Future or pres.* bēo or bēom, bist, bið; *pl.* bēon; *sub.* bēo; *pl.* bēon; *inf.* bēon; *imp.* bēo; *pl.* bēoð.—Môt, môt, môt; *pl.* môt; *p.* môtste.—Wât, wât, wât; *pl.* witon; *p.* wiste.—Nât *nescio*, nât, nât; *pl.* nýt; *p.* nyste.—Ah *possideo*, âge? âh; *pl.* âgon; *p.* âhte.—Deáh *prosum*, duge, de; *pl.* dugon; *p.* dûhte.—Mäg, mēaht, mäg; *pl.* mâgon; *p.* ineahte.—Sceal, sceal; *pl.* sculon; *p.* sceolde.—Gemon *memini*, *Beo.* 90, *pl.* gemunon; *p.* gemunon.—Dēar, dearest or durre, dēar; *pl.* durren; *p.* dorste.—Dearf, þurfe or þearft? þearft; *pl.* þurfon; *p.* þorfte.—Can, canst, or const, or cunne, can; *pl.* cunnon; *p.* cuðe.—An, unne, an; *pl.* unnon; *p.* uðe.—Wille, wilt, wille; *pl.* willað; *p.* wolde.—Nôlo, nylt, nylle; *pl.* nyllað; *p.* nolde.—Dô, dēst, dēst; *pl.* dôð; *p.* dide, didest, did; *pl.* didon; *inf.* dôn; *pp.* gedôn.—See Dictionary for *gangan ire*, *bûan habitare*, &c.

### EXPLANATION

OF THE

### PRINCIPAL CONTRACTIONS.

**Bd.** *W.* or *Wh.* Bede, by Whelock, Cambridge, fol. 1644, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 6.

**Bel.** v. *Fl.* Flemish.

**Ben.** Benson's vocabularium Anglo-Saxonicum, Oxford, 8vo. 1701, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 22.

**Beng.** Bengalee language.

**Bso.** Beowulf, by Thorkelin, 4to. Copenhagen, 1815.

**Boo. K.** — Kemble, London, 1833, 2nd vol. 1837, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 15.

**Bl.** Bilderdijk's Geslachtlijst.

**Boh.** Bohemian.

**Box.** or *Boxh.* Boxhornii Glos.

**Brem.** Bremish Dictionary of the Low-German dialect about Bremen, 5 vols. 1767.

**Bret.** Celto Breton.

**Brit.** British.

**Brock.** Brockett's Glossary of North-country words, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1826.

**Brom.** Bromtonus, A. D. 1330.

**Bo.** Boethius, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 11.

**Bo. Card.** Boethius, Saxon and English, by Cardale, Pickering, 8vo. London, 1829, v. *Bo.*

**Bo. F.** Fox's Boethius, 8vo. London, 1835, v. *Bo.*

**Bo. R.** or *Rawl.* Boethius, by Rawlinson, 8vo. Oxon. 1698, v. *Bo.*

**c.** chapter.

**C. vel. Cot.** Glossarii Ælfrici exemplar Cottonianum Bibl. Cott. Jul. A. 2.

**calc.** ad calcem at the end.

**Canst. Moys.** or *Canst. M.* Canticum Moysis, at the end of Thwaites' Heptateuch, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 10.

**C. v. Cot.**

**Cd.** or *Cædm.* Cædmon. The references are to the figures within brackets, in the body of the page of Junius's edit. and to the figures, within brackets, between the columns of Mr. Thorpe's, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 7.

**Cd. Jun.** Junius's Cædmon, small 4to. Amsterdam, 1655, v. *Cd.*

**Cd. Th.** Cædmon, by Thorpe, Black & Co. London, 1832, v. *Cd.*

**Cel.** Celtic.

**Charl.** Charlemagne.

**Chau.** Chaucer.

**Chl.** Chaldee.

**Chr.** Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 9.

**Chr. Gib.** Gibson's Chronicle, 4to. Oxford, 1692, v. *Chr.*

**Chr. Ing.** Ingram's Chronicle, 4to. London, 1823, v. *Chr.*

**C. Mt. Mk. &c.** the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, &c. in the Pub. Lib. Cambridge, Wanley's Catalogue, p. 152.

**Cod. Ex.** Exeter MS. v. Wanley's Catalogue, p. 279, but especially Conybeare's illustration of A.-S. poetry, p. 9 and 189.

**Coll. Mon.** or *Coll. Monast.* Colloquium Monachicum; Mr. Thorpe's Analecta, p. 101; Wanley, p. 95 and 193.

**comp.** comparative degree.

- Comb.** Conybeare's Illustrations of A.-S. Poetry, 8vo. London, 1826, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 16.
- conj.** conjunction.
- Corn.** Cornish.
- Cop.** Coptic.
- Cot.** Glossarii Ælfrici exemplar Cottonianum Bibl. Cott. Jul. A. 2. British Museum.
- C. Ps.** Cantabrigiense Psalterium: the Saxon psalms in the Public Library at Cambridge, Wanley's Cat. p. 152.
- C.R. Ben.** Cantabrigiensis Regula Benedicti, Bibl. C.C.C. Cant. S. 6, p. 263.
- D.** Vocabularium Dewesianum, scilicet a Joh. Jocelino digestum, a Sim. D'Ewes autem Barto. descriptum, Bibl. Cott. Tit. A. 15, 16.
- d. or dat.** dative case.
- Dan.** Danish.
- def.** the definite declension.
- Deut.** Deuteronomy, v. *Gen.*
- Dial.** Gregory's Dialogues, translated into A.-S. by King Alfred, v. *Wanl.* p. 71, 92, 99, 130, 212.
- Doug. or Doug. Virg.** The translation of Virgil into Scottish metre, by Gawin Douglas, Bp. of Dunkeld, born 1474, died 1521.
- Dun.** the historian Sim. Dunelmensis, A.D. 1164.
- Dut.** Dutch.
- E. v. Ethel.**
- Elf.** Ælfric, an Abbot, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, died A.D. 1005. The great luminary of his age. He translated the Scriptures into A.-S., also Sermons, Grammar, &c., v. *pref.* p. xviii. note, numbers 1, 4, 8, and 10.
- Elf. Can.** Ælfric's Canons, *Wilk.* p. 153, v. *L. Can. Eccl.*
- Elf. ep.** Ælfric's Epistles, v. *Wilk.* p. 161.
- Elf. gr. or gl. or Elf. gr. Som.** Ælfric's Grammar or Glossary at the end of Somner's Dictionary, *Elf. gr.* 9, 26, in chapter 9, and xxvi. in the body of the page, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 8.
- Elf. T.** Ælfric concerning the Old and New Testament, v. *pref.* p. xviii. note, number 1.
- Els.** Elstob (Miss) Homily of St. Gregory. The portraits of Miss E. and the Pope are beautifully engraved in the initial letters of the Homily, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 12.
- Em. l.** The Friesic Emsiger Landrecht, or code of the country of Ems, A.D. 1276.
- ep. Epist.** Epistle.
- etc. et cætera.**
- Ethel.** the Latin writer Ethelredus, Abbas Rievallis, A.D. 1186.
- Ethelw.** the Latin writer Ethelwerdus, A.D. 977.
- Ex.** Exodus, v. *Gen.*
- f.** Feminine, or, of the feminine gender.
- F. v. Flor.**
- Fin.** Finlandish.
- Fl.** Flemish, or Belgic.
- f. fluuius.**
- Flor.** Florentius, a Latin Historian, A.D. 1117,
- Fr.** French.
- Franc.** Francic.
- Fr. Jud.** Fragmentum libri Judithæ, at the end of Thwaites' Heptateuch, v. *Juth.*
- Frs.** Friesic from Hettema,—with *H.* from Halbertama.
- Frs. c.** Friesic of the cities.
- Frs. h.** Friesic of Hindelopen.
- Frs. l.** Old Friesic laws, by Wierdsma.
- Frs. v.** Friesic of the villages, or Country Friesic.
- g. or gen.** genitive case.
- Gael.** Gaelic, the language of the highlands of Scotland.
- Gen.** Genesis, from Thwaite's Heptateuch, 8vo. Oxon. 1698, v. *Thur.*
- Ger.** German.
- Gerv.** the Latin writer Gervasius, A.D. 1200.
- Gib.** Gibson's Saxon Chronicle, v. *Chr.*
- gl. or glos.** glossary.
- Gm. I. II. or III.** Deutsche Grammatik von Dr. Jacob Grimm, 3 vols. 8vo. Göttingen, 1822, 1826, 1831: references are to vol., page, and line.
- Gm. Myth.** Deutsche Mythologie, von Jacob Grimm, 8vo. Göttingen, 1835.
- Gm. Recht.** Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer, von Jacob Grimm, Göttingen, 8vo. 1828.
- Gr. Dial. or Greg.** Gregorii Papæ Dialogi, Saxonice rediti à Werfertho episcopo Wigorniensis. Bibl. Bodl. Hatt. 100: I, Coll. C. C. Cant. S. 10. Cott. Otho, C. 1, fol. 136, v. Wanley, p. 70, 92, 114, 153, 168, 217, &c. v. *Dial.*
- Greg. v. Gr. Dial.**
- Grk.** Greek.
- Gr. Proem.** Gregorii Proemium, Preface to Gregory's Pastoral Care in A. v. Wanley, p. 153.
- Guth.** Guthlaci monachi et miracula. Bibl. Cott. V. D. 21.
- H.** Halbertama, a writer the Friesic language.
- Hag.** the Latin writer Hagaldensis Prior, Joann. A.D. 1180.
- Heb.** Hebrew.
- Hem. or Heming.** Heming's Chartulary; Hemingi Chartularium Eccl. Wigorniensis, edidit T. Hearne, Oxon. 1723, tom. ii.
- Herb.** Herbarium, scilicet Apuleii Madaurensis, Saxonice redditum. Bibl. Bodl. Hatt. 100: Jun. 58: Bibl. Cott. Vitellius, C. 3, fol. 17. In Wan. p. 73—75; 1780, are the A.-S. names of plants, and A.-S. extracts v. *L. M.*
- Het.** Hettema's Friesic Dictionary, with explanation in Dutch, 8vo. Leeuwarden 1832.
- Hexam.** Hexameron: Homilia Saxonica de opere sex diebus exarata. Bibl. Bodl. Jun. 23: Wanley, p. 36; Wanley, p. item 47: C. C. C. Cant. S. p. 16: S. 17, p. 1: Cott. Otho, B. 10, fol. 8.
- Hic. or Hick.** Hickey's Thesaurus, London, 3 vols. 1705, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 21.
- Hind.** Hindoo, Hindostani.
- H. Mt. Mk. &c.** Evangeliorum secundum Matth. Marc. exemplar Hattonianum. Bibl. Bodl. Hatt. 65: Wanley, p. 76.
- Hom.** homily.
- Hom. Greg.** the Homily of Gregory, v. *Els.*
- Hood.** the Latin writer Hoodenus, A.D. 1204.
- Hun.** Hungarian.
- Hun.** the Latin writer, Huntingdoniensis, A.D. 1111.
- Hymn.** Hymnarium, Bibl. Cott. Jul. A. 6.
- ib.** ibidem, the same.
- Icl. or Icel.** Icelandic.
- id.** idem, the same.
- i. e.** id est, that is.
- imp.** imperative.
- imprs.** impersonal.
- ind.** indicative mood.
- indecl.** indeclinable.



*or indef.* indefinite tense, present and future tenses. infinitive.

*Ingram, v. Chr. Ing.*

*Lect. Ingram's A.-S. Lect.* 4to. Oxford, 1807.

*Ingulph.* the Latin writer Ingulphus, A. D. 1109.

*Contin. Ingulphi Con-* sultores, A. D. 1486.

*Inter.* interjection.

*Irish.*

*Irregular.*

*Idore de Nativitate,* translated into Francic, about A. D. 800.

*Italian.*

*Gybert Japicz,* a Friar, a poet who wrote about A. D. 1650.

*Fr. Jud. Judith,* a fragment of an A.-S. poem, translated as prose at the end of Thwaites's Heptateuch, very properly as poetry in Mr. Thorpe's *Analecta*, 1831, v. *Thw.*

*3: 7, 6, 8. St. John's Gospel,* (by Junius and Marcellus, 4to. Dordrecht, 1685, ref. p. xviii. note, number 3.) 1st chap. 3rd verse: chap. the 6th and 8th verse.

*Gen.*

*Joshua, v. Gen.*

*Judges, v. Gen.*

*Junius.*

*Kero* an Alemannic or High-German writer about A. D. 800.

*Kilian,* the compiler of the Dutch Dictionary, with Latin explanations. 4to. Antwerp, 1599: Utrecht, 1777. the Latin writer Knighton, A. D. 1394.

*L.*

*Anglo-Saxon Laws,* by Wilkins, fol. Lond. 1721, v. *pref.* xviii. note, number 2.

*La.* the Concilium Ænense in Wilkins's *Anglo-Saxon Laws*, p. 119.

*L. Leges Ælfredi,* *W.* p. 28.

*L. Guth. Leges Ælfredi Guthruni,* *W.* p. 47.

*L. pol.* The second division of King Alfred's Laws, *W.* p. 34.

*L. Ethel. Leges Æthelstani,* *W.* p. 54.

*Can. Eccel.* and *L. Elf. Can.* Liber Canonum Ecclesiasticorum, *W.* p. 153.

*Can. Edg.* Canones editi sub Edgaro rege, *W.* p. 82.

*L. Can. Edg. conf.* Canones editi sub Edgaro rege de confessione, *W.* p. 87.

*L. Can. Edg. pen. or pen.* — modus imponendi poenitentiam, *W.* p. 89.

*L. Can. Edg. pen. or pen. magn.* — de magnatibus, *W.* p. 89.

*L. Can. Edg. pol. or Pol.* the first division of King Edgar's laws, *W.* p. 76.

*L. Cnut. or L. Cnut. Eccl.* Leges Cnuti regis, *W.* p. 126.

*L. Cnut. pol.* the second division of Canute's laws, *W.* p. 133.

*L. Const.* Liber Constitutionum, *W.* p. 147.

*L. Const. Ethel.* Liber Constitutionum tempore regis Æthelredi, *W.* p. 106.

*L. Eccl.* Liber legum Ecclesiasticarum, *W.* p. 173.

*L. Edg.* Leges Eadgari, *W.* p. 76.

*L. Edg. pol.* the first division of King Edgar's laws, *W.* p. 76.

*L. Edg. sup.* Legum Eadgari supplementum, *W.* p. 79.

*L. Edm.* Leges Edmundi regis, *W.* p. 72.

*L. Eadw.* Leges Eadweardi, *W.* p. 48.

*L. Eadw. Guth.* Fœdus Eadweardi et Guthruni regum, *W.* p. 51.

*L. Elf. Can.* Liber Ælfrici Canonum, *W.* p. 153, v. *L. Can. Eccl.*

*L. Elf. ep.* Ælfrici Epistolæ, *W.* p. 161.

*L. Ethel.* Leges Æthelredi, *W.* p. 102.

*L. Ethel. Anlaf.* or *Anl.* Leges Æthelredi cum Anlavo, *W.* p. 104.

*L. Ethelb.* Leges Æthelbirhti, *W.* p. 1.

*L. Hloth.* Leges Hlotharii et Eadrici, *W.* p. 7.

*L. In.* Leges Inæ, *W.* p. 14.

*L. Lond.* or *Lund.* Judicia Civitatis Lundoniæ, *W.* p. 65.

*L. North. pres.* Northumbrensiu presbyterorum leges, *W.* p. 98.

*L. Wal.* Senatus Consultum de Monticulis Walliæ, *W.* p. 125.

*L. Wilt.* Leges Wiltredii, *W.* p. 10.

*Lamb.* Lambard's Anglo-Saxon laws, v. *L.*

*Lanc.* Lancashire.

*Lap.* Laplandish.

*Lat. mid.* Latin of the middle and later age.

*Lett.* Lettish.

*Lev.* Leviticus, v. *Gen.*

*Lin.* Linnæus.

*Lip.* Lipaius's Glossary, Opera Omnia Versal. 4 vols. 8vo. vol. ii. p. 988.

*Lk.* St. Luke's Gospel, v. *Ja.*

*L.M.* Liber Medicinalis, v. *Herb.* a Baldo quodam, ex scriptis Marcelli, Scribonii Largi, C. Plinii, aliorumque Medicorum Latinorum, uti censet Wanletus, compilatus, Bibl. D. Jac. Westm. v. the Titles of Chapters in A.-S. and quotations in Wanley's Cat. 176—180, 72.

*L.* Lambeth Psalter. v. *Lps.* and *M. Ps.*

*Lps.* or *L. Ps.* Lambeth Psalter, Bibl. Lambeth, 4to. 188, Art. 5.

*Lup.* Lupus's Sermons, in Hickey's Thes. vol. ii. p. 99. References to sections and lines of sections.

*m. mas.* masculine, or, of the masculine gender.

*M.A.* Monasticon Anglicanum.

*Malm.* Will. Malmesburiensis, A. D. 1140.

*Monn.* Manning's edition of Lye's A.-S. Dict. particularly the Supplement: 2 vols. fol. v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 22.

*Mart.* Martinii Lexicon philologicum, 2 vols. fol. 1711.

*Martyr.* *Mart.* or *Menol.* Martyrologium, sive potius Menologium seu Calendarium poeticum, or The poetical calendar of the Anglo-Saxons, Hickey's Thes. I. p. 203, Fox, 8vo. London, 1830, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 17.

*Med. ex Quadr.* Medicina ex quadrupedibus, Bibl. Bodl. Hatt. 100, Art. 4, Jun. 58, Art. 2, Bibl. Cott. Vitell. C. 3, fol. 75: Wanley, p. 76.

*Menol.* the Menology, v. *Martyr.*

*Menol. F. Fox,* v. *Martyr.*

*Mk.* Mark, v. *Ja.*

*Moss.* Moeso-Gothic, the earliest High-German dialect yet known, preserved in the Gospels, &c. A. D. 370, v. *Ja.*

*Mone.* Mone's Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte der deutschen Literatur und Sprache, 8vo. Leipzig, 1830.

*Mons. A.* — the Glossary (in p. 314) of natural history. The MS. is of the 10th century, and is in the Jesuits' Library at Brussels, in 4to. No. 539.

**Mone.** B. Mone's Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte der deutschen Literatur und Sprache, 8vo. Leipzig, 1830; the A.-S. Gloss. (in p. 329), on Aldhelm's Latin treatise *De laude virginis*, taken from the Burgundian Library at Brussels, No. 471.

**Mons. C.** — the Gloss. (in p. 442) from the Brussels MS. No. 539.

**Mons. or Mons. Glos.** Monsee Glossary, so called from a Codex of the Convent Monsee, published under the title *Glossæ Monseenses*, by B. Pez, in *Thes. Anecdotorum*, nov. l. col. 319—414.

**M. Ps.** Mareschalli Psalterium; i. e. Versio Psalmorum in Bibl. Tho. Comit. Arundelie, nec non Comit. Mareschalli Angliæ, quam Regiæ Societati dedit Hen. Dux. Norf. Ao. 1679.

**M.S.** Manuscript.

**M.SS.** Manuscripts.

**M.S. C.** Manuscriptus codex Cantabrigiensis.

**M.S. T.** Manuscriptus codex in bibliotheca Coll. S. Trinitatis Cantabrigiæ.

**Mt.** Matthew, v. *Ju.*

**n.** neut. neuter, or, of the neuter gender.

**N.** Noeli (Laur.) Vocabularium; in Bibl. Bodl.

**Nat. S. Greg.** a Homily on the Birth-day of St. Gregory, v. *Els.*

**Nath.** Nathanis Judei legatio fabulosa ad Tib. Cæsarem; in Bibl. Publ. Cantabr. unde descripsit Junius id quod extat apographum in Bodl. Jun. 74. Art. 2.

**Nic. or Nicod.** Nicodemi pseudo-evangelium, at the end of Thwaites's Heptateuch, v. *Thw.*

**nom.** a noun.

**nom.** the nominative case.

**Norse.** Norse, or Old Danish, spoken throughout Scandinavia, the nearest approach to which is the Icelandic.

**Norw.** Norwegian.

**Not.** Notker's translation of the Psalms into Alemannic or High-German, about A. D. 1020.

**Num. or Numb.** Numbers, v. *Gen.*

**O. Ger.** Old High-German.

**Oros.** Orosius, by Barrington, Saxon and English, 8vo. London, 1773, v. *Bar.*

**Ot. Ott. or Otuf.** Otfrid's poetical paraphrase of the Gospels in Alemannic or High-German, published by Graff, 4to. Königsberg, 1831.

**p.** or **P.** with figures following denotes page.

**p.** or **per.** perfect tense.

**par.** paragraph.

**part.** participle.

**Past.** Gregorii P. Liber de cura Pastoralis, Saxonice redditus ab Ælfrido Rege. Bibl. Bodl. Hatt. 88, Jun. 53, 2: Bibl. Publ. Cant. C. C. C. Cant: S. 1, Coll. Trin. Cant: Cott. Otho, B. 2, v. *Dial.* and *Gr. Univ.*

**Pecc. Med.** Peccatorum Medicina; in Bibl. Cott. Tib. A. 3, fol. 93, unde annum desumpsit Junius, in Bodl. Jun. 59.

**Pers.** Persian.

**pl.** plu. plural.

**Plat.** Plat - Dutch, or Low-German spoken in the flat or north part of Germany.

**pen.** pen. or **pn.** penitentie, penitens in the Laws, v. *L. Can. Edg. pen.*

**Port.** Portuguese.

**pp.** perfect participle.

**pr.** or **pref.** preface.

**prep.** preposition.

**pres.** present tense.

**Pri.** Price's edition of Warton's History of English Poetry, 4 vols. 8vo. 1824.

**pron.** pronoun.

**Proem. R. Conc.** Proemium Regularis Concordiæ Anglicæ nationis Monachorum Sanctimonialiumque. Edidit in notis suis ad Eadmeri historiam Novorum, p. 145, Cl. Joh. Seldenus, e Bibl. Cott. Tib. A. 3, fol. 1.

**Prov.** Glossæ in Proverbia Salomonis; in Bibl. Bodl. Jun. 71, Art. 2, desumptæ vero a Junio e Cott. Vesp. D. 6.

**Ps.** Psalms, by Spelman, 4to. London, 1640, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 5. The division of the Vulgate is used, which varies a little from the English division of the Psalms and verses.

**P.S.** Paraphrasis Saxonica, Cædmon's Paraphrase of Genesis, v. *Cæd.*

**Ps. Th.** Psalms, by Thorpe, 8vo. Oxford, 1835.

**q.** quere, doubt.

**q.d.** quasi dicat.

**Q. v.** or **q. v.** Quod vide.

**R. Reubenii Glossarium,** Ælfrici Glossarii exemplum inter membranas Cl. Paul. Reubenii repertum et a Francisco Junio inter descriptum, Bibl. Bodl. Jun. 71, 1.

**Rab.** Rhabanus Maurus, wrote in Alemannic or High-German, about A. D. 860.

**Rawl.** Rawlinson, v. *St. B.*

**R. Ben.** Regulæ Benedicti exemplar aliud.

**R. Conc.** Regularis Concordiæ Angliæ nationis Monachorum Sanctimonialium Bibl. Bodl. Tib. A. 3: Cl. D. 3.

**resp.** responsum, answer.

**Ric.** Ricardus, Prior Hartald, who wrote in Latin about A. D. 1184.

**R. Mt. Mk. &c.** Evangelium secundum Matth. Marc. exemplar Rushworthianum in Bibl. Bodl. v. autem *W. Cat.* p. 82. Written about the 10th century, v. *pref.* p. x xiii.

**R. T. or R. Th.** or *Th.* Mr. Thorpe's Translation of Rask's Anglo-Saxon Grammar, 8vo. Copenhagen 1830.

**Rubr.** Rubric.

**Rus.** Russian.

**s.** or **sing.** singular.

**Sal.** Salic laws, the laws of the Franks, published by C. Lemagne, A. D. 798, v. 5. ter's *Thea.* vol. ii. p. 46.

**Sans.** Sanscrit, the ancient Hindoo language, v. p. ix. § 20.

**sc.** scilicet, namely.

**S. C. de Mont. Wall.** See Consultum de Monte Walliæ, v. *W.* p. 125, *Wal.*

**Schw.** Schwabenspiegel.

**Sciat.** Scintillarius, sive l. Scintillarum; i. e. Scintillarum ex S. Scripturæ Patrum libris a Bedæ Venerabili collectarum. Bibl. Jac. Westm. Excerptum quædam ex his Cl. Junius, quæ extant in Bodl. Jun. 40.

**Scot.** Scottish.

**Ser. or Serm.** Ælfric's Sermon on Creation, v. *Elen.* of A.-S. Grammar, p. note (\*).

**Shakes.** Shakespeare.

**Slav.** Slavonic.

**Sol. vel Solil.** Soliloquium gustini selecta et Sax. reddita ab Ælfrido

- Bibl. Cott. Vitell. A. 15, fol. 1, unde descripsit Junius quod in Bodl. Jun. 70.
- See* Somner's A.-S. Dictionary, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 22.
- See* Somniorum diversitas, Bibl. Cott. Tib. A. 3, fol. 36 and 40, unde descripsit Junius quæ extant in Bodl. Jun. 43, Art. 1, 2, 3, and 44, Art. 12.
- Sp.* Spanish.
- Spa.* Spencer, the poet.
- Spl.* or *Supl.* Supplement.
- Stub.* the Latin writer Stubbes, A. D. 1360
- sub.* subjunctive mood.
- sup.* superlative degree.
- Supl.* The Supplement.
- Swed.* or *Swed.* Swedish.
- Symb. Athanas.* Athanasian Creed.
- Syr.* Syriac.
- T. R.* Thorpe's translation of Rask's A.-S. Grammar, 8vo. 1830.
- T. A.* Thorpe's Analecta Anglo-Saxonica, 8vo. London, 1834.
- T. Apol.* Apollonius, of Tyre, by B. Thorpe, 12mo. London, 1834.
- Tart.* Tartaric.
- Tat.* Tatian's Harmony of the Gospels in Low-German, about A. D. 890.
- Thork.* Thorkelin's edition of Beowulf, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 15.
- Thorn,* a Latin writer, about A. D. 1390.
- Thw.* Thwaites, editor of the Heptateuch, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 10: 21, 3.
- T. Ps.* Psalterii exemplar in Bibl. Coll. S. Trin. Cant.
- T. T. Taylor's* edition of Tooke's Diversions of Purley, 2 vols. 8vo. 1829.
- Turner.* Hist. of A.-S.; the references are to the 4th edit. 3 vols. 8vo. 1823.
- v. vide, see.
- v. a verb.
- v. a. or act. verb active.
- v. irr. verb irregular.
- v. l. vide locum.
- v. n. verb neuter.
- V. Ps.* or *Vps.* Vossianum Psalterium. Exemplar scil. quod ab Is. Vossio accepit Fr. Junius. Extat autem in Bibl. Bodl. Jun. 27.
- W.* or *Wilk.* Wilkins' A.-S. laws, v. *L.*
- W. v. Wan.*
- Wac.* or *Wach.* Wachter's Glossarium Germanicum, Lips. fol. 1737.
- W. B.* or *Wh.* or *Whel.* Whelock's Bede, v. *pref.* p. xix. note, number 6.
- Wan.* or *Wanl. Cat.* Wanley's Catalogue of A.-S. M.SS. forming the 3rd vol. of Hickes's Thesaurus, v. *pref.* p. xx. note, number 21.
- Wel.* Welsh.
- West.* the Latin writer Mattheus Westmonasteriensis, A. D. 1377.
- Wil.* Willeram's paraphrase of the Canticle in Francic, about A. D. 1070.
- Weston.* B. D. F. R. S. (Stephen). A specimen of the Conformity of the European languages, particularly the English, with the Oriental languages, especially the Persian, London, 8vo. 1802, price 7s.

In the English and Latin Indexes the references are to the numbers and letters at the head of the page: as, Mulberries 47a, is found under number 47a, at the head of the page in the Dictionary, and the first column after a in the margin.

## General Remarks upon the Gender and Declension

EVERY noun, which has the *nom. s.* in -a is *m.* and makes the *g. s.* in -an. All *m.* nouns ending in a consonant, or -e, make the *g. s.* in -es: those nouns which terminate in -dóm, -end, -ere, -ing, -erd, -ord, -scipe; -feld a *field*, plain; -ford a *ford*; -hám a *home*; -blew a *place*; -sted a *place*; -tun an *inclosure*, a *town*, &c.; likewise all nouns, making the *nom. s.* in -a, are all *m.* and, therefore, make the *g. s.* in -es.

All *f.* nouns, which have the *nom. s.* in -e, make the *g. s.* in -an. Every *f.* noun, ending in a consonant, such as words in -ceaster a *city*; -dun a *hill*; -scir, -scyr, a *shire*; -stow a *place*, &c. has the *g. s.* in -e: indeed, every noun having the *g. s.* in -e is *f.*

All nouns, having the *nom.* and *ac. pl.* in -u, are *n.*, and, like all *n.* nouns, ending in a consonant, make the *g. s.* in -es.

### Observations upon inflections, useful for finding words in the Dictionary.

In nouns, when a comes before a single consonant, or *st. sc.* followed by a, e, o, or u, and adjectives, when a comes before a single consonant followed by a, e, o, or u, the *nom. s.* is found by rejecting all the letters after the second consonant, or *st. sc.* and by changing e into a: in the nouns *fatum* with *vats*, *stafas* letters, *gastas* guests, by casting away um, as, as, changing a into e, we have *fæt* a *vot*, *stæf* a *letter*; *gæst* a *guest*, and in the adjectives, *lata* of late, *latum* to late, *se smala* the small, *smalost* smallest, *se smalesta* the smallest, taking away es, ena, um, a, ost, esta, and changing e into a, we have *læt* late, and *smæl* small.

### Synopsis of the terminations of verbs.

Simple verbs, or verbs which have the *p.* of two or more syllables.

Complex verbs, or verbs which have the *p.* a monosyllable.

		INDICATIVE, <i>indf.</i>		INDICATIVE, <i>indf.</i>	
		1.*	2.*	3.*	3.*
<i>s.</i>	<i>I,</i>	-e	-ige	-e	-e
	<i>thou,</i>	-st <sup>a</sup>	-ast	-st, -est <sup>d</sup>	-st, -est <sup>d</sup>
	<i>he,</i>	-ð <sup>b</sup>	-að	-ð, -eð	-ð, -eð
<i>pl.</i>	<i>we, ye, they,</i>	-að, -e	-iað, -ige	-að, -e	-að, -e
<i>perfect.</i>					
<i>s.</i>	<i>I,</i>	-de <sup>c</sup>	-ode	-de	-de
	<i>thou,</i>	-dest	-odest	-e <sup>e</sup>	-e <sup>e</sup>
	<i>he,</i>	-de	-ode	-e	-e
<i>pl.</i>	<i>we, ye, they,</i>	-don	-odon, -edon	-e	-e
<i>SUBJUNCTIVE, <i>indf.</i></i>					
<i>s.</i>	<i>if I, thou, he,</i>	-e	-ige	-e	-e
<i>pl.</i>	<i>if we, ye, they,</i>	-on, -an	-ion, -ian	-on, en	-on, en
<i>perfect.</i>					
<i>s.</i>	<i>if I, thou, he,</i>	-de	-ode	-e <sup>e</sup>	-e <sup>e</sup>
<i>pl.</i>	<i>if we, ye, they,</i>	-don, -den	-odon, -eden	-on, en	-on, en
<i>IMPERATIVE, &amp;c.</i>					
<i>s.</i>		—	-a	—	—
<i>pl.</i>		-að, -e	-iað, -ige	-e, -að	-e, -að
<i>inf. to,</i>		-enne	-igenne	-anne	-anne
<i>part. -ing,</i>		-ende	-igende	-ende	-ende
<i>pp.</i>		-ed	-od	-en.	-en.

1.\* By substituting the *inf.* -an, for -e, -st, -de, &c., and prefixing the radical part of the verb, as *bærn-e*, *bærn-st*, *bærn-de*, we have the *inf.* *bærn-an* to *burn*. <sup>a</sup> -st is changed into -dan in the *inf.* as *þu lætst thou leadest*, becomes *lædan* to *lead*. <sup>b</sup> -t is changed into -tan as *he gret he greets*, becomes *gretan* to *greet*: <sup>c</sup> -ð, after a vowel, is -ðan, as *he cyð he tells*, *cyðan* to *tell*. <sup>d</sup> -hte is the *inf.* -htan, or -ccan, as *p. he plibte he plighted*, *inf.* *plibtan*; *he reht he cared for*, *inf.* *reccan*. In the *p.* and *pp.* -eal-, before -de, or -d, is the *inf.* -ellan, as *te geteald told*, *inf.* *tellan* to *tell*: -eah- before -te, -t is *inf.* -eccan, as *þeahthe thatched*, *inf.* *eccean* to *thatch*.

2.\* By substituting -ian for -ige, -ast, -ode, &c. as *luf-ige*, *luf-ode*, we have *luf-ian* to *love*.

3.\* By substituting -an for -e, -st, -est, &c., and changing the vowels of the first syllable in the following directions, the *inf.* is found. <sup>a</sup> In the 1st and 2nd persons *indf.* *a*, *e* are generally from *a* of the *inf.* as *þu bæcst thou bakest*, *he bæcð he bakes*, *inf.* *bacan* to *bake*: *þu stendst thou standest*, *he stent he stands*, *inf.* *standan* to *stand*: *y* is from *e*, *eo*, or *u*, as *þu ytst thou eatest*, *yt he eats*, *inf.* *etan* to *eat*: *þu cyst thou choosest*, *he cyst he chooses*, *inf.* *ceosan* to *choose*: *he sycð he sucks*, *inf.* *súcan* to *suck*. <sup>b</sup> The 1st and 3rd persons end in the last consonant of the verb, and change the preceding vowel: thus, *e* and sometimes *eo* in the *p.* are from *inf.* *a*; but *eo* in the *p.* is generally from *ea*: as *p. he stód he stood*, from *inf.* *standan* to *stand*; *p. he bleow he blew*, *inf.* *blawan* to *blow*; *he beot he beat*, *inf.* *beatan* to *beat*. The *p.* *ea*, *e*, the *pp.* *e* before *ll*, *ff*, *gg*, *tt*, *rr*, *ff*, *gg*, &c. are from the *inf.* *e*, *eo*, or *u*: as, *p. he mealt he melted*, *pp.* *molten melted*, from *inf.* *meltan* to *melt*; *he stærf he died*, *pp.* *storfen died*, *steorfan* to *die*; *p. cleáf he cleave*, *pp.* *clafen cloven*, *inf.* *clúfan* to *cleave*. The *a* of the *p.* and *pp.* are from *i* of the *inf.* *p. he sang he sang*; *pp.* *sungen sung*; *inf.* *sungan* to *sing*. *p. he bat he bit*, *pp.* *biten bitten*, *inf.* *bitan* to *bite*.

# A DICTIONARY

## OF THE

### ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE.

#### A

1d

A

1g

AB Æ

1h

ABB

<sup>a</sup>A often interchanges with other vowels; thus, æ and a, as *æc* and *a c on oak*; *æcer* and *acer s field*; *habban to have*; *ic hæbbe I have*; *stan a stone*, *stænen stony*; *lar doctrine*, *læran to teach*; *an one*, *ænig any one*.

A and O interchange, particularly before a, in a short syllable, as *mon*, *man a man*; *long*, *lang long*; *sond*, *sand sand*; *an*, *on on*; etc.

<sup>b</sup>A prefixed to words, sometimes denotes a negative, deteriorating, or opposite signification, as *from*, *out*, *away*; thus, *awendan to turn from*, *to subvert*, *from wendan to turn*; *atynan to open*, *expose*, *from tyndan to enclose*, *hedge*; *agylde*, *or ægilde without payment*, *without amends*; *amod or æmod out of*, *or without mind*, *mad*; *adon to do away*, *to banish*, *composed of a from*, *don to do*: for æ v. 2 i.

<sup>c</sup>A, prefixed, does not always appear to alter the signification; in this case, it is generally omitted in modern English words derived immediately from Saxon; thus, *arisan to rise*; *aberan to bear*; *abrecan to break*; *abiton to bite*. The prefixed a, however, generally adds some little force, or intensity, to the original signification of the word to which it is joined.

<sup>d</sup>A, be, for, ge, and to, are often indifferently and interchangeably prefixed to verbs, especially to perfect tenses and to perfect participles, as well as to verbal nouns. If a word, therefore, cannot be found under a, it may be sought for

under be, for, ge, or to, or rather under the first letter that remains, after rejecting these prefixes.

<sup>e</sup>A, added to words, denotes a person, an agent, or actor, and occasionally it denotes inanimate things; as *cum come thou*, *cuma a person who comes*, or *a guest*; *swic deceive thou*, *se swica the traitor*; *worht wrought*, *wyrhta a workman*, *a wright*; *foregeng foregoing*, *foregenga a foregoer*; *bead or gebed a supplication*, *a praying*, *beada a person who supplicates or prays*; *bytl a beetle*, or *hammer*, *bytla a hammerer*, *a builder*; *cræft art*, *cræfta an artist*, *artificer*; *geman to assemble*, *gemana an assembly*, *a congregation*; *gewuna a custom*, *habit*.

<sup>f</sup>A', aa; adv. [Fr. æ: Moes. aiw: Grk. det. The original signification seems to be *flowing*, referring to time, which every moment flows on, to water, etc. v. ea a river] *Always*, *ever*, *for ever*; hence the Old English *AYE*, *ever*; *semper*.—*Ac a sceal þæt wiðerwearde gemetgian but ever must the contrary moderate*, *Bt. 21*. *Aa*, *oð weorulde ende awoys*, *until the end of the world*, *Bd. 4, 19*. ¶ *A world forever*, *Ex. 21, 6*. *A forð ever forth*, *from thence*, *Bt. R. p. 168*.

*Aac an oak*, v. ac.

*Aad a heap*, v. ad.

*Aar honour*, v. ar.

<sup>g</sup>*Aar morning*, v. ær.

*Ab a beam*, v. ob.

*Abacen baked*, v. bacan.

*Abad expected*, v. abidan.

*Abæd, abædon asked*, v. abiddan.

*Abælige may be angry*, v. belgan.

*Abær bore*, *sustulit*, v. aberan.

*A'bal Ability*, *power of body*, *strength*; *robur corporis*:—*Cd. 25*.

*Abannan*; pp. ed, en; v. a. [*ban-nan from Al. ban a prince*, *command*.] 1. *To command*, *order*; *mandare*. 2. *To publish*, *proclaim*; *with ut to order out*, *call forth*, *call together*, *congregate*, *assemble*; *edicere*:—1. *Aban þu þa beornas command thou the children*, *Cd. 193*. 2. *þa het se cyng abannan ut ealne þeodscipe then the king commanded to order out [to assemble] all the population*, *Chr. 1006*.

<sup>h</sup>*Abárian*; pp. ed; v. a. [*bar bare*, *naked*] *To make bare*, *to manifest*, *detect*, *discover*, *disclose*; *denudare*:—*þu abarast ure spræce*, *Jos. 2, 20*.

*ABBAD*, *abbod*, *abbud*, *es* or *an*; pl. *as* or *an*; m. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. abd*, *abt*: *Grk. ἀββα*: *Syr. ܐܒܬܐ*: *Heb. אבא*, *a father*.] *An abbot*; *abbas*:—*Se arwur-þa abbad Albinus the reverend abbot Albinus*, *Bd. pref.* *Swa gebireð abbdan as becometh abbots*, *L. Const. W. p. 150, 27*. *Abbadisse*, *abbatisse*, *abbudisse*, *an*; f. *An abbess*; *abbatissa*:—*Abbdas and huru abbatissan on mynstrum wunigean abbots, and at least abbesses, should remain in monasteries*, *L. Const. W. p. 150, 21*: *Bd. 3, 11*.

*Abbaundun*, *es* [*abban abbot's*; *dun a down*, *hill*] *Abingdon*, *in Berkshire*:—*Chr. 985*.

*Abbod an abbot*, v. *abbad*.

*Abbotrice*, *abbuddóm*, *es*; m. [*abbad an abbot*; *rice*, *dóm a province*] *The dominion or dignity of an abbot, an abbacy*; *abbatis dignitas*:—*Guðfrið*

on anwalde Abbuddomes fore  
was Guthfrith presided in go-  
vernment of the abbacy, *Bd.* 5,  
1, 21.

Abbud on abbot, v. abbad.

<sup>1</sup> Abbudhād, *as* [abbot *on* abbot;  
hād *head, condition*] The state  
of an abbot, an abbotskip, v.  
abbotrice, *Som.*

Abeah, bowed down; *p.* of abu-  
gan, bugan.

Abealh was angry, v. belgan.

Abeden asked, v. biddan.

Abedende praying, v. abiddan  
hence, abedende dagas rogation,  
or praying days, *Menn.*

Abedian on abbas, v. abbadime.

Abegdon bowed down, v. bigan.

Abegendlic, gebegendlic; *adj.*  
[bigende bowing] Bending;  
flexibilia, *Som.*

Abehofian to behave, to be fit,  
or proper, v. behofian.

Abeigan, *v. a.* To be angry, offend-  
ed; irasci:—*Ex.* 32, 10, 29,  
v. belgan.

<sup>1</sup> Abeodan; *p.* ahead; *pp.* aboden;  
*v. a.* [a, beodan to order] To  
rehearse, relate, declare, to  
draw out, to elicit, command;  
referre:—Dat he wolde þat  
arrende abeodan that he would  
declare the errand, *Ors.* 4, 6.

Aberan, abiran to bear, carry,  
suffer, v. beran.

Aberd, abered; *adj.* Sagacious,  
crafty, cunning; callidus:—*R.*  
82.

Aberendlic; *adj.* [berende bear-  
ing] Tolerable, that may be  
borne; tolerabilis:—*Bt.* 39, 10,  
*R.* p. 132, 16.

<sup>1</sup> Aberstan to burst, break, to be  
broken, v. berstan.

Abet better, v. bet.

Abepecian; *sub.* þu abepceige;  
*v. a.* [a, fram, bepeccan to cover]  
To uncover, detect, find hidden,  
to discover, disclose; detegere:  
—Buton þu hit forstale oððe  
abepceige unless thou steal it,  
or find (it) hid, *Bt.* 32, 1.

Abigan, abygan; *p.* abohte;  
*pp.* aboht; *v. a.* [a, bygan to  
buy] 1. To rebuy, redeem, buy  
again, to buy, pay for, recom-  
pense; redimere. 2. To exe-  
cute, perform; prestare:—1.  
Friman his wer gelde abige  
a freeman shall pay his fine  
money, *L. Ethel.* 32. 2. Æt-  
standen að abygan, *L. Wilt.*  
*W.* p. 12, 8.

Abidan to abide constantly, expect,  
v. bidan.

<sup>1</sup> Abiddan to ask, pray, pray to,  
v. biddan.

Abilgð on offence, v. abylgð.

Abilþian to be angry, v. bel-  
gan.

Abiran to bear, v. beran.

Abiegien propenses, v. abygan.

Abit preys, v. biddan.

Abitan, bitan; *p.* abāt; *pp.* abi-  
ten; *v. a.* To bite, eat, feed,  
taste; mordere:—Gif hit wil-  
deor abitað, bere forð þat  
abitene and ne agife, *Ex.* 22,  
13. Þu his ne abitst, *Deut.*  
28, 31, v. bitan.

Abiterian, abitrian to make sour,  
or bitter, v. biterian.

Abiacod; *pp.* of ablacian to  
blacken or make black, *Lye.* v.  
blacian.

<sup>1</sup> Ablican; *pp.* ed, t. To bleach,  
whiten; dealbare:—*Pz.* 50, 8,  
*Lye.*

Ablicnes, *as*; *f.* A paleness, gleam;  
pallor. *Herb.* 160, 4. *Lye.*

Ablandan to blind, darken, de-  
numb, v. ablanden.

Ablan a rest, v. blin.

Ablan rested, v. ablinnan.

Ablawan to blow, breathe, v.  
blawan.

Ablawung a blowing, v. blawung.

<sup>1</sup> Ablendan, blendian; *p.* he  
ablende, we abledon; *pp.*  
ablend; *v. a.* To blind, to make  
blind, to darken, stupify; em-  
care:—Þa gyldenian stanes  
ablendað þas modes eagan  
the golden stones blind the mind's  
eyes, *Bt.* 34, 8. Swa bioð  
ablend so are blinded, 38, 5:  
*Jn.* 12, 40. v. blendian.

Ableoton sacrificed, v. blotan.

Ableow blow, v. blawan.

Ablican, ablicgan; *pp.* ablicen,  
ablicged; *v. a.* To shine, shine  
forth, to appear, glitter, to be  
white, to astonish, amaze; mi-  
care:—Soðlice on rihtwio-  
nysee ic ablice, *Pz.* 16, 17:  
*Elf. T.* p. 36.

Ablandan to blind, v. ablanden.

Ablinnan to cease, fail, v. blin-  
nan.

<sup>1</sup> Ablisian To blush; erubescere:  
—*Lev.* 26, 41.

Ablyagung, ablyung, *e*; *f.* The  
redness of confusion, shame;  
pudor:—*R. Ben.* 73, *Lye.*

Aboden told, v. abeodan.

Abogen bowed, v. abugan.

Abobt bought, v. abiggan.

Abolgen angry, v. belgan.

Aboren borne, v. aberan.

Aborgian; *pp.* aborgod. To be  
surety, to undertake for, to es-  
sign, appoint; sdejubere:—  
*L. Edm.* 1.

<sup>1</sup> Abracod engraved, v. utajrun-  
gen.

Abrac broke, *p.* of brocan.

Abræd, abraugd drew, v. abra-  
dian.

Abreah left, deficit.

Abrecan [a, brecan to break] To  
break, vanquish, to take by storm,  
to assault, destroy; expugnare:  
—*Ors.* 2, 4.

Abredian, abrogdan, he

abret; *p.* he abred, ab-  
abraugd; *pp.* abroden  
den; *v. a.* To open, lay o-  
draw, spread, dilate,  
figure, to set free, to re-  
deliver, exempt; dilate  
Abred bys sword, *Mt.* 26.  
Gif God abrit if God  
*Bt.* 39, 3. See saw  
abrogden, 13, 4, v. b-  
brendan.

<sup>1</sup> Abregean; *p.* de; *pp.* ed,  
a. (a, bregean) To fr-  
alarm, destroy; terrere,  
minare:—*Bd.* 3, 16:  
14. *Lye.*

Abreman to celebrate, v. bu-

Abreotan, abreottan, abre-  
p. he abrioðpe, we ab-  
abreoþon; *pp.* abrytte  
[a, breotan] To bruise,  
destroy, kill, to destroy  
lect, to frustrate, remove  
dare:—Billum abreotu  
bills to destroy, *Cd.* 15:  
abrupon þa þe he toþuh  
frustrated that which  
thought of, or determined  
1004.

Abret, abrit takes away, v.  
dian.

Abrocen broken, v. abrec.

Abroden, abrogden opened  
taken away, v. abredian.

Abrotan; *adj.* Crafty, con-  
spicid, sily, sluggish; v.  
*R.* 9. *Lye.* v. dwæc.

Abroþen; *adj.* Degenerate  
cowardly, sluggish, de-  
fiant; degener: A trifle  
a trifle; nugax:—*Elf.*

Abropennes, *as*; *f.* Dul-  
ardice, a defect, back-  
ignavia, *Som.*

Abrugdon delivered, v. ab-

Abrupon destroyed, v. ab-

<sup>1</sup> Abrydan; *pp.* abryrd. To  
sting, to be pricked  
heart, to be grieved, c-  
compungere:—*Pz.* 29  
oubryrdan.

Abryrdnea, *as*; *f.* Comp-  
contrition; contritio,

Abryt destroyed, v. abre-

Abufan above, v. bufan.

Abugan; *p.* abeah, we  
*pp.* abugen, abogen;  
bend, submit, v. bugan.

Abulge, abulgon may  
belgan.

Abunden; *part.* Ready;  
tus:—*Cd.* 72.

Abutan, abuton; *prop.* ac-  
around, round about;

Þu tæcst Iarahela fo-  
metro abutan þone m-

19, 12, v. onbutan, y

Abutan-gan to walk abo-

Abuton-stodon stood a-

standan.

Abyflan to matter, v. by-

Abyht *offende*, v. belgan.  
 \*Abygean, abyrgan *To taste; gustare*, v. brygan.  
 Abyean, abyrgan abysean; *ask hi abisegien*, on; p. gode; pp. god; v. a. [a, byagian to busy] *To occupy, preoccupy, preoccupy; occupare*:—Deah unpeawas oft abisegien þat mod though imperfections oft preoccups the mind, *Bt.* 35, 1.  
 Abygung, e; f. *Necessary business, employment; occupatio*:—*Past.* 18, 1, *Som.*  
 Ac; conj. [sec or eac. imp. of eacan to eke, add.] *But, whether*; sed:—Ne com ic na to wurpan, ac gefyllan, *Mt.* 5, 17, *Som.*  
 A'c, aac [Plat. eke f: *Dut.* eik f: *Fra.* eek, *iek*: *Swed.* ek: *Ger.* eiche.] *An oak*; quercus:—*Elf.* gr. 8.  
 Acgan to name, v. cegan.  
 Acnæd brought forth, v. acennan.  
 Acnædnys, acænnys nativity, v. acennednes.  
 Acerran to avert; acærrred avertd, v. cerran.  
 Acalian to cool, v. acolian.  
 \*ACAN, we acas; pp. acen; v. n. [Plat. aeken] *To ask, pain; dolere*:—Acas mine eagas my eyes ask, I am dark, *Elf.* gr. 36, *Mann.*  
 Acas, acase an ar, v. æx.  
 Accæra, accorn an acorn, v. acceren.  
 Accutan to prove, v. cunnian.  
 Accyn [ac oak, cyn kind] *A species of oak*, *Mann.*  
 Aedrenc, aodrine oak-drink, a kind of drink made of acorns, *Som.*  
 Ace ask, pain, v. æce.  
 Acedlian to cool, v. acolian.  
 Acepian to buy; aceaped bought, v. ceapian.  
 Acearfian to cut off, v. ceorfan.  
 Acelan to cool; aceled cooled, v. acolian.  
 Acemannes-beri, ceastre, [æce ask, mannes man's, ceaster or burh a city] *Bath, Somersetshire*:—*Æt* Acemannes-beri, þat is at Babine at Akemansbery, that is, at Bath, *Chr.* 973, *Ing.* p. 158, note, l. 10, v. Bað.  
 Acen asken, v. æcen.  
 Acen peined, v. acan.  
 Aceman, þu acenta, he acenð; p. acende; pp. accenned; v. a. *To bring forth, produce, beget; parere*:—*Bt.* 31, 1: *Gen.* 3, 16: *Mt.* 2, 1, v. cennan.  
 \*Acennedlic; adj. *Native; natiuus*:—*Cat.* 138, *Som.*  
 Acennednes, acennes, acennys, acennednys, acænnys, se; f. *Nativity, birth, generation; ortus*:—Manega on hys acen-

nednesse gefagniað, *Lk.* 1, 14: *Ps.* 106, 37.  
 Aceocan; pp. aceocod to suffocate, choke, *Som.*  
 Aceocung, e; f. *A consideration; ruminatio*, *R.* 99, v. ceosung.  
 Aceorfan to cut off, v. ceorfan.  
 Acer, acera a field, v. æcer.  
 Acerran to return, v. cerran.  
 Acerrednes an aversion, v. acyrrrednes.  
 Achsian to ask, v. acsian.  
 Aciende Troubling, shivering, rough; horrens:—*Hymn.* *Lye.*  
 \*Acigan to call:—*Bd.* 2, 12, v. cygan.  
 Aci; adj. *Clear, sonorous; clarus*:—*Acum* stefnum with clear voices, *Cd.* 171, *Mann.*  
 Aclensian to cleanse, purify, v. clensian.  
 Aclea [ac an oak, lea, or lega a lay, meadow] *The name of a place, as Oakley*:—*Sinoð* wæs gegaderod æt Aclea a synod was assembled at Acley or Oakley, *Chr.* 789.  
 \*Achloppian to call, to call out, v. clyppian.  
 Acmistel mistletoe of the oak:—*L. M.* 1, 36.  
 Acnised expelled, driven out, chased away, v. cnystan.  
 Acofran to recover; convalesscere:—*Observ.* *Lun.* 2, *Lye.*  
 Acol, acul; adj. *Acold, chilled with fear, terrified; perterritus*, *Mann.*  
 \*Acolian, acelan, acelan; p. de; pp. ed, od. *To become cold, to wax or grow cold; frigesce*:—*Mt.* 24, 12.  
 Acolmod of a fearful mind, timid.  
 Acordan; p. we acordedan. *To accord, agree, reconcile; reconciliare*:—*Chr.* 1119.  
 Acoren chosen, v. coren.  
 Acorenlic; adj. *Likely to be chosen; eligibilis*:—*Past.* 52, 8.  
 Acorfen carved, v. ceorfan.  
 \*Acostnod tried, v. costian.  
 Acraeftan *To devise, plan, contrive as a craftsman; excogitare*:—*Ors.* 2, 5.  
 Acroewod q. acroeped crept over:—*Ex.* 16, 20, v. creopan.  
 Acrummen crammed, v. cramman.  
 Acruman, acrymman; pp. men. *To crum, crumble; friare*, *Som.*  
 Acs an ar, v. æx.  
 Acsan-mynster, Axanminster Axminster in Devonshire:—*Chr.* 755.  
 Acse, v. axe ashes, v. æx an ar, v. also æsc, an ash-tree.  
 \*ACSIAN, acsigan, ahsian, ascian, axian, axigean; p. de, ede, ode; pp. od. [Plat. æsken: *Dut.* eischen] *To ask, inquire, explore; rogare*:—*Mot* ic acsian, *Bd.* 4, 3. Hu mæg ænig

man acsigan, *Bt.* 35, 1. Ne nan ne dorste axigean, *Mt.* 22, 46.  
 Acseung, ascung, e; f. *An asking, a question, an inquiry, inquisition, interrogation, that which is enquired about; information; interrogation*:—Uneape ic mæg forstandan þine acsunga I can scarcely understand thy questions, *Bt.* 5, 3. Mid ascunga by enquiries, *Id.* 35, 1.  
 Acucian to revive, v. cucian.  
 Acul cold, v. acol.  
 Acuman; pp. acumen. *To come to, to pursue, bear, suffer, perform, to overcome; attingere, ferre*:—*Gen.* 36, 7.  
 \*Acumba, acumbe, æcemba, æcumbe Oakum, the coarse part of flax, hard, a kind of marley, or chalky clay, shales or parings; stupa:—*R.* 64, *Som.*  
 Acumendlic; adj. *Tolerable, bearable; tolerabilis*:—Acumendlicre byð, *Mt.* 10, 15.  
 Acumendlicnes, se; f. *The possibility to bring any thing to pass; possibilitas*, *Som.*  
 Acunnian to prove, v. cunnian.  
 Acuron chose, v. ceosan.  
 Acwæden said, v. cwæpan.  
 Acwælan died, v. acwelan.  
 Acwæpan to say, acwæð said, v. cwæpan.  
 Acwalde killed, v. cwellan.  
 Acwan, acwanc quenched, v. acwencan.  
 Acwealde, acwealde killed, v. cwellan.  
 Acwelan, acwylan, cwelan, he acwiltð, hi acwelað; p. acwel; pp. acwolen; v. n. *To die, perish; mori*:—*Pa* fixas acwelað, *Ex.* 7, 18.  
 Acwellan to kill, v. cwellan.  
 Acwellednes, se; f. *A quelling, killing, slaying; occisio*, *Som.*  
 \*Acwencan, acwinnan, cwencan; p. acwanc; pp. acwenced, acwenet, acwant, acwan, acwinnen. *To quench, extinguish, to put out; extinguere*:—Ure leohtfatu synt acwencete, *Mt.* 25, 8. Fyr ne byð acwenced, *Mt.* 9, 44. Ðæt fyr acwan wæs the fire was put out, *Bd.* 2, 7.  
 Acwern, wern [ac an oak, wern] *The name of an animal, a squirrel, etc.; scirra*:—*Elf.* gl. *Som.*  
 Acwerran, acworren drunk, *Ps.* 77, 71.  
 Acwæpan to answer, v. cwæpan.  
 Acwician acwucian, gecwican; pp. acwicod, gecwicod. *To quicken, revive, to come to life, to create; reviviscere*:—*Bd.* 5, 6, 12, *Lye.*  
 Acwillan to kill, v. cwellan.  
 Acwinnen quenched, v. acwencan.

Acwoellan to kill, v. cwellan.  
 Acwolen dead, v. acwelan.  
 Acworren drunk, v. acwerran.  
 Acwucian to quicken, v. acwic-  
 cian.  
 Acwylan to die, v. acwelan.  
 Aczan ashes, v. aze.  
 Acyd said, confirmed, v. acypan.  
 Acyr a field, v. mcer.  
 Acyrran; p. acyrde; pp. acyrrred,  
 acyrd to avert, v. cyrran.  
 \* Acyrrrednes, acerrrednes, so; f.  
 A turning, aversion, a turning  
 from, apostasy, backsliding,  
 revolting; avercio, Som.  
 A'd, ad, ade; m. [AL od sub-  
 stance, goods, Icel. and: Heb.  
 אָדָּם ode, an assembly.] A  
 heap, a pile; congeries:—Bd.  
 3, 16.  
 Adæled divided, v. dælan.  
 Adastrigan To discourage, dis-  
 may, to frighten away; deter-  
 rere: Hence DASTARD, a  
 coward, Som.  
 \* Adeadan, deadian; p. ode; pp.  
 od, gedead. To fail, decay or  
 die, to mortify, to lay waste, to  
 destroy; fatiscere:—Heb. 36,  
 Som.  
 Adeaf deaf, v. deaf.  
 Adeafian; p. ede. To become or  
 wax deaf; surdescere, Som.  
 Adeafung earena a deafening of  
 the ears, a deafening, Lye.  
 Adel a disease, v. adl.  
 Adelfan to dig, v. delfan.  
 Adeliht; adj. Dirty, filthy; con-  
 nosus—Col. 48.  
 Adelseaß, adulseaß A sewer, gut-  
 ter, sink; cloaca, Som.  
 Adelyng a prince, v. æbeling.  
 Ademan To judge, doom, doom,  
 try; examinare:—Bd. 4, 23.  
 \* Adeorcian; p. ade; pp. ad. To  
 obscure, dim, darken, hide;  
 obacurare, Som.  
 Adesa, adese An addice or adz,  
 a cooper's instrument; ascia:—  
 Bd. 4, 3.  
 Adihtod made, composed, v. diht-  
 tan.  
 Adilegian, adilgean, adylegian;  
 p. ode; pp. adilegod, adilgod,  
 adylegod; v. a. To abolish, to  
 blot out, to destroy, to do away;  
 delere:—His sawul biß adil-  
 legod, Gen. 17, 14: Ex. 32,  
 32, v. dilgian.  
 Adimmian; p. de; pp. od, ad.  
 To dim, darken, obscure, to  
 make dull; obacurare:—Deah  
 heora mod sic adimmad though  
 their mind be obscured, Bt.  
 24, 4.  
 \* ADL, o; pl. a, u; f. [Heb. לֵדָה  
 hodel, to fail] A disease, grief,  
 pain, a languishing sickness,  
 consumption; morbus:—Hu  
 manega adla how many dis-  
 eases, Bt. 31, 1: Bd. 3, 12.  
 ¶ Seo mycle adl the leprosy.

Laman legeres adl the palsy,  
 v. leger.  
 Adl, adlic, adlige; adj. Sick, ill,  
 diseased, corrupted, putrid;  
 morbidus: Hence ADDLE egg:  
 —Bd. 3, 2, Mann.  
 Adlian To ail, to be sick, to lan-  
 guish; ægrotare:—Elf. gr.  
 Adlic, adlige sick, v. adl.  
 Adol a disease, v. adl.  
 Adolfen, dug, v. delfan.  
 Adon; p. we adydon; imp. ado;  
 v. a. [a from don to do] To take  
 away, remove, banish; tollere:  
 —Ado þas wylne, Gen. 21,  
 10: Bt. 16, 1.  
 Adredan to dread, v. ondredan.  
 Adrefan to drive away, v. adri-  
 fan.  
 Adrænet suak, v. adrencan.  
 Adreag, adreah bore, v. adreo-  
 gan.  
 Adred feared, v. ondredan.  
 Adrefed driven, v. adrifan.  
 Adreiß dries, v. adrigan.  
 \* Adrement the herb feverfew or  
 mugwort, Som.  
 Adrencan; p. adrænet, adrencet;  
 pp. adrenced, adroncen, ad-  
 runcen, adronct; v. a. To plunge  
 under, to immerse, drown;  
 immergere:—Wolde hine ad-  
 rencan on þære ea would  
 drown him in the river, Bt. 16,  
 2.  
 Adreogan, gedreogan, adreo-  
 han, adriogan, adriohan; p.  
 adreag, adreah, we adrugon;  
 pp. adrogen; v. a. To bear,  
 suffer, lead, endure; pati:—  
 Hi adreogan magan they may  
 bear, Bt. 40, 3. Ic ne mæg  
 adreohan þine seofunga I  
 cannot tolerate thy lamenta-  
 tions, Bt. 11, 1. ¶ Adreogan  
 lif to lead a life, to live, v.  
 dreogan.  
 Adreogendlic; adj. Bearable,  
 endurable; tolerabilis, Lye.  
 Adrifan, ædrifan, adrefan; p.  
 adraf, adrof, adrafde, we  
 adrifon; pp. adrafed, adrifed,  
 adrefed, adrifon. 1. To drive  
 away, to expel, repel; expel-  
 lere. 2. To drive, impel;  
 agere:—1. He adrafed wra,  
 Gen. 3, 24. 2. Ða Walas  
 adrifon sumre ea ford ealne  
 mid scearpum pilum greatum  
 innan þam wætere the Welsh  
 drove all the ford of a certain  
 river with great sharp piles  
 within the water, Chr. Introd.  
 ¶ Adrifene fatu groven or em-  
 bossed vessels, R. 67, v. drifan.  
 Adrigan, -ygan, -igean, -yggean,  
 -iggan, -ugian, -uwian; p. ic  
 adrigde, -ugode, þu adrigdest,  
 we adrugodon, -uwodon; pp.  
 adruged, -uwod, -uwud. To  
 dry, dry up, rub dry, to wither;

sicare:—Ps. 73, 16: 11, 13, v. drigan.  
 Adriogan, adriohan to be  
 adreogan.  
 Adrogen done, v. adreoga.  
 Adronc, adroncen, a  
 drowned, v. adrencan.  
 Adrugian to dry, v. adrig.  
 Adruncen drowned, v.  
 can.  
 Adruwian; p. adruwedon  
 up, v. adrigan.  
 Adrygan, -yggean to dry, v.  
 gan.  
 Adryman to extinguish, v.  
 nian.  
 Adulseaß a sewer, sink, v.  
 seaß.  
 Adumbian; p. ode; pp. e  
 To hold one's peace,  
 silence, to become m  
 dumb; obmutescere:—  
 be and ga of þisum m  
 1, 25.  
 Adūn, adūne, ofūne a  
 dun a hill] Down,  
 downward; deorsum:  
 of þam wealle down  
 wall, Bd. 1, 12. J  
 bracon adune brake  
 down, Chr. 1083. A  
 setton (they) put d  
 posed, Bd. 4, 6. H  
 astah, Ps. 71, 6.  
 Adunweard; ade. De  
 deorsum:—Chr. 1083.  
 \* Adwæscan, dwæscan; p.  
 pp. -ced adwæct;  
 quenck, to put out, to  
 appease; extinguere:  
 cende flex he ne ad  
 Mt. 12, 20: Bd. 2, 7.  
 Adwelian To seduce, to  
 error; seducere:—  
 29, Lye.  
 Adwinan to put out, v.  
 Adydan, adyddan; p.  
 yd; v. a. [dydan to di  
 to death, to destroy,  
 tify; perdere:—W  
 adyddan would dest  
 Elf. T. p. 22, 19: G  
 Adylegian, adylhgian  
 v. adilegian.  
 Æ, prefixed to words  
 often denotes, a  
 deteriorating or opp  
 nification, as from, c  
 without, etc.; thus  
 palencas, æ without  
 has; æmen depop  
 without, men men; æ  
 æ without, mod wine  
 unshorn, æ not, æ  
 ætynan to open, æ æ  
 to shut; æwena de  
 from, wena hope. S  
 æ prefixed to words  
 appear to alter the  
 tion, as æbere, abar  
 bare, naked; æbilgē  
 belgō is angry; æ



blest pale; ealdorman, ealdorman, aldorman an *alderman*. Like a, ge, etc., æ is sometimes prefixed to perfect tenses and perfect participles without any perceptible alteration in the sense, æceled, æcoled, coled *cooled*.

Æ; f. indecl. [*dl. Franc. e, ee, che a law, from a, e, æt always, flowing on for a long time, till it has become a custom, a law*] A law, right, testament; lex:—God him sette æ þat ys open lagu God set them laws, that is plain directions, *Elf. T. p. 10, 20. Æ Drihtnes God's law, Ps. 18, 8: Mt. 28, 28. Wircas his bebodu and his æ, Dnt. 11, 1. ¶ Cristes æ the Gospel. Butan æ or utlaga an outlaw, Elf. gr. 47. Seo æthere æ Deuteronomy, Bd. 1, 27.*

Æ, æa water, v. ea.

Æht property, v. æht.

Æall æl, v. eal.

Æala elat, v. eala.

Æaldian to grow old, v. ealdian.

Æaldmen, ealdormen noblemen, v. ealdorman.

Æargian; p. hi æargadon they were slothful, v. eargian.

Æbbad ebbed, v. ebban.

Æbbing an ebbing. ¶ Sæ æbbing a boy; sinus:—*R. 67.*

Æbec law books, books of the law.

Æbed, æbod an affair of law, business.

Æber; adj. Clear and evident by proof, manifest, apparent, notorious; manifestus:—*Se æbera prof, L. Edg. 7.*

Æbeane pasturage, v. æfesne.

Æhilgað, æhiliat vex, v. belgan.

Æhlecc; adj. Pale, wan, whitish, weak; pallidus, *Som.*

Æblecing, æblecnys paleness, v. blacung.

Æbod a business, v. æbed.

Æbrec [ea water, bræc] A catarrh, rheum; rheuma, *Som.*

Æbs a fir tree, *Elf. gr. 5.*

Æbyld An injury; injuria:—*L. Cant. pot. 37.*

Æbylgan to be angry, v. abelgan.

Æbylgð, æbylhð, abilgð, æbylgign, æ; f. [bylgð, v. belgan] An offence, a fault, scandal, anger, wrath, indignation; offensum:—*Ora. 4, 1.*

Æc also, v. eac.

Æc an oak, v. ac.

Æcan to eke, v. eacan.

Æced acid, v. eced.

Æcer a field, v. æcer.

Æce eternal, v. eca.

Æct, ece, ace; m. [Plat. ank a disease in the finger; *Ger.*

ach: *Grk. αἴχος: Heb. פין*

ab, a place for fire, heat] An ache, pain; dolor:—*Eal þat sar and se æce onwæg alæded was all the sore and ake wærs (led) taken away, Bd. 5, 3, 4.*

Æced vinegar, v. eced: Æced-fæt a vessel for vinegar, v. eced-fæt.

Æceled cooled, v. acolian.

Æcemba oakum, v. acumba.

Æcen, acen; adj. Oaken, made of oak; quernus:—*Cot. 165.*

ÆCER, æcyr, es; pl. æceras, æceras; m. (*Plat. Dut. Ger. akker m.: Moes. akra: Heb. אֶרֶץ akr, a farmer*) A field, land, any thing sown, sown corn, corn, an ACRE; ager, æges:—*Forþam is se æcer gehaten Acheldemah, Mt. 27, 8.*

Æcer-coorl, æcer-mon a fieldman, a farmer, ploughman, clown.

Æceren, æcern, æcirn [ac an oak, corn corn] The corn or fruit of an oak, an ACOORN, a nut; glans:—*Gen. 43, 11.*

Æcer-spranca, æcer-spranga Young shoots springing up from acorns, saplings, the holm oak, scarlet oak; ilex:—*Elf. gr.: Som. p. 13, 48.*

Æchir an ear of corn, v. ear.

Æciorian to cut to pieces, v. ceorian.

Æcirn nute, v. æceren.

Æcne; adj. Fruitful; fecundus, *Som.*

Æcrum with fields, v. æcer.

Æ-cræftig law-crafty, one skilful in law, a lawyer, pharisee.

Æcse an ax, v. æx.

Æcumbe oakum, v. acumba.

Æcyr a field, v. æcer.

Æcyrf that which is cut off, a fragment, piece, v. cyrf, ceorian.

Æddra, æddre, ædra, ædre [æ water, dri dry, or drain] 1. A passage for liquid, a drain, hence an artery, a vein, pore, kidney, a fissure or rent; vena. 2. A vessel, nerve, sinew; nervus:—1. Æddran kidneys, *Ps. 7, 10. 2. Ora. 3, 9.*

Æder-seax, ædre-seax a vein knife, a lancet.

Æðfæst [ead substance, fæst fast, fixed] Goods, property; bona:—*Æðfæst tæht to healdenne property taken to hold, a pledge, Elf. gl.: Som. p. 58.*

Ædelean a reward, v. edlean.

Ædra, ædre a drain for liquid, v. ædra.

Ædre; adv. Directly, quickly, forthwith, by and by; confestim:—*Menol. 259.*

Ædre-seax a lancet, v. æder-seax.

Ædre wegga a drain way, a vein, an artery.

Ædrifan to expel, v. adrifan.

Ædwist substance, v. edwist.

Ædwit a reproach; v. edwit.

Ædwitan to reproach; ædwitod derided, v. edwitan.

Æene once, v. æne.

Æfæst envy, v. æfista.

Æfdæll a descent, v. ofdæl.

Æfelle, afelle (æ, fell a skin)

Barked, peeled, skinned; decorticatum:—*R. 115.*

Æfen even, v. efen.

ÆFEN, æfnung, æfyn, efen, [Plat. ayend; m.: *Dut. avond: Ger. abend*] The EVEN, evening, eventide; vesper, vespera:—On æfen, on æfnunge or to æfen at even, in the evening, *Ps. 29, 6. Heo com þa on æfnunge eft to Noe. Gen. 8, 11. ¶ Æfen-dream an evening song.—Æfen-gebed a prayer or evening duty, R. 34.—Æfengereord an evening meal, a supper, Bd. 3, 7, v. æfenmete.—Æfen-gereordian (gereordian to feed) to sup, or take supper.—Æfen-gloma, glomung, glomung the evening twilight, Bd. 1, 1.*

Æfen-gyfi a supper, *Past. 1, 2, v. æfenmete.*

Æfen-blytta A fellow, consort, companion or mate; consort, *Som.*

Æfen hrepsung [æfen, hrepsung evening] The evening, even, *Som.* Æfenlæcan to match, v. efenlæcan.

Æfenlæcend an imitator, v. efenlæcend.

Æfenlæcð it draweth nigh the evening; advesperascit:—*Lk. 24, 29.*

Æfenleod an evening song, *Cd. 151. v. æfendream.*

Æfenlic; adj. Vespertine, of the evening; vespertinus:—*Ps. 140, 2.*

Æfen-mete evening meat, supper:—*Cot. 42.*

Æfenn the evening, v. æfen.

Æfen-rima twilight; crepusculum, *Lye.*

Æfen-sang an evening song.

Æfen-scima evening splendour, *Cd. 112.*

Æfen-steorra, an; m. The twilight star, evening star, morning star; hesperus:—*Scsteorra þe we hatað æfen-steorra the star which we call evening star, Bt. 39, 13. Se morgen-steorra, we hatað opre naman, æfen-steorra, Bt. 4, v. æfentungel.*

Æfen-þenung an even repast, a supper.

Æfen-þeowdóm an evening duty, attendance:—*R. 34.*

Æfen-tide, æfen-tima; f. The

*eventide, evening; hora vespertina:—*Da æfentima was, *Mk. 11, 11.* Seo æfen-tide þæs dages the *eventide of the day, Dial. 1, 10.*

Æfen-tungel the *evening star, Som.*

ÆFER, æfre; *adv. Always, EVER; semper:—*Æfer ge fliton ongen God, *Deut. 31, 27.*

Æfesne, æbesne *Pasturage, the hire of pigs going into the wood to fatten on acorns; pasnagium:—*Gif mon nime æfesne on swinum if [a man] any one take *pasturage on swine, L. In. 49.*

Æfest, æfst, æfestig, æsfest [æ *law, fast fast, fixed*] 1. *Fixed in the law, religious, devout; religiousus. 2. Fastened by the law, married; matrimonio conjunctus. 3. Fixed in mind, zealous, envious, spiteful, malicious; invidus:—*1. Was he æfest and arfæst was he *devout and good, Bd. 3, 14. 2. L. Cnut. pol. 47, v. sƿefest-man. 3. Bd. 5, 22.*

Æfestian to *envy, Cot. 119.*

Æfestig a *contender, v. æfista, æfest.*

Æfestig *religious, v. æfest.*

Æfestlice; *adv. Religiously; religiose:—*Bd. 5, 13: *Chr. 656.* Æfestnes, æfestnes, se; *f. 1. Religion, devotion; religio. 2. Envy, spite, emulation; invidia:—*1. He was mycelre æfestnesse wer he was a *man of much religion, Bd. 4, 31. 2. Som.*

Æffrica, African, Africa *Africa, an African; Africa, Afer, Africanus.—*Æffrica cynnes, *Africa-cynnes of African race; genere Afer, Bd. 1, 5.*

Ælgræf, ælgrœfa *A tax-gatherer, a collector; exactor, Som.*

Æfista, æfæst, æfest, æfst, æfestig, æfstig *Envy, zeal, spite, a striver, an opposer, a rival; invidia, emulatio:—*Past. 13, 2, v. æfestnes.

Æfinan to *perform, v. efinan.*

Æfne *behold, v. efne.*

Æfnian To *grow towards evening, Dial. 1, 10, v. æfen-læcð.*

Æfre *ever, v. æfer.*

Æfst *envy, v. æfista.*

Æfstian to *hasten, v. efstian.*

Æfstig a *contender, v. æfista.*

Æf-sweorce *Fruit; fructus:—*Cot. 92, *Lye.*

Æft, eft, æfter, æftan; *adv. AFTER, again, behind, afterwards; postea:—*Moises cwæð æft to Israel, *Deut. 28, 15.* Cwæð heo eft said she *again, Bd. 4, 8.* Swilce ær nas ne æfter ne

cymð, *Ex. 11, 6.* He cymð him sylf æfter, *Gen. 32, 19.* Earn æftan hwit an *eagle white behind, Chr. 938.* ¶ Ær opðe eft *ere or aft, before or after, Athan.*

Æftan; *prep. After, behind; post:—*Lup. 8, v. hæftan.

Æftbeteht *reassigned, v. eftbeteht.*

Æftmest, myst *last, v. æfter, adj.*

ÆFTER, efter; *prep. dat. [Fr. Dan. Swed. efter: A. after: Moes. afar: Norse aptir]*

AFTER, for, on account of, according to, through, over; *post:—*Se þe æfter me towerð ys, *Mt. 3, 11.* Ne swincð he nauht æfter þam he labours *not for this, Bt. 33, 2.* Æfter Moyses æ, *Lk. 2, 22.* Æfter burgum through the *city, Bt. R. p. 155:—*¶ Æfter rihte justly. Æfter þam þe, *Mk. 14, 28.* Æfter þon þe, *Bd. 3, 20, after that, after, afterwards.*

Æfter after, *v. æft.*

Æfter, *comp. re, ra; sup. mest. myst; adj. AFTER, next, second, new, last; posterus, novus:—*Se æftera dæl þæs heafdes the *after, or hinder part of the head, v. æfteward. Æftera dæg the next day, Lk. 13, 33.* Deos boc ys æftermyst this *book is the last, Elf. T. p. 31, 23.*

Æftera *Geola January, v. geol.*

Æftera *Lipa July, v. lipa.*

Æfterboren; *part. Born after the father's death; posthumus:—*Elf. gr. 47, *Som.*

Æftercƿæpan To *speak after, to answer, revoke, renounce, abjure; revocare:—*Bd. 5, 2.

Æftereala *after-ale, small beer, or ale, Elf. gl. p. 62.*

Æfter-fæce; *adv. [æfter after, and the dat. of fæc a space] Afterward, after that; postmodum, Som.*

Æfterfolger, es; *m. A follower, a successor:—*Ors. 3, 2.

Æfterfolgiende *following after.*

Æfter-fylian, -flian; To *follow or come after, to succeed; subsequi:—*Þæs æfter-fliendan tacnes, *Ex. 4, 8.*

Æfterfylgig; *f. A following after, a sequence; sectatio, v. æfterfylignes.*

Æfterfyligend; *m. One who follows, or succeeds, a follower; successor, Bd. 2, 20, v. æfter-fylian.*

Æfterfylignes, se; *f. A following after, a succession, succeeding; successio, Som.*

Æftergan [gan to go] To *follow after; subsequi:—*Past. 15, 2.

Æftergencnys, se; *f. [gengnys a going] Extremity; extremity:—*R. Ben. Interl. 7, *Lye.*

Æftergenga [genga *goer; from geng or gang a walk*] One who goes, or follows after, a *follower; successor:—*Þu me ne derige, ne minum æftergengum, *Gen. 21, 23.*

Æfter-gengle [q æftergenga] *Successors, they who succeed, posterity, offspring; posteri, Som.*

Æftergengnys, se; *f. Posterity, succession; posteritas, Som.*

Æfterhæpe, -hæpa [æfter after, hætu heat] *Afterheat; insequens calor:—*Ors. 3, 3.

Æfterhyrgan To *follow another's example, to imitate, resemble; imitari:—*Bd. 3, 18.

Æfterleán *An after-loan, a reward, a recompence; præmium:—*Cd. 4.

Æftermost *aftermost, v. æfter, adj.*

Æfterra *second, v. æfter, adj.*

Æfterran accennes *regeneration, Som, v. acennednes.*

Æfterran siþe *secondly, v. siþe.* Æfterrap, es; *m. An AFTER-ROPE, a crupper; postilena:—*Elf. gl. p. 59, *Som.*

Æfterridan To *ride after; equo insequi:—*Jos. 2, 7.

Æfter-rihte *according to right, justly, Som, v. rihte.*

Æfter-ryne *An encountering, a meeting, running against one; occursus:—*Ps. 18, 7, *Som.*

Æftersang *The after-song; posterior cantus:—*Elf. ep. 1, 31, *Mann.*

Æftersingend *an after-singer, v. singan.*

Æfterspræc *after - speech, v. spræc.*

Æfter-spræcan To *seek after, me for, to require; petere:—*Cd. 162.

Æfterspyrian, -spyrgan to *acquire after, v. spirian.*

Æfterwardnes, se; *f. Posterity; posteritas:—*Cot. 149, *Som.*

Æfter-wearð *Being away, absent, Bd. 3, 15, Som, v. sƿeward.*

Æfter yldo *an after age, v. yld.*

Æfteward; *adj. After, back, late, latter, full; posterior:—*Æfteward lencen *full spring, R. 95.* Æfteward heafod the *back of the head, R. 69.*

Æfteward; *adv. Afterward, after, behind; post, pone:—*Þu geistat me æfteward, *Ex. 33, 23: ¶ On æfteward on after, behind, Deut. 28, 13.*

Æfþanc, es; *m. Offence, displeasure, zeal; offensa:—*Ps. 118, 139: *æþonca, Fr. Jod. 12.*

Æftmest *last, v. æfter adj.*

Æfta dæl the *last part.*

*Edward, Edward* *adj.* *Absent, distant; absent*.—*Bd.* 3, 15, v. *æðweaþ*, *Lge.*

*Edwardnes, se*; *f.* *Absence, removal, posterity; absentia* :—*For þine æðweardnesse because of thy absence, Bt.* 10.

*Æwyrdla, æwyrdla, awyrdla, an.* *Damage, injury, loss, the annulment for it; detrimentum* :—*L. In.* 40, 42.

*Æfn the evening, v. æfen.*

*Æfþraps* [*æ, fyrþra washing*] *Ablutions, the sweepings of a house, the refuse of things, or things of no value; ablutiones, quæquies* :—*Elf. gr.* 13.

*Æo, es plu. ægru, ægeru; n.* [*Plat. Dut. ci n.:* *Ger. ey n.:* *Den. eg, æg*] *An egg; ovum* :—*Gið he bit æg, Lk.* 11, 12.

¶ *Ægru leggan to lay eggs, Sem.* 121. *Æges hwite white of an egg.*

*Æg or ge* [*æg is contracted from ælc all, as Hickes says, or it may be from a, as, æ eor, always strongly cumulated*] *The Swed. prefix æ, the Den. i, to some pronouns and adverbs, which signify the same as the A. S. æg, or ge; that is, ever, always; æa, æghwa every one; quique: æghwer every where; ubique: æghwile every one; quique.*

*Ægan to own, v. agan.*

*Æge fear, v. ege.*

*Æge An island; insula* :—*Eþeling æge the island of nobles; Sim. Dunelm.* an. 888. *Lye, v. ealand.*

*Æglesford Aileford, v. Æglesford.*

*Ægewriter, es; m.* [*æ law, gewriter a writer*] *A writer or composer of laws; legum conditor* :—*Pross.* 8.

*Ægeru eggs, v. æg.*

*Ægh as eye, v. eage.*

*Æghwa neut. æghwæt or æghwas; pron.* [*æg or ælc all hwa who*] *Whoever, whosoever, every one; quicunque* :—*God æghwas wealt God governs every thing, Bt.* 35, 4.

*Æghwar, æghwar, ahwar; adv.* *Every where; ubique* :—*Hi þa farende æghwar bodedon, Mk.* 16, 20.

*Æghwæt whatever; quodcunque, v. æghwa.*

*Æghwæþer; pron.* *Both, each, both one and the other; uterque.* ¶ *Æghwæþer ge—ge both—and; et—et, Bd.* 3, 13, v. *ægþer.*

*Æghwanon, -hwonon, -hwonene, -hwanun, -hwanun; adv.* *Every where, every way, on all sides; undique* :—*Hi æghwanon to hym comon, Mk.* 1, 45. *Ægh-*

*wanone, Elf. gr.* 45. *Æghwanan, Bd.* 4, 19.

*Æghwar, æghwer every where, v. æghwær.*

*Æghwider, -hwyder; adv.* *On every side, every way; quocunque* :—*Bd.* 2, 16.

¶ *Æghwile, æghwylc, ahwylc adj.* *Every, all, all manner of, whatsoever, whatsoever, every one; unusquisque, omnis* :—*Æghwylc dæg every day, Mt.* 6, 34. *Æghwile wisan all manner of ways. Æghwile þinga of all manners, or fashions, Som.*

*Æghwonene on all sides, v. æghwanon.*

*Æghwyder every way, v. æghwider.*

*Ægift A legal gift, restitution; legalis dos, restitutio* :—*Cart.*

*Eadgif R.*

*Ægyptisc Egyptian, v. Egiptisc*

*Æglæc miserable, v. aglæc.*

*Ægleaw, ægleawa, ægleawman, [æ law, gleaw skilful]* *One skilful in the law, a lawyer, counsellor; legis peritus* :—*Pa andswarude hym sum ægleaw, Lk.* 11, 45.

*Æglesburh, Ægelesbyrig, Æglesburh, Æglesbyrig. AYLESBURY, in Buckinghamshire* :—*Chr.* 571, *Ing.* p. 26, 13. *Manning says, "Potius Ellesborough prope Wendover."*

*Æglesford, Ægelesford, AYLESFORD on the Medway near Maidstone, Kent* :—*Chr.* 455.

¶ *Æglesþrep AYLESTHORPE, a village near Aylesford, Kent* :—*Chr.* 455, p. 15, note h.

*Ægleswurd The village of Eylesworth, Northamptonshire* :—*Chr.* 963.

*Æglin, [æg an egg, lime lime, glew] EGG-LIME, the sticky part, or white of an egg; ovi viscum, glareæ* :—*R.* 81.

*Ægn own, v. agen.*

*Ægnes þonces of his own accord, v. agen.*

*Ægnian to own, v. agnian*

*Ægru eggs, v. æg.*

*Ægsa fear, v. egsa.*

*Ægþer; pron.* *Either, each, both, uterque* :—*Ægþer byð gehealden, Mt.* 9, 17. ¶ *Heora ægþer either, or both of them, each, Gen.* 21, 31. *On ægþer hand, on æghere healf on either hand or half, on both sides, Ors.* 1, 11, 14. *On ægþre healf weard towards both sides, Elf. gr.*

*Ægþer ge—ge, both—and; as well—as; so—as. Ægþer ge heonan ge þanan both here and there, on this side and that, v. æghwæþer.*

¶ *Ægweard a warden, keeper, guard, Beo.*

*Ægyld, agilde; adv.* [*æ without,*

*gild payments*] *Without amends; sine compensatione* :—*Lige he ægyld he shall lie, or remain without amends, L. Edu. Guth.* 6, *W.* p. 52, 33, note n. : *L. Cnut.* 2, 45.

*Ægylt, es; m.* [*æ a law, gylt gilt, fault*] *A breach or violation of the law, a trespass, a fault; delictum* :—*Ps.* 24, 7.

*Egypte Egypt, v. Egypte.*

*Æhher an ear of corn, v. ear.*

*Æhiwnes, se; f. Paleness, gloom; pallor, deficientia coloris* :—*Æhiwnes þæs lichoman paleness of the body, Herb.* 160, 4, v. *ablæcnis.*

*Æhlyp, æt-hlyp, es; m.* [*æ law, hleap or hlyp a leap*] *A transgression, breach of the law; legis transgressio* :—*To wite forþon æhlype to wit for the transgression, L. Athel.* 1, 6, *W.* p. 57, 40.

*Æhsc an az, v. æx.*

¶ *Æht, eht, eaht, e; f.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger. echt: Fra. aet, eat: Franc. eht, æht or aht owned, v. agan to own*] *Property, substance, cattle, possessions, lands, goods, riches, value, estimation; substantia, opes* :—*He hæfde mycele æhta, Mk.* 10, 22. *Esau nam ealle his æhta, and eall þat he æhte Esau took all his goods, and all that he had, or possessed, Gen.* 36, 6.

*Æhta eahta; adj.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Al. Franc. acht: Moes. ahtau*] *EIGHT: octo* :—*Æhta siðe eight times. Æhte siðe twenty eight times twenty, or one hundred and sixty, Chr.* 1071.

*Æhte had, p. of agan.*

*Æhteland, es; n.* [*æht property*] *Landed property; terra possessionis* :—*Bd.* 4, 26, v. *land.*

*Æhteman, nes plu. men; m.* *A husbandman, a farmer, ploughman, drudge; colonus* :—*Labradores sind yrðlingas and æhte men labourers are ploughmen and husbandmen, Elf. T.* p. 40, 20.

*Æhtere; m.* *An estimator, a valuer; æstimator, Lye.*

*Æhteswan [swan a swain] A preserver of property, a cowherd, a swineherd; fundi bubulcus, villicus, Mann.*

*Æhtige the rich, Cot.* 211.

*Æhtung; f.* *Estimation, valuing; æstimatio* :—*R.* 114.

*Æhwyrfan to turn from, avert; avertere* :—*Ps.* 53, 5.

*Æker a field, v. æcer.*

*Æl all, v. eall.*

*Æl oil, v. ele.*

*ÆL, es; m.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. al; m.: Fra. iel: Al,*

al, ahl] *An EEL*; anguilla:—*Hwilec fixas gefehest þu? selas and hacodas What fishes catchest thou? Eels and had-docks*—*Cot. M. S. Tib. A. III. p. 19: Bd. 4, 13. Smæl æl a small eel, Cot. 161.*

<sup>1</sup> *ÆL*, eal, al, awul, awel [Plat. aal: *Dut. else, els: Ger. ahl: Al. ahl, al: Norse. alur*] *An AWL, a fork, a flesh-hook; subula*:—*Pirlige his eare mid ale, Lev. 25, 10.*

*Ælædend*, es; m. [lædend part. from læden to lead] *A law-giver; legislator*:—*Ps. 9, 21.*

*Ælan*; p. de; pp. ed. To oil, kindle, light, to set on fire, to bake; accendere, coquere:—*Ne hi ne slæð hyra leohhtæt, Mt. 5, 15. Uton selan us hig on fyre, Gen. 11, 3, v. onselan.*

*Ælareow*, es; m. [æ law, lareow a master] *A master of the law, one learned in the law, a lawyer, a pharisee; legis doctor*:—*Mt. 22, 35.*

*Ælarwas pharisees or ælareowas. Ælbeorht*; adj. *All bright, all shining; fulgentissimus*:—*Cd. 190.*

<sup>1</sup> *ÆLC*; adj. [Plat. *Dut. elk*:] *Each, every, every one, all; unusquisque, omnis*:—*Ælc god tryw byrð gode wæstmas, Mt. 7, 17. ¶ On ælcere tide at all times, Lk. 21, 36. Elces cynnes of each sort or all sorts. Ælce healf, or ælce wise in all ways.*

*Ælceald all cold, most cold.*

*Ælcera of each, v. ælc.*

*Ælcian to delay, v. elcian.*

*Ælcior, ælcra; adv. Elsewhere, besides, otherwise; aliter*:—*Elf. gr. 38: Bd. 2, 13.*

*Ælcræftig*; adj. *All-skillful, ingenious, all-virtuous, perfect; omnia habens virtutes*:—*Bi. R. p. 174.*

*Ælcumende; part. Doubtful; dubitans, Som.*

*Æld fire, v. selæd.*

*Æld, ældo, ældu old, v. eald.*

*Ældian to put off, to delay, v. yldan.*

*Ælding delay, v. ylding.*

*Ældomen pharisees, v. aldu.*

*Ældro parents, v. ealdor.*

<sup>2</sup> *Ælelcung An allurement, a blandishment; blandimentum*:—*C. R. Ben. 2, Lye.*

*Æled* [Dan. *ild*: *Swed. eld*: *Norse. elldr*] *Fire; ignis. ¶ Æled weccan to excite, or light a fire, Cd. 140, v. fyr.*

*Ælednys, se; f. A burning; incendium, Lye.*

*Æleng*; adj. *Long, protracted, lasting, troublesome; longus, molestus*:—*To æleng too long, Bi. 39, 4.*

*Æleputa*, an, [Plat. aalput, or putte: *Dut. aalput, aelputi: æl an eel, pytt a pit*] *An EEL-POUT. Hwilec fixas gefehest þu? Mynas and æleputan What fishes catchest thou? Minnows and eelpouts, Cot. M. S. Tib. A. III. p. 19, v. myne.*

<sup>1</sup> *Ælete, æleten, ælæten; part. [from alætan to let go] One let go, divorced; repudiata uxor*:—*L. Cnut. ecl. 7.*

*Ælf an elf, fairy, v. elf.*

*Ælfeyn, es. A kind of elves, or fairies; ephialtum genus, Som.*

*Ælfe the night mare, v. ælfsidenne.*

*Ælfere* [Sued. *elf a river, erian to dig*] *A ditch; fossa*:—*Cd. 146, Lye.*

*Ælfremd, ælfremed; adj. Strange, foreign; alienus*:—*Bearn ælfremde, Ps. 17, 47.*

*Ælfremda, ælfremeda, an; m. [æl, eall all, fremd estranged] A stranger, foreigner; alienigena*:—*Des ælfremeda, Lk. 17, 18.*

<sup>2</sup> *Ælfsidenne, selfe the night mare; incubus*:—*Herb. 3, 6.*

*Ælfsogopa* [sogopa juice] *Fairy influence, inspiration of the Muses; castalidum impetus*:—*L. M. 3, 62.*

*Ælgræn adj. Full green, entirely green; perviridis*:—*Cd. 10.*

*Ælglyden; part. Gilded, golden, gilded over; deauratus*:—*Som. v. gildan.*

<sup>3</sup> *Ælic; adj. Belonging to law, lawful; legalis*:—*Bd. 1, 27.*

¶ *Tyn ælican word the ten commandments, Som.*

*Ælincege, a conflagration, or burning; conflagratio, Som.*

*Ælinge Weariness; tædium*:—*Bi. pref. Cot.*

*Ællmihtig Almighty, v. ælmiht*

*Ællreord barbarous, v. ælreord.*

*Ællpeodignes a wandering, v. ælpeodignes.*

*Ællyfta the eleventh, v. endlesta.*

*Ælmas, ælmæsa, an; ælmesse, ælmyssa, ælmesse, plu. [Plat. allmisae f: Frs. calmis: Dut. ælmoesse, aalmoes f: Ger. almoesen: æl, eall all, mese, myse a table; all that was given from the table.] ALMS, almsgiving; eleemosyna, a-gape*:—*Soðlice þonne þu pine ælmassan do, Mt. 6, 4.*

¶ *Ælmeasan deālan or syllan to give, or distribute alms.*

*Ælmes lac the gift of alms.*

*Almes bæð an alms' bath, a bath free of cost. Ælmes dæd ALMS' DEED. Ælmes feoh alms' money. Ælmes gedal, or sylene alms' dole, the dealing, doling, or giving of alms.*

*Ælmes georn an alms' giver, Elf. T. p. 21, 24.*

*Ælmeæt almost, v. calmeæt.*

*Ælmiht Ælmihti, Ælmihtig.*

*Ælmihtig The Almighty; Omnipotens*:—*Bd. 3, 15.*

*Ælnet an eel net.*

<sup>4</sup> *Ælrig; adj. Each, single; unicu-s*:—*Chr. 1085, v. ænlipig.*

*Ælr, ælre, an elder tree, v. alr.*

*Ælreord, ælreordig, callreord, elreord, elreordig adj. Barbarous, of a strange country or speech; barbarus*:—*Bd. 1, 13, Som.*

*Ælswalda the universal ruler, Ben. v. selwalda.*

*Ælswa also, v. callswa.*

*Ælsmle always, v. smle.*

*Æltæw, comp. re, ra; adj. Good, excellent, entire, sound, healthful, perfect, honest; bonus, sanus*:—*Næfð no seltæwne ende has no good end, Bi. 5, 2. Ful seltæwgeboren born quite [full] sound or healthy, Bi. 38, 5.*

*Æltæwstan Nobles; primates*:—*Ors. 4, 4.*

<sup>5</sup> *Æltæwlice; adv. Well, soundly, piously, perfectly; bene, Som.*

*Æltæwre better, v. seltæw.*

*Ælpeod a stranger, v. selpæodig.*

*Ælpeodelice, ælpeodiglice; adv. From a strange country, abroad, out of a man's native soil, from far; peregrine*:—*Elf. gr. 38. The following phrases have the same signification as these adverbs*:—*On ælpeodignesse, Gen. 12, 10. On ælpeode, Bi. 27, 3.*

*Ælpeodige, elpeodige, ælpeod: f. A stranger, foreigner, pilgrim, proselyte; advena*:—*Bið þam ælpeodegan is to the foreigners, Bi. 27, 3.*

*Ælpeodig, ælþodig, elpeodin, elpeodisc; adj. Strange, foreign; exterus*:—*On ælpeodig folk to a foreign people, Bi. 27, 3. ¶ Ælpeodigra manna gist-hus foreign men's guest house, an inn, R. 109.*

*Ælpeodiglice from abroad, v. ælpeodelice.*

*Ælpeodignes, elpeodignis, se: f. A going abroad, peregrination, pilgrimage; peregrinatio*:—*Mt. 25, 14. On ælpeodignesse from abroad, v. ælpeodelice.*

*Ælþodig foreign, v. selpæodig.*

<sup>6</sup> *Ælwalda, calwalda, [eall al, wald power, rule] Universal ruler, or governor; imperium in omnia tenens*:—*Se calwalda the Almighty, the Omnipotent, Cd. 14.*

*Ælwiht every creature.*

*Æmelle; adj. Unsavoury, without taste; insipidus*:—*Cot. 116.*

*Emehys, emyhyns, se; f. Loath-  
ness, weariness, disdain,  
falsehood, unfaithfulness, false  
dealing, treason; fastidium,  
Som.*

*Emen; adj. [æ without, man  
men] Unmanned, depopulated,  
desolate; hominibus nudus:—  
Ora. 2, 4.*

*EMET, emette An EMMET, an  
ant; formica:—Elf. gl. 14.*

*Emet-hwile[emta leisure, spare-  
time, hwil while, time] Leisure,  
spare-time, respite; otium:—  
Elf. gr. 8.*

*Emethyll An EMMET HILL, an  
ant-hill; formicetum:—Past.  
28, 1.*

*Emetta rest, v. emta.*

*Emettig idle, v. emti.*

*Emnitta e balance; statera, Som.*

*\*Emod; adj. [æ without, mod  
mind] Out of mind, mad, dis-  
mayed, discouraged; amens:—  
Ora. 3, 4.*

*Emta, emta, emetta, an Quiet,  
leisure, rest; quies:—Ic ne  
emtan nabbe I have no leisure,  
Bt. 39, 4. Be his emettan  
by his leisure, Bt. pref.*

*Emtege free, v. emti.*

*Emtegið is at leisure, v. emtian.*

*Emtian, emtigan To be at lei-  
sure, to be vacant; otiosum esse:  
—Pa. 45, 10.*

*EMTI, emtig, emtege, emtig,  
emtege, emetig, emettig; adj.  
Vacant, empty, free, idle;  
vacuus:—Seo corbe was em-  
tig, Gen. 1, 2. Hig synd em-  
tigan they are idle, Ec. 5, 8.  
¶ Emtege wifemen unmarried  
women, Past. 21, 8.*

*Emtigan to be at leisure, v.  
emtian.*

*Emuða [æ without, muða a  
mouth]; cæcum intestinum:  
—R. 75.*

*\*Emyce, smyrce; adj. Excellent,  
singular; egregius:—Cot. 74.*

*Emyhyns, se; f. Weariness; tæ-  
dium:—Pref. R. Conc.*

*Emyrian ashes; cineres, Ben.*

*Emyta an emmet, v. smet.*

*En one, v. an.*

*End an end, v. end.*

*Ende and, v. and.*

*Endemes, endemest likewise, v.  
endemes.*

*Endian [Plat. endigen: Dut.  
einden or eindigen] To END;  
snire:—Solil. 12.*

*Endlefene eleven, v. endlufon.*

*Endlyfta eleven, v. endlæfta.*

*Enē, æene; adv. Once; semel:—  
Nu ic æne begann, Gen. 18, 31.*

*Æneg, ænegu any, v. ænig.*

*\*Æette solitude; solitudo:—  
Dial. 2, 3.*

*Enlft an anvil; v. anflit.*

*Enforleten; part. Clothed; amic-  
tus:—Pa. 103, 2.*

*Æng any, v. ænig.*

*Ænga a narrowness, v. enga.*

*Ængel an angel, v. engel.*

*Ængelic angelic, v. engellic.*

*Ænglisc English, v. englisc.*

*Ænig, æneg, ani; adj. [Dut.  
eenig: Frs. ienich] ANY, any  
one; ullus:—Dæt ænig man  
ænig fæst þurh þat templ beære,  
Mt. 11, 16.*

*Ænige, ænigge one-eyed, v. an-  
eage.*

*Æniht any, v. ænig.*

*Æninga entirely, v. aninga.*

*Ænlep each, v. ænlipig.*

*\*Ænlepnas, anlepnas, se; f. Soli-  
tude, privacy; solitudo:—Bd.  
2, 12.*

*Ænlic, anlic; adj. [an one, lic  
like] ONLY, solitary, singular,  
incomparable, excellent, golden,  
precious, beautiful, elegant; u-  
nicus, excellens:—He is min  
anlica sunu, Lk. 9, 38. He  
hæfde an swiþe ænlic wif he  
had a very excellent wife, Bt.  
35, 6. Ænlices hiwes of an  
excellent shape, Elf. T. p. 33,  
16.*

*Ænlice, anlice; comp. or; sup.  
ost; adv. ONLY, singularly,  
elegantly; eleganter:—Ora.  
2, 4.*

*Ænlipig, ænlipug, anlipig, æn-  
lep, \*anlepig, anlip, anlypi;  
adj. Each, every, singular, soli-  
tary, private; singuli, solus:  
—Be ænlipugum mannun,  
Jos. 7, 14.*

*Ænlypie each, v. ænlipig.*

*Ænne one, ac. of an.*

*Ænot; adj. [æ without, not use]  
Useless, of no use, unprofitable;  
inutilis, Lye.*

*A'eode afterwards happened, v.  
gan.*

*\*Æpel-sceal an apple-shale, or skin  
about the kernels or pips.*

*Æpel-tre, apple-treow, apulder,  
an apple-tree, v. æpl-treow.*

*Æpel-treowu pomegranates; gra-  
nata:—Cot. 99, Lye.*

*ÆPL, apl, æppel, e; pl. a [Plat.  
Dut. appel m: Frs. apel; Ger.  
apfel m: Dan. æble n: Sued.  
aple m.] 1. An APPLE, fruit;  
malum. 2. The apple, or pupil  
of the eye; pupilla:—1. Cð.*

*43. Æppla apples. Liþe æp-  
pla ripe apples, or fruit. 2. Swa  
swa man deð þone æpl on  
his eagan, Bt. 39, 10.*

*\*Æppelbær; adj. Apple bearing,  
fruit bearing; pomifer:—Æp-  
pelbære treow, Gen. 1, 11.*

*Æppel-cyrnla, appel-cyrnlu A  
pomegranate; malogranatum:  
—Cot. 128, v. æpel-treowu.*

*Æppel-hus an apple-house, a  
place for fruit.*

*Æppel-leaf an apple-leaf, v. ap-  
pelleaf.*

*Æppel-scrpada, or corn-æsceda  
apple-parings, the chaff, or re-  
fuse of corn.*

*Æppel-treow, an apple-tree, v.  
æpl.*

*\*Æppel-tun, apple-tun, apulder-  
tun an apple-garden, orchard.*

*Æppel-win apple-wine, cider,  
Som.*

*Æppuldre, æpuldre an apple-  
tree, v. æpl.*

*Æppuldre-tun an orchard, for  
æppeltun.*

*ÆRS, æspe [Dut. espe f: Ger.  
aspe f: Dan. espetræe: Sued.  
asp f.] An asp-tree, a species of  
poplar, a fir-tree; populus tre-  
mula:—Elf. gl. 17.*

*Æpsenya, se; f. Disgrace, disho-  
nour, shame; dedecus:—Scint.  
56, Som.*

*Ær brass, v. ar.*

*Æ'r, æron; sup. ærost, ærst;  
adv. [Plat. Dut. eer: Frs.  
eren: Ger. ehe, eher: Al.  
er: Icel. ár: Moes. air early  
in the morning, before day,  
diluculum, as the Heb. אֶרֶב  
aur, and the Grk. ἡρ the morn-  
ing, the time BEFORE day; and  
then it might denote what  
was antecedent, or before any  
other time, or before any  
thing] ERE, before, sooner, ear-  
lier, first, heretofore, formerly,  
already, some time ago, lately,  
just now, till, until; prius,  
dudum:—Gangær, Mt. 5, 24.  
He was ær þonne ic, Jn. 1,  
15, 30. Æron morgen, Ec.  
12, 22. Ic æron nyste I before  
knew not, Nic. 12, p. 6. 21.  
Ærost first, Gen. 19, 33. Dæt  
is ærost that is first, in the  
first place, Cod. Ex. 10. ¶ Ær  
þe, ærþam þe before that, Bt.  
41, 3. Noht micle ær not  
much before, Bd. 4, 23. Hwene  
ær scarcely before, just before,  
Bt. 23. Swyþe ær very early,  
very soon, Mk. 16, 2.*

*\*Æ'r; prep. ERE before; ante,  
præ:—Ær þam flode, Mt. 24,  
38. Ær þe before thee, Bt. 41, 3.  
Æ'ra, (se æra; def.) ære, ærre,  
ærer, æror, ærur; sup. æ-  
rest; adj. [Plat. Dut. eer,  
eerst] Formerly, early, supe-  
rior, ancient; prior:—He  
was gystan dæg and þis  
æran dæg, Gen. 31, 5. Forlyst  
he his ærran god he loses his  
former good, Bt. 35, 6. Wurpe  
ærrest stan, Jn. 8, 7. ¶ Æt  
ærrestan, ærest þinga or ærest  
sona at first, first of all. To  
þam ær dæge, or mid ær dæge  
at the early day, first dawn, Cð.  
153. On æran, on æron, on  
ær dagum formerly, Ora. 1, 12.  
Ærn micel very much, Beo. 1,  
32.*

Æra-geblond, ær-geblond, ær-gebland the sea, the ocean, the briny deep; mare:—Chr. 988: Bt. R. p. 158.

Ær-boren first-born, Cd. 47.

Ærcebiscop, ærcebiſceop an archbishop.—Ærcebiſceop had the dignity of an archbishop, v. arcabiſceop, etc.

Æroediæn an archdeacon, v. arcediæn.

Ær-dæd, ea; f. Former conduct, offence, demerit, vice; antea-tus:—Wyt witodlice bi tuncet ær-dædum onfoð, Lk. 23, 41.

Ær-dag, ærdæg a former day, v. æra.

Ærdian to inhabit, v. eardian.

Ærdung, ærdung-stow a tabernacle, v. eardung.

Ærefnan to bear, v. aræfnan.

ÆRAN, æryn; adj. Made of brass, brazen; æreus:—Wirc ane ærenan næddran, Num. 21, 8.

Ærenbyt [byt a butt, vessel] Brass pan, or vessel; lenticula:—R. 26, Ben.

Ærend, ærynd [Dan. ærende f: Swed. ærende n: Icel. e-rende: Norse, eirendi] An ER-RAND, a message, an embassy, news, tidings, an answer, business, care; nuntium:—He sent on his ærenda he sends on his errands, Bt. 39, 13. Hig lægdon ærende they imposed an errand, Chr. 1066.

Ærendæg [contracted for on ærran dag on a former day] The day before, yesterday; pridie:—R. 96, v. dag.

Ærend-boc a letter, v. ærend-gewrit.

Ærend-gast a spiritual messenger, an angel.

Æren-geat [æren brazen, geat gate] Arpa, R. 17, Lys.

Ærend-gewrit, ærendwrit, ærend-boc A message, or report in writing, a letter, an epistle, letters mandatory, a brief writing, short notes, a summary; epistola:—Durh his ærend gewritu by his letters, Bd. pref. 3. p. 472, 22.

Ærendian; p. de; pp. od; v. a. To go on an errand, to carry news, tidings, or a message, to intercede, to plead the cause; annuntiare:—Bd. 2, 12.

Ærend-raca, ærend-wraca, ærendwreca; m. A messenger, ambassador, an apostle; nuntius:—Se ærendraca nys mærra, Jn. 18, 16. Ærendracan apostles, R. 68. ¶ Ærendracan unnytnes a tale-bearer. Gesibbe ærendracan messengers of peace.

Ærendran messengers.

Ærend-secga an errand-deliverer, a messenger.

Ærendsecgian to deliver a message.

Ærendung; f. A command; mandatum:—C. R. Ben. 23.

Ærendwaca a messenger, v. ærendraca.

Ærendwrit a letter, v. ærend-gewrit.

Ærer former, v. æra.

Ærest first, v. æra.

Ærest the resurrection, v. æryst.

Ærfe-land, heritable land, v. yrfeland.

Ærfeſten; adj. Full of words; linguosus:—Ps. 139, 12.

Ærfeſtyns piety, v. ærfeſtyns.

Ær-geblond the sea, v. æra-geblond.

Ær-gedon; adj. Done before; antea-tus:—Bd. 1, 6, 12. v. ær-dæd.

Ær-genemned before-named.

Ærgôd very or exceeding good.

Ær-gystrandæg ere yesterday, before yesterday.

Æriesned scattered; distulit:—Ps. 77, 25.

Æriht [æ law, riht right] Right, justice, lawful; jus, legum jus:—Col. 113.

Æring; f. The dawning, day-break, C. R. M2. 1, 26.

Æriſc a bulrush, v. rica.

Ærist a resurrection, v. æryst.

Ær-leoht, ær-tid early light, day-break.

Ærleat iniquity, v. ærleasnes.

Ærlice early in the morning, v. ærtice.

Ærm poor, v. earm.

Ær-mæl before dinner, v. mæl.

Ærmergen, ærnermorgen, ærmorgen, ærmorgen, ærnermorgen; m. The morning, the early part of the morning, the early dawn, day-break; diluculum:—Se ærnermorgen þat ys betwux þam dægræde and þære sunnan upgange the morning, that is, betwixt the dawn and the sun's rising, Æqu. vora. 6. ¶ On ærnermorgen in the morning, Mt. 20, 1.

ÆAN, e; a. [Frs. carne: Dan. arne m: Icel. ar, ærn m.] A place, secret place, closet, an habitation, a house, cottage; locus, domus:—Bereð into his ærne beareth into his house, L. Ia. 57. Heol ærna mæst, Bss. 1, 50.

Æ-ern, -ern [from ærn a place] is used as a termination to some words, and denotes a place. Nouns ending in -ern, or -ern are neuter; thus, Domern a judgment-place, a judgment-hall, a court of justice. Hedderu a hiding place, a storeroom, a cellar. It denotes towards a place; æa, -era in English; thus, Suðern southern; æa-

tralis. Norðern northern; tentrionalis: Western æra; occidentalis, etc.

Æyn brazen, v. æra.

Ærnamæst most honourable æra superior.

Ærnan; v. a. To let run, v.

Ærneddon; p. of ærend on an errand.

Ærnermorgen the morning ærmergen.

Ærne-weg, ea; m. A course, broad road, or great platan:—Æt sumes æges ende at the end course, Bt. 37, 2.

Ærnan to erra, v. eardian.

Ærning, e; f. A running, a cursus:—Da þe hiora trewað those who are in their course, Bt. 37.

Ærning, e; f. An ærning, a pend, hire, wages; ærning.

Æron before, v. ær; ær.

Ær-onfangian To take fore, to anticipate; ærre, æra.

Æror before, v. æra.

Æroft first, v. ær.

Æra the former, v. æra.

Æra geola December, v.

Æra lipa June, v. lipa.

Æas [Plat. Dan. ær: f. The buttocks, the anus, podex:—R. 46.

Ærachen a quail, v. ær.

Æret first, for æroft, v.

Ær-tid early time, v. ær.

Ær-towærd; adv. Before before; paulo antea.

Ærur before, v. æra.

Ærwe on arrow, v. ærwe.

Ærwyð honourable, v.

Æryn brazen, v. æra.

Ærynd an errand, v. ær.

Æryndwrit a letter, v. ær-writ.

Æryr former, v. æra.

Æryst, ærist, ærest, ær-

The rising, resurrection surrectio:—De god lifes æryste, Jn. 6, 2.

ÆS [Dat. æas m: Ger. Al. æa, æz] Meat, food.—Schut. 28, Som.

Æsc, ea; m. [Frs. esk: Ger. esche f: Dan. esktræ: Icel. æa: a esche: "Ind. aski de fraxino," Wack.

ÆSN tree, a shield or small ship, a vessel row in, (so named wood of which it was made of Ash, as the man was of Elm, v. M.

Antiq. by Percy, v. 28—30); vir, homo chief of men, a leader

- the proper name *Æsc*, the name of Hengist's son, *Chr.* 455, 457.; dux.—1. *Ongen þa æscas against the vessels*, *Chr.* 897. 2. *Mann*. 3, v. *æsc-tir*.  
*Æsc*, *æsc* Search, inquisition, examination, enquiry, trial of, or asking after any matter, or thing; disquisition:—*R. Ben.* pref. *Som.*  
*Æscer*; *adj.* Without shearing, trimmed, uncut, without tuncure; incultus:—*L. Can. Edg.*  
 1. *Escapo*; *part.* Spared, borrowed, or separated from other affairs; subsecivus:—*Cot.* 167, *Som.*  
*Æsc-berend*, *es*; *m.* [*æsc* a shield, or spear, *berend* a bearing] *A lance-bearer, shield-bearer, soldier; hastifer*:—*Cd.* 94.  
*Æscoda* *A farrago, mixture, perfume; migma*:—*R.* 59, *Lye.*  
*Æsceman*, *æscman* *A pirate; pirata*:—*Cot.* 155.  
*Æscen* [*Plat.* *æscn*, *æsk f.* *Ger.* *æsch m.*: *Dan.* *æske c.*] *A vessel made of wood, such as a bottle, bucket, pail, etc.; lagena*:—*Æscen* þe is oðre namon hrygilebuc gecleopad on æscen, its other name is called *Rigelbuc*, *q. back-bucket*, *Heming*, p. 393.  
 1. *Æscen*, *æscenne*; *adj.* *Ashen, ash, made of ash; fraxineus, Som.*  
*Æscendum*, *æscundun* [*æsc* *ash, dun a down, or hill*] *ASH-DOWN*, *Asm* in *Berkshire*, *ASHENDON* in *Bucks*, etc., *Chr. Ing.* p. 38, 47, 100, 180.  
*Æscholt* *on haft, or handle of ash*, *Beo.* 5, 22: *Theork.* p. 27.  
*Æscian* *to ask, v. æscian.*  
*Æscman* *a pirate, v. æsceman.*  
*Æscplega* [*plega* *play*] *the sport or play of lances, or spears, war; bellum*:—*Fr.* *Jðih.* p. 24, 31.  
*Æscrof* [*æsc* *a man, rof* *roof, high*] *An eminent man, a nobleman; homo clarus*:—*Fr.* *Jðih.* p. 26, 20.—*Æscþræc*; *m.* (*þræc* *strength*) *strength of spear, power, a battle.*  
 1. *Æscþrote*, *æscþrotu* *an herb, the big-fennel, or fennel-giant*:—*Herb.* 4, 1, *Som.*  
*Æsc-tir*, *æsc-tyr* *spear-glory, Cd.* T. 95.  
*Æscwig* [*wig* *warlike*] *A general, an hero, a proper name*:—*Chr.* 992: *Gib.* p. 127, 3.—*Æscwin* [*win* *a friend*] *a man's friend, a proper name*:—*Chr.* 495: *Gib.* p. 16, 11.  
*Æscellend* *a law-giver, v. æscyllend.*  
*Æsna*, *æane-mon* *a man, v. eane.*  
*Æsp* *the asp-tree, v. æpa.*  
 1. *Æspen*; *adj.* *Æspen*, *belonging to the asp-tree; populeus, Som.*

- Æspring*; *f.* [*æ* *water, spring*] *A water-spring, a fountain; fons.*  
*Æst* *estimation, v. est.*  
*Æstel*, *es*; *m.* [*stel* *a column, division*] *An index, or table of contents ranged in columns, a label, guide, a stile, or division in wainscoting, a handle; index*:—*Elf.* gr. 8, *Som.*  
*Æswapa*, *aswapa* *sweepings, dust; pergamenum, Som.*  
*Æswic*, *æswicung* [*æ* *law, swic* *an offence*] *An offence, a scandal, stumbling-block, sedition, deceit; scandalum*:—*Ps.* 48, 13.  
 1. *Æswica*, *æswicend*, *es*; *An offender of the law, a deceiver, an hypocrite, apostate; legis violator, Som.*  
*Æswician*, *æswican* *to depart from the law, to dissemble, v. swican.*  
*Æswicung* *an offence, v. æswic.*  
*Æswind* *idle, v. aswind.*  
*Æswutol* *A lawyer; legisperitus, Som.*  
*Æsyllend*, *es*; *m.* [*æ* *law, syl-* *lende* *giving*] *A lawgiver; legislator*:—*Ps.* 83, 7.  
*ÆT*; *prep. dat.* [*Moes.* *at*: *Heb.* *אֵת* *at, denoting nearness, approach, v. אֵת* *ate* *to come to*].  
 1. *At, to, next, with, against, in; apud.* 2. *Of, from, because you approach a person or thing when you wish to take something away, as they say in and about Nottingham, "Take this at me," i.e. from me; a, ab, de*:—1. *Sittende* *æt toll-sceamule*, *Mt.* 9, 9. *Ge ne comun* *æt me*, *Mt.* 22, 43. *Æt* *feawum wordum* *in few words, briefly*, *Bd.* 3, 17. 2. *Animað* *þat pund* *æt hym*, *Mt.* 25, 28. *Leorniað* *æt me* *learn by coming near me, learn at, of, or from me*, *Mt.* 11, 29. *Æt* *his sylfes mupe* *at, or from his own mouth*, *Bd.* 3, 27. ¶ *Æt* *handa* *at hand*, *Bd.* 2, 9.  
*Æt*, *es*; *m.* *Meat, food; cibus*:—*R. Ben.* 43, 49.  
*Æt* *ate, devoured, v. etan.*  
*Ætarn* *ran, v. yrnan.*  
*Æther* *shewed, v. ætheran.*  
*Ætheon* *to be at, to be present.*  
 1. *Ætheran*; *p.* *æther* [*æt* *out, be-ran* *to bear*] *To BEAR OUT, to shew; præferre*:—*Cd.* 202.  
*Ætherstan*; *p.* *ætherst*, *hi* *æth-burston*; *pp.* *æthorsten* *To break out, or loose, to escape, to get away; erumpere*:—*Da* *fif cyningas* *æthurston*, *Jos.* 10, 16. *Ðat he* *þanon* *ætherste*, *L. Cnut.* 2.  
*Æthredan*, *he* *æthryt*; *p.* *æthrede*, *we* *æthrudon*; *pp.* *æthrodon*, *æthreden*; *v. a.* *To take away, withdraw, set at liberty,*

- to enlarge, release, rescus; tollere, eripere*:—*Se* *deofol* *æt-bryt* *þat word*, *Lk.* 8, 12.  
*Æthredendlic* *gebegednys* *the ablative case*:—*Elf.* gr. 7.  
*Æthrodon*, *æthrudon* *taken away, v. æthredan.*  
*Æthyrstan* *to break out, v. ætberstan.*  
*Ætclifian* *to cleave to, adhere.*  
*Ætdon* *To take away, to take; eripere*:—*L. Can. Edg. W.* p. 83, 17.  
*Æte* *food, v. æt.*  
 1. *Ætearnnis* *an argument.*  
*Æt-ecan* [*æt* *at, eacan* *to eke*] *To add, to increase; adjicere*:—*Bd.* 3, 27, *Lye.*  
*Æt-eom*, *þu* *æt-eart*, *he* *æt-ys*; *v. n.* [*æt* *at, eom* *I am*] *To be present; adesce*:—*Dat* *rip* *æt ys*, *Mk.* 4, 29.  
*Æteorian* *to be wanting, v. ateorian.*  
*Æteowednis* *a revelation.*  
*Æteowian*, *ic* *æteowige*; *imp.* *æteow*, *ædeau*; *p.* *æteowde*, *atiwede*; *pp.* *æteowd* *To shew, appear, tell, declare; ostendere*:—*Da* *æteowde* *se coccel hine*, *Mt.* 13, 26.  
 1. *Æteowigendlice*; *adv.* *Evidently, demonstratively; demonstrative, Lye.*  
*Æteren*, *ætern* *poisonous, v. æt-trene.*  
*Æternes*, *se*; *f.* *Venomousness, full of poison; venenositas, Som.*  
*Ætewung*, *e*; *f.* *A shewing, manifesting, epiphany; manifestatio*:—*Elf.* gl. p. 55.  
*Ætflaroð* *An approach, entrance, return; aditus, Beo.*  
*Ætfæstan* *to dash against, v. æt-hræppan.*  
*Ætfeohtan* *to fight for, or at.*  
*Ætfeolan*; *p.* *ætfealh*, *ætfealh*, *ætfealh*, *ætfeolh*; *pp.* *ætfeallen* [*æt*, *feallan* *to fall*] *To stay, fall, lean, or insist upon, to stick to, to trust in, labour in, to happen; insistere*:—*Me* *soðlice* *ætfeolan* *Gode* *gód is*, *Ps.* 72, 27. *Ætfeolan* *wæccum* *and gebedum* *to continue in watchings and prayers*, *Bd.* 4, 25.  
*Ætferian* *to carry out, to take away.*  
*Ætflolian* *to persist, v. ætfeolian.*  
 1. *Ætflæan*, *ætflæon*; *p.* *ætflæah*, *we* *ætflugon*; *pp.* *ætflügen* [*æt*, *fléogan* *to flee*] *To flee away, to escape by flight, to eschew; aufugere*:—*Ætflæon* *nemibte*, *Jos.* 10, 35.  
*Ætflowan* *To flow to, or together, to increase; affluere*:—*Gyf* *welan* *ætflowan*, *Ps.* 61, 10.  
*Ætfló*, *ætflon* [*æt* *from, fon* *to take*] *To take away; to seize, claim;*

auferre:—Gif se agend hit eft æto if the owner afterwards claim it, *L. Hloth. 7.*  
**Ætoran**; prep. dat. [æt at, foran fore] *Close before, close by, before, at; coram*:—**Ætoran** eagan þine, *Ps. 5, 5, v. before*.  
**Ætoran-weall** the outer wall, out-works, a bulwark before a castle, *Som.*  
**Ættruman** at the beginning, at first, v. fruma.  
**Ætgædere**; adv. Together; una:—Twa beoð ætgædere grindende, *Lk. 17, 35.*  
**Ætgar**, es; m. [æt, gar a dart] A short spear or javelin, a kind of dart, or other weapon to cast at the enemy; framea, *Som.*  
**Ætgebrenan** To bring, or lead to; adducere:—Þane ætgebrenge there adduceth, or bringeth, *L. Hloth. 7.*  
**Ætgeniman**; p. ætgenam, ætgenom; pp. ætgenumen To take away by force, to pluck out, to withdraw, deliver, rescue; eripere:—*Cot. 77, Som.*  
**Ætgywan** to shew, v. æteowian.  
**Æð** easy, v. eæð.  
**Æt-habban** To retain, detain, withhold; retinere, *Som.*  
**Æðan**; q. æðen breathed; perhaps from æðian, æðian, æðigan To breathe, v. æðian.  
**Æðel** a country, v. eðel.  
**ÆDEL**, eðel; adj. [*Plat. Ger. Dan. adelig, eðel: Dut. edel*] Noble, eminent not only in blood, or by descent, but in mind; excellent, famous, singular, very young, growing fast, or quick, indigenous, natural, belonging to a country; nobilis, novellus, patrius mos:—He wæs, on his mode, æðelra þonne on woruld gebyrdum he was, in his mind, more noble, than in worldly birth, *Bd. 3, 19.* Of þam æðelestan cynne of the most noble race, *Id.* Joseph se æðela gerefa Joseph the noble reeve or governor, *Mk. 15, 43.*  
**Æðelboren**, **æðelboren** noble-born, noble, free-born, v. freobearn.  
**Æðel-borenesse**, se; f. Nobility, generosity; nobilitas:—*Cot. 95, Som.*  
**Æðelcundnes**, se; f. Nobleness, nobility; nobilitas:—Mid micelre æðelcundnesse with great nobleness, *Bt. 19.*  
**Æðelic**; adj. Excellent, easy; egregius:—*Bd. 2, 1, 5.*  
**Æðelice** elegantly, v. eapelite.  
**Æðelin**, **æðeling**. 1. An heir apparent to the crown, a prince, nobleman; regia soboles. 2. A ruler, governor, man; satura-

pas, homo. (There were four orders of men among the ancient Saxons; the Etheling or Noble, the Freeman, the Freedman, and the Servile.):—1. Geonga æðeling a young prince, a royal youth, *Bd. 2, 12.* Se æðeling ealdor the sovereign prince. Be sumum Romaniscum æðeling by a certain Roman nobleman, *Bt. 16, 2.* 2. *Cd. 64, 52.*  
**Æðelinga** igge the island of Athelney, v. eðelinga.  
**Æðellice** nobly, v. eapelite.  
**Æðelnys**, se; f. Nobility; nobilitas:—*Bd. 2, 20.*  
**Æðelo** nobility, v. æðel.  
**Æþer** a field; ager, *Lye.*  
**Æt-hide**, æt-hyde put out of the hide, skinned, bowelled.  
**Æt-hleapan** to leap out, to flee, escape, get away.  
**Æt-hlyp** a transgression, v. æhlyp.  
**ÆDM**, eðm [*Plat. atem, aten* m: *Dut. adem: Fra. asem* m: *Ger. athem* m: *Al. atum*] A vapour, breath, a hole to breathe through, a smell; vapor:—*Past. 47, 3, Som. v. bræð.*  
**Æðmian** to raise vapour, boil, to be heated, to be greatly moved; exesutare:—*Scint. 30, Lye.*  
**Æt-hræppan** To rap at, to knock, or dash against; impingere, *Som. v. ætæstan.*  
**Æt-hrinan**, æ-hrynan; p. æt-hrán, æt-ran; pp. æt-hrinen To touch, *Mt. 8, 15, v. gehrinan.*  
**Æþryt**; adj. Troublesome, tedious; molestus:—*Equin. vern. 38, Lye.*  
**Æþrytnes** trouble, v. aþrotennes.  
**Æt-hweg**, æt-hwega, æt-hwegu somewhat, a little, in some measure, a little, *Som. v. hwæt-hwega.*  
**Æt-hwon**; adv. Almost; pene, *Som.*  
**Æt-hyde** skinned, v. æthide.  
**Ætiewian** to shew, v. æteowian.  
**Ætledan** to lead out, drive away.  
**Ætletnes**, se; f. Out of bounds, destruction; desolatio:—*Somn. 323.*  
**Ætlicgan** To lie still, or idle; inutile jacere:—*Elf. gr. pref.*  
**Ætlutian** [lutian to lurk] To lie hid; latere:—*Jud. 4, 18.*  
**Ætman** To take from, to take away; abripere:—*Cd. 162.*  
**Ætol**, ætolman, ætulman a glutton, v. etol.  
**Ætran** joined; p. of æt-hrinan.  
**Æt-rihtost** By and by, presently; mox, *Som.*  
**Ætsacan**; p. ætsac; v. a. [*Plat. Dan. Sweð. forsake: ætagainst,*

seogan to say] To deny, disown, abjure; negare:—*Hi ætsacað þæs æristes, Lk. 20, 27.* Driva þu me ætsæcst, *Mk. 14, 72.* Ða ongan he ætsacan, and æwerian, *Mk. 14, 71.*  
**Ætsettan**, ætittan [æt at, sittan to sit] To sit by, to remain, stay, wait; adsidere:—Ða ætsæton þa centiscan þær be æt, then remained the Kentish men there behind, *Chr. 905.*  
**Ætsteipetan**; adv. At length, at last; tandem, *Som.*  
**Ætstidan** [æt off, alidan to slide] To slip, or slide away; elabi:—*Hira fot ætstide, Dent. 32, 35.*  
**Ætsomne**; adv. In a sum, at once, together, likewise, also; simul:—¶ Ealle ætsomne all, in like manner, at once, *Bd. 2, 13.*  
**Ætspornan** to spurn at, v. ætspurnan.  
**Ætspringnes**, se; f. A springing out, deviation, transgression; defectio:—*Ps. 118, 53.*  
**Ætspurnan**, ætspornan, ge-spurnan, spurnan, he æt-spyrnð; p. ic ætspearn, hi spurnon; pp. spornen To stumble, strike, to spurn at, to dash or trip against, to mistake; cespitare:—*De læs þu þinne fot æt stane ætsporne, Lk. 4, 11.* He æt-spyrnð, *Ja. 11, 9, 10.*  
**Ætspyrning**, andspurnes, se; f. An offence, a stumbling, stumbling block; offensio:—*R. Mt. 16, 23, Som.*  
**Ætstandan**; p. ætstod, æstod, we ætstodon; pp. ætstanden To stand, stand still, to stop, to stand to, to urge; adstare, v. standan.  
**Ætstantan** To repress, quell, stop, stanch; retundere, *Som.*  
**Ætswerian**; p. ætswor; pp. ætsworen. [æt against, swerian to swear] To forswear, to deny with an oath; abjurare:—*L. In. 35.*  
**Ætswymman** [æt off, out; swimman to swim] To swim out, to swim; enatare:—*Chr. 918.*  
**Ætt** at, v. æt.  
**Ætten** should eat, for æton, v. etan.  
**Ætter**, ættor; poison, v. ættrene.  
**Ætterberend**, ætterberend, ættorberend poison bearing, poisonous, venomous.  
**Ættrene**, ættern, ættor, ættor, attor [*Plat. Dut. adder* f: *Fra. adder-alange: Ger. natter, otter* f: *Al. eiter poison*] 1. Poison; venenum. 2. Hence from their poisonous nature, an adder, a snake, serpent.



*viper; anguis, vipera:—*1. *Etreas* or *attor nœdrena*, Ps. 139, 3. 2. *Cyn setterna* and of *vipers*, *Cot. Mt.* 3. 7. *Cyn aterne* is found in *Rash Codes*, *Lk.* 3, 7, v. *attr poison, nœdtra a serpent*.  
*Ættrian; pp. ættrod, gœmetrod* To poison, envenom; *venenare:—*Prof. R. Conc.  
*Ætū-man a glutton, v. ætol.*  
*Æt-unlage; adv. Unjustly, wrongfully, wickedly; injustice, Som.*  
*Ætwæsend, ætwæsend, ætwæsend* [set at, weasende being; p. of weas to be] *At hand, approaching, hard by; imminens:—*Cot. 107, *Som.*  
*Ætwean, ætwean* [set from, wean to wean] To deliver from, to wean, to pluck out, to deprive of, to diminish, lessen, abate; *segregate:—*L. *Cnut.* in *Egil*.  
*Ætwean* [set at, wean to be] To be present; *adesse:—*Bd. 4, 5.  
*Ætwindan; p. ætwand; pp. ætwunden.* To wind off, escape, flee away; *anugere:—*Job. *Thw.* p. 165.  
*Æwist substance, v. edwist.*  
*Æwtian* to reproach, v. *edwtian.*  
*Ætwunden fœd, v. ætwindan.*  
*Ætycean; p. ætecte, ætycte; v* [set, ycan, ecan to eke] To add to, to augment, increase; *adjicere:—*Bd. 4, 30.  
*Ætycena, ætycena, æ; f.* An increase, an addition; *augmentum:—*Bd. 1, 27.  
*Ætynan; p. de; pp. ed; v. a.* [æ not, tynan to shew] To open; *aperire:—*Dura heofonas he *stynde*, Ps. 77, 27.  
*Æt-ys* is present, adest; v. *æt-com.*  
*Ætywan, ætywan* to shew, v. *ywan.*  
*Ætywednes, ætywyna, æ; f.* A shewing, manifestation, laying open, a declaration; *ostensio:—*On þone dæg hys *ætywednessum*, *Lk.* 1, 80.  
*Even evening, v. æfen.*  
*Evea fruit; fructus, Mann.*  
*Evestlice, æwestlice religiously, v. æfestlice.*  
*Æfest religious, v. æfest.*  
*Æwe always, v. æfer.*  
**EW, æwe** [æ law]. 1. *Law*, what is established by law, hence *wedlock, marriage, a marriage vow; matrimonium*. 2. A female bound by the law of marriage, a wife, spouse; *conjug:—*1. *Æwe brycð breaketh the marriage vow; adulterium committit, L. Edg.* 17: *W.* p. 90, 44. 2. *Se þe hæfð æwe he who has a wife, Id.* 19.  
*Æw; adj. Lawful, legitimate, related by the law of marriage,*

*married, german; legitimus, nuptus, germanus:—*Mid his *æwum wife with his lawful wife, L. Alf.* 38, *W.* p. 44, 21. Mid his *dohtor æwum borenre with his daughter-in-law; cum filia sua germana, Id.* 1. 23. *Æwe gebroðru brothers german; germani fratres, Bd.* 1, 27. *Æwen-broðor brother-in-law, Cot.* 97.  
*Æwbrecca, æwbrica* [æw marriage, brecca a breaker] A breaker of the marriage vow, an adulterer, adulteress; *adulter:—*Se þe his *æwe forlet* and *nyð oper wif he bið æwbrica he who his wife leaves, and taketh another woman, he is an adulterer, L. Edg.* 18, *W.* p. 91, 3.  
*Æwbrece, æwbryce* [æw marriage, bryce a breaking] Adultery, fornication; *adulterium:—*Wið *æghwylcne æwbryce from all adultery, L. Cnut.* 24.  
*Æwd, an; æwdman* A juror, one who serves on a jury, a jurymen; *fidejussor:—*Hæbbe him in ape operne *æwdan godne* let him have on oath another good juror, *L. With. W.* p. 12, 21. Mid *godum æwdum* by good jurors, *L. Hloth.* 2.  
*Æwe law, v. æw.*  
*Æwel, æwellm, æwylm, eawylm* [æ or ea water, wælm boiling] A boiling up of water, a spring, fountain, head of a river; *fons:—*Swa sum mical *æwel* and *diop* as some great and deep fountain, *Bt.* 34, 1. De *mægeseon þone hluttran æwellm, Id.* 35, 6.  
*Æwenbroðor a brother german, v. æw; adj.*  
*Æwende, membrum virile, Som.*  
*Æwen; adj.* [æ without, wen hope] Doubtful, uncertain; *dubius:—*And eow bið *eowre lif æwene, Deut.* 28, 66.  
*Æwerd; adj.* [æ law, werd from, werdan to corrupt] Perverse, froward, averse; *perversus, Som.*  
*Æwfest religious, v. æfest.*  
*Æwfest-man* A man restricted by law, a husband; *maritus:—*Yfel *æwbryce* þat *æwfest* man wið *æmtige ænige forlicge, malm adulterium [est] quod uzoratus homo cum vacua ulla coeat, L. pol. Cnut.* 47, v. *æfest.*  
*Æwfasten* [æ, æw law, fæsten a fast] A fixed fast, a fast-day before Christmas-day; *jejunium recurrens in adventu.*  
*Æwfastnys religion, piety, v. æfestnes.*  
*Æwfull religious, v. æfest.*

*Æwintre* one winter, or year, v. *anwintre.*  
*Æwisc, æwist* A dishonour, disgrace; *dedecus:—*Cwæð þat him to micel *æwiste wære* þat etc. *Ors.* 4, 6.  
*Æwisc; adj. Ashamed, disgraced, debased; dedecoratus:—*Chr. 938.  
*Æwischerend; adj.* Bearing disgrace, unchaste, lewd, unclean, shameless, impudent; *impudicus, Som.*  
*Æwischnys, ewiscnes, æ; f.* A disgrace, obscenity, filthiness, a blushing for shame, reverence; *dedecus:—*Ps. 34, 30. ¶ On *æwiscesne* openly, as not being ashamed to be seen; in *propatulo, Cot.* 110, 202.  
*Æwist* a disgrace, v. *æwisc.*  
*Æwlic lawful, v. ælic.*  
*Æwritere, es; m.* A writer, composer or framer of laws; *legum conditor:—*Prov. 8, *Lye.*  
*Æwul* A twig-basket for catching fish; *nassa:—*Ely. gl. 77, *Lye.*  
*Æwum-borenre* to one lawfully born, v. *æw; adj.*  
*Æwung, on æwunge openly, abroad, in the sight of all; in propatulo, Som.*  
*Æwylm* a fountain, v. *æwel.*  
*Æwyrdla, æwyrdlea* damage, v. *æfwyrdla.*  
*Æwyrrp* [æ from, wyrrp cast, from wyrran or weorpan to cast] A castaway, an object, one lost; *abjectus:—*R. Ben. 7.  
**EX** *eax, acas; f.* [Plat. Ger. *axt f: Dut. aks f: Otf. akus: Dem. ôxe: Swed. Icel. yxa: Lat. ascia: Grk. ἀκίνη*] Any thing that is brought to a sharp edge, an axe, a hatchet, knife; *securis:—*Eallunga ys *seo æx* to *þæra trywa wurtrum* asett, *Mt.* 3, 10. *Seo eax ys the ax is, L. In.* 43.  
*Æx* an axis, v. *eax.*  
*Æxe ashes, v. axe.*  
*Æxodon* asked, v. *æcsian.*  
*Af* of, v. *of.*  
*Afæded; part.* [feded fed, from fedan to feed] Fed, nourished, brought up, educated; *nutritus:—*Bd. 1, 27.  
*Afægd, afægd, adorned, v. afægd-rod.*  
*Afægniend* rejoicing, as *fægniend*; *part. of fægnian.*  
*Afægrod, afægd, afægd; part.* Coloured, adorned, embroidered; *depictus, ornatus:—*Bd. 1, 25.  
*Æfelan, gefælan* To overthrow, overturn; *evertere:—*Ps. 105, 25.  
*Æfellan* To cast out, to oppose, offend; *ejicere:—*R. Mt. 18, 6, *Lye.*  
*Aferan, feran; p. æferde, we æferdon; pp. æfered, afered,*

æfæryd To frighten, to make afraid, to astonish, terrify; terrere:—Gen. 42, 35.

Afærb he goes, or shall go out, v. afaran.

Afæstan to fast, v. fæstan.

Afæstla; interjec. [Dut. vaste-lyk: Ger. festiglich: Dan. visselig: a intensive, fast fast, la O!] O certainly! O assuredly; O certè:—Afæstla, and hi la hi, and wella wel, and pyllice oðre syndon Engliasc interjectiones O certainly, and alas, and well well, and such other are English interjections, Elf. gr. interj., Som. p. 49, 28.

Afæstnian, gefæstnian, FÆST-NIAN; p. de; pp. od. [Plat. vesten: Dut. vestigen: Ger. festigen, festen: Das. faeste] To fit, fasten, or make firm, to strengthen, fortify, confirm, betroth, espouse, inscribe; figere:—Dat we bi þonne moton afæstnian on þe that we may fit them [our eyes] on thes, Bt. 33, 4. Afæstnod ic eom, Ps. 68, 2. Mid gewritum gefæstnod confirmed by writings, Ora. 5, 13.

Afandelic probable, v. afandigendlic.

† Afandian, afandigean; p. -dode; pp. -dod, -dud, -dad, gefandod; v. a. To prove, try, to make a trial, to discover by trying, to experience; probare:—Du afandodest heorte mine, Ps. 16, 4. La liceteras, cunne ge afandigean heofones ansyne and eorðan, humeta na afandige ge þas tide? Lk. 12, 56. Du hit hæfst afandad be þe selfum, Bt. 31, 1.

Afandigeadlic, afandelic, afandodlic; adj. What may be tried, proved, probable; probabilis:—Scint. de prædest.

Afandung a trying, v. fandung.

Afangen taken, received, v. fon.

Afaran, afearrian, fearran, he færb; p. afor; pp. afaren; v. n. To depart, to go out of, or from a place; exire:—Ps. 51, 5.

Afaran children, v. eafora.

Afdæl a descent, v. ofdæl.

Afeallan to fall down, v. feallan.

Afearrian to depart, v. afaran.

Afecan To receive; accipere:—He afecb me, Ps. 48, 16.

Afed, afeded fed; part. of afedan.

Afedan to feed, v. fedan.

Afehð receives, v. fon.

Afelle barked, peeled, v. æfelle.

Afene, Afon, an; AVON, the name of a river in Somersetshire:—East oð Afene muðan east at the Avon's mouth, Chr. 918. (Also of other rivers in differ-

ent parts of England). Into Afenan muðan into Avon's mouth, Chr. 1067.

† Afeohtan; p. we afuhton. [a intensive, feohthan to fight] To win by assault, or force, to vanquish or conquer by fighting; expugnare:—Bd. 5, 23.

Afeoll fell; p. of afeallan, v. feallan.

Afeormian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [a intensive, feormian to cleanse] To cleanse, to clean thoroughly, to purge, to wash away; emundare:—Mid besum afeormod, Lk. 11, 25. He afeormað his pyrsael-flore, Mt. 3, 12.

Afeormung A cleansing, purging; purgatio, Scint. 2.

Afeorrian to remove, Bt. 32, 2, v. afyrran.

Afersian to depart, v. afyrsian.

Afera a child, v. eafora.

Afered frightened, v. aferran.

Aferran to remove, v. afyrran.

† Aferscan [a, fersc fresh] To freshen, to become fresh; saluginem deponere:—Dær a-fersceað there fresheneth, Bt. 34, 6.

Afersian to take away, v. afyrsian.

Afesian to shear, v. efesian.

Afestnian to fit, v. afæstnian.

Afetian; indef. ic asetige To beat with the feet, to praise; plaudere:—Elf. gr. 31.

African, es; m. An African; Africanus:—Regulus feaht wið Africanas Regulus fought against Africans, Bt. 16, 2, Æfrica.

Afgod [Plat. Dut. afgod m.: Ger. abgott m.: Dan. afgud m.] An idol, an image; idolum, Som.

Afgodnes, se; f. Idolatry, the worshipping of images; idololatry, Som.

Afindan to find, v. findan.

Afirran to depart, v. afyrran.

Afirsian to take away, v. afyrsian.

† Afleotan To float off, to scum, clarify, purify liquor by scumming; despumare, Som.

Afleow overflowed; p. of aflowan.

Afligan; p. de; pp. ed, afgogen; v. a. [a, fliōn to flee] To drive away, put to flight; fugare:—Afliged beon to be driven away, R. Ben. cap. 48. Afliged mon an apostate, Prov. 6.

Afligengoe A putting to flight, a driving away; fugatio, Som.

Afliung A fleeing; reiectio:—Metes aflueng a rejecting of meat; atrophia:—R. 10.

Aflogen driven away, v. afligan.

† Aflowan; p. aflow To flow from,

to flow over; effluere:—Atna fyr aflow up Etna threw up fire, Ora. 5, 4.

Aflyg Flight; fuga, Som.

Aflyman, geflyman, gefleman; p. de; pp. ed, d; v. a. To drive away, to disperse, eject, banish, scatter; fugare:—Du me aflymt, Gen. 4, 14. Banished, a banished man; fugatus, exul:—Sy he aflymed let him be banished; sit exul, L. Alf. 1, W. p. 34, 48.

Afoed brought up together, v. fedan.

Afole The soul, mind; anima, mens:—Eallum his afole with all his soul, L. Const. W. p. 147, 6, v. sawl.

Afon the river Avon, v. Afene.

Afon to receive, v. fon.

Afongen delivered, cast into prison; pp. of afon, v. fon.

Afor departed; p. of afaran.

Afor, afre; adj. Bitter, sour, sharp, hateful; amarus, odiosus:—Fr. Jdth. 12, Lye.

Afora a child, v. eafora.

Aforfeorsod; pp. Lengthened out, prolonged; prolongatus, Ps. 119, 5, Lye.

† Aforhtian; p. aforhtode, a-fyrht; pp. aforhtod, a-fyrhted, a-fyrht. [a intensive, forhtian to fear] To be very much afraid, to tremble with fear, to be affrighted, amazed; expavescere:—Da aforhtode Isaac micelre forhtniase, Gen. 27, 33.

Aforð; adv. [a always, forð forth] Always, continually, daily, still; indies:—Cot. 115.

Aforud higher, v. yfer.

Afre bitter, v. afor.

Afrefrian to comfort, v. frefrian.

African to liberate, free, v. frefcon.

Africa Africa, an African. v. Æfrica.

Africanisc, Afriac; adj. Belonging to Africa, African; Africanus:—Africanisca æpple a pomegranate; malum punicum, Som.

Afriac African, v. Africanisc.

Afroefred comforted, v. frefrian.

After after, v. æfter.

† After-fylgean to follow after, to prosecute.

Afterfylgend, es; A follower of another, a successor; successor, Som.

Aftergenga a follower, v. æftergenga.

Afterra geola January, v. æfterra geola.

Aful A fault; culpa, Lye.

Afulað, afuloð putrid, v. afy-lan.

Afulan to putrify, v. afylan.

Afunden found, v. findan.

Afundennis, se; f. An espart-

*neal, an invention, a discovery; experimentum:—R. Ben. in-  
tri. 59.*

*Afmdian to find, v. findan.*

*Afylan, afulan; p. ede; pp. ed, ad, od. To foul, defile, pollute, to make filthy, to corrupt, putrify, disgrace, condemn; in-  
quinate:—L. Cnut. 43, W. p. 141, 18.*

*Afyllan; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [a, fyllan to fill] To fill up, or fill, replenish, satisfy; reple-  
re:—Afyllað þa corþan, Gen. 9, 1. He ne mæg þa gitsunga  
afyllan he cannot satisfy the de-  
sires, Bt. 16, 3.*

*Afyllan; indef. he afyllð, afyllð;  
p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [a, feol, fell; p. of feallan to fall] To  
fall, to strike, or beat down, to  
overturn, subvert, condemn, de-  
stroy; prosternere:—Driht-  
en afyllð þine fynd, Dent. 28, 7.  
To corþan afyllað þe, Lk. 19,  
44. Hu man mæg afyllan how  
one may overturn, L. Cnut. 11.*

*Afyrn; p. de; pp. ed, yd; v. a. [a, fyrn castrate] To take  
away, castrate; castrare:—  
Twege afyrde men, Gen. 40, 1.  
Afyrd offend a dromedary, a kind of swift camel;  
dromeda, v. afyrran.*

*Afyrht, afyrhted afrighted, v.  
aforhtian.*

*Afyrhto fear, v. fyrhto.*

*Afyrida, afyryda, afyrd, an; m.  
An eumuch, a castrated animal,  
a servant, a courtier; eunu-  
chus, servus:—Se afryda the  
servant, courtier [eumuch], Gen.  
39, 1. Sealdon Josep þam  
afyrydan, Gen. 37, 36.*

*Afyrran, afeorran, afirran; p.  
ede; pp. ed; v. a. [a, feor, fyrr far] To remove to a dis-  
tance, to take away, to take  
away time, to tarry, delay;  
amovere, elongare:—Næd-  
dran hi afyrrað, Mk. 16, 18.  
Beoð afyrræde are taken away,  
Ps. 57, 8. Afirreð takes away,  
75, 12. Magon beon afeorred  
may be taken away, Bt. 32, 2.  
Mæg bion afyrred, Rom. p.  
71, note c. Ðu afeorrodyst  
[afirdest] fram me freond, Ps.  
67, 19. Deað hit afirreð  
death shall take it away, Bt. 8.  
¶ Aferede away carried away,  
Cot. 14.*

*Afyrrian, afeorsian; p. ede; pp.  
ed; v. a. [a, fyrsian to remove]  
To remove farthest away, to de-  
part, drive away, dispel; pelle-  
re, propellere:—He feorsode  
fram us unrihtwisnyse ure,  
Ps. 102, 12. Afeorsiað, Ps.  
72, 25. Afyrreð, Ps. 75, 12.  
Deofla afyrreð, L. vel. Cnut.  
4, v. afyrran, fyrsian.*

*Afyryd an eumuch, v. afyrida.*

*Ag Wickedness; nequitia, Ps.  
72, 8.*

*Agef returned; p. of agefan,  
from agyfan.*

*Agelan to hinder, P. 88, 34, v.  
gælan.*

*Ageled, agselwed astonished, v.  
gælan.*

*Agælend enchanting, v. galan.*

*Agæn gone, past, v. gan.*

*Agæð happens, v. agan.*

*Agalod loosed, dissolved, Som.*

*\*AGAN, ægan; indef. ic age, þu  
age, he ah, we agan, agon,  
agun; p. he aht, ahte, æhte,  
we anton; pp. agen; v. a.  
[Plat. egen: Frs. eigenje:  
Dut. eigenen: Al. eigen: Dan.  
eje: Icel. Norœ, eiga]. 1. To  
own, possess, have, obtain;  
possidere. 2. To make an-  
other to own, or possess: Hence  
to give, deliver, restore; dare  
in possessionem, reddere:—  
1. Ðat ic ece lif age, Mk. 10,  
17. Ðe micel agan willað  
who desire [will] to possess  
much, Bt. 14, 2. 2. On hand  
agan to deliver in hand, Ora. 3,  
11. ¶ Agan ut to have, or find  
it out. Lett agan ut hu fela  
permit to find out how many,  
Chr. 1085.*

*Agan gone, past, v. gan.*

*Agan began; p. of aginnan.*

*Agan own; proprius, v. agen.*

*Agangan; p. ic, he aeode; pp.  
agangen, agongen. To go from,  
to go, or pass by, or over; præ-  
terire:—Cd. 224.*

*Ageaf gave up; p. of agyfan.*

*Ageald rewarded; p. of agyldan.*

*Agæan again, v. ongean.*

*Agæan-feran to go again, to return  
Agæan-hwyrfan to turn again, to  
return.*

*Ageara, agearwa prepared, v.  
gearw.*

*Agearwian to prepare, v. gear-  
wian.*

*Ageat understood; p. of agytan.*

*Ageat poured out, v. ageotan.*

*Agefan to give back, v. agyfan.*

*Agelde may pay, v. agyldan.*

*Agelwed astonished, v. gælan.*

*Agæn, ægan; adj. [Plat. Dan.  
egen: Dut. Ger. eigen; pp. of  
agan to possess] Own, proper,  
peculiar; proprius:—Secð hys  
agen wuldor, Jn. 7, 18. Ic syl-  
le min agan lif, Jn. 10, 16.*

*¶ Agenes þancas of his own  
accord, freely. Agen broþer  
own brother, Bd. 3, 22.*

*\*Agen; prep. ac. [a, gan to go]  
Against; contra:—Se þe nis  
agen eow, Mk. 9, 40.*

*Agen again; iterum, v. ongean.*

*Agen gone, past, v. gan.*

*Agen-arm met; p. from agen-  
yrnan.*

*Agæn-bewendan; p. de. To turn  
again, return.*

*Agæn-cuman; p. -com; pp. -cu-  
men to come again.*

*Agæn-cyrran to return again, to  
return; agen again, cyrran to  
turn.*

*Agend, agendfrea; m. An owner,  
a possessor, a lord of a thing;  
proprietary, L. In. 53.*

*\*Agendlice; adv. Properly, as his  
own; proprie, Bd. 1, 1.*

*Agene-cyre, -cyrræ own turn,  
one's own choice, will, or plea-  
sure.*

*Agæn-frige a possessor, v. agend.*

*Agæn-gecyrran to turn again, re-  
cur.*

*Agæn-gehwyrfan to change again,  
to return.*

*Agænlice; adv. Powerfully; po-  
tenter, Som.*

*Agæn-nama an own name, a pro-  
per name.*

*\*Agennys, se; f. An owning, a  
possession, property; possessio,  
Lye.*

*Agænsendan to send again, to  
send back.*

*Agænslaga a self-slayer, self-  
murderer.*

*Agænspæc; f. [agen own, spræc  
speech] One's own tongue, an  
idiom, the peculiarity of a lan-  
guage; idioma, Lye.*

*Agænstandan to STAND AGAINST  
to withstand, resist, oppose, hin-  
der; obistere:—Lk. 11, 53.*

*\*Agænung, agnung, abnung, e; f.  
An OWNING, a possessing, pos-  
session, claiming as one's own,  
power, or dominion over any  
thing; possessio, dominium:  
—L. Etheld. 10.*

*Agæn-yrnan; p. arn; v. a. [agan  
against, yrnan to run] To run  
against, to meet with, to meet;  
occurrere:—Hym agænarn an  
man, Mk. 5, 2. Inc agenyrynð  
sum man, Mk. 14, 13.*

*Ageofan to give, v. agyfan.*

*Ageolwian [a, geolewe yellow] To  
make yellow, or red, to make  
to glitter as gold; flavescere,  
Som.*

*Ageomrod lamented, v. geome-  
rian.*

*Ageotan, agitan; p. ageat, agute,  
agutte, þu agute, we aguton;  
pp. ageoted, ageted, ageoten,  
ageaten, agiten, agoten; v. a.  
[a from, geotan to pour] To  
pour out, to strew, spread, spill,  
draw out, disperse; effundere:  
—Hi aguton blod, Ps. 78, 3.*

*Ageot cocor, Ps. 34, 3.  
Aghwer every where, v. æg-  
hwer.*

*Agien own, v. agen.*

*Agieta, agita A shedder, a powerer  
out, a spendthrift; effusor:—  
Past. 20.*

- Agifan *to restore*, agifen *restored*, v. agyfan.  
 \* Agift; m. *A giving back, restoration; restitution.*  
 Agild *without amends*, v. agylda.  
 Agildan *to repay*, v. agyldan.  
 Agiltan *to offend*, v. agyltan.  
 Agiltst *thou repentest*, v. agyldan.  
 Agimmed, agymmed; part. *Gemmed, set with gems; gemmatus*:—Agimmed and gemmied bend a gemmed and worked crown, a diadem. Agimmed girdel, or gyrdel, or angusta, or bringe a gemmed girdle or ring, R. 64, v. antuned.  
 Aginnan, he agynb; p. agan; v. a. *To begin, to set upon, undertake, take in hand; incipere*:—And agynb beatan hys efen-peowas, Mt. 24, 49.  
 Agita a spendthrift, v. agieta.  
 Agitan *to pour out*, v. agootan.  
 Agiten *dispersed*, v. agootan.  
 Agiten *known*, v. agytan.  
 Aglac [Plat. lak a fault] *Misery, grief, trouble, vexation, sorrow, torment; miseria*:—Cd. 184, [ ]  
 Aglad *failed*; p. from eglian.  
 Aglmc, aglac; def. se aglmc; adj. *Miserable, tormented, wicked, mischievous; miser, cruciatus*:—Wið þam aglmcen among the wicked, Bco. 6, Therk. p. 34, 21.  
 Agn *own*, v. agen.  
 Agnegan *to possess*, v. agnian.  
 \* Agnette *Usury; usura*:—C. Lk. 19, 23.  
 Agnian, geagnian; p. hi ahnodon; part. agnigende, ahniende; v. a. *To own, to possess, to appropriate to himself; possidere*:—Hu miht þu þonne þe agnian beora god how canst thou, then, appropriate to thyself their good? Bt. 14, 1. Hi ahnodon eorðan, Ps. 43, 4.  
 Agniend, ahniend *An owner, a possessor; possessor*:—Gen. 14, 22.  
 Agniendlic, geagnigendlic; adj. *Possessive, pertaining to possession, or owning; possessivus, Som.*  
 Agnu *own*, v. agen.  
 Agnung *on owning*, v. agnung.  
 \* Agnys *Sorrow, affliction; arumna, Ben.*  
 Agolden *repaid*, v. agyldan.  
 Agon, agun *they own*, v. agan.  
 Agongen *passed*, v. agangan.  
 Agoten, agotten *poured out*, v. agootan.  
 Agotences, agotennys, se; f. *An effusion, a pouring, or shedding forth, out or abroad; effusio*:—Agotennys tears a shedding of tears, Med. pec. 16.  
 Agrafen, agraf, agrafen *engraved, carved*, v. grafan.

- Agrafenlice; n. [agrafen carved, lice body] *That which is carved, a carved image; sculptile*:—Hi gebædon þat agrafenlice, Ps. 105, 18.  
 Agrisan *To dread, to fear greatly; horrere*:—For helle agrisa shall have dread of hell, L. ecol. Cant. 25.  
 Agrisenlic *horrible*, v. grisllic.  
 \* Agrof *cagreed*, v. grafan.  
 Agrowan [a growan *to grow*] *To grow under, to cover; succrescere*:—Seo eorðe stod mid holtum agrowen the earth was [stood] covered [overgrown] with groves [holts], Harro. 6, v. growan.  
 Agryndan, gryndan; p. [Plat. Ger. grunden: Dat. gronden: a, grund the ground] *To ground, to descend to the earth; ad solum descendere*:—Menel. 212: Hicet's Thes. vol. 1, p. 205.  
 Agu *A pie, a magpie; pica, Ben.*  
 Agutte, agute *poured out*, v. agootan.  
 Agyfan, agifan; p. agraf, aguf; pp. agyfen, agifen; v. a. *To restore, give back, give up, return, repay; reddere*:—Aggyf þat þu me scealt, Mt. 18, 23. Ða het Pilatus agyfan, Mt. 27, 58. He agraf hys gast, Jn. 19, 30, v. gifan.  
 \* Agyldan, agildan, ageldan; p. ageald, we aguldon; pp. agolden; v. a. *To pay, fulfil, repay, restore, reward, offer sacrifice; solvere*:—Mt. 5, 33, v. gildan.  
 Agyltan, agiltan; p. te; pp. t; v. [a, gyltan *to make guilty*] *To fail in duty, to commit, to become guilty, to offend, to sin against; delinquere*:—Ðæt he agylta on him sylfum, Ps. 35, 1. Agyltan wið *to offend, or sin against*. Twegen men agylton wið beora hlaford, Gen. 40, 1. Ic agilte wið eow, Ex. 10, 16.  
 Agymmed *set with gems*, v. agimmed.  
 Agynb *beginmeth*, v. aginnan.  
 Agytan; p. agat; pp. agyten, agiten; v. a. [a from, gytan *to get*] *To discover, know, understand, consider; deprehendere*. Gif æni man agiten wurðe (if any man should be known, L. North. pres. 48. Gecyðnyssa þine ic ageat, Ps. 118, 96.  
 \* An; adv. *Whether, but; nunquid, sed*:—Ps. 7, 12. Ah ne whether or not; donne, C. Mt. 6, 2. Ah nuu now.  
 A'h *has, owns; habet*, v. agan.  
 Ahabban, ahæbban; a. [habban *to have*] *To abstain, restrain; abstinere*:—Bd. 3, 22: 5, 6, v. habban.  
 Aheldan; declined; p. of ahildan.

- Ahafen *lifted up, passed*, ahæbban.  
 Ahafennes, ahafennys, se *elevation, a lifting up, seat, pride, arrogance; tio*:—Ahafennys handra, Ps. 140, 2: 92, 6.  
 Ahangen, ahangan *hang*, ahon, v. hon.  
 \* Aheardian; p. ahyrde, pp. aheardod, ahyrd [Plat. Dat. verharder verharten: Den. for a intrusus, heardian m]. 1. *To harden, make durable*. 2. *To endure, secure; perdurare*. 1. Ic ahyrde Pharaontan, Ex. 4, 21. 2. Ah his gebod securath his B. Ben. 6, 3.  
 Aheardung *A hardening*, ratio, Som.  
 Ahewian; p. aheow; pp. wen [a from, heowan *To hew, or cut out, make even, smooth; re*:—He aheow on st. 27, 60. Of ahewendum of hewed or planned. Gen. 6, 14. Ahewe timber, Elf. gl. 17.  
 Ahæbban, þu ahæfst, he ahef; p. ic ahæf we ahæfdon; pp. ahæfren; v. a. *To lift up, elevate, exalt; elevare*.  
 Ahæfenes *pride*, v. aha.  
 Ahæfegod, ahæfegod *weight*, v. ahæfegan.  
 Ahæfen *elevated*; pp. of a.  
 \* Ahæfigad, ahæfigad, ahæfigad; part. *Weighted down, grievous; gravatus*:—Ðæt bið ahæfigad when it is down, Bt. 24, 4, v. heft.  
 Ahæfst, ahæfð, v. ahæfian.  
 Ahæfð *shall crucify*; sum. —Deut. 21, 22, v. heft.  
 Ahæld *inclined*, v. ahildan.  
 Ahæncg *hang*, v. hon.  
 Ahened *despised, tread*, bynan.  
 Aheng *hang*; bi ahengc ahon, v. hon.  
 Ahæolorod; part. *Weighted; libratum, Som.*  
 Ahærian *to hire*, v. hyrian.  
 Ahærian; v. *To bought, prodesse*:—Proc. ad Cd. 1, 5.  
 Ahiggan, ahiggan *to set one earnestly; assidue, gan*.  
 Ahildan, ahieldan *to child, ahieldan inclined*, dan.  
 Ahildenlice; adv. *Inclinative, Som.*  
 Ahilorian *to balance*, v. he

Ahiscan *to hiss at, to mock*; irrider, *Lye*, v. hiscan.  
 Ahipan *to rob*, v. hypian.  
 Ahipend *a robber, an extortioner; grassator*:—*Cot. 95, Som.*  
 Ahladan [a from, ladan to lade] *To draw out; exhaustire, Elf. gr.*  
 Ahhsenud; *part. Soaked, steeped, watered, made lean; maceratus*:—*Scint. 10, Som.*  
 Ahlas *levers, bars; vectes*:—*Past. 22, 1, Lye.*  
 Ahlespan; p. ahleop, hi ahleopon [a from, hleapan to leap] *To leap up, out or upon; exile, insilire*:—*Ora. 3, 9.*  
 Ahlinode *loosed, delivered*; solvit; p. from, a not, hlsenan *for lanan to lend.*  
 Ahlocan *to pull out*, v. alocan.  
 Ahloh *laughed at*, v. hlihan.  
 Ahlowan [a intensive, blowan to low] *To low, or bellow again; rebore, Som.*  
 Ahlyred, ahlytred; *part. Purged, accumed, refined, cleansed; purgatus*:—*Ahlytred win refined wine, Cot. 68, v. hlyt-trian.*  
 Ahne *whether or not*, v. ah.  
 Ahnescian *to mollify, v. anescian.*  
 Ahnipan; p. ahneop; v. a. *To pluck, gather; carpere*:—*Ahneop westem gathered the fruit, Cod. Ex. 46. a., v. hni-pan.*  
 Ahnodon *owned*, v. agnian.  
 Ahniend *an owner*, v. agniend.  
 Ahnung *an owning*, v. agenung.  
 Ahnyacton *they mocked*, *Ps. 79, 7, v. ahinecan.*  
 Aho *crucify; suspendo*:—*Elf. gr. 26, 119, v. hon.*  
 Ahoi raised; p. of ahebban.  
 Ahofyn *elected*; pp. of ahebban.  
 Aboh *crucify*, v. hon.  
 Aholan; p. ede; pp. od; v. a. [a, holian to hollow] *To dig; fodere*:—*Aholan ut to pluck out. Abola hit ut, Mt. 5, 29.*  
 Abold *faithful*, v. hold.  
 Abolede [p. of aholan to dig] *An engraved, or embossed work; opera lacunata, Mann.*  
 Abon *to hang*, *Gen. 40, 19, v. hon.*  
 Ahongen hung, *Fr. Jud. 10; pp. of abon, v. hon.*  
 Aborn [Plat. Dut. Ger. ahorn; a.] *A plane tree; acer platanoides, Ben.*  
 Ahreddan, ahreddan, ariddan, beradan; p. de; pp. ahredd, ahred, arydd [a from, hred-dan to rid] *To rid, liberate, set free, deliver, draw out, cast out, to rob; liberare, eruere*:—*Forbwy pu ariddast, Ps. 42, 2.*  
 Ahrent *erect, upright*; pp. of recan.  
 Ahreofod; *adj. Leprous; leprosus*:—*Martyr. 21, Sep.*  
 Ahreosian *to rush, v. hreosan.*

Ahreod *touched*, v. hrepan.  
 Ahreod *reared, or lifted up*, v. hreran.  
 Ahriarð *will touch*, v. set-hri-nan.  
 Ahruon *rushed*, v. hreosan.  
 Ahrydred *robbed*, v. aðryd.  
 Ahrynan *to touch; tangere*, v. set-hri-nan.  
 Ahryre *should rush*, v. hreosan.  
 Ahrysod *shaken, disturbed*, v. hreosan.  
 Ahsa *ashes*, v. axe.  
 Ahsian *to ask; part. ahsienide; p. ahsode, v. acsian.*  
 AHT, uht, auht, wiht, wuht, awiht, awuht; *pron. [Plat. icht, ichta, ichtens, echt, iht: Fra. hwat, wat, watte, hwet, het, hette: Dut. iets: Ger. etwas, v. seht] AUGHT, any thing, something; aliquid, quidquam*:—*Afsandian hwæper he aht sy, oððe naht, Mr. 16, 18. Þe ahtes wæron who were of aught, of any account, or value, Chr. 992. Þat an man, þe himself aht wære, mihte færan that a man, who himself was aught, might go, Id. 1087.*  
 Ahta *eight*, v. sehta.  
 Ahte *owned*; p. of agan.  
 Ahtighting *An intention, a purpose, an aim; intentio, Som.*  
 Ahtlice; *adv. Courageously, manfully, triumphantly; viriliter, Chr. 1071: Gib. p. 172, 27.*  
 Ahtwan *a cow-herd*, v. sehte-awan.  
 Ahudan [a from, huð prey] *To spoil, rob; spoliare, Mann.*  
 Ahwænan *To oppress, vex, trouble; opprimere, Som.*  
 Ahwæned *Weaned; ablactatus*:—*Herb. 20, 7.*  
 Ahwænne *when, some time*, v. hwænne.  
 Ahwer *every where*, v. æghwer.  
 Ahwæ-gen *every where again, continually.*  
 Ahwar, ahwer, awer; *adv. Some where, any where, any wise; alicubi*:—*Jos. 1, 18. Ahwar on lande wheresoever, L. Edu. Guth. 11. Habbe ic awer have I in any wise, Bt. 7, 8.*  
 Ahwerfed *turned*, v. hweorfed.  
 Ahwettan *to what*, v. hwettan.  
 Ahwider *every where*, v. æghwer.  
 Ahwilc; *adj. Terrible; terribilis*:—*R. 116, Lye.*  
 Ahwonan, ahwonon; *adv. [a from, hwonan whence] From what place, whence, some where, any where; alicubi*:—*Bd. 5, 12. ¶ Ahwonan utan from without, outwardly, extrinsically, Bt. 34, 3.*  
 Ahworfen *moved*, v. hweorfan.  
 Ahwylc *whatsoever*, v. æghwilc.  
 Ahwylfan, behwylfan [a inten-

siæ, hwealfian to cover] *To cover over, overwhelm; obruere*:—*Ex. 14, 27.*  
 Ahwyrð turn, v. hweorfan.  
 Ahycgan *to seize*, v. ahicgan.  
 Ahyddon, ahyled hidden, v. hy-dan.  
 Ahyldan *to incline*, v. hyldan.  
 Ahyldendlice *incliningly*, v. ahil-denlice.  
 Ahyrd, ahyrde *hardened*, v. a-beardian.  
 Ahyrdingc *a hardening*, v. ahear-dung.  
 Ahyrian, ahynod, v. hyrian *to hire.*  
 Ahyrst *fried*, v. hyrstan.  
 Ahyrte *hardened*; p. of ahear-dian.  
 Aide AID; *adjumentum, Lye.*  
 Aidlian, he aydlige; p. ede; pp. ed, ad [adlian to fail, v. adl a disease, adlegian to abolish] *To ail, to be sick, to languish, profane, frustrate, empty, deface, destroy; ægrotare, profanare*:—*Bd. 5, 3.*  
 Aiepende *demolishing*, v. aipan.  
 Ain, aina *one*, v. an.  
 Aipan; *part. aipende [a from, upian or utian to put out] To cast out, to put out of doors; eliminare*:—*Cot. 71, 76.*  
 Ailil *vinegar*, v. eced.  
 Aizon, aizoon [dei, wov from dei always, ζωη life, always alive, or green] *The herb ay-green, sengreen, or houseleek; sempervivum, herba*:—*Herb. 146, Som.*  
 Akauertune *the courts; atria*:—*Ps. 83, 1, v. cafertun.*  
 Al an eel, v. æl.  
 Al an asol, v. æl.  
 Al all, v. eall.  
 Aladian [a from, ladian to clear] *To excuse, to make excuse for; excusare*:—*Hu magon hi hi aladigen how can they excuse themselves, Bt. 41, 3.*  
 Alægcan *to lay away*, v. alecgan.  
 Alædan; p. de; pp. ed, sed [a from, lædan to lead] *To lead, to lead out, withdraw, take away; educere*:—*Ich hæbbe þe of lande, Ps. 80, 9. Alæd, sæled or alædd ic eom I am taken away, Ps. 108, 22.*  
 Alæned *lent*, v. lænan.  
 Alætan, alætan; p. alæt, alæt; pp. alæten; v. a. [a from, lætan to let] *To let go, to lay down, cease, leave off, lose; dimittere, deponere*:—*Ich hæbbe anweald mine sawle to alætanne, Jn. 10, 18. Ic þat alætan ne sceal I will not let that go, Solil. 8. Þu hine alætst thou lettest it go, Bt. 25.*  
 Alætne, se; f. *A loss, a losing; amissio*:—*Somn. 326.*

**Aluttan** [*luttan to let*] *To let, hinder; impedit, Som.*

**Alan**; v. *To appear; apparere:—C. E. Lk. 11, 44.*

**Alaß** *ale, v. aloß.*

**Albe**; f. [*Lat. alba from, albus white*] *As ALB, a surplice; alba, vestis sacerdotalis:—Elf. gl. IV.*

**Ald**, *alda old, v. cald.*

**Ald** *As age, old age; senectus, Mann.*

**Aldagian**; v. *To grow, or wear old; Som. v. caldian.*

**Aldabt** *a basket, or mound; alveolum, Som.*

**Aldefoder** *a grandfather, v. caldfoder.*

**Alder**, *as; m. As author, originator; auctor:—De alderas forelorene waron the authors were destroyed, Bd. 2, 5, v. caldor.*

**Alderdóm** *authority, v. caldordóm.*

**Aldbád** [*cald old, had head*] *Old age; senectus, Som.*

**Aldheim** [*cald old, helm a helmet*] **ALDHHEIM**, *a name of a man; Aldhelmus, vetus gulla, Lye.*

**Aldian** *to grow old, v. caldian.*

**Aldlic** *old, v. caldlie.*

**Aldor** *life, v. aldr.*

**Aldor** *an elder, v. caldor.*

**Aldor** *elder, former, v. cald.*

**Aldor-apostol** *the chief of the apostles; apostolorum princeps:—Bd. 3, 17.*

**Aldor-bana** [*aldr life, bana a killer*] *A murderer, manslayer, fratricide; homicida:—Cain was so called, Cd. 49.*

**Aldor-birig** [*caldor chief, burg a city*] *A chief city, metropolis; urbs primaria:—Bd. 1, 26.*

**Aldor-déma** [*caldor chief, dema a judge*] *A supreme judge, a prince; supremus iudex:—Cd. 57.*

**Aldordón** *a principality, v. caldordón.*

**Aldor-duguße** *A chief nobility; principalis nobilitas, v. caldorduguße.*

**Aldor-frea** *A chief lord; princeps dominus:—Cd. 174.*

**Aldor-gedal** [*aldr life, gedal a separation*] *A divorce, separation from life; vitæ divortium:—Cd. 62, Lye.*

**Aldorless**; *adj. [caldor a father, less less] Fatherless, deprived of parents; orphanus:—C. Ju. 14, 18.*

**Aldorlege** [*cald old, orleg fate*] *Fate, fortune; fatum:—Cd. 179.*

**Aldorliu** *principal, v. caldorlic.*

**Aldorman** *a prince, v. caldorman.*

**Aldor-nere**, *caldor-nere* [*caldor life, ner refuge*] *A life's safety,*

*a refuge, sanctuary, an asylum; refugium:—Cd. 117.*

**Aldornea** *authority, v. caldordóm.*

**Aldorþegn** *a principal servant, a minister, v. caldorþegn.*

**Aldor-wisa** [*caldor chief, wisa a ruler*] *A chief director, or disposer; principalis director:—Cd. 63.*

**Aldr**, *aldr, caldor, caldr* [*Plat. older: Ger. älter a: Don. alder a: Sued. älter a: midian, or yldan to put off, the imp. is said lengthen, and comp. or more*] *That which is deferred or lengthened, an age, the term of a man's remaining on the earth, the life; ævum, vitæ:—Aldre scyldig the forfeit of life; vitæ, vel capitis reus, Cd. 196. Þonne þu of lice aldr asendest when thou sendest life from the body, Cd. 183. ¶ A to aldre, æfre to aldre or, in aldre for ever, Cd. 237. Ne on aldre new, Cd. 21.*

**Aldr** *a parent, aldro parents, v. caldor.*

**Aldu**, *caldor-men; pl. Pharisees; pharisei:—R. Mk. 2, 24.*

**Aldur** *chief, as aldur-sacerdas, the chief priests, v. caldor.*

**Ald-wif** *an old woman, v. caldwif.*

**Aleah**, *aleag falsified; mentium, p. of aleogan.*

**Aleat** *beat down, flat; pronus:—Num. 22, 31, v. alutan.*

**Alecgan**, *imp. alege; p. alede, hi aldon; pp. aled, alegd alegen; u.s. [a from, lecgan to lay] 1. To place, lay down, lay along; ponere, deponere. 2. To lay aside, confuse, diminish, take away, put down, depress, confuse; imminuere, deprimere:—1. Hig ne mihton hine alecgan, Lk. 5, 19. 2. Godes lof alecgan to diminish God's glory, Elf. T. p. 22, 20. Godes monnes lof alegen bið good men's praise is confused, Bt. 18, 3. ¶ Alecgende part. or alecgendlice word a verb deponent, because it has deposed or left out some of its inflections.*

**Alede**, *aledon put down, v. alecgan.*

**Alefan** *to permit, v. alyfan.*

**Alefaða**, *alefed permitted, v. alyfan.*

**Al efne** [*from al all, efne behold*] *Behold all! omnis ecce.*

**Alegd** *deposed, frightened, v. alecgan.*

**Alege** *lay down, v. alecgan.*

**Alegen** *confused, v. alecgan.*

**Aleh** *placed; posuit:—Bas. 1: Thork. p. 8, 54, v. alecgan.*

**Alend**; *q. alenð or alennð lendeth; commodat:—Ps. 36, 23, v. lennan.*

**Alenian** [*a, lenian to*]

*To make loan, to count*

*rare:—Elf. pref. Hom.*

**Aleógan**; *p. aleig, ale.*

**alogen** *To lie, to tell*

*deceit, v. leogan.*

**Aler** *the older; alnum, v.*

**Alerholt** *an older wood*

*tum, v. alr.*

**Alesan** *to redeem, v. aly.*

**Alesen** *chosen, v. leuan.*

**Alesenia** *redemption, v. nes.*

**Alet** *fire, combustibles; i-*

*bulum ignis:—Cd. 1.*

**Aletan** *to cease, v. alarta.*

**Aletlic**; *adj. Perdenn-*

*missibilia, Mann.*

**Alewa**, *an [Lat. alo-*

*שֵׁטֶל aeli or שֵׁטֶל*

*the aleo trees] The al-*

*spices, in the plur-*

*aloe:—Brohtz alewa*

*100.*

**Alewed**; *adj. Went; d-*

*R. Ben. 27.*

**Alfert**; *pl. alfati A put*

*to boil in; cocuhum:—*

*Som.*

**Algeats**; *adv. [cal al-*

*gates, ALL GATES, C-*

*Spenc.] Always, a-*

*omnifariam, otanind.*

**Algeuorc** *Tinder, sum-*

*fre-steal; igniarius:*

*107, 164, v. tyndre.*

**Alh**, *alhn A temple,*

*hall; templum, basili-*

*162, v. heal.*

**Alh-sted**, *cald-sted* [*be-*

*sted a place] A palat-*

*residence; palatia:—*

**Alibban** *to live, v. lybb.*

**Alibbe**, *alibbend A sur-*

*who lives after; s-*

*Som.*

**Aliefan**, *alifan to perm-*

*v. alyfan.*

**Aliean** *to redeem; p-*

*send, v. alyuan.*

**Alifan** *to live, v. alybb.*

**Alihtan**; *v. s. [a intru-*

*an to light] 1. To*

*illuminate. 2. To*

*come down; demilire:*

*alihton þa eorðan,*

*15. 2. Elf. gr. 30.*

**Alinnan**; *v. To LIN, co-*

*cessare, Som.*

**Alia** *less, v. alyuan.*

**Alisendnes** *redemption,*

*sednes.*

**Alisian** *to try, v. halmis.*

**All** *all, v. call.*

**Allie**; *adj. [call all,*

*Universal, general,*

*universus:—Allie g-*

*catholic, or general &*

*4, 17.*

**Allinga**, *alhuga alig-*

*callunga.*

Alwalden the Omnipotent, v. selwald.

Almery [hence the old English almyr, almoury, almyr, amry, amby, and the Norman-French ambrey, the Irish amri, the Welsh almeri a cupboard] *A cupboard, a chest, an AMERY; repository, scrinium, Som.*

Almes alme, v. selmea.

Alne an ell, v. elne.

Alocen, alocan; p. ede; pp. alocced, alocen; v. a. [a from, loc an enclosure, or læcan to approach] *To put out of an enclosure, to expose, cast out, separate, pull out, take away, root up; ejicere, avellere:—He was fram hym alocen, Lk. 22, 41. Aluc þu hine tak him away, L. Alf. 13: W. p. 23, 33.*

\*Alocen false, feigned, v. aleogan.

Alor an alder-tree; alnus, v. alr.

Aloten prone, submissive, v. alutan.

ALOD, cale, cala, calu [Dan. Sæd. leet. ði n: Norve, anl] *Alr; cerevisia:—Ale and mead were the favourite drinks of the Anglo-Saxons. They had three sorts of ale. In the Chr. 852, Ing. p. 93, 16, we find, Wulfred scolde gife twa tunnan fulle blutres aloð, and ten mittan Welces aloð Wulfred should give two tuns full of clear ale, and ten mittan or measures of Welsh ale. Hwæt drincst þu! Eala, gif ic hæbbe, oððe water gif ic ne hæbbe cala als if I have [it], or water if I have not ale. M. S. Cott. Tib. A. iii. p. 63, v. bryd-cala.*

Alr [Plat. eller f: Dut. els f: Ger. erle f: Dan. alletrae n: Sued. al f. *INRE* supposes this word to be derived from the Swedish word al water, because the alnus grows best in wet ground.] *An ALDER-tree, a sort of birch in the north of England, called ELLER and ALER; alnus, betula alnus. It is quite distinct from ellen the elder-tree; sambucus:—Elf. gl. 17. ¶ Alrbolt an alder-bolt, or grove.*

Alrian to intreat, v. halsian.

\*Alruc; conj. for call swilk all such.

Alwa also, v. callswa.

Altar [Plat. Dut. altaer m. and n: Ger. altar m: Dan. alter n: Sued. altare m: Lat. altare, from alta high, and ara a place for sacrifices] *An altar; altare:—Beforan þam altare, Mt. 5, 24.*

Alucan, aluccan to pull out, v. alocan.

Alutan, anlutan; p. aleat; pp. aluten, aloten [a, lutan to bend] *To bend, incline, bend, or bow down; procumbere:—Alutende he geseah, Lk. 24, 12. He aleat to eorðan he bowed to the earth, Elf. T. p. 37, 8.*

Alwalda, alwaldend, alwealda the Omnipotent, v. selwalda.

Alwan aloes, v. alewa.

Alwih every creature, Cd. 10.

Alybban, alibban, þu alyfast; p. aleofode, hi alyfden; pp. aleofod; v. [a, lybban to live] *To survive, live after, live; vivere:—Heo alyfað, Ex. 21, 22. Ic alybban ne mæg I cannot live, Nicod. 26: Thu. p. 13, 86. Heo wolde libban, Ora. 3, 6.*

\*Alyfan, hit alyfð; imp. alyfe; p. alyfde, hi alyfdon; pp. alyfed; v. a. *To give leave, permit, suffer, v. lyfan.*

Alyfedlic; adj. *Allowable, quick; expeditus:—Alyfedlice þing an allowable thing, Elf. gr. 9, 26.*

Alyfedlice; adv. *Lawfully, allowably; licite, Lye.*

Alyfednes, se; f. *Permission, sufferance, leave, grant; permissio, Som.*

Alyhtnya, se; f. *An enlightening, illumination, a lightness; illumination:—Ps. 89, 8.*

Alynnan, alynnan *To pull down, liberate, deliver, free from; evellere:—Alinian of rode Cristes lichaman to unfasten Christ's body from the cross. De offic diurn, et noct. Lye.*

\*Alysan, lysan; p. alyse; pp. alysed; v. a. [Plat. verlösen: Dut. verlossen: Ger. erlösen: Dan. forløse: Sued. förlossa: a from, lysan to loose] *1. To let loose, free, deliver, liberate; liberare. 2. To pay for losing, to pay, redeem, ransom; redimere:—1. Hwæper Helias wylle hine alysan, Mt. 27, 49. Þat þu beo fram hym alysed, Lk. 12, 58. 2. Ic alyse I paid, Ps. 68, 6. His fæsten alysan, Bd. 5, 4. Broþor ne alyseð, Ps. 48, 7. God alyseð sawle mine of handa helle, Ps. 48, 16.*

Alysednya, alysnæ, se; f. *Redemption, a ransom; redemptio:—Weorð alysednyse sawle his, Ps. 48, 8.*

Alysend, alesend *A liberator, deliverer, redeemer; liberator:—Ic lufige þe Driht alysend min, Ps. 17, 1, 48.*

Alysendlic; adj. *Free, loose; solutiorius:—Bd. 4, 22.*

Alystan to list, to wish, v. lystan. Am am; sum, v. eom.

Amseran ute to exterminate, v. utamseran.

Amæstan, gemæstan; p. ede; pp. ed [Plat. Dut. mesten: Ger. mästen: a from, meat mast, the fruit of trees on which some animals are fattened, as nuts, acorns, berries: *Moes. mats: Ger. mast food] To fatten; saginare:—Cod. Ex. p. 111. b. ¶ Amæst, or amæsted beon to be fattened; impinguari. Amæste fuglas, or gemæsted fugelas fattened fowls, fastings, Cot. 16.*

Amætan to find, v. metan.

Amang among, v. gemang.

Amanian; p. ade, ode. 1. *To admonish strongly, to fine; admonere. 2. To direct, govern, send; dirigere:—1. Se bisceop amanige, L. Athel. 26. Be gefrefan þe mid riht ne amanige concerning a governor who fines not with justice, L. Edw. 5. 2. And amanige þære scyrbiscope þa bote and shall send the offering to the bishop of the shire, Edg. 3: W. p. 78, 6.*

Amansumian; p. de; pp. ed od [a, mensumian to marry] *To disjoin, excommunicate; excommunicare:—Bd. 3, 22.*

Amansumod, -ed *excommunicated, Chr. 675. This word is opposed to mensumian, or gemensumian to join, or marry.*

\*Amansumung, amansumung, amensumugge; f. *Exclusion, excommunication, a curse; excommunicatio:—Mid þære amansumunge, Jos. 7, 12.*

Ambeht, embeht, ymbeht, ombiht [ymb about, eht property] *A joining, collection, an office, a ministry, message, a servant; collatio, officium:—Bt. Rawl. p. 163. Þa Abraham spræc to his ombihtum then Abraham spoke to his servants, Cd. 139.*

Amber, omber, es; m. [Plat. ammer m: Dut. emmer m: Ger. eimer m: Sued. imbar m.] *A vessel to carry about liquids, having two ears, a tub; tankard; amphora:—Orr. 1, 1.*

Ambiht-hus [ambeht an office, hus house] *A shop; officina:—R. Concord. 11.*

Ambiht-men, embeht-men [Dut. ambachtman m: ambeht office, men men] *Persons who go about on being ordered, servants, ministers, pages; servientes, satellites:—Habbað oðre ambihtmen have other servants, L. Lib. eccl. 12.*

Ambiht-aealcas, ombihtsaealcas [ambeht office, sealc a servant] *The same meaning as ambihten above, Fr. Jud. 10.*



**Ambiht-maib**; m. [ambiht, maib  
a workman] *An overleader of*  
*workmen, an ambassador, L.*  
*Ethelb. 7.*

\* **Ambyht** a message, v. ambeht.

**Ambyht-secg** [ambyht a message,  
secg a seer] *A messenger, an*  
*ambassador; nuntius:—Ct. 27.*

**Ambyrne** wind a prosperous wind,  
*Ors. 1, 1.*

**Ameallud**; part. *Emptied, brought*  
*to naught; exinanitus:—C. M.*  
*Ps. 74, 8.*

**Amearcian** to work, v. mearcian.

**Amel**, es; m. *A vessel for holy*  
*water; ampula, vas lustrale:—*  
*Cot. 2.*

**Ameldian** to betray, ic ameldige  
ameldod, v. meldian.

\* **Amerian, amyrrian**; p. ede; pp.  
ed. *To examine, try, press;*  
*examinare.—Ofer dal sceal*  
*beon amered on þam fyre the*  
*other part shall be proved in the*  
*fire, Bt. 38, 9. Amerod, amyr-*  
*red beon to be examined.*

**Amerran** to hinder, v. amyrrian.

**Amerod**; part. [q. amansod, or  
amansumod, v. amansumian  
to disjoin] *Excommunicated;*  
*excommunicatus:—Gif hwa*  
*amersodne oððe utlahne beal-*  
*de, plihta him sylfum, L.*  
*Cant. 64.*

**Amet, amett**; part. *Dressed, a-*  
*dorned, clothed, furnished; or-*  
*natus, Som.*

**Ametan**; p. amet; pp. ametan  
*To measure, v. metan.*

**Amethwile** [amet, hwile while]  
*Leisure; otium:—Etf. gr. Lys.*

**Amett pointed**; pictum, v. amet.

**Amiddan** *To weigh, pias, ponder,*  
*coterm; appendere, Som.*

\* **Amiddan** in the middle.

**Amoldian** to putrify, v. formoldi-

**Amorreas, Amorrelacas**; pl. *The*  
*Amorites; Amoritai:—Gen.*  
*15, 16.*

**Ampella, ampolla, ampulla** *A*  
*vial, bottle, flagon; ampulla:—*  
*Ampellan, or clefret an oil-vat;*  
*legithum, Cot. 119. Ampellan,*  
*or crogen small vessels, Chris-*  
*tematrics; lenticula:—Cot.*  
*124.*

**Ampre, ompre** *A crooked swelling*  
*vain, an herb, sweet marjoram,*  
*feverfew; varix, herba quon-*  
*dam, ut amaracus, origanum*  
*majorana, Lin.:—L. M. p. 1.*  
*c. 39.*

**Amundbræg** [a from, mund a  
sound, protection, peace, bræg a  
breaker] *A peace-breaker, a*  
*disturber; pacis violator:—*  
*Chr. 1087, v. mundbræce.*

**Amundian** to preserve, v. munda-

**Amyrdan**; p. ede; pp. ed [Plot.  
*Dat. vermoorden: Ger. ermor-*

*den: Den. myrde: Sued. mörda:*  
*a, myrðra murder] To murder,*  
*kill; trucidare:—Dat man sy*  
*amyrdrede that one be murder-*  
*ed, L. Cant. 63.*

**Amyrian** to commit, v. ameri-

**Amyrran, amerran**; p. de; pp.  
ed; v. a. 1. *To dissipate, spend,*  
*distract, defile, mar, lose, spoil;*  
*dissipare, perdere. 2. To hin-*  
*der, mislead; impedire:—1.*  
*þa he hæfde ealle amyrrede,*  
*Lt. 15, 14, 30. Ne amyrr he*  
*hys mede, Mt. 10, 42. And*  
*eorðe was amyrrred, Ex. 8, 24.*  
*2. Wela amerr and læt wealð*  
*obstructs and hinders, Bt. 32, 1.*

**An, an, ain**; gen. es; def. se  
ana; sco, part. ane; pron. [Plot.  
*Dat. een: Frs. len: Ger. Al.*  
*Franc. ein: Moss. aina, aina,*  
*ain: Den. Sued. en, et: Isl.*  
*einn: Norw. einr. These va-*  
*rious forms seem to denote the*  
*beginning, the origin. Wach-*  
*ter says an, as a noun, signi-*  
*ficat principium, seu nascenti-*  
*di originem:—Hence the Al.*  
*munc grandfather, anes grand-*  
*mother]—1. One; unus. 2.*  
*Alone, only, sole, another; so-*  
*lus—with these meanings it*  
*is used definitely, and gene-*  
*rally written ana n, and some-*  
*times aina, anne, anga; f. and*  
*n: anc. 3. A certain one, some*  
*one; quidam, v. sum. Some-*  
*times, though rarely, an may*  
*be used as the English article*  
*a, an. It does not, however,*  
*appear to be generally used*  
*as an indefinite article, but*  
*more like the Moss. ain, or the*  
*Lat. unus.—When a noun was*  
*used indefinitely by the Sax-*  
*ons, it was without an article*  
*prefixed, as Ædric was Cristen*  
*Theodoricus fuit Christianus,*  
*Bt. 1. 4. Any, every one, all;*  
*quisque:—1. An of þam, Mt.*  
*10, 29. Ain was on Ispania*  
*one was in Spain, Ors. 4, 9.*  
*He is an God, Mt. 12, 29.*  
*2. An God ys god only God is*  
*good, Mt. 19, 17: 3, 3. Go*  
*forleton me anne, and ic ne*  
*com ana, Ja. 16, 32. Angum,*  
*Bt. 29, 1: Card. p. 158, 12. Dat*  
*ge aina gebroðra hæfdon, Gen.*  
*42, 6. 3. An man hæfde twegen*  
*suna, Mt. 21, 28. In this sense it*  
*is used as sum, as in the paral-*  
*lel passage, Sum man hæfde*  
*twegen suna, Lt. 15, 11. Cyn-*  
*ric oflogou anne Bryttiscne*  
*cyning Cyric slew a British*  
*king, Chr. 508. Wirc þa nu*  
*anne arc, Gen. 6, 14. Ano*  
*lytle dwyle a little while, Bt.*  
*7, 1. 4. In this sense it admits*

*of a plural form, as sum*  
*anra gehwylc every*  
*literally every one of an*  
*anra gehwylc for his*  
*gilt, Dent. 24, 16.*  
*hwæt, Bt. 18, 3, de*  
*thing, literally any*  
*and is used adverbially*  
*all, in any degree,*  
*other. An after*  
*after another, Ja.*  
*anum to anum from*  
*other, only; dunta*  
*an, or for an, Mt. 5,*  
*finger, and anne*  
*and then another,*  
*Enne and anne*  
*other, one after another*  
*1, 20. Ymb an beo*  
*consentire, C. Mt. 1*  
*an, in one, cantab*  
*7, 12.*

\* **An in, v. on.**

**An give, v. unnan.**

—an the terminati-

**Anglo-Saxon** verba  
ner says, "if we g  
the alphabet, we  
that most of the  
composed of a noun  
syllables -an, -ian.  
Of these additional  
he adds, "-gan is t  
motion to go, or  
agan to pass, and  
sometimes to be th  
ation of unan, or,  
to Lys, anan to giv  
probably a double  
like gangan to go, a  
is the original infin  
verb to give." Thu  
to tinge appears to  
deag a colour, and a  
dian to divide: c  
give apart: cyman  
coe-an to give a his  
mian to blossom is  
agan to have a flower  
inhabit is by-agan to  
habitation.—Hist. of  
ii. p. 424.

\* **An** is sometimes used i  
sition for and-, or u  
an, answer for andw  
bindan for unbindan  
loosen.

**Ana alone, v. an.**

**Anelan**; pp. aneled [a  
to light] *To kindle,*  
*light, ANREAL; a*  
*inflammare:—Chr. 6*

**Anpelan** [un not, a  
ble] *To dishonour,*  
*ignobilem reddere:—*  
*nan wyrð anpelad*  
*wyrð unapale and*  
*comes degraded till*  
*noble, Bt. 30, 2.*

**Anan, or anum** by t  
only; d. of an.

**Anawyrn** [ana, wyrn



*An earth-worm, an intestinal worm; lumbricus:—L. M. p. 1, c. 46.*

Ankeruys, onberning, onbernen, se; *f. Incense, frankincense; thus:—Ps. 140, 2.*

Ankel introduced, v. inbeladan.

Anbestungnan introduced, *Past. 21, 1.*

Anbid expectation, v. anbiding.

Anbidian; p. anbed; *pp. anbidan To abide, await, v. bidan.*

Anbiding, anbidung, anbid *An abiding, expectation, awaiting, tarrying; expectatio:—Hwylc is abiding min, Ps. 38, 11. Ða wæron ærendracan on anbid then; ambassadors were in waiting, Ora. 3, 9.*

Anbidude waited, v. bidan.

Anbigan, anbugan [an, bigan to how] *To bow to, obey, submit; submittere:—Ora. 1, 12, v. bigan.*

Anbindan [*Dut. onthinden: Ger. onthinden: un en, bindan to bind*] *To UNBIND, untie; absolvere:—Seo wiðerwearde unbind and gefeoð the adverse unties and liberates, Bt. 20.*

Anbiscopod; *part. Unconformed; non confirmatus:—To lange anbiscopod ne wurðe should not be too long [unbiscopod] unconformed, L. Can. Edg. 15.*

Anbryd sead, grieved, v. onbrydan.

Anbryðnes sorrow, v. onbrydyn.

Anbugan to obey, v. bigan.

Anbyrdnys, se; *f. [un en, byrdnys bearableness, v. geanbyrdan, geanbyrdan] Unbearableness, resistance; resistentia:—L. Edg. p. 81.*

Anbyrignes a taste, *R. 70, v. byrignes.*

Ancenneda; *adj. Only-begotten; unigenitus:—Jn. 1, 18.*

Anchor, ancor, ancr, ancra [*Ger. anker m: Swed. ankar: Plat. Dem. Dut. anker.*] 1. *An anchor; anchora. 2. One held from the world, an anchorite, a hermit; solitarius:—1. Ðin ancor is git fæst ðine anchor is yet fast, Bt. 10. On ancre fæst fast at anchor, Boe. 4, 92. 2. Steðas ancra acrud a hermit's sleeveless vest, Elf. gl. 3, p. 86.*

Ancretic; *adj. Like a hermit, anchoritic; anachoreticus, Som. Ancer-lif a hermit's life, a solitary life; vita anachoretica:—Bd. 4, 28.*

Ancer-man the ruler, or guider of a ship; *proreta:—Elf. gl. 6.*

Ancer-setl, es; *n. [ancer, setel a seat] A hermit's cell, a her-*

*mitage, the dwelling of an anchorite; anachoreasis:—R. 104.*

Twegen halige menn on ancersettle wuniende, wæron forbernde, *Chr. 1087.*

Ancer-streng *An anchor-string, a cable; anchorarius funis:—Solil. 4.*

Angel a hook, v. angel.

Ancmod; *adj. [ange sorrowful, mod mind] Sad, sorrowful; anxious:—R. Ben. 64.*

Ancleow [*Plat. Dut. Ger. enkel m: Swed. ankel n.*] *The ANGLE; talus:—Elf. gl. 8. Lytel ancleow a little bone, die, R. 75.*

Ancor an anchor. Ancoric like a hermit, etc., v. ancer, ancerlic, etc.

Ancr, ancra as anchor, v. ancer.

Ancsum, ancsumlic troublesome, v. angsum.

Ancsumnes troublesome, v. angsumnes.

Ancummum; *adv. [an one, cummum the dat. of cum a coming] One by one, singly; singulatum:—C. Jn. 21, 25.*

Ancynne sunu an only son.

AND; *conj. [Plat. un: Fra. en, in, ende: Dut. en, ende: Ger. unde: Otf. unde: Icl. end] AND; et, atque, ac:—Geseop God heofenan and eorðan, Gen. 1, 1. Cum and geseoh, Jn. 1, 46. ¶ And swa feorð and so forth, or and gehu elles and the like; et cætera.*

And against, through; contra. An inseparable preposition denotes opposition, like the Icl. and, ond; *Moes. and: Norse, and: Ger. und: and the Grk. avti: thus, andwyrd an answer: andsacian to deny.*

Anda, onda, handa, an; *Malice, envy, hatred, anger, zeal; rancor, invidia:—Næfst þu nanne andan to nanum þinge thou hast not any envy to any thing, Bt. 33, 4. Hig hyne for andan sealdon, Mt. 27, 18. On minum handan ta my anger, envy, Gen. 4, 23. Nyste nænne andan know not any hatred, Bt. 35, 6. ¶ For hwilcumliðum andan for any jealousy, L. Edg. poen. 14.*

Andag fyrst one day first, in a day's time.

Andaga, an; *m. A fixed day, a time appointed, a term; dies dictus:—Gesette me anne andagan, Ex. 8, 9.*

Andatre *A shrub bearing capers; capparis, Som.*

Anbidian to expect, v. anbidian.

Anbiding an expectation, v. anbiding.

Andbita the feast of unleavened bread; *azyma:—Cot. 17, v. beorma.*

Andbyfene *A quantity; quantitas, Som.*

Andeaw; *adj. [un un, þeaw custom] Undutiful, disobedient, arrogant, presumptuous, proud; arrogans:—Scint. 46, Som.*

Andefer, an. ANDOVER, Hants:—*Hi læddon Anlaf to Andeferan, Chr. 994.*

Andefn [and, efen even] *An equality, a proportion, a measure, an amount; proportio:—Be hire andefne by its proportion, Bt. 32, 2.*

Andel-þæfetide overhastily.

Andetmys, se; *f. A confession, professing, an acknowledgment; confessio:—Andetmys don to make confession. Seo andetnes þe we deð the confession that we make, L. Lib. eccl. 30.*

Andetta an acknowledgment.

Andetta, an; andetter, es; *One who confesses, a confessor, an acknowledger; confessor:—Se þæs alices andetta sy who is an acknowledger of the murder, L. Alf. 26: Bd. 1, 7.*

Andettan, ondettan; *v.a. To confess, to acknowledge, to thank; fateri:—Gifhe wille and cunne his dæda andettan if he will and can confess his deeds, L. Edg. 2. Ic andette Ælmihtigum Gode I confess to Almighty God, Id. 5: Wilk. p. 88, 11. Seo andetnes þe we Gode anum andettað, deð to gode the confession that we confess to God alone tendeth to good, L. Lib. eccl. 30. Ic andette þe, Mt. 11, 25.*

Andetter a confessor, v. andetta.

Andetting a confession, v. andetnys.

Andfang an undertaker, v. anfeng.

Andfege made bald, v. andfexe, Som.

Andfegnessa places for receiving, receptacles; *receptacula:—Cot. 190.*

Andfenege accepted, v. anfeng.

Andfeng an assumption, v. anfeng.

Andfengend, andfenga an undertaker, v. anfeng.

Andfexe [and without, feax hair] *Baldness; calvities, Som.*

Andfindende; *part. Finding, getting; nanciscens:—Cot. 138.*

Andfon, anfon to perceive, follow, receive, v. fon.

Andgeloman, andloman; *pl. Implements, tools, utensils; instrumenta:—Cot. 104, v. geloma.*

ANDGET, es; *m. 1. The understanding, the intellect; intellectus. 2. Knowledge, cognizance; cognitio. 3. Sense, meaning, one of the senses;*

sensus:—1. *Das andgites mæð the measure of the understanding, Bt. 41, 4.* 2. *Andget þe eyle, Ps. 31, 10, v. ongite-nes.* 3. *Hwilum andgit of andgita sometimes meaning for meaning, Bt. pref. Ða 8f andgita þæs lichoman synd, geiht, hlýst, epræc, stærng, or stenc and hrepung the five senses of the body are sight, hearing, speech, smell, and touch, L. Medus, conf.*  
*Andgetfull, andgitlic; adj. Sen- sible, discerning, knowing; in- telligibilis:—Ðæt ænig mon ær swa andgetfull that any man is so discerning, Bt. 39, 9.*  
*Andgitan to understand, v. an- gytan.*  
*Andgitfullice, comp. or; sup. out; adv. Sensibly, wisely, clearly, plainly, distinctly; intelligen- ter:—Swa swa he hit and- gitfullicost gereccan mihte as he most clearly might explain it, Bt. pref.*  
*Andgitleas; adj. Foolish, sense- less, delish; stolidus:—And- gitleas man sceal swingan a foolish man shall be beaten, L. Edg. poem. 16.*  
*Andgitleaste, andgytlest Fool- ishness, senselessness; stolidi- tas, Som.*  
*Andgitlic sensible, v. andgetfull.*  
*Andgitlice clearly, v. andgitful- lice.*  
*Andgyt the understanding, v. andget.*  
*Andgytan to understand, v. an- gytan.*  
*Andgytfull intelligible, v. and- getfull.*  
*Andgytfullice clearly, v. andgit- fullice.*  
*Andgytlest foolishness, v. and- gitleaste.*  
*Andgyttol, andgytol. sensible, v. andgetfull.*  
*Andhwæðer [Ger. entweder whe- ther] Notwithstanding, but yet; attamen, Som.*  
*Andian, ic andige, he andgað; part. andigende To envy, hate; invidere:—Ic andige on þe I envy you, Elf. gr. 41.*  
*Andig; adj. Envious; invidus: —Sciut. 15.*  
*Andigende envying, v. andian.*  
*Andlang; prep. g. & ac. [Plat. Dem. Swed. langa, enlanga: Dat. onlang: Ger. entlang: and through, lang long] 1. On length, along, by the side of; in longum. 2. Through, during; per:—1. Ðat wæter wyrð to en, þonne andlang ea to ær the water runs to the river, then along the river to the sea, Bt. 34, 6. 2. Andlang þæs wea- tnes, Jos. 3, 16. Onlongne*

*dag, or andlangne dag dur- ing the day, or through the day, Chr. 938: Ing. p. 142, 22.*  
*Andleofene, andlyfene. 1. Food, sustenance, nourishment, pot- tage; victus, alimenta. 2. That by which food is procured, money, substance, wages; sti- pendia:—1. He sealde him andlyfene wið horsum, Gen. 47, 17. 2. Ealle hyre andly- fene, Mt. 12, 44. On cowrum andlyfenum, Lk. 8, 14.*  
*Andlicneis likeness, v. anlicneis.*  
*Andlomon, andluman, utasile, v. andgeloman.*  
*Andmitta [mitta weight] A weight, a standard weight; ex- agium, v. mitta.*  
*Andredan, andredan; part. an- dredende to fear, v. ondredan.*  
*Andreccan To relate, report, bring back; referre:—Andreccan spræce, Bt. Lye.*  
*Andrece; adj. Twisted, squa- red; tortus:—Andrece hit a pressing vat, Elf. gl. Som. p. 60.*  
*Andred, Andredes leage, An- dredes wald Andred, Andred- ley, Andred's wald, the name of a large wood in Kent, Chr. 893: Id. m. 477: Ing. Id. m. 755. Andredes ceaster Andred- ceaster, a city in the same wood, Pemssey, or Pemssey Castle, Sussex, Chr. 490: Ing. p. 17, 18.*  
*Andres ea a British island called Andersey Isle, Som.*  
*ANDRYN, ondryn, ondrylic, ondryslenic; adj. 1. Terrible, fearful, dreadful; terribilis. 2. Causing fear, venerable, re- spectable; reverendus:—1. Ondrylic on to secune terri- ble to be seen, Bd. 2, 16. On- drynlico geiht a dreadful sight, Bd. 5, 19. 2. He mæg hine gedon andrym he may make him respectable, Bt. 27, 1.*  
*Andrym, ondrys Terror, force, power; terror:—Ondrym halwendes eges by the power of salutary fear, Past. 40, 5, v. drym.*  
*Andrynllice; adv. Fearfully, dreadfully; terribiliter:—Past. 15, 2.*  
*Andsaca, an. A denier, a for- swearer, an opposer, an enemy; negator:—Ofer eorðan and- saca ne was there was not an opposer on the earth, Cd. 208. Godes andsaca an opposer, or a forsaker of God, Id. 23. Go- des andsacan, God's enemies, Id. 219.*  
*Andsacian, andsacigan; v. To deny, refuse, gainsay, forsake, abjure; negare:—Ne mæg ic ne andsacigan I cannot deny, Bt. 10.*

*Andanc, anence [and, an- tention] A denying, v. an- abjuring, a forswear- ance; negatio:—Be andance concerning a of a pledge, L. In. 41. anence without resist- 796: Ing. p. 83, 5.*  
*Andant; adj. [and agant set, from antan] Set odious, hateful, abomin- osus, odious:—Elf. g.*  
*Andspurnan to stumple, spurnan.*  
*Andspurnes an offence, spyning.*  
*Andstandan [and, stan stand] To sustain, abide by, bear; sustinere.*  
*Andstandond ongean- ing against, R. Ben. 1.*  
*Andswar, andswaru; against, swar from sw- anear, anciently, to of Norse, swar a speech] swar; responsum:— fengon andsware, M. Andswaru like a soft Sciut. 77, v. andwyrd.*  
*Andswarian, answarian swarian, onswerian, swarige; p. -sworde, s pp. ed; To give an answer, respond; re- re:—Ða ne myhton andswarian, Mt. 22, 4. sworde ic answered I,*  
*Andsyn a face, v. ansyn.*  
*Andþracian to tremble, þracian.*  
*Andþwere; adj. [and þwer quiet] Perverse, athwart, cross; pervers.*  
*Andtimber wood, v. ant.*  
*Andustrian; To hate, detestari:—R. Mt. 26.*  
*Andustrung Abominatio- minatio:—R. Mt. 24.*  
*Andward present, v. and.*  
*Andwardnys presence, weardnys.*  
*Andweald right, power weald.*  
*Andweard, andward, andwyrd, anweard; a sent; pærens:—O andweardan dag, M. On þis andweardan this present life, Bt. 16.*  
*Andweardian To be present, to make ready, sentare, Som.*  
*Andweardlice; adv. Pre- sence of, present; p- aliter:—Ðe hine an- lice gesawon who saw sent, Bd. 4, 17.*  
*Andweardnes, andward- f. Presence, presentia- sentis:—Bd. 4, 25.*  
*Andwended; part. Chan- changed; mutatus, S.*

**Andwedednys**, *se*; *f.* *A change, change*; *mutatio*:—*Ps.* 76, 10, *v.* *andwendidnes*.  
**Andweorc**, *andweorc* *Matter, material, metal, cement, cause; materia*:—*Andweorc* to weall *arter, or other stuff of which a wall is made. To wepenne buzon andweorce in weeping without a cause, Bt.* 10. *Buzon andweorc without cause, Id.* 32, 2.  
**Andwerd** *present, v.* *andweard*.  
**Andwerdan**, *andwyrdan*, *aðwyrdan*; *p.* *de*; *pp.* *ed*; *v.* *a.* [*and word a word, an*] *To answer; respondere*:—*Abram hire andwerde, Gen.* 16, 6: 3, 2.  
**Andwis**; *adj.* *Expert, skilful, Som.*  
**Andwisnes**, *se*; *f.* *Experience, skilfulness; experientia, Som.*  
**Andwilt**, *andwlita*, *andwlite*, *andwlita*, *an* [*Plat. antlaet n: Dut. gelaet n: Ger. antlitz n: Sued. anlete: Isl. andlita: and intention, wlite beauty, countenance*] *Personal appearance; a countenance, face, form; vultus*:—*Leocht andwlitan pines, Ps.* 4, 7. *Geseah andwlite hia, Ps.* 10, 8. *Hi onfoð andwlitan they received form, Bt.* 39, 5.  
**Andwyrd** *present, v.* *andweard*.  
**Andwyrd** [*Plat. Dut. antwoord f. n: Ger. antwort: Moes. andaward: Dan. Frs. antwort a delivering, tradition: and word a word*] *An answer; responsum*:—*Antwyrd secgan to say, or give an answer, Ora.* 1, 10, *v.* *andswar*.  
**Andwyrdan** *to answer, v.* *andwerdan*.  
**Andwyrding** *A consent, an agreement, a conspiring, a conspiracy; conspiratio*:—*Cot.* 46.  
**Andyttan** *to thank, v.* *andettan*.  
**Ane** *one, v.* *an*.  
**An-egge**, *anege*, *aneged*, *æn-ige*, *an-ige*, *æ-nigge*; *adj.* [*Sued. enogd: an one, eage eye*] *One-eyed, blind of one eye; luscus*:—*Ex.* 21, 26.  
**Anecge**; *adj.* *One-edged, having one edge; unam habens aciem*:—*An-ecge sword a sword, Elf. gl.* p. 66.  
**Anege**, *aneged one-eyed, v.* *an-ecge*.  
**Aneglod** *nailed, fastened with nails, crucified, Som., v.* *næg-han*.  
**Anchyrmed** *one-horned, v.* *an-hyrne*.  
**Anes** *an agreement, v.* *annes*.  
**Anes bleos** *of one colour; unicolor*:—*Anes geares of one year. Anes hives of the same hue or shape. Ane siðe one time, once. Anes wana wanting of one, as anes wana twentig wanting one of twenty, nineteen.*

**Anescian**, *ahnescian to make nesh, v.* *hnescian*.  
**Anferæld** *A journey; iter*:—*Nathan.* 2.  
**An-fah**; *adj.* *Of one colour; unicolor, Som., v.* *fah*.  
**Anfangen** *beon to be received, v.* *fon*.  
**Anfangennes** *a receiving, v.* *on-fangenes*.  
**An'feald**; *adj.* [*Plat. eenfold: Dan. eenfoldig: Sued. enfaldig: an one, feald fold, or plait*] *ONE FOLD, simple, single, one alone, singular, peculiar, matchless; simplex*:—*Gif þin eage bið anfeald, Mt.* 6, 22, *v.* *clæn*, *and hluttur simple, pure. Anfeald getel the singular number, Elf. gr.* 13, 23. *Anfeald gewin single combat, R. Ben. interl.* 1. ¶ *Anfealdan stræcan those who are uniformly strict, Past.* 42, 1, *v.* *l.*  
**Anfealdlice**; *adv.* *Singly, simply, without intermission; simpliciter*:—*R. Ben.* 52, *Som.*  
**Anfealdnes**, *se*; *f.* *Oneness, unity, simplicity, singleness, agreement; simplicitas*:—*Ymbe þa anfealdnesse concerning the simplicity, Bt.* 35, 5.  
**Anfeng**, *andfeng*; *m.* [*an, feng taken, from fon*] 1. *An undertaker, a defender; susceptor.* 2. *An assumption, a reception, taking, an undertaking; assumption*:—1. *Anfeng min, Ps.* 61, 2. *Andfeng min eart þu, Ps.* 90, 2: 45, 7. 2. *Anfeng ure, Ps.* 88, 18: *Lk.* 9, 51.  
**Anfeng**, *andfeng*; *adj.* *Fit, acceptable, approved; aptus*:—*Nys andfenge Godes rice, Lk.* 9, 62. *Nan witega nys andfenge, Lk.* 4, 24, 19.  
**Anfeng** *received; pp.* *of fon*.  
**Anfengednes** *a receiving, v.* *on-fangenes*.  
**An fepe** *in walking, Bt.* 36, 5, *v.* *fepe*.  
**Anflit** *An ANVIL; incus*:—*Elf. gr.* 28.  
**Anfindan** *to discover, find, v.* *findan*.  
**Anfon** *to follow, v.* *andfon*.  
**Anforlætan** *To lose, relinquish, forsake; amittere*:—*Þu nu anforleste thou hast now lost, Bt.* 7, 3.  
**Anfunden** *found, taken, v.* *findan*.  
**Anga** *any one, only, v.* *an*.  
**Ang-breost** [*ange contracted, troubled, breost a breast*] *An asthma, a difficulty of breathing; asthma, Som.*  
**ANGE** [*Plat. Dut. Ger. enge f: Frs. eang: Heb. אַנְגְּלָנְג an oppression, or אַנְגְּלָנְג anq to groan*] *Vexation, trouble, sor-*

*row, affliction, ANGUISH; vexatio*:—*Þa weas þam cynges swiðe ange on his mode then was there great sorrow to the king's mind, Ora.* 2, 5.  
**Ang**; *adj.* *Vexed, troubled, sorrowful, troublesome, vexatious; vexatus, Som.*  
**Angan** *again, v.* *ongan*.  
**ANGEL**, *angl* [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. engel f. m.*] *A hook, a fishing-hook; hamus*:—*Wurp þinne angel ut, Mt.* 17, 27. *Swa swa mid angle flic gefangen bið as a fish is caught by a hook, Bt.* 20.  
**Angel** *an angel, v.* *engel*.  
**Angel-cyning** *an English king, v.* *Engel*.  
**Angel-cynn**, *angel-þeod* *the English nation, v.* *Engel, cynn a race, tribe, þeod a people*.  
**Angelic** *like, similar, v.* *gelic*.  
**Angeltwecca**, *angeltwicca* *A red worm used for a bait in angling or fishing; lumbricus*:—*Elf. gl.* 13.  
**Angemitte**, *for gemette found, from gemetan to find*.  
**Angeng**; *adj.* *Going, or wandering alone; solivagus, Som.*  
**Angenga** *A traveller, or passer-by; viator*:—*Bea.* 6: *Thork.* p. 36, 15.  
**Angeræd** *foolish, v.* *ungerad*.  
**Angestliðnes** *hospitality, v.* *gæstliðnes*.  
**Angewæld** *power, v.* *gewald*.  
**Angin**; *pl.* *anginnu* *A beginning, commencing, an attempt, an essay, opportunity; initium*:—*Ælc angin eowry beginning, Bt.* 5, 3. *Synt þerra sara anginnu, Mt.* 24, 8. *Sara angin, Mt.* 1, 1: 13, 8.  
**Anginnan** *to begin, enter upon, v.* *beginnan*.  
**Angl** *a hook, v.* *angel*.  
**Angle** *the Angles, v.* *engle*.  
**Angles-egge** [*æge the island, Angles of the Angles*] *ANGLESEY, so called after it was conquered by the English; it was anciently called Mona*:—*Hugo eorl wearð ofslagen innan Angles-egge, Chr.* 1098.  
**Angletwicce** *a red worm, v.* *angeltwicca*.  
**Angmod**; *adj.* [*ange vexed, mod mind*] *Vexed in mind, sad, sorrowful, anxious; tristis, Som.*  
**Angmodnes**, *se*; *f.* *Sadness, sorrowfulness; tristitia, Som.*  
**Angnægl** [*ange troublesome, nægel a nail*] *An AGNAIL, a whitlow, a sore under the nail; dolor ad ungulum, Mann.*  
**Angnes**, *se*; *f.* *Sorrowfulness, sorrow, anxiety, anguish; ærumna*:—*On agnyss min, Ps.* 31, 4. *Geswinc and angnyss gemetton me, Ps.* 118, 143. *Ag-*

- nes modes anxiety of mind, *Soma* 354, v. angumnes.
- Angolden paid, suffered; p. of angildan, v. gildan.
- Angol-peod the English nation, v. Engel-cyn.
- Angrisllic horrid, v. grislic.
- Angrysendlice; *adv.* Terribly; *terribiliter*:—*Niced.* 26.
- \* Angset, angseta *A disease with eruptions, a carbuncle, a pimple, a pustule, an eruption, St. Anthony's fire; carbunculus*:—*Cot.* 167.
- Angum, angumlic; *adj.* Narrow, straight, troublesome, hard, difficult; angustus:—Eala hu neara and hu angum is þat geat, and se weg þe to life geledt, and swyðe feawa synd þe þone weg finden, *Mt.* 7, 14.
- Angumian To vex, afflict, to be solicitous; vexare, sollicitum esse, *Soma*.
- Angumlic troublesome, v. angum.
- Angumlice; *adv.* Sorrowfully; triste, *Soma*.
- Angumnes, se; *f.* Troublesomeness, sorrow, anxiety, anguish; *erumna*:—*Ps.* 118, 143. We gesawon hys angumnes, *Gen.* 42, 21, v. angnea.
- \* Angyld, es; *n.* [an one, gild a payment] *A single, or simple recompence, payment, amends, satisfaction; simplex compensatio*:—*Mana þone þes angyldeas admonish that [man] of the recompence, L. In.* 22: *Wilk.* p. 18, 27. Gyld þu þat angylde pay thou the recompence, p. 18, 28.
- Angyn a beginning, v. angin.
- Angytan [an, gytan to get] To find, discover, understand, know; invenire, intelligere:—*Ors.* 2, 1.
- Anhafen elevated; *pp.* of anhebban.
- Anhaga Alone, vacant, solitary; solitarius:—*Ðær se anhaga eard bihealdeð, Cæd. Ex.* 67, a. 10.
- Anhagian to be at leisure, v. onhagian.
- Anhebban; *p.* anhof; *pp.* anhafen To lift up, v. onhabban.
- Anhesfednes, se; *f.* Exaltation; exaltatio:—*C. R. Ben.* 7.
- Anhend; *adj.* [Plat. Dut. eenhandig; Ger. einhandig] One-handed, lame, imperfect, weak; unimanus:—*Elf. gl.* 9.
- Anhon to hang, v. hon.
- Anhrædlice unanimously, v. anhrædlice.
- Anhrecsian to rush upon, v. onhrecsian.
- Anhydig; *adj.* [un, hydeg cautious, heed[ing]] UNHEEDING, immeasurable, stubborn, rash; per-vicax:—*Cd.* 190.
- Anhyldan to incline, v. onhyldan.
- Anhynd one-handed, v. anhend.
- Anhyran To be anxious, envious; emulari:—*Ne anhyre þu, Ps.* 36, 8, v. onhyrgan, onhyrgan.
- Anhyrned; *adj.* [an one, hyrn a horn, as the Dut. eenhorn] One-horned, having one horn; unicornis:—Anhyrned deor, or anehyrned deor a one-horned deer, as unicorn; monoceros:—*Elf. gl.* 12.
- Anhyrned, es An unicorn; unicornis:—Swa anhyrnedde horn, *Ps.* 91, 10. Fram hornum anhyrnedra, *Ps.* 21, 20.
- Anidde restrained; *pp.* of anydan.
- Anig any, v. ænig.
- Anige, anigge one-eyed, v. aneage.
- Animan; *p.* anam; *pp.* anumen [a from, niman to take] To take away, remove; tollere:—*Animað þat pund at hyrn, Mt.* 25, 28.
- Aninga, æninga, anunga; *adv.* [an one, inga] One by one, singly, at once, clearly, plainly, entirely, altogether, necessarily; singulativ, omnino:—*Hogedon aninga they at once endeavored, Joth.* p. 25, 9.
- \* Aniðerian [a intensive, niðerian to thrust down] To put down, condemn, damn; deorsum trudere:—*Ða wurðe he aniðrod mid Judas, Chr.* 676: *Ing.* p. 52, 11.
- Aniwan to restore, v. niwian.
- Ankor an anchor, a hermit, v. ancer.
- Anlæc A respect, regard, consideration; respectus:—*Elf. gr.* 28.
- An læste, an laste, an luste at the instant, at the moment; e vestigio:—*Cot.* 72.
- Anlætan [an alone, lætan to let] To let alone, forbear, relinquish; relinquere:—*Cd.* 30.
- Anlaga; *adj.* Alone, solitary, without company; solitarius:—*Cot.* 198.
- Anlang cempa arranged soldiers, v. andlang.
- Anlapum; *adv.* [an one, læppan with part] With one part, at once, one by one; singulativ:—*C. In.* 21, 25, v. ænlipig.
- \* An laste at the instant, v. an læste.
- Anlæc a respect, v. anlæc.
- Anleger; *adj.* [an one, leger a layer] Lying with one person; unicubus:—*Anlegere wifman a woman with one husband, R.* 8.
- Anleofa wages, v. andleofene.
- Anlepig each, v. ænlipig.
- Anlepnes solitude, v. ænlepnes.
- Anlic only, v. ænlic.

Anlic, onlic; *adj.* [Dut. āhalich; anlike] Like, similar; Forþam ys heofona þam cýninge, *Mt.* 18 he bioð swiðe anlic oery like, *Bt.* 27, 1.

Anlice only, v. ænlic.

Anlicnes, andlicnes, *adv.* *f.* [Dut. gelyknes; gleichnisse a.] 1. A similitude, resemblance, an image; similitudo, an idol, a height; status, similitudo.—1. Hwæa anlicnes, *Mt.* 22, 20. God ge-mæn to his andlicnes, *1, 26, 27.* 2. Tobrelicnes, *Ex.* 23, 24. clne to hys anlicnes.

Anlifene food, v. andlifene.

Anlip, anlypi, anlipig; *adv.* *litary, v. ænlipig.*

An luste at the instant, v. an læste.

Anlutan to incline, v. anlutan.

Anmedla Pride, arrogation; superbia.

Anmitta a measure, v. anmittan.

Anmod, anmodlic; *adv.* *eenmōdig; Dut. eenmōdig; an one, mod the one mind, unanimity; unanimous; obstinate; unanimity; soðlice man anmod; Hi calle anmodlic.*

Anmodlice; *adv.* *U with one accord; u—Hi anmodlice 11, 4.*

Anmodnes, se; *f.* *U mity; unitas, unanimity; v. an.*

Annes, annys, anes; *adv.* *Oneness, unity; uncoenant, an agreement; ventio. 8. Solitudo; do:—1. On þa an halgan cyrican in the holy church, Bð. wearð him and þe Lindesige anes þa with him and the Lindsey an agreement, Chr. 1014: Ing. 3. Annys þes wide tenes the solitude desert, Guthl. wit.*

Anoða fear, amazement, do, *Soma*.

\* Anræd; *adj.* [an one, cil] One-minded, agreed, constant, prompt, diligent, valanimus, diligens:—beon hig anræde an he unanimous, *L. In.* p. 27, 29. Ðis swefde, *Gen.* 41, 25. ræde already, *L. C.*

Anrædlice, anhrædlice; *adv.* *Unanimously, instantly, constantly, vehemently; unanimiter*:—Hi þohton anhrædlice, Ps. 82, 5. Þe anrædlice wile his sinna geswican, *L. Cm. Edg. p. 17: W. p. 96, 15.*  
 Anrædrys, se; *f.* *Unanimity, concord, agreement, constancy, steadfastness, diligence, earnestness, vehemency; concordia*:—Broðerlice anrædrys brotherly unanimity, *Scint. 11.* Anrædrys godes weorces constancy of good works; *Oct. vit. cap. Scint. 7.* Opposed to twyrdædnes dissension, *quod v.*  
 Anra-gehwā, anra-gehwylc *every one, v. an, 4.*  
 Anreces continually, *v. anstreces.*  
 Anrin [an ia, ryne a course] *An invader, incursion, assault; incurio*:—Fram anrine, Ps. 90, 6.  
 Ansaeca a *denier, v. onsaeca, and-saeca.*  
 Ansaeca a *denying, v. andsaeca.*  
 Anset heald, *v. andset.*  
 Anset, ansetot the *bowels, the intestines; exentera*:—Cot. 73.  
 Ansed washed, *v. unsaecoda.*  
 Anscunian to *shame, v. onscunian.*  
 Anscuniendlic, anscunigendlic *abominable, v. onscuniendlic.*  
 Ansecan [Plat. anseccen: *Dut. anseccen*: *Ger. ansagen*: *an, seccan to declare*] To affirm, avow; affirmare:—Mion anseccan wolde one would affirm, *L. Edg. pol. 4, v. seccan.*  
 Ansegednes, ansegednes, se; *f.* [ansecced affirmed] *A thing which is vowed, or devoted, an oblation, a sacrifice; victima*:—Bd. 1, 7.  
 Ansendan to send, *v. onsendan.*  
 Ansettan to impose, *v. onsettan.*  
 Ansien a figure, *v. ansyn.*  
 Ansin a view, sight, *v. ansyn.*  
 Anspeca, onspeca [an against, spec a speech] *A speaker against, an accuser, a persecutor; persecutor, Som.*  
 Anspel [an, spel a speech, fable] *A conjecture; conjectura*:—Cot. 56.  
 Anstende, anstonde or *mutic one standing alone, a monk; part. of anstandian.*  
 Anstandian; *p.* anstod; *pp.* anstanden To stand against, resist, withstand; to be firm, or steadfast, inhabit, dwell; adversari, constare, habitare, *Som.*  
 Ansteld; *adj.* [*Dut. eenstelig*: *vr. einstelig*: *an one, stole, stake, or handle*] One staled, using one handle or stalk; *miculis, Som.*  
 Anstunde a monk, *v. anstanstunde.*

Anstræcan the determinate; per-tinacitas:—*Past. 42, 2.*

Anstreces, anareces, anreces; *adv.* [an one, the gen. of strec a stretch] *Of one stretch, with one effort, continually; sine intermissione*:—And for on anstreces dæges and nihtes and went in one stretch day and night, *Chr. 894: Ing. p. 119, 9.* And eodon anareces and went continually, *Chr. 1010: Ing. p. 184, 25.*

Ansund; *adj.* [an one, sund sound, whole] *One whole, entire; integer*:—Seo heofen is sinewealt and ansund heaven is circular and continued, *Æqu. vern. 3.*

Ansundnes, se; *f.* *Wholeness, soundness, integrity; integritas*:—Ansundnesse lufigend a lover of integrity, *Wan. cat. p. 292, 36.*

Answardian to answer, *v. andswarian.*

Answeg; *adj.* [an one, sweg a sound] *Of the same sound or tune, consonant, agreeable; consonus*:—Answege sang, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 62.*

Ansryn, ansin, ansien, andsyn, onsyn [Plat. anseen n: *Dut. aanzien n*: *Ger. ansehen n*: *Dan. seen n*: *an one, siene a sight*] 1. *A face, countenance; vultus.* 2. *A view, an appearance, a sight, form, figure; aspectus, figura.* 3. *A thing to be looked upon, a spectacle; spectaculum*:—1. *Anayne pin ic sece, Ps. 26, 13.* Fægere onsynne with a fair countenance, *Bd. 5, 2.* 2. *Mid þære ansine with the view, Bt. 22, 2.* Astah lichamlicre ansyne on hine, *Lk. 3, 22.* Ansien þyses middan-geardes the figure of this world, *Past. 51, 2.* 3. *Ors. 6, 7.*

Ant and, *v. and.*

Antalic; *adj.* [an not, tælic wicked] *Not wicked, clean, pure; immaculatus*:—Æ drihtnes antalie, *Ps. 18, 8.*

Antecrist, anticrist anticrist, *Elf. T. p. 6, 22.*

Antefen; *f.* [an against, stæfen a voice, contracted into antefen, written by Chaucer antem] *An ANTEM or ANTHEM, a hymn sung in alternate parts; antiphona*:—Pat hi antefen gehleoðre stæfne sungan that they sang the anthem with an harmonious voice, *Bd. 1, 25: Sm. p. 487, 24.*

Antfeng acceptable, *v. anfeng.*

Anþracian, aþracian [an intensive, þracian or þracian to fear] *To fear, to be afraid, to dread; revereri, horrere*:—*Ps.*

6, 19. Ic onginne to anþracigenne I begin to dread, *Elf. gr. 35.*

Anþrac, anþraclic; *adj.* *Fearful, terrible, horrible; terribilis, Som.*

Antibre a condition, or state of things; status, *Som.*

Anticrist anticrist, *v. antecrist.* Antimber Matter, materials, substance, a theme; materies, materia:—Ungehiwod antimber ryde matter, *Alb. resp. 15, 22, v. timber.*

Antrumys an infirmity, *v. untrumnes.*

Antute on the contrary; e contrario, *Som.*

Antynan to open, *v. untynan.*

Anumen taken away; *pp.* of animan.

Anunga one by one, *v. aninga.*

Anunga Zeal, an earnest desire, envy; zelus:—*R. Jn. 2, 17.*

Anwadan; *p.* anwod To invade, intrude; invadere:—Hie anwod invaded them, *Cd. 173, Lye.*

Anwald power, *v. anweald.*

Anwalda a magistrate, *v. anwealda.*

Anwaldan to rule, *v. waldan.*

Anwaldæg; *adj.* [Plat. weldig: *Dut. geweldig*: *Ger. gewaltig*: *Swed. waldig*] *Powerful; potens*:—Se sie anwaldægost who is most powerful, *Bt. 36, 5.* Anwalg, anwealg; *adj.* *Entire, whole, sound; integer*:—*Past. 52, 2.*

Anwann fought against; *p.* of anwinnan.

Anweald, anwald, wald, es; *m.* [Plat. waldt f: *Dut. geweld n*: *Ger. gewalt f*: *Swed. wälde n*] *Power, empire, dominion, jurisdiction, rule, government; potestas*:—Anweald or mihte Godes is, *Ps. 61, 11.* Ælc anweald on eorðan, *Mt. 28, 18.* He was of Herodes anwealde, *Lk. 23, 7.* On abbades anwealde, *Bd. 4, 32.* On his anwealde, *Gen. 42, 6.*

Anwealda A governor, a magistrate, a ruler, a prince, a monarch; gubernator:—Se anwealda hæfð befangene the governor hath restrained, *Bt. 21.*

Anwealg whole, *v. anwalg.*

Anwealglice; *adv.* *Wholly, soundly; integrè*:—*Past. 33, 5.*

Anwealgnes, se; *f.* *Wholeness, soundness, entireness; integritas, Som.*

Anweard present, *v. andweard.* Anweardnes presence, *v. andweardnes.*

Anweg away, *v. aweg.*

Anweorc a cause, *v. andweorc.*

Anwig, es [an one, wig a contest] *A single combat, a duel;*

certainen singulare:—Hi gefuhton anwig they fought a duel, *Ors.* 3, 9: 3, 4, 6.  
**Anwiglice**; *adv.* By single combat. Anwiglice fohtende fighting in single combat, *Cot.* 186.  
**Anwil**, **anwill**; *adj.* [an one, will a will] Following one's wish, self-willed, obstinate, stubborn; *pertinax*:—*Elf.* gl. 28.  
**Anwillice**; *adv.* Obstinate, stubbornly, pertinaciously; *pertinaciter*:—Ic to anwillice winne I too pertinaciously attack, *Bt.* 20.  
**Anwilnes**, *ne*; *f.* Obstinacy, self-will, contumacy; *pertinacia*:—*Past.* 32, 1.  
**Anwinnan**; *p.* anwann To fight against, to attack; *impugnare*:—*Ors.* 3, 7.  
**An-wintre**, *m-wintre*; *adj.* [an one, every, winter a winter] Of one year, one year old, continuing for a year; *hornum*, *anniculus*:—Dat lamb sceal beon an-wintre, *Rx.* 12, 5.  
**Anwite**, *es*; *s.* [an one, wite a fine] A simple or single fine, a mulct or amercement; *simplex multa*:—*L. Alf.* 26: *W.* p. 41, 5.  
**Anwlita** *Envy*; *livor*:—*Med. ex. quadr.* 7, 3.  
**Anwlita** a personal appearance, *v.* andwit.  
**Anwlitegan** to change the form of, *v.* unwlitegan.  
**Anwlow**, **anwloh**; *adj.* [an without, wloh a fringe, ornament] Untrimmed, neglected, without a good grace, deformed, ill-favoured; *inornatus*, *deformis*:—Din rice restende bið anwloh thy kingdom is remaining neglected, *Cd.* 203.  
**Anwod** invaded; *p.* of anwadan.  
**Anwreon**; *p.* anwroh; *pp.* anwrogen [an one, wreon to cover] To uncover, reveal; *revalare*:—*R. Ben.* 3.  
**Anwrigenys**, *se*; *f.* A revealing, disclosing, an opening, a sermon, a homily; *explicatio*, *expositio*, *Som.*  
**Anwunigende** inhabiting, *v.* onwunian.  
**Anxamnes** anxiety, *v.* angumnes.  
**Anydan**; *p.* de; *pp.* ded, de, anidde [a from, nydian to need, to compel] 1. To repel, thrust or beat back, keep from, restrain, constrain, force; *repellere*. 2. With ut to expel, to drive out; *expellere*:—1. Mid unryhte anydde warum with injustice had been kept from, *Chr.* 823. 2. Ic anyde big ut, *Dent.* 32, 21.  
**Anywan** to show, demonstrate, *v.* niwian.

**A** of tide on a sudden, forthwith; *ex tempore*, *Som.*  
**APA** [*Plat. Dat. ap a: Frs. ap: Sued. apa f: Icel. ape: Wel. eppa*] **AN APE**; *simia*:—*Elf.* gl. 3.  
**Apæcan** To seduce, mislead; *seducere*:—Gif hwa fram him spēce, *L. Edg. para.* 25.  
**Apæran** to pervert, *v.* forþæran.  
**Aparod**; *part.* Apprehended, found, taken; *deprehensus*:—Seo was aparod, *Jn.* 8, 2.  
**Apelder-tun** an apple-tree-garden, *v.* æpel-treow.  
**Apel-treo** an apple-tree, *v.* æpel-treow.  
**Aplod**; *m.* [ap up, flod a flood] An overflowing of the sea; *ledo*, *Martyr.* 20, *Mart.*  
**Apinsian**; *p.* de; *pp.* ed, od, ud To ponder, weigh; *ponderare*:—*Past.* 53, 3.  
**Apl** an apple, *v.* æpl.  
**Aplantode**, *ed* planted, *v.* plantian.  
**Apostata** Apostasy, revolt; *apostata*:—*Lup. Serm.* 1, 19.  
**Apostol** One sent, an apostle; *apostolus*:—Dæra twelf apostola naman, *Mt.* 10, 2.  
**Apostolic**, **apostollic**; *adj.* Apostolical; *apostolicus*:—*Bd.* 1, 1.  
**Appel** an apple, *v.* æpl.  
**Appel-leaf**, **æppel-leaf** an apple-leaf, violets; *pomi folium*, *violæ*, *Som.*  
**Appelscreada** apple-parings, *v.* æppel-screada.  
**Appl** an apple, *v.* æpl.  
**Apple-treow** an apple-tree, *v.* æpel-treow.  
**Apple-tun** an orchard, *v.* æppel-tun.  
**Aprotaman**, **aprotane** The herb southernwood, wormwood; *abrotonum* [*artemisia*, *Lin.*], *Som.*  
**Apulder** An apple-tree, *v.* æpel-treow:—Surmelst apulder; *q.* sowing apple-trees; *pyrus malus*, *Lin.*:—Swite apulder a sweetening apple-tree; *malamelus*, *R.* 45.  
**Apuldre** an apple-tree, *v.* æpel-  
**Apuldre** **APPLEDORE**, a village, in Kent, near Tenterden, a harbour on the coast of Devon:—Apuldre comb **APPLEDORE** comb Isle of Wight, *Manx.*  
**Apuldur** an apple-tree.  
**Apulod** pulled, *v.* pullian.  
**Aquald** killed, *v.* cwellan.  
**Aqueorna** a kind of ointment; *scirra*, *Som.*, *v.* æwern.  
**Aquilegia** the herb columbine; *aquilegia*, *aquileia*:—*Ors.* 6, 36.  
**AR** [*Frs. eren* brazen, made of brass] **ORE**, brass, copper; *es*, *v.* bræa. **Grene** ar green copper, brass; *aurichalcum*.

**A'a**, *aar*; *pl. g. tra*, *arm* are *f:* *Dut. eer f:* *G.* *Dan. aere*: *Good* i *stra*: *Al. ar*, *or*, *ur* *Heb. אור* aur light 1. *Glory*, *honour*, *versus*; *gloria*, *goodness*, *favour*, *us* *st*, *power*, *wealth*, *property*, *substance* *wages*; *benignitas*, *stantia*:—1. Ne w nige are witan a ascribe any honour. He sundor lif w rende callum þam private life was p all honours, *Bd.* 4, 579, 8. *Nyton* n know no respect, 2. Him was ara was need of weal *Arta* biddan to a *Cd.* 131. To godr use, *Herb.* 2, 9. *E.* *ylda* bearnum for all the sons of m (*Vid. Price's Wa* 34). Be ealre ar wealth, *Cant.* 46. *mæst* their prop *Ors.* 1, 1. Hi a they gave wages,   
**A'r**, *es*; *m.* [ær bef airu messengers fore] One going be a messenger, an *tius*:—Lædan ut lead out holy me 112. *Des* ar senger sayeth, *Cd.*   
**A'r** [*Dan. aare*: *Icel. aar*] *An* oar *Sume* hæfdon have 60 oars, *Chr.*   
**Ar** before, *v.* ær.   
**Ar** in marn, or the morning, *v.* ær.   
**Arad** rode, *v.* ridan.   
**Arade**; *part.* *Relic* *tus*, *Som.*   
**Aræcan**; *p.* *armete* *extend*, *reach*, *lay* *up*; *attingere*:— *ræcan* mihte th reach, *Chr.* 1014: 19. *Aræc* or *ar* *up*, *Ps.* 145, 6.   
**Aræd** [a intensive, *Counsel*, *welfare*, *silium*, *salus*:— *who* consults for sq *Smeagende* ymb la *aræd* consideri *soul's* welfare, *L.* *Se* *aræda*, *Romw* *se* was *hatan* *Br* *trist*, the *counsel* q *who* was *called* *B.* *v.* *red*.   
**Arædan**, **arædan**, **aræd**, **arod**, **aræd**

don; pp. *areded*, *aredad* [*Plat. Dat. raden*: *Dan. raade*: *Swed. rida*—*a*, *rædan*] 1. To read, read through, peruse, tell, utter, speak; perlegere. 2. To conjecture, guess, divine, prophesy, discover, find out, examine, take counsel, care for, pursue, effect; conjectare, decernere.—1. *pa se wisdom aræd hætte when wisdom had spoken*, *Bt. 23*. *Orationem arædde delivered an oration*, *Bd. 4*, 4. 2. And him to cwearð; *aræd*, *Nl. 14*, 65. *Weg arædian to discover the way*, *Bt. 22*, 2. *Ardian þearfum to regard, or take care for the poor*, *Bd. 3*, 9. *lc þene ræd arædige I will take that counsel*, *Mod. Conft. 6*. *Cep arædian to make a bargain*, *L. Edg. Wilk.* p. 81, 8. *Ardian his willan to effect, or do his will*, *H. in. verba. Hic-venie*, v. *rædan*.

*Arædian a condition*, v. *arædnes*. *Arædian*; p. de; pp. ed [a, *ræf-an* to sustain] To bear, take away, suffer, sustain, undergo, bear in mind, to think; tolerare.—*pe ic aræfne*, *Ps. 24*, 5. *Aræfniende, aræfniende; part. Bearing in mind, considering; expensens*:—*Hom. in Nat. Dom.*

*Aræfniendlic*; adj. Possible, tolerable; possibilis, *Som.*

*Aræman*; p. de To raise, lift up, erect, elevate; excitare, erigere.—*pa ge mihton ræddan and cwearman on þam which ge may read, and elevate yourselves in them*, *Elf. T.* p. 31, 15. *Aræman for up, arærende lifting up, aræd lifted up*, v. *ræran*.

*Aræmes*, se; f. A raising, an exaltation, a restitution; exaltatio:—*Ora. 3*, 1.

*Aræfan* [a from, *ræf* clothing] To unclothe, let loose, unwind; dissolvere:—*Aræfan þat cliwen to unreeve the clew, unwind the ball*, *Past. 35*, 5.

*Aræ aræve*, v. *arisan*.

*Aræ messengers*, v. ar.

*Aræan*; p. sde; pp. ad, od; v. a. To raise, to be laid open, discover, try, raise the hand, take hold of, raise the mind, to suspect; elevare, explorare:—*God hæfð aræad ure unriht-wisnissa*, *Gen. 44*, 16. *Aræad beon to be held*, v. *aræan*.

*Arbærd the oar-blade*; palmula remi:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

*Arc*, etc, *arce*, es; m. [*Plat. Dat. Al. ark* f: *Swed. ark* f: *Wæc. arka*: *Ger. arche* f: *Basq. arc*: *Wel. arch*: *Dan. ark*: *Lat. arca* a chest] A vessel to swim on water, an *ARK*,

a coffer, chest, hutch, bag; arca:—*pa setstod se arc*, *Gen. 8*, 4. *Wirc þe nu ænne arc*, *Gen. 6*, 14.

*Arcebiisceop, arcebiiscop, ærcebiisceop, ærcebiiscop a bishop of the first class, an archbishop; archiepiscopus*, *Bd. 1*, 27.

*Arcebiisceop-hād, ærcebiisceop-hād an archbishop-hood, the degree or dignity of an archbishop; archiepiscopi gradus, vel dignitas*, *Bd. 4*, 6.

*Arceidiacon, archidiacon, ærceidiacon. An archdeacon, a bishop's vicegerent; archidiaconus*, *R. 69*.

*Arcestol* [arce chief, stol a stool] An archiepiscopal see, or seat; sedes archiepiscopalis, *Som.*

*Arceæstig*; adj. [ar respect, cræftig crafty] Skilful or quick in shewing respect, respectful, polite; morigerus, obsequens:—*Arceæstig ar a respectful messenger, a prophet*, *Cd. 202*.

*Arde* [arde honoured; p. of arian to honour] That which gives honour, an ensign of office, such as a pall, or staff; honoris signum:—*Ælfric arceb ferde to Rome æfter his arde Archbi-shop Ælfric went to Rome for his ensign of office*, *Chr. 997*.

*Ardlice, arudlice*; adv. [arod quick, lice] Quickly, immediately; prompt:—*Æfstað nu ardlice*, *Jos. 2*, 5.

*Are honour*, v. ar.

*Are*; m. A court-yard; area, *Alb. resp. 48*.

*Areafian*; p. areafode; pp. areafod [a from, *ræfian* to tear] To tear from, lacerate, divide; discerpere:—*Bring is areafod the sacrifice is divided*, *Cd. 158*.

*Areahst explained; part. of arecan*, v. *recan*.

*Arecan, areccan to explain*, v. *recan*.

*Areccan to reckon, translate*, v. *areccende recan*.

*Areccende explaining*, v. *recan*.

*Arceð holdeth up*, v. *aræcan*.

*Ared counsel*, v. *aræd*.

*Aredad discovered*; pp. of *arædan*.

*Aredan to effect, to do*, v. *arædan*.

*Aredðan to liberate*, v. *ahrædan*.

*Aredian to search out*, v. *arædan*.

*Arednes, arædnes*, se; f. A den-gree, condition, covenant; consulum, conditio:—*Þære arædnesse on that condition*, *Bd. 1*, 1.

*Aredod furnished*, *Som.*

*Aræfian to bear*, v. *aræfman*.

*Aræht erected*; part. of *recan*.

*Areosian to fall down, perish*; decidere:—*lc areose I shall fall down*, *Ps. 7*, 2.

*Aretan, geretan*; p. aret, geret; pp. aret, areted, gereted, aretten, aretne; v. a. [a or ge, retan to delight] To restore, invigorate, refresh, renew, inspire, repair, correct, set right; reficere:—*Hi hæfdon þatmod aret they have restored or refreshed the mind*, *Bt. Tit. 22*. *Card. p. 8*. *pu me hæfat getretne*, 22, 1: *Card. p. 118*, 5, and aretne, 41, 2: *Card. p. 374*, 28, thou hast corrected me.

*AREWA An ARROW*; sagitta:—*Sume scotedon adunweard mid arewan some shot downward with arrows*, *Chr. 1083*.

*Arewē* [arewa arrow] ARROW, the name of a river in several counties, called so either from its swiftness or straightness; fluvii nomen.

*Areweorð honourable*, v. *arwurð*. *Arfæst*; adj. [ar honour, fæst fast] Honest, good, virtuous, gracious, merciful; honestus, clemens:—*Wæs he se mon sæfst and ærfæst he was the religious and honest man*, *Bd. 3*, 14: *Sm. p. 539*, 33. *þat Drihten him arfæst and milde wære that the Lord might be to him merciful and mild*, *Bd. 4*, 31.

*Arfæstlice*; adv. Honestly; honeste, *Som.*

*Arfæstnes, arfæstnys*, se; f. *Honesty, goodness, virtue, clemency; honestas, pietas*:—*þat he wæs mycelre arfæstnesse and sæfstnesse wer that he was a man of great virtue and piety*, *Bd. 4*, 31. *Heo arfæstnysse cydde*, *Jos. 6*, 17.

*Arfæt, arfat*, es; n. A brazen vessel; æramentum:—*Halgoðe þat arfæt*, *Lev. 8*, 11.

*Arfæt merciful*, v. *arfæst*.

*Arful*; adj. Respectful, favourable, merciful, mild; honorabilis:—*Sy arfull*, *Ps. 102*, 3. *Beo arful fæder and meder*, *Wulfst. Par. 7*.

*Arfullice*; adv. Mildly, gently; clementer:—*Josep hig on-cneow arfullice*, *Gen. 43*, 27.

*ARG*; adj. [*Plat. Dat. Ger. Franc. Dan. Swed. arg*: *Grk. ἀργός* idle: *Norse, argur bad*] Wicked, depraved, bad; pravus:—*Cneorisse yfo and arg an evil and wicked generation*, v. *for-liger*, earg.

*Argentilla, argentille Camomile; anthemischamomilla, Lin.*:—*Elf. gr. 15*.

*Ar-geotere* [ar brass, geoter a power] A caster or power of brass, a melter of brass; æramentarius:—*Ora. 1*, 20.

*Ar-geweorc Brass-work, copper-work; æramentum*:—*Cot. 79*.



Arhlice *disgracefully*, v. earhlice.

Arhwate; *adj.* [æf before, most, hwata keen] *Most bold, most valiant*; fortissimus:—Oforcomon eorlas arhwate overcame most valiant earls, Chr. 938: Ing. p. 145, 26.

Arian, gearian; *part.* ende, gende; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed, od; *v. a.* [Plat. Dut. eeren: Ger. ehren: Dan. aere: Swed. ara: ar honour, ian] 1. To give honour, to honour, reverence, have in admiration; honorare, venerari. 2. To regard, care for, spare, pardon, forgive; parcere:—1. Is to arianne is to be honoured, Bt. 32, 2. Onsægednys lofes areð me, Ps. 49, 24. 2. He þearfum arede he cares for the poor, Bd. 3, 9. Ac arodon heora life, Jos. 9, 21. He arað þa godan he pardons the good, Bt. 41, 2. Se Cyning arian wille the king will pardon, L. In. 36: Wilk. p. 20, 38.

Arianisc; *adj. def.* se Arrianisca ARIAN, belonging to Arius, an Alexandrian, who lived in the fourth century:—Se Arrianisca gedweolda aras the Arian heresy arose, Bd. 1, 8.

Aridan to rid, deliver, v. ah-ræddan.

Ariende, arigende *sparing*, v. arian.

<sup>b</sup> Ariht; *adv.* [Plat. Ger. recht: Dut. regt: Dan. ret: Swed. rätt: a, riht right] ARIGHT, right, well, correctly; probe, recte:—Gif man hit ariht asmeað if one considereth right, L. Can. Edg. 13, v. riht.

Ariman to number, arimed numbered, arimende numbering, v. riman.

Aring Honour, respect; honoratio:—Buton aringe without honour, Ors. 5, 10.

ARISAN; *part.* arisende, hearist; *p.* arás, hi arison; *pp.* arisen; *v. n.* [Plat. risen: Frs. rize: Dut. ryzen, opryzen: Ger. reisen: Al. reison: Moes. urreisan or riesan: Dan. reise: Swed. resa: Norse, risa] To ARISE, rise, rise up, rise again; surgere:—Ydel is eow arisan, Ps. 126, 3. He aras sona, Gen. 19, 1. Þa arison þa þri weras, Gen. 18, 16. Arisen wæs sunne, C. Mk. 4, 6. Þy þridan dæge arisan, Mt. 16, 21.

Ariseð it behoveth; oportet, v. gerist.

Arist a resurrection, v. æryst.

Ariwe an arrow, v. arewa.

<sup>1</sup> A'rléas; *def.* se árleása; *adj.* [Plat. Dut. eerloos: Ger. ehrlos: Dan. Swed. aerelös: ar

honour, leas] *Void of good, vile, impious, wicked*; impius:—Wið þam arleassestan eretice against the most wicked heretic, Bd. 4, 17. Forweorðað se arleasa the wicked perisheth, Ps. 9, 5.

<sup>1</sup> A'rléaslice; *adv.* Wickedly, impiously; impie:—Ne arleaslice ic dyde fram Gode, Ps. 17, 23.

A'rléasnes, se; *f.* [arleas wicked] *Wickedness, acts of wickedness, impiety*; iniquitas:—Æfter manigo arleasnyssa heora, Ps. 5, 12.

A'rlíc; *adj.* [Plat. Dut. eerlyk: Ger. ehrlich: Dan. aerlig: Swed. ärlig: ar honour, lic] *Honourable, noble, venerable*; honorabilis:—Bd. 3, 7: Ors. 2, 7.

A'rlíce; *adv.* Honourably; honorifice:—He wolde swiðe arlice underfon he would very honourably receive, Bt. 16, 2.

Arlice, ærlíce; *adv.* [æf early, lice] EARLY, betimes; mane:—Swiðe arlice very early, C. R. Mk. 16, 2.

Arm an arm, v. earm.

Arm miserable, v. earm.

<sup>b</sup> Armelu [æf early, melu moly or garlic] *The early garlic, the moly, hermel, the wild rue, or garlic*; allium moly, Lin.:—L. M. 1, 64.

Armorgen early dawn, v. ærmorgen.

Arna honour, v. ar.

Arnaleas void of honour, v. arleas.

Arn ran; *p.* of yrnan.

Aroda a species of herb; herbæ genus, arum:—Nim lybcorne leaf, oððe arod take a leaf of saffron, or arod, L. M. 1, 2, p. 102.

Arod ready, conjectured, pardoned, v. arædan, arian.

Aroda counsel, wisdom, v. aræd.

Arodlice quickly, v. ardlice.

Arodscipe *Dexterity, readiness, aptness, dignity, honour*; dexteritas:—Past. 20.

Arra of favours; facultatum, gen. plu. of ar.

Arrianisc Arian, v. Arianisc.

Arsgang [æf anus, gang a passage] *Anus*; arsganga, Latri-næ, Lye.

<sup>1</sup> Ar-smið, es; *m.* [ar brass, smið a smith] *A copper smith, a bra-zier, a worker in brass*; faber ærarius:—Col. Mon.

Arð thou art, es, v. eom.

Arþegn, arþeng, es; *m.* [ar honour, þegen a servant] *A servant or minister by his place or employment*; servus, minister honorabilis:—Cumena arþegn the servant of guests, Bd. 4, 31.

Arudlice quickly, v. ardlice.

Arung, e; *f.* 1. An honouring, a reverence; honoratio. 2. A regarding, sparing, pardoning; remissio, Som.

Arweorðe honourably, v. arwurðlice.

Arweorðian to honour, v. arwurðian.

Arweorðlice solemnly, v. arwurðlice.

Arweorðnes, arwyrðnes, se; *f.* arweorðung, arwurðung, e; *f.* [æf before, weorðnes honour] *Reverence, great honour, dignity, worship*; reverentia:—Bryngað Drihtne arwurðunge bring to the Lord reverence, Ps. 28, 2. Gif þu nu gemunan wilt eallra þara arwyrðnessa if thou now wilt be mindful of all the honours, Bt. 8: Card. p. 36, 18. ¶ Mid arweorðnesse with honour, honourably.

Arwiðþe [ar an oar, wiðþe withe] *An oar-withe, a willow-band to tie oars with*; struppus:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 77.

<sup>a</sup> Arwunga, arwunge; *adv.* Acting favourably, honourably, gratuitously; gratis:—R. Mt. 10, 8.

Arwurð, arwyrð, arwurðlic; *def.* se arwurða, seo het arwurðe [æf before, highly, weorð worthy, or ar honour, wearð worth, honour-worth, honourable] *Highly honourable, venerable, worshipful, reverend*; honorabilis, venerandus:—Se arwurða wer the very venerable man, Bd. 4, 18: 5, 1. Se goda bið simle arwyrðe the good is always highly honourable, Bt. 39, 2. ¶ Arwurðe wuduwe or nunne a nun, R. 69.

Arwurðian, arweorðian, arwyrðian; *pp.* gearwurðod; *v.* [ar honour, weorðan to be, to be made] *To give honour, to reverence, celebrate, extol, worship*; honorare:—Onsægednys lofes arwurðað me, Ps. 49, 23. Þæt ealle arwurðigeon þone Sunu, swa swa hig arwurðigeað þone Fæder, se þe ne arwurðað þone Sunu, ne arwurðað he þone Fæder, Jn. 5, 23. Arwurða þinum Fæder, Deut. 5, 16.

Arwurðig reverend, v. arwurð.

Arwurðlic venerable, v. arwurð.

<sup>a</sup> Arwurðlice, arweorðe, arwyrðlice; *adv.* Honourably, reverently, solemnly, mildly; honorifice:—Swiðe arwurðlice onfangene wæron were very honourably received, Bd. 2, 20. Þa grete hig arwurðlice, Gen. 45, 4.

Arwurðung honour, v. arweorðnes.



Arwyrð *venerable*, v. arwurð.  
 Arwyrðian *to reverence*, v. arwurðian.  
 Arwyrðlice *reverently*, v. arwurðlice.  
 Arwyrðness *dignity*, v. arweorðnes.  
 Arydid *robbed*; pp. of ahræddan.  
 Arynd-raca *an ambassador*, v. ærend-raca.  
 Aryst *resurrection*, v. æryst.  
 Arytrid *robbed*, v. arydid.  
 As *brass*, v. ar.  
 Asæd *said out, finished*, v. asægan.  
 Asæga *to offer sacrifice*; immolare:—C. Mk. 14, 12, Lye.  
 Asægan; p. asæde, asægde; pp. asæd, asægd [a out, sægan or secgan to say] *To speak out, relate, tell, finish speaking, conclude, end*; perloqui, eloqui:—Gif heo asæd bið if it [she] be told, related, Bd. 4, 22. Se wisdom þa þis spell asæd hæfde when wisdom had ended this discourse, Bt. 34, 8: 35, 1.  
 \* Asægdnis, se; f. A mystery, sacrifice; mysterium:—C. Lk. 8, 10: C. R. Lk. 11, 24, v. ansegednes.  
 Asæled; part. [a, sæled from, sælan to bind] *Bound*; astrictus:—Cd. 100: 166.  
 Asah *set*; p. of sigan.  
 Asal, asald *an ass*, v. assa.  
 Asawan *to sow, asawen sowed*, v. sawan.  
 Asca *dust*, v. axe.  
 Ascacan *to brandish, ascaden separated*, v. asceacan.  
 Ascadian *to separate*, v. asceadan.  
 Ascæfen *shaven*, v. sceafan.  
 Ascære; adj. [a, scear shears] *Without tonsure, untrimmed*; incultus:—Peccat. Med. 8, Lye.  
 Ascamian *to be ashamed*, v. scamian.  
 Asce *ashes*, v. axe.  
 Asceacan, ascacan; p. asceog; pp. asceacen, asceacyn; v. a. 1. *To shake off, remove*; excutere. 2. *To forsake, desert, revolt, flee*; deserere. 3. *To shake, brandish*; vibrare:—1. Asceacað þat dust of eowrum fotum, Mr. 6, 11. 2. He asceacen wæs fram Æþelrede he had deserted from Æthelred, Chr. 1001: Ing. p. 174, 16. 3. Ascæcð sweord his, Ps. 7, 13.  
 † Asceadan, ascadian; p. asceod; pp. asceaden, ascaden, asced; v. a. [a from, sceadan to divide] *To separate, disjoin, exclude*; separare:—And hine from nytenum asced and separated him from beasts, L. Eccles. Wilk. p. 184, 52. Hi of circean ge-

manan ascadene sien they from the church communion shall be excluded, L. With. Wilk. p. 10, 36.  
 Asceaf *expelled*; p. of ascufan.  
 Ascealian, ascilian; p. de; pp. ed, od, ascyled; v. [a from, sceal a scale] *To pull off the scales or shells, to scale, shell, expound, declare*; decorticare:—Cot. 79, Lye.  
 Ascearpan *to sharpen*, v. ascyrpan.  
 Asced, ascede *separated*, v. asceadan.  
 Ascendan *to send*; v. asendan.  
 Asceofen *expelled*, v. ascufan.  
 Asceonendlic *detestable*, v. ascuniendlic.  
 † Asceonia *to detest, avoid*; detestari:—R. Ben. 2, Lye.  
 Asceonung *detestation*, v. ascunung.  
 Asceop *gave*, v. sceapian.  
 Asceortian, ascortian; p. de; pp. ed. *To be short, to grow short, shorten, elapse, diminish, fail*; breuiare, effluere:—Ten þusend geara ascortað ten thousand years will elapse, Bt. 18, 3. Ðat wæter asceortode, Gen. 21, 15.  
 Asceotan; p. sceat, hi ascuton; pp. ascoten [a, sceotan to shoot] *To shoot, shoot through, break through, fall*; cum impetu erumpere:—Ors. 6, 36.  
 Ascerpan, ascirpan; p. de; pp. ed. *To sharpen, clear from, save from*; exacuere:—Wracu ascirped cleared or saved from destruction, Bt. 20.  
 Ascian *to ask*, v. acsian.  
 Ascilian *to shell*, v. ascealian.  
 Ascimod *shining*, Herb. 2, 31, v. sciman to glisten, Som.  
 Ascinan *To shine forth, to be clear, evident*; clarescere:—Cuðlicor ascineð will be more truly evident; Bd. 5, 1.  
 Asciran, ascyrian; p. ede; pp. ed, ud; v. a. [Plat. Dut. afscheuren: a from, sciran to sheer] *To cut from, to separate, divide, part, sever, excommunicate*; resecare, separare:—He ascirede Adames bearn he separated Adam's sons, Deut. 32, 8. Ascyrud beon fram mannum, Somn. 280.  
 † Ascirped *cleared*, v. ascerpan.  
 Ascofen *banished*, v. ascufan.  
 Ascop *gave*, v. sceapian.  
 Ascortian *to shorten*, v. asceortian.  
 Ascræp *scraped*, v. ascreopan.  
 Ascrencan; pp. ascrenct, ascruncen [a, screncan to supplant] *To supplant, press, stamp, squeeze, pull, shrink*; supplantare:—Past. 43, 9: 53, 5: Cot. 71.

Ascreopan; p. ascræp; pp. ed [a from, screopan to scrape] *To scrape off, scrape*; scalpere:—Job ascræp þone wyrms of his lice, Job. p. 166, 33.  
 Ascrepan, ascrypan; p. de; pp. en. *To bear, carry, cast or vomit out*; egerere:—Cot. 71.  
 Ascruncen *pressed*, v. ascrencan.  
 Ascrutnian [a, scrudnian to scrutiny] *To search out, scrutinize, trace out*; scrutari, Som.  
 Ascrypan *to cast out*, v. ascrepan.  
 Ascprotu *fennel-giant*, v. æscprote.  
 † Ascufan; p. asceaf; pp. ascufen, -ofen, -eofen, -eafen [a from, scufan to shove] *To drive away, expel, banish, repel, shove away*; expellere:—V. Ps. 77, 66.  
 Ascunan; v. a. *To convict, accuse*; arguere:—Hwylc eower ascunað me for sinne, Jn. 8, 46.  
 Ascung *a question*, v. acsung.  
 Ascunian; p. de; pp. ed, od; v. a. [a away, scunian to shun] 1. *To avoid, shun, fly from*; evitare. 2. *To hate, detest*; detestari:—1. Mot he ascunian must he avoid, L. Cnut. 7. 2. Esau ascunode Jacob, Gen. 27, 41. Ða ascunodon hig hine, Gen. 37, 4.  
 Ascuniendlic, asceonendlic; adj. *Detestable, abominable*; detestabilis:—Beforan Gode ys ascuniendlic, Lk. 16, 15.  
 Ascunung, asceonung *An execration, abomination, a detestation*; execratio:—Ge geseoð þære toworpenness ascununge, Mk. 13, 14.  
 Ascuton *fell down*, v. asceotan.  
 Ascyled, od *taken out of the shell, shelled, declared*, v. ascealian.  
 † Ascyndan [a from, scyndan to meet] *To separate, remove, take away, lengthen*; tollere:—Ðu ascyndest fram me freond, Ps. 87, 19.  
 Ascypan *to sharpen*, v. ascyrpan.  
 Ascyrian *to separate*, v. asciran.  
 Ascyrigendlic; adj. [ascirigende disjoining, from asciran] *Disjoining, disjunctive*; disjunctivus:—Elf. gr. 44.  
 Ascyrigendlice; adv. *Disjunctively, severally*; disjunctive:—Elf. gr. 44.  
 Ascyrpan; p. hi ascyrpton; pp. gescyrped *To sharpen*; exacuere:—Hi ascyrpton swa swa sweord tungan heora, Ps. 63, 3. Hi ascirpan they sharpen, Bt. 34, 8.  
 Ase *as*.  
 Asealcan; pp. asolcen *To depress, languish, to be weak*; languescere:—Cd. 99, v. asolcen, solcen.

- \* **Asarian** To become dry, to scar, dry up; *arescere*, *Som.*  
**Ascan**; p. *aschte*; pp. *ascht* [a from, scan to seek] To search, seek out, enquire; *requirere*:—*Bd.* 1, 27.  
**Ascgan**; v. [a out, scgan to say] To speak out, declare, express, tell, publish, explain; *edicere*:—*Heofonas ascgab wuldor Godes*, *Ps.* 18, 1.  
**Ascgendlic**; adj. That which may be spoken, expressible; *effabilis*, *Som.*  
**Ascend**, *ascende sent*, emitted, thrown out, v. *sendan*.  
**Ascowe sowed**, *ascowen sowed*, v. *sawan*.  
**Asst placed**, v. *settan*.  
 \* **Asetan** To appoint, design; *destinare*:—*R. Con.*: pref.  
**Assted**, *asett*, *asette*, set, placed, stored, built, v. *settan*.  
**Asēan to boil**, v. *asēan*.  
**Asēian to affirm**, v. *sepan*.  
**Asian** To put out, eject, sile; *expuere*:—*R. Mt.* 23, 24.  
**Asicyd**, *gesiced*; part. [a from, sician to suck] Taken from suck, weaned; *ablactatus*:—*Swa asicyd ofer moder*, *Ps.* 130, 4.  
**Asigen fallen**; pp. of *signan*.  
 \* **Asindrod sundered**, separated, severed, v. *gesundrian*.  
**Aslarian**; p. *aslacude*, *aslaete*; pp. *aslacud*, *aslaecud* To slacken, loosen, untie, remit, dissolve, enervate; *laxare*:—*Cot.* 103, v. *slarian*.  
**Aslacigendlic**; adj. Slack, remiss; *remissivus*:—*Elf. gr.* 38, *Lye*.  
**Aslacigendlice**; adv. Slackly, remissly; *remissè*:—*Elf. gr.* 38, *Som.*  
**Aslad slipped away**, v. *aslidan*.  
**Aslaete loosed**, v. *aslarian*.  
**Aslaecud sent off**, v. *aslarian*.  
**Aslegen**, *aslagen struck*, fixed, v. *slean*.  
 \* **Aslapen**; adj. Sleepy, drowsy; *somnolentus*, *Som.*  
**Aslawian** To be heavy, dull, sluggish; *torpescere*:—*Ora.* 4, 13.  
**Aslean to strike**, v. *slean*.  
**Aslegen slain**, v. *slean*.  
**Aslidan**, *slidan*; p. *aslad*; pp. *asliden* To slide, or slip away, dash against; *labi*, *elidere*:—*Asliden beon*, *Sciat.* 13, 24, 78.  
**Aslad**, *gefol*, *wagað slid*, moved, waggled, *Cot.* 120, *Lye*.  
**Aslitan**, *aslytan*; p. *aslat*; pp. *aslyten*, *asliten*; v. a. [a from, slitan to slit] To cleave, rise, destroy, fall, cut off; *discinde-re*, *diruere*:—*Aslat þa tunas calle destroyed all the villages*, *Bd.* 3, 16. *Mildheortnyss his aslyteð of cneorisse on cyn-rine*, *Ps.* 76, 2.  
**Aslogen**, *asloh struck*, fixed, v. *slean*.

- Aslupan** To slip away; *labi*:—*Cd.* 134.  
**Aslyteð shall fall**, v. *aslitan*.  
**Asmeagende enquiring**; part. of *asmean*.  
**Asmean**; p. *asmeade*; pp. *asmead*; v. a. 1. To search, enquire, elicit; *investigare*. 2. To contemplate, consider, ruminate, ponder, bethink, think; *ruminare*, *sentire*:—1. *Stige mine þu asmeadeast*, *Ps.* 138, 2. 2. *Gif man hit ariht asmeað if one rightly considers it*, *L. Can. Edg.* 13, v. *smean*.  
**Asmiðod worked**, v. *gesmiðed*.  
**Asmorān**, *smoran*; p. *de*; pp. *ed*, *od*; v. a. [*Plat. Dut.* *smooren*: *Ger.* *schmoren*: a intensive, *smoran to suffocate*] To strangle, stifle, smother; *suffocare*:—*Ðat ge forberen þicgan asmorod that ye forbear to eat what is strangled*, *L. Alf.* 49: *W.* 33, 25. *Hi hine on his bed asmoredon they smothered him on his bed*, *Som.*  
 \* **Asnasan**, *asnasan*; p. *he asnæst*; v. a. To hit, or strike against, to rush, pull out; *impingere*:—*Gif hine mon on asnæseð if any one strike against him*, *L. Alf.* 32: *Wilk.* p. 42, 15. *Gif foran eagum asnæse*, *Id.* p. 42, 16.  
**Asnydan to cut off**, v. *snidan*.  
**Asoden sodden**, boiled, melted, v. *asēan*.  
**Asoht sought out**, searched, v. *ascan*.  
**Asolcen**, *aswolcen*; part. *Idle*, *lazy*, *dissolute*, *slow*, *slathful*; *remissus*, *ignavus*:—*Sciat.* 16.  
**Asolcennys**, se; f. *Idleness*, *slathfulness*, *laziness*; *ignavia*:—*Sciat.* 24.  
**Aspētan**, þu *aspeast*, *aspeost*; v. To spit out; *expuere*:—*R. C.* *Jn.* 9, 6.  
 \* **Aspanan**; p. *aspon*, *aspeon*; pp. *aspanen* To allure, entice, *Lye*, v. *spanan*.  
**Aspaw vomited out**; p. of *aspiwan*.  
**Aspelian**; part. *aspehende* To supply another's room, to be deputy or proxy; *vicario munere fungi*:—*Jud. civ. Land.* p. 71.  
**Aspendan**, *spendan*; p. *de*; pp. *ed* [*Plat. spenden*: *Dan.* *spendere*: *Swed.* *spendera*] To spend, lay out, bestow, employ; *expendere*:—*Aspendan þearfian to spend on the poor*, *R. Ben. interl.* 58. *Ic aspende yfele*, *Elf. gr.* 47.  
**Aspeon invited**, secretly enticed, v. *aspanan*.  
**Aspirian to enquire**, v. *aspyrian*.  
 \* **Aspiwan**; p. *aspaw*, *aspau* To spew, vomit, eject; *evomere*:—*Cot.* 78, *Lye*, v. *spiwan*.

- Aspon edured**, v. *aspiwan*.  
**Aspretan to spread**, *prytan*.  
**Asprīan**, *sprian*; v. *spreyen*: *Ger.* *sprieden*, *aprida*] To display, show; *præterire*:—*að mildheortnyss*, *35*, 11.  
**Asprincan to arise**, v. *springan*.  
**Asprindlad**; part. *Asprindlad* stretched out with twigs; *virgulis*:—*L. M.* 2, 24.  
**Aspring a fountain**, v. *springan*; p. *he*, *a*, *prong*, *hi asprung*, *pruncen*; *asprung* spring up, to arise, break forth; *surgere*. 2. To spruce, lack, fail; *diminuere*:—1. *Asleocht*, *Ps.* 111, 4. *rihtwanya*, *Ps.* 71. *prungon calle*, *Gen.* 7, 11. 2. *gað miht min*, *Asprang gast min*.  
**Aspruncen arisen**, v. *springan*.  
 \* **Asprungennes**, se; a deficiency, want, *clipsa*, defectio:—*monan asprungen of the sun or moon*, *prungynes nam*, *53*.  
**Aspytan**; pp. *ytan* sprout out, v. *springan*.  
**Aspyligan**; v. [*Plat. Dut.* *afspoelen*: *len*] To cleanse, v. *aspiwan*.  
**Aspyrian**; v. To spy, explore, trace, discover, *investigare*:—*Wilk.* p. 63, 3, *Lye*.  
**ASSA**; gen. *an*; co. *Ger.* *esel*: *Al. esel*: *Moes.* *asil*. *Swed.* *äsa*. *Icel.* *asen*: *Lat.* *asinus*:—*Wilde ass*. *Anbidiað þam assum*, *Ger.* *þu gemete pinesan*, *Ex.* 22, 4. *folan sittende*, *And xx ass my of mare asses or*, *32*, 15.  
**Assald as ass**, v. *aspiwan*.  
**Assandun ashedown**, v. *aspiwan*.  
 \* **Assedun**; adj. [*axe*, *dun*, *dun* or *grey*, *dun* of a *dun* or *dosinus*, *cinereus*]

*Asnige Asyria, Ora. 2, 5.*

*As-myra a she-ass, v. assa.*

*Asn hile; siccorium* → R. 109, v. cym.

*Astelan* [a out, stelan to steal]

*To steal out, to creep on, to seduce; obrepere* — Pat me asse deofol on astelan ne mege that the devil may never secretly creep on me [seduce me], *L. Can. Edg. Confes. 9: Wilt. p. 88, 49.*

*Astened; part. Set with precious stones; gemmatus* — *Astened girdel a girdle set with stones, Cot. 201, Lye, v. agimmed.*

*Asteried; part. Starved out, dried up, withered, or killed as a plant or shrub; exsiccatus* — *R. Mt. 15, 13.*

*Astih, astahg ascended, v. astigan.*

*Asandan; p. he astod, we astodon To stand out, remain long, endure, last, continue, rise up; durare* — *Hig astodon they urged, Lk. 23, 23.*

*Astellan, asteallan; p. astealde; p. asteald; v. a. [Plat. Dut. Ger. stellen: Dan. stille: Swed. ställa] 1. To appoint, undertake, establish, ordain, decree, confirm, resolve upon; statuere.*

*2. To give, afford, yield, give away, to go out; præbere, v. stellan* — *1. Crist hit astealde and wehe Christ established and taught it, Hom. in dedic. Eccles. Astealde gewin [he] undertook the war, Ora. 2, 5. Done fleam ærest astealde Durytel Tharkytel first undertook the fight, Chr. 1010: Ing. p. 185, 8. Asteald to bysne established for an example, Ora. 2, 4. 2. Astellan bysene to give an example, Past. 3, 1.*

*Astemnian; p. nde; pp. ned [a from, stemn a foundation] To proceed from a foundation, to found, build, erect; condere* — *De hi sylf astemnedon which they themselves built, Bd. Pref. Sm. p. 472, 17.*

*Astenc; part. Scattered, dispersed, dissipated, routed; dissipatus, Som.*

*Astepad left childless, v. stepan.*

*Asnepnea, se; f. A privation; oratio* — *Cot. 187.*

*Astepte orphans, V. Ps. 108, 8.*

*Asterē moves, v. astyrian.*

*Astared distarbed, v. astyrian.*

*Asterion The herb pellitory, so called from its star-like form; astericum* — *Herb. 61.*

*Astifian; p. ede, ode; pp. ed To stiffen, grow, or wax stiff; obri-gere* — *Cot. 146. His sine astifode his sinew stiffened, Gen. 32, 32.*

*Astifician, astifecian; v. a. To*

*eradicate, extirpate, destroy, exterminate; eradicare. Pat he astificige unpeawas that he exterminate vices, Bt. 27, 1.*

*Astigan, astigē, astihē; imp. astih; p. astāh, astāg, astāhg; pp. astiht To go or come from, v. stigan.*

*Astignes, se; f. An ascent, ascending; ascensus* — *Ps. 103, 4.*

*Astihceat; q. astageat, astahest thou removedst, v. astigan.*

*Astiht separated, v. astigan.*

*Astintan; p. de; pp. ed, astynt To blunt, to make dull, to stint, assuage; obtundere* — *Scint. 12: Cot. 101.*

*Astirian to move, v. astyrian.*

*Astihian; p. hude; pp. hēd [a intensive, stiē hard, ian] To become hard, dry, dry up, wither; indurare arescere* — *Astihude swa swa tige miht min my strength dried up as a tile, Ps. 21, 14.*

*Astod urged; p. of astandan.*

*Astondnes, se; f. An existence, a subsistence; subsistentia* — *Ana God. on þrym astondnessum one God in three subsistences, Bd. 4, 17: Sm. p. 585, 38.*

*Astorfen; part. Starved, like a dead body; cadaverosus* — *Waml. p. 43, 17.*

*Astreccan, astreccan, astræcan; p. astrehte; pp. astreht; v. a. [Plat. uutstrekken: Dut. uitstrekken: Ger. ausstrecken: Dan. udstrække: Swed. utsträcka: a out, streccan to stretch] To stretch out, to extend, prostrate, or lay low, to prostrate one's self, bow down; prostrare extendere* — *De le-as he astreccē his hand, Gen. 3, 22. Þa feoll Abram astreht to eorðan, Gen. 17, 3. Astrehte hine to eorðan, Gen. 18, 2.*

*Astregdan; q. astregan; p. astregde; pp. astregd [a out, stregan to sprinkle] To sprinkle, scatter, strew; aspergere* — *Ps. 50, 8, Lye.*

*Astreht prostrated, v. astreccan.*

*Astregd malleable, R. 15; perhaps astreht, Lye.*

*Astrican; v. To strike, smite; percutere, Som.*

*Astrienan, astrynan; p. astryn-de; v. a. To engender, procreate, v. strynan.*

*Astirihthet [astre a house, hold a master, þeowet a fine] A fine levied on a house-holder; compensatio facta a domino mansionis, L. Edw. Con. 30, Mann.*

*Astundian To astound, grieve, suffer grief, to bear; dolere; R. Ben. 36.*

*Astyfēcige; q. astificigeto terminate, v. astifecian.*

*Asytlan; v. To astomish; stupescere, Lye.*

*Astyndende blunting, Lye.*

*Asyrian; p. de; pp. ed, od. To be, or become sour, tart, bitter; acescere* — *Cot. 10, 177.*

*Aswefan, aswæft; q. aswapan, he aswapeð, aswæpð; p. asweop; pp. aswapen; v. To sweep away, to cleanse; abstergere* — *Past. 36, 8. v. swapan.*

*Aswernunga Modesty, bashfulness, confusion; modestia* — *Ps. 43, 17, v. scama.*

*Aswanian to languish, v. aswindan.*

*Aswapa sweepings, v. aswapa.*

*Aswarcood; part. Confounded, dismayed, abashed; confusus* — *Ps. 70, 26.*

*Aswarnian. Pat hi aswarnian that they be confounded, Ps. 85, 16, v. warnian.*

*Aswearc languished, failed, v. geswearcan.*

*Asweartian; p. ede; pp. ed, od To blacken, darken, to be made swarthy or black, obscured, darkened; denigrari* — *Asweorted seo heofen the heaven darkened, Æqu. cern. 11, 39.*

*Aswefian; p. fede; pp. fed [a intensive, swefian to sleep] 1. To soothe, appease, set at rest; sopire. 2. To strike with astonishment, to be stunned, made insensible; percutere* — *1. Bd. 3, 16. 2. Swyrðum aswefede, Fr. Jud. Thw. p. 26, 11.*

*Aswefecad driven out, v. aswyfecian.*

*Aswellan to swell, v. swellan.*

*Asweltan to die, depart, v. sweltan.*

*Aswengde shaken, v. swengan.*

*Asweotole clearly, v. sweotole.*

*Aswican to deceive, v. swican.*

*Aswifan; p. aswab To wander out of the way, to stray; exorbitare, v. swifan.*

*Aswind, aswind; adj. Slothful, sluggish, idle; iners* — *Cot. 108.*

*Aswindan; p. aswand; pp. aswunden; v. 1. To languish through dulness, to enervate, pine, consume away; tabescere. 2. To decay, perish, dis-*

*aeles*; *consumere*:—1. *Hwy ge swa aswundene sion why are ye so enervated*, Bt. 40, 4. 2. *Pylas ealle geceafta aswindað lest all creatures perish*, Bt. 33, 4. *Aswindan me dyde anda min*, Ps. 118, 139, v. *swindan*.  
*Aswindung* *Idleness, sloth*; *desidia*, Som.  
 \* *Aswipan*; pp. *aswopen* *To sweep, scour, clean, or brush away*; *vertere*, Som.  
*Aswogen*; part. *Overgrown, covered over, choked*; *obductus*:—Past. 52, 9.  
*Aswolcen* *idle*, v. *asolcen*.  
*Aswollen* *swollen*, v. *aswellen*.  
*Aswond, aswonden* *weakened*, v. *aswindan*.  
*Aswondennes* *sloth*, v. *aswundennes*.  
*Aswopen* *swept*, v. *aswipan, aswefan*.  
*Asworetan*; v. *To breathe, sigh*, v. *sworetan*.  
*Aswunan* *To swoon*; *deficere animo*, Som.  
*Aswunden* *weakened, slothful*, v. *aswindan*.  
*Aswundenlice*; adv. *Slothfully, segniter*, Som.  
*Aswundennes*, sc; f. *Slothfulness, idleness; inertia*:—*Fram ussa tida aswundennysse*, Bd. 3, 5.  
*Aswyfecian*; pp. *aswefecad* *To pull up by the roots, to eradicate*; *eradicare*, v. *astifecian*.  
 \* *Aswylegan*; v. *To soil, sully, deface, disgrace*; *devenustare*,  
*Aswyðerad* *burdened, aggravated*, v. *swyðran*.  
*Asyndrian*; part. *asundrigende*, ic *asyndrige*; p. *ede*; pp. *ed*, od [a *from, syndrian to sunder, part*] *To put asunder, to separate, disjoin, sever*; *separare*:—*Ic com asyndrian*, Mt. 10, 35, v. *syndrian*.  
*Asyndrung* *A division, separation, divorce*; *divortium*:—*Cot. 68*.  
 \* *ATA, ate, atih* [Fra. 8at] *OATS, tares, darnel, cockle*; *avena fatua*, Lin.:—*Wilde ata wild oats*, C. Mt. 13, 30, 38. *Atan* or *lasor tares*; *zizania*, *Cot. 204*. *Dat acer-sæd aten the acre-seed of oats*, Chr. 1124, v. *coccel*.  
*Atæfran, atifran*; pp. *atæfred, atifred, atiefred* *To depict, paint*; *depingere*:—*Past. 21, 3*.  
*Atærrut* *scaped*, v. *ætherstan*.  
*Ate* *oats*; *avena*, v. *ata*. *Urine*; *lotium*, Som.  
*Ateah* *took off*, v. *ateon*.  
*Atæfred* *painted*, v. *atæfran*.  
*Ategar* *a javelin*, v. *setgar*.  
*Atelan* *to reckon*, v. *tellan*.

\* *Atolic*; adj. *Deformed, foul, ill-favoured, corrupt, shameful*; *deformis*:—*Bd. 4, 32, v. atol*.  
*Atellan* *to tell out, number*, v. *tellan*.  
*Atelucost* or *atelicost*; sup. of *atelic* *foul*.  
*Atemian*; p. *ede*; pp. *ed* [a *intensive, tamian to tame*] *To make very tame or gentle, to tame*; *domare*:—*Past. 46*.  
*Aten* *oats*; *avenæ*, v. *ata*.  
 \* *Atendan*; p. *de*; pp. *ed*; v. [a *intensive, tendan to tend*] *To set on fire, kindle, enrage, inflame*; *incendere*:—*Hi atendon heora here-beacna they lighted their camp-beacons*, Chr. 1006. *Hi mid fyre atendan wolden they would set it on fire*, Chr. 994.  
*Atendend* *An incendiary, inflamer, exciter*; *accensor*:—*Scint. 78, Lye*.  
*Atendinge* *A fire-brand, an incentive, a provoking*; *incentivum*:—*Scint. 81, Lye*.  
*Ateon, ation*; ic *ateon*, he *atihð*, *ateohð*, we *ateoð*; p. *pu* *ateodest*, *atuge*, he *ateh* *ateah*, we *atugon*; pp. *atiht*, *atogen* [a *from, teon to tow, or draw*] 1. *To draw, move, draw or pluck out, attract*; *trahere*. 2. *To employ, dispose of, treat*; *disponere*:—*Hi ne mihton hyt ateon*, Ja. 21, 6. *Mid atogenum swurde*, Num. 22, 22. 2. *Hu hig sceoldon þas Halendes wurð ateon how they should dispose of the Saviour's price*, Mt. 27, 7. *Ateoh byne swylce broðer treat him as a brother*, *Scint. 60*; *Nicod. 14*.  
 ¶ *Used with prepositions thus*: *Ateon fram* or *of* *to draw from*, *Deut. 13, 10*. *Ateon to* *to draw to, attract*. *Men beoð atihhte to gesælpum men are attracted to happiness*, Bt. 32: 1. *Tit. 32*; *Ps. 118, 131*. *Ateon ut* *to draw out*, *Ora. 5, 13*, v. *teon*.  
 \* *Ateorian, seteorian, aterian, atarian*; p. *ode*; pp. *ed*. *To fail, tire, corrupt*; *desistere*:—*Him seteoroðe se mete*, Jos. 5, 12, v. *geteorian*.  
*Ateorigendlic*; adj. *Defective, lacking, frail, brittle, ruinous*; *defectivus*:—*H. in die Pasch. p. 3, Som*.  
*Ateorung* *a failing, a tiring*, v. *geteorung*, Som.  
*Ateowad, atowed*; part. *Shown, made known*; *ostensus*, Som.  
*Ater* *poison*, v. *ættrene*.  
*Ateran*; pp. *ed* [a *from, teran to tear*] *To tear from, seize, fatigue*; *diripere*:—*R. 87*.  
*Ater-drinca, ator-drinc, attor-drinca* *A poisonous potion or*

*drink, bile*; *potio venenosa*, *Cot. 24*.  
*Aterian* *to fail*, v. *ateon*.  
*Aterlaðe, atorlað, attorlað* *The herb belony, penny-venenifuga, gallicularia*:—*Cot. 24*.  
 \* *Aterlic*; adj. [ater a *mettrene, lic*] *Snakelike, terrible, gorgonous*:—*Cot. 98, v. AD, -es*; m. [Fra. *Dut. An oath, a swearing*] *mentum*:—*Pu agy aðas*, Mt. 5, 33. *Pu mid aðe*, Mt. 14, 7, *syllan to take an oath*.  
*Aþanon* *from thence*; in *Aðbrice*; m. *A breaking* *perjury*; *perjurium*.  
*Aðburstan* [að *an oath to burst*] *To break a* *perjure*; *perjurare*:—*aðburste were*, L. *A þe, a þy*; conj. *The far that, so much*; *id est* *more properly mean* *as a þy or a þe deo* *ever the more precious*.  
*A þy ma* *ever the more*.  
*A þy betera* *ever*.  
*Bt. 13, v. þy*.  
*Aþed* *skinned*, v. *æthia*.  
*Aðe-gehat* *an oath*, v. *Aþegen*; part. *Full, distant*:—*Cot. 63*.  
*Aþencan* *to recollect*, *venat*, *Ora. 1, 10, v. þ*.  
*Aþenian*; p. *ede*, *ode*; v. a. [a *out, þenian*] 1. *To stretch out, extendere*. 2. *To prostrate*. 3. *To expand*; *expandere*.—*þine hand, and he hi*, Mt. 12, 13. 2. *Hi*, Mt. 2, 11. 3. *Bog* *aþenede*, Ps. 7, 13. *mod to apply the mind*, Lye, v. *þenian*.  
 \* *Aþenung* *An extending*; *extensio*, Som.  
*Aþeodan*; p. *de*; pp. *aþied* [a *from, þeoda*] *To disjoin, separate*; *gere*:—*Aþeode* *from*, *Gr. Dial. 2, 16*.  
*Aþeostrið* *darken*; *darkened*, v. *aþystris*.  
*A'ðer, oððe* *either, oððe*.  
*Aþeæc* *a lizard, newt*; lac.  
*Aðfultum* [að *an oath, helper*] *One who supports an oath, who will swear* *other, a witness*; *sacculus*:—*þe aðfultum*, L. *Cent. 5*.  
*Að-gehat, aðe-gehat, an oath, gehat* *a sacred pledge, an oathment*; *sacramentum*

**Apied separated**, v. *apēdan*.  
**Apieran To wash off or away**,  
*rinse, make clean, purge, clear*;  
*dilute*:—*Past. 13, 1*.  
**Apistode obscured**, v. *apys-*  
*trian*.  
**\*Apindan**; pp. *apinden*, *apunden*  
*To puff up, swell, inflate*; in-  
*temerere*:—*He þa pone a-*  
*pundenan se gesmylde he then*  
*calmed the enraged sea, Bd. 5,*  
*1, v. þindan*.  
**Apinding A swelling or puffing**  
*up*; tumor, *Som.*  
**Apinnod, apynned thinned, made**  
*thin*, v. *þinnian*.  
**Apistrod obscured**, v. *apystrian*.  
**Apian þat beorg Mount Atlas**;  
*Atlas mons*:—*Ors. 1, 1*.  
**Apnyd pilled**; *expilatus*, v. *a-*  
*þryd*.  
**Apohit [a out, þoht a thought] A**  
*thinking out, an excoꝑitation, a*  
*device, an invention*; *commen-*  
*tum*:—*Cot. 35, Som.*  
**Apolian to sustain, endure**, v. *þo-*  
*lian*.  
**\*Asolode Whole, not cut, or parted**;  
*integer, Som.*  
**Aðor, auðer, auðer**; *pron. Either,*  
*the one or the other, other, both*;  
*alteruter, uterque*:—*And sepe*  
*aðor fulbrece and he who vio-*  
*lates another, L. Cnut. 2*. On  
*aðrum on both, Cot. 214*. On  
*aðre hand on either hand, Ors.*  
*1, 14*. *Þissa twega yfela au-*  
*ðer riccað of these two evils,*  
*either reigns, Bt. 6*.—*Naðor*  
*neither*.  
**Aðor**; *adj. Higher, former*; *sub-*  
*limior*:—*Cd. 228*.  
**Aðor, auðer, aðor, oððe either,**  
*or*; *sive, v. oððe*.  
**Apriacian to fear**, v. *anþriacian*.  
**Apriaste wrested, Cot. 73, v. þre-  
*stan*.  
**Apriet Irksomeness**; *tedium, Som.*  
**Apriawen, geþriawen; part. Thrown**  
*out, twisted, wreathed, twined,*  
*wound*; *projectus, contortus*:  
*—Apriawenan gold þreaddas*  
*twisted gold thread. Apriawe-*  
*num þreaddum with thrown*  
*thread, Cot. 50, v. þriawen*.  
**Apriotan**; *indef. hit apriyt*; p.  
*apriet*; pp. *aprotan*, *apriet To*  
*loathe, disdain, be weary of*;  
*tædio afficere*; *also actively,*  
*to tire, weary, warn*; *monere*:  
*—Me apriyt is wearies me, I*  
*am weary, Elf. gr. 33*. *Hwi ne*  
*late ge eow þonne apriotan*  
*why then suffer ye [it] not to*  
*wear you, Bt. 32, 2*. *Þat ic*  
*þe hæbbe apriet that I have*  
*wearied thee, Bt. 39, 12*.  
**Aprioten loathed**, v. *apriotan*.  
**Apriotennes, apriotenes, se; f.**  
*Tridness, loathoomeness, wea-*  
*riuousness*; *tedium*:—*Cot. 91,*  
*Som.***

**Aprotsum; adj. Troublesome, irk-**  
*some, wearisome*; *tædiosus*:—  
*Aprotsum is is weary, Cot. 188*.  
**Aproxen**; *part. Spoiled, robbed,*  
*disarmed*; *spoliatus, Som.*  
**Aprunge; part. Concealed**; *ce-*  
*latum*:—*Cot. 33, Lye*.  
**Aprunten, apruten; part. Mo-**  
*lest, infested, annoyed*; in-  
*festatus*:—*Cod. Es. 109, b. l. 10*.  
**Apnyd, ahrydred; part. Wrest-**  
*ed, wrong, driven out, robbed,*  
*pilled*; *expressus*:—*Cot. 78,*  
*Som., v. atredan*.  
**\*Apriysemian; v. To choke, suffo-**  
*cate, stifle*; *suffocare*:—*Ors. 5, 4*.  
**Apriyt wearies, v. apriotan**.  
**Að-staf an oath**; *juramentum*:  
*—Ps. 104, 8*.  
**Að-swar, aðswara A solemn oath,**  
*an oath*; *juramentum*:—*Jos.*  
*9, 18*. ¶ *Aðswara pytt the*  
*well of the oath, Beersheba,*  
*Gen. 46, 1*.  
**Að-swaring, að-swerung An**  
*oath*; *juramentum*:—*Ps. 104,*  
*8; Chr. 1070*.  
**Aðswearian; v. To devote, dedi-**  
*cate*; *devotare*:—*Cot. 64*.  
**Aðswerung an oath, v. aðswaring.**  
**Aðswird an oath**; *juramentum*:  
*—Ps. 104, 8*.  
**Aðsyllan; v. To take an oath**;  
*jurare, Som.*  
**\*APUM A son in law, a daugh-**  
*ter's husband, a brother in law,*  
*a sister's husband*; *gener*; *sor-*  
*oris, ut et patris, sororis*  
*maritus*:—*Hæst þusun a oð-*  
*þe apum, Gen. 19, 12*. To his  
*twam apumum, Gen. 19, 14*.  
*For to þam cyng his apume*  
*went to the king his sister's hus-*  
*band, Chr. 1091*.  
**Apunden swollen, v. apindan.**  
**Apundennes, se; f. A tumour, a**  
*swelling*; *tumor*:—*Geawel þat*  
*is apundennesse a swelling,*  
*that is a tumour, Herb. 2, 17*.  
**Apwægen washed, v. apwean.**  
**Apwenan to take away, v. æt-**  
*wenan*.  
**Apwat as, na apwat him shall**  
*not disappoint him, Ps. 131, 11*.  
**\*Apwean To wash from, cleanse,**  
*baptize, anoint*; *lavare*:—*Ap-*  
*weah me, Ps. 50, 3, v. þwean*.  
**Að-wed A solemn oath, sacra-**  
*ment*; *sacramentum*:—*R. 13*.  
**Apwægen washed, v. þwean.**  
**Apweran; v. To beat, move, or**  
*shake together*; *agitare, Som.*  
**Apwog, apwogen, apwoh washed,**  
*v. þwean*.  
**Apwyrdan to answer**; *apwordan-*  
*swered, v. andwerdan*.  
**Að-wyrð; adj. Worthy of an**  
*oath, worthy of credit*; *dignus*  
*qui juret*:—*Gif he aðwyrðe bið*  
*if he be oath-worthy, L. In. 46*.  
**Apw therefore, v. ape.**  
**Apwyd skinned, v. æthide.**

**Apylgian; p. ode To support, sus-**  
*tain*; *sustinere*:—*Ps. 129, 4, 5*.  
**\*Apystrian, apeostrian; p. ode,**  
*ade*; pp. *apystrod To obscure,*  
*darken, to become dark, e-*  
*clipse*; *obscurare*:—*Syn apys-*  
*trod eagan heora, Ps. 68, 28*.  
*Þonne apeostriað ealle steor-*  
*nan then the stars become dark,*  
*Bt. 9*. *Byð sunne apistrod,*  
*Mk. 18, 24*. *Hersunne apys-*  
*trod here the sun was eclipsed,*  
*Chr. 538*.  
**Apwyan; p. de; pp. ed To lead**  
*or drive from, to discard*; *eji-*  
*cere*:—*Ors. 6, 36, v. aweg*.  
**Apwyian, atwyian; v. To appear,**  
*show*; *apparere*:—*Ps. 77, 14,*  
*v. þwyan*.  
**Atiarian to want, v. ateorian.**  
**Atifran to paint**; *atiefred or ati-*  
*fied painted, v. atæfran*.  
**Atih tares, C. Mt. 13, 27, v. ata.**  
**Atiht, atihtha attracted, intent**  
*upon, v. ateon*.  
**Atihting Intention, an aim**; in-  
*tentio, Scint. 6, 7*.  
**Atillan to touch, v. getillan.**  
**\*Atimbian, atymbran To erect,**  
*build*; *ædificare*:—*Het atym-*  
*bran þa burgh ordered the*  
*town to be built, Chr. 643, v.*  
*timbian*.  
**Ation of to draw out, v. ateon.**  
**Atiwede appeared, v. atewowan.**  
**Atogen drawn, v. ateon.**  
**Atol, atola, atoll, atollic, atelic**  
*deformed, foul, v. atelic*.  
**Ator poison**; *ator-bærend poi-*  
*sonous*; *ator-craeft the art of*  
*poisoning*; *ator-drinc a poi-*  
*sonous drink, v. ættrene, ater,*  
*atterberend, &c.*  
**Atorflan to boast, v. torflan.**  
**Atoriað Betony; betonica, v.**  
*aterlaðe*.  
**Atredan; pp. apnyd To tread,**  
*twist or extort from or out*;  
*extorquere*:—*L. Can. Edg.*  
**Atrendliod; part. Twndled, roll-**  
*ed*; *volutatus*:—*Bt. Rowl. p.*  
*155, v. trændel*.  
**Atter poison**; *atter-berend poi-*  
*sonous, v. attr, etter-berend*.  
**\*Atter-coppa, an**; [attr *poison,*  
*copp a cup, a head*] *A spider*;  
*arana*:—*Ps. 38, 15*. ¶ *Atter-*  
*coppa-bite a spider-bite, spi-*  
*der-wort, a sort of herb*.  
**Atter-laðe avoiding poison, v.**  
*aterlaðe*.  
**Attor poison**; *attor-drinc poi-*  
*sonous drink, v. ættrene, ater-*  
*drinc*.  
**Attor-laðe penny grass, v. ater-**  
*laðe*.  
**Attr, attr [v. ættrene] Poison, the**  
*herb snakeweed, or dragon wort*;  
*venenum*:—¶ *Drenc wið at-*  
*tre a drink or potion against*  
*poison*; *theriaca, R. 12*. *At-*  
*tre gemæled spoken with poi-*  
*son*

- son, quarrels, *Col.* 124. Fleogend attre flying poison, a disease, *L. M.* p. 1, cap. 25.
- Attred, od; part. Poisoned; venenatus:—*Ors.* 3, 9.
- Atuge drawn out, v. atcon.
- Atymbran to build, v. timbrian.
- Atynan; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [a not, tynan to hedge] To open, lay open, leave out, shut out, exclude; aperire:—*Atyn* uā, *Lk.* 13, 25. Ic atynde muð minne, *Ps.* 38, 13.
- Atyrian to fail, v. ateorian.
- Atywe shewed, v. abywian.
- Auht any thing, v. aht.
- Aurnen run out, passed, v. aytan.
- Außer other, v. aþor.
- Außer either, v. oððe.
- A'WA; adv. Always; semper:—Awa to aldre for ever, *Cd.* 220, v. aldr.
- Awacian, gewacan, on-wacan; indef. ic awacige; p. awacode; pp. cod. To weaken, to grow weak, or effeminate, to languish, decline, fail, relax, to be indolent; infirmari, deficere:—Awacode mid langre ealdunge weakened with old age, *Gr. Dial.* 2, 15. Awaciað on þære costnunge timan, *Lk.* 8, 13. Gif hy þær ne gewacodan if they relaxed not there, *Ors.* 3, 4.
- Awacod, softened, awaked, v. awacan, awæcnian.
- Awæcan to awake, arise, take origin, to be born, v. wæcan.
- Awæcnian, onwæcnian, awacian; p. code, cnede, cenede; pp. cod, cned, cened. 1. To AWAKE, arouse, revive; experge facere. 2. To stir up, originate, arise, vegetate; excitare, ortum ducere:—1. Swilce of he-fegum slæpe awacode, *Gen.* 45, 26. He eft awacenede he again revived, *Bd.* 5, 12. 2. Of þam frumgarum folc awæcniāð from these patriarchs shall spring people, *Cd.* 104. Eall heora gewinn awæcnedon ærest fram Alexandres epistole all their contests first arose from Alexander's letter, *Ors.* 3, 11.
- Awægan, awregan; p. gde; pp. ged, gen; v. To deceive, delude, frustrate, disappoint; eludere:—Awæged nedo þu wedd make not thou a vain [deluded] treaty, *Hymn.* Awægun yrfæbec a useless will, *Col.* 116, v. 1.
- Awæged void, useless, v. awægan.
- Awægen, awægun vain, v. awægan.
- Awæh vegetated, v. awæcan, wæh.
- Awæh weighed out, v. wægan.
- Awæht aroused, v. aweccan.
- Awæht Wearied; defensus:—*Hymn.* *Col.* 157, *Lye.*
- Awælian To revolve, suffer, vex; revolvare:—*R. Mt.* 28, 2. Awæled vexed, v. wæled.
- Awændan to turn from, v. awendan.
- Awærde A stupid, foolish man; fatuus:—*R.* 9, v. awerdan.
- Awærgda reviled, v. awyrian.
- Awæscen washed, v. wæscan.
- Awæstan to destroy, eat up, v. awestan.
- Awænian to diminish, v. wænian.
- Awænnan; p. ede; pp. od. To make warm or pale; pallescere:—*Dial.* 1, 2.
- Awæ; adv. Somewhere; alicubi, *Hymn.*
- Awæriged; part. Accursed; execrandus, *Som.*
- Awærnian; v. To confound; confundere:—*Ps.* 86, 16, v. awærnian.
- Awærlen cast out, v. aworpan.
- Awæht awakened, v. aweccan.
- Awællan, he awyð; p. awæol; pp. aweallen To boil or bubble up, to break forth, issue, flow, stream or gush forth; ebullire, erumpere:—Þa fruman aweallað Deorwentan streames the sources of the Derwent's stream flow forth, *Bd.* 4, 29. Wylle aweolle a spring issued forth, *Bd.* 5, 10.
- Awærdian; v. To defend, ward, protect; tueri:—Hi hi sylf aweardedon they defended themselves, *Ors.* 5, 3.
- Awærcan to cast away, v. aweorpan.
- Awæ The cross threads in weaving, called the woof, or weft; subtegmen:—*Col.* 161.
- Aweccan, he awecð; imp. awece, awece; p. awehte, awehte, awehte, hi awehton; pp. aweht, aweht; v. a. 1. To awake from sleep, arouse, stir up, excite, consider; expergefacere. 2. To awake from death, to revive, raise up; resuscitare. 3. To produce, beget, raise up children; gignere:—1. Hig awehton hyne, *Mk.* 4, 38. Hatung awecð saca hatred awaketh strife, *Scint.* Heo awehte hine, *Judg.* 16, 19. Þa awehte heo þa aweostern then awoke she the sisters, *Bd.* 4, 23. 2. Ic hine awecce, *Jn.* 6, 40. Swa se Fæder awecð þa deadan, *Jn.* 5, 21. Awecceað deade raise up [awake] the dead, *Mt.* 10, 8. 3. He mæg bearn aweccan, *Lk.* 3, 8, (aweccan, *Mt.* 3, 9.) he can raise up children. Ðæt he hys broðor sæd awecce, *Lk.* 20, 28, v. weccan.
- Awece arouse, v. aweccan.
- Aweccan to shake, *Job. Tho.* p. 167, 33, v. weccan.
- Awecð rouses, v. aweccan.
- Awed mad, v. aweda.
- Awedan, awocdan; pp. awed, aweden mad, to rage, to be or wax mad, to re-tize; in furem a dan þa nytena the came mad, *Ors.* 3, wedan.
- Awefen, awcen; p. textus:—*Jn.* 19,
- Aweg, anweg; adv. a way] AWAY, meaning both in composition; a habet:—Þa eod *Mt.* 19, 22. Ge þone gnet aweg He hi raße awe quickly drove the 8, 86.
- Awegadrifan To d away; expellere v. drifan.
- Awegæferian To k evehere:—*Col.* 2
- Awegalucan [aweg to expose] To sh to separate; discl 67, *Som.*
- Awegan; p. de; pp. To turn aside o from, disengage, weigh, to weigh to agitate, shake; tare:—Mod bið stede the mind is place, *Bt.* 12. V breed a reed sh by the wind, *M weegan.*
- Aweganumen; p. sublatus:—*Jn.* 2
- Awegawylt; part. from awylian] revolutus:—*Mt.*
- Awegberan; v. 1 or convey away; *Elf. gr.* 47.
- Awegcuman; p. comon; pp. cun way, to leave, tere:—Some aw went away, *Ors.*
- Awegde weighed, v.
- Aweged shaken, v.
- Awegen weighed a v. awegan.
- Aweggan To go a Ongan aweggan away, *Bd.* 4, 22
- Aweggeniman; v. auferre, *Som.*
- Aweggewitan; p. gewiten To go a discedere:—Ic witen I am pass 2, 4.
- Aweggewitenes, s away, a departur —*Bd.* 4, 12.
- Awegletan To let



*away; dimittere*:—*L. Pol. Cnut.* 26.

*Awegonwenden*; v. *To move away, to remove, to wind or wind away; divertere*:—*Ps.* 65, 19.

\**Awegweorpan* *To cast or throw away; abjicere*, *Som.*

*Awegd shaken*, v. *awegan*.

*Aweht aroused*, v. *aweccan*.

*Awehte revived*; p. of *aweccan*.

*Awehtnes*, se; f. *An awaking, stirring up, excitation, quickening, encouraging; excitatio*: *Bd.* 3, 12.

*Awel an ewel*, v. *zel*.

*Awenan*; p. ede; pp. ed *To wean; ablactare*:—*Awened beon to be weaned*, *Bd.* 1, 27.

*Awendan, awendan*; p. *awende*, *awent*; pp. *awend*, *awended*, *awoend*; v. a. *To turn, change, translate, depart, pervert; avertere*:—*Gen.* 19, 26, v. *wendan*.

*Awendelic, awendelic, awendendlic*; adj. *Moveable, changeable, alterable, mutable; mobilis*:—*Albin. resp.* 42, *Som.*

\**Awendednys*, se; f. *A change, alteration; commutatio*:—*Ps.* 54, 22: 83, 50.

*Awendelices*, se; f. *Mutableness, mutability, changeableness, inconstancy; mutabilitas*, *Som.*

*Awend-gewrixl on the other side; versa vice*, *Som.*

*Awendincg An overthrowing, a change, ruin; subversio*:—*Scint.* 61.

*Awend-spæce to oðrum hiwe*, a word changed to another [huc] meaning, *Metoplasma. Som.*

*Awened meant*, v. *awenan*.

*Aweodan*; v. a. *To weed, root or rake up, to destroy; sarculari*:—*Dat man aweodige unriht that one should root up injustice*, *L. Pol. Cnut.* 1.

*Aweol fowed forth*, v. *aweallan*.

*Aweorpan, awyrpan, awurpan*;

p. *awearp*, þu *awurpe*, hi *awurpon*; pp. *aworpen*; v. a. [a from, *weorpan to throw*] *To throw or cast down, to degrade, to cast away or off, cast out, reject, divorce; abjicere*:—þu *awurpe hi*, *Ps.* 72, 18. *Da woldan senatus hine aweorpan then would the senate degrade him*, *Ors.* 3, 10. *He aweorþu me*, *Ps.* 70, 10. *Ic awurpe deofu*, *Mt.* 12, 28. *Þat mannes sunu gebyrð beon aworpen*, *Mt.* 8, 31. *Aworpen wif a divorced wife*.

*Aworpen mon an apostate man*, *Past.* 47, 1. Used also with the prepositions *on into*, as *awurpan on to cast into*, *Mt.* 13, 50. *Fram from*, *Mt.* 5, 29, 30. *Ut out*, *Mt.* 13, 48. *Under below*, *Bl.* 37, 4.

*Aweorpnis*, se; f. *A divorce, a bill of divorce; repudium*:—*R. Mt.* 19, 7.

*Aweorðan*, he *awyrð*; p. *awearð*; v. n. [a not, *weorðan to be*] *Not to be, to vanish, spoil; evanescere*:—*Gif þat sealt awyrð if the salt be not, exist not, or be vanished*, *Mt.* 5, 13.

*Aweosung, e*; f. *The being, essence, or subsistence of a thing; subsistentia*:—*Cot.* 170.

*Aweox wazed, increased*, v. *weaxan*.

*Awepan To wipe out, cleanse; abstergere*, *Lye*, v. *wipian*.

*Awer any where*, v. *ahwar*.

*Aweran to wear*, v. *weran*.

*Awerdan, awyrdan*; p. *de*; pp. *ded, awerde, awærde, awyrd*;

v. *To injure, deprive, vanish, hurt, spoil, forbid; vapidus fieri, vitari*:—*Gif spreac awyrd weorð if speech be injured*, *L. Ethl.* 52, v. *awærde*.

*Awerdny, awyrdny, se*; f. *Downfall, injury, loss, ruin; labes*:—*Elf. gr.* 13.

*Awered worn*, v. *weran*.

*Awered protected*, v. *awerian*.

*Awergerd cursed*, v. *awyrrian*.

\**Awerian To protect, defend, guard, despise; defendere*:—*Ors.* 3, 9, v. *werian*.

*Awerpan to cast away*, v. *aweorpan*.

*Awersian To make worse; deterrere facere*:—*Cart. Edwardi R. Lye*, v. *wyrrian*.

*Awest; adj. or part. Waste, void, deserted; desertus*:—*Þæt eall seo þeod awest awearð that all the country was [waste] deserted*, *Ors.* 3, 9.

*Awestan*; p. he *aweste*, hi *aweston*; pp. ed; v. a. [a intensive, *westan to waste*] *To waste, to lay waste, eat up, destroy, reduce, demolish, depopulate; vastare*:—*And hi aweste*, *Jos.* 10, 39. *Swa swa oxa gewunað to awæstenne gæra*, *Numb.* 22, 4. *Hi ealle Egypta aweston*, *Ors.* 1, 10. *Þe burh awestend was*, *Ors.* 2, 2.

\**Awestendnes*, se; f. *A wasting, a laying waste; vastatio*, *Som.*

*Awestnis, awostenis*, se; f. *Destruction, desolation; desolatio*:—*R. Mt.* 21, 20.

*Aweuen woven*, v. *awefen*.

*Awht aught*, v. *aht*.

*Awildan To defile, profane; violare*:—*C. Mt.* 12, 5.

*Awierdan To corrupt, spoil; corrumpere*:—*He awiert þæt mod he corrupts the mind*, *Past.* 53, 5, *Lye*, v. *awyrrian*.

*Awiergda, awierged cursed*, v. *awyrrian*.

*Awiht any thing*, v. *aht*.

*Awildan*; pp. *dod To become*

*wild or fierce; sylvescere*:—*Off. Epis.* 7, *Som.*

*Awilled; part. Well boiled, or sodden; decoctus*:—*Awilled meolc boiled milk, pottage*, *Cot.* 168. *Awilled hunig pure honey*, *Herb.* 1, 20. *Awilled wine, awylled win, awyrd win or cyren new wine, just pressed from the grape, or new wine boiled till half evaporated*, *Cot.* 162, 168, v. *awyllian, cæren*.

\**Awinnan To labour, contend, fight, overcome, conquer; laborare*:—*Cot.* 211, v. *winnan*.

*Awint wound, wove, stript; p. of windan*.

*Awirged execrable, cursed*, v. *awyrrian*.

*Awirgean to destroy*, v. *awyrrian*.

\**Awirgnis slander*, v. *awyrgednys*.

*Awisc-ferinend Publicans; publicani*:—*Cot.* 204, v. *sewisc*.

*Awisnian To be dry, to become dry, wizen; areocere*:—*C.* *Lk.* 8, 6.

*Awlættan*; p. *te. To defile; fœdare*:—*Hymn. Mod. Conft.* 1.

*Awo always*, v. *awa*.

*Awoc awoke, arose*, v. *wæcan*.

*Awodian to root up*, v. *aweodian*.

*Aweodan to be mad*, v. *awedan*.

*Awænd returned; reversus*, *Lye*, v. *wendan*.

*Awærdan to forbid*, *C. Lk.* 18, 16.

*Awæstednis destruction*, v. *awæstendnes*.

*Awæstenis destruction*, v. *awæstennis*.

*Awogod Wood; petitus*, *Som.*, v. *wogan*.

\**Awoh; adv. [a out, wo, woh a turning, an error] AWRH, unjustly, wrongfully, badly; the same as mid woh or woge, with injustice, or unjustly; tortè, oblique, male*:—*Gif mon þat trod awoh drife if one wrongfully pursue the [tread] footstep*, *L. Wal.* 1. *Ær awoh to somme gedydon before unjustly joined [done] together*, *L. Edm.* 9.

*Awolde would, for wolde, from wyllan*.

*Aworden done*, v. *weorðan*.

*Aworden; part. [awyrden, from awyrrian to curse] Execrated, cursed; reprobatus*:—þu *awordena thou, the cursed; racha*, *Mt.* 5, 22.

*Aworold for ever*, v. *weorold*.

*Aworpan to reject, aworpen cast away*, v. *aweorpan*.

*Aworpenlic; adj. Damnable; damnabilis*:—*Past.* 52, 8.

*Aworpenes, aworpenness, aworpenes*, se; f. *A rejection, casting away, reprobation, reproving; abjectio*:—*Ps.* 21, 5.

\**Aworþane The cast away, the heathen; ethnici*, *Lye*.

*Awreke should sift; cribraret:—*  
*C. R. Lk. 22, 31, Lye.*  
*Awreke extorted, v. awrestan.*  
*Awrat wrote, v. awritan.*  
*Awraß bound up, v. awrißan.*  
*Awreccan; v. To revenge, avenge,*  
*vindicate, defend, free; ulcisci:*  
*—Gif hino hwa awreccan wille,*  
*L. Athel. 20, v. wreccan.*  
*Awreccan; p. awrehte; pp. a-*  
*wreht; v. a. To arouse, awake,*  
*revive; resuscitare:—Ic wylle*  
*gan and awreccan hyne of*  
*slæpe, Jm. 11, 11, v. awreccan.*  
*Awreccen; adj. One banished,*  
*driven away; extorris:—Cot.*  
*212, 5, Lye, v. wrecc.*  
*Awrogan to deceive, v. awrgan.*  
*Awregennes a discovery, v. a-*  
*wrigenea.*  
*Awreon, awrion, awrihß; p. ic,*  
*he, awreah, þu awrüge, we*  
*awrugon; pp. awrogen, awri-*  
*gen; v. a. [a not, wreon to cover]*  
*To uncover, discover, disclose,*  
*open, reveal; revelare:—Se*  
*Sunu hit awreon wyle, Lk.*  
*10, 22. Syn awrigene be re-*  
*vealed, Lk. 2, 35, v. wrecon.*  
*Awrestan; p. awreste To wrest*  
*from, to extort; extorquere:—*  
*Cot. 78.*  
*Awreþian; p. ode; pp. ed; v. a.*  
*To support, underprop, sustain,*  
*lean upon; sustentare:—Au-*  
*gustinus fram Gode awreþed*  
*was Augustin was sustained*  
*by God, Bd. 2, 3. He mid his*  
*crycce hinc awreþiende ham*  
*becom he, with his crutch sup-*  
*porting him, come home, Bd.*  
*4, 31.*  
*Awridan; v. To originate, gene-*  
*rate; pullulare, Lye, v. wri-*  
*dan.*  
*Awrigde cursed, v. awyrian.*  
*Awrigen revealed, v. awreon.*  
*Awrigenea, awregennea, ac; f.*  
*A discovery, revelation; reve-*  
*lacio:—Lk. 2, 32.*  
*Awringen; p. awrang; pp. a-*  
*wringen To bring out, to squeeze*  
*out, express; exprimere:—Cot.*  
*106.*  
*Awrion to uncover, v. awreon.*  
*Awritan; p. awrat; pp. awriten;*  
*v. a. [a from, writan to write]*  
*To write out, transcribe, draw*  
*out, describe, dispose, write,*  
*publish; transcribere, descri-*  
*bere:—Eall ic awrat I trans-*  
*cribed all, Bd. 5, 23. Geræde*  
*worde ic awrat in simple speech,*  
*[prose] I transcribed, Id. Nu*  
*hæbbe we awriten þere suð*  
*now have we described the south,*  
*Ora. 1, 1. Hi bæron alicnyse*  
*Hælendes on brede afigde*

*and awritene they bore the Sa-*  
*viour's likeness ornamented [fig-*  
*ured] and drawn on a tablet,*  
*Bd. 1, 25.*

*Awrißan; p. awraß; pp. awri-*  
*ßen; v. a. To loose; solve;*  
*to deliver from an injury, as a*  
*wound; hence to bind up; al-*  
*ligare:—His wunda awraß*  
*bound up his wounds, Bd. 4, 22,*  
*v. wrißan.*

*Awrißpe A strap; strappus:—*  
*R. 103, v. strop.*

*Awrige revealed, v. awreon.*

*Awringen wrong, v. awringen.*

*Awuht aught, v. aht.*

*Awäre, awßer another, v. aßor.*

*Awul an owl, v. æl.*

*Awunden woven, v. windan.*

*Awunian to abide, remain, inha-*  
*bit, to be wont, v. wunian.*

*Awunnen fought, v. winnan.*

*Awurpan to cast away, v. awoor-*  
*pan.*

*Awurtwarode rooted up; exter-*  
*minavit:—Ps. 79, 14.*

*Awyht something, v. aht.*

*Awylian; p. hi awylton; pp. a-*  
*wylten, awyltn, v. a. To roll,*  
*roll away, revolve; volutare:—*  
*þat hig awylton þone stan,*  
*Gen. 29, 3. Awylt rolled away,*  
*Lk. 24, 2.*

*Awylß shall spring forth, v. a-*  
*wellan.*

*Awyndwian To blow away; ven-*  
*tilare:—Ps. 43, 7.*

*Awyræan To do, effect; facere:*  
*—L. Hloth., v. wyræan.*

*Awyrðan to hurt; awyrð hurt, v.*  
*awerdan.*

*Awyrðla damage, v. æfwyrðla.*

*Awyrðd cursed, v. awyrian.*

*Awyrðedlic; adj. Wicked, evil;*  
*malignus:—Awyrðedlic ge-*  
*þanc a wicked thought, Nicod.*  
*20: Thes. p. 10, 11.*

*Awyrðednya, awirgednya, awir-*  
*nia, ac; f. A cursedness, wick-*  
*edness, a curse, reviling; ma-*  
*lignitas:—Deut. 11, 29, v.*  
*wyrðednea.*

*Awyrðendlic; adj. Detestable,*  
*abominable; detestabilis:—*  
*Nathan. 7.*

*Awyrian, awirian, awirgean; p.*  
*awirgede, awrigde; pp. awyr-*  
*ged, awyrðd, awirged, awier-*  
*ged, awiergd, awergerd, a-*  
*wiergd; v. a. [a, wirian, wir-*  
*gian to curse] To curse, ex-*  
*ecrate, revile, corrupt, des-*  
*troy; execrari, maledicere:—*  
*Nelle ic awirgean þa eorðan,*  
*Gen. 8, 21. Gewitaßge awyr-*  
*gede fram me, Mt. 25, 41.*  
*He hinc sylfne hæfde awirged*  
*he had destroyed himself, Ora.*

*6, 35. Awrigde hi*  
*27, 5. The perfect*  
*signifies execrable, ex-*  
*testable, execrabilis*  
*taß nu awirgede wo*  
*depart now execrab-*  
*les, Bt. 3.*

*Awyrn; adv. [perhaps]*  
*Any where, in any*  
*cubi:—Menel. 19*  
*Thes. vol. i. p. 205.*

*Awyrpan to cast away*  
*pan.*

*Awyrß crist nat, v. æ*  
*Awyrßian To give him*  
*glorificare:—Cmt.*

*Awyrtwolian; p. oð*  
*ud; v. a. [a out,*  
*to root, to fix root*  
*up, eradicate, extir-*  
*minate; eradicare*  
*plantung byß awyr*  
*15, 13. Pelasge]*  
*awyrtwalion, Mt. 1*

*Awystelian [a, wisti-*  
*le] To hiss, to his-*  
*sibilare, Som.*

*Axan for oxan axes,*  
*Axan ashes, v. axe.*

*Axaminster Axmin-*  
*v. aceanmynster.*

*Axbaken; part. Bæ*  
*subcinericius:—*  
*11.*

*Axe, æxe, ahsa, æx-*  
*yeake: Dut. æch]*  
*cinis, cineres:—S*  
*and axe as dust as*  
*33, 4. On þer*  
*man þa axan git*  
*Ahsan [axan] æw*  
*æt, Ps. 101, 10.*

*Axian to ask, v. ac-*  
*Axiendlic, axigendlic*  
*quiring, inquisiti-*  
*gativus, Som.*

*Axigean to ask, v. a*  
*Axode asked, v. ac-*  
*Axan asks, v. axe.*

*Axung inquiry, v. æ*  
*Aydlian to fail, v. ai*  
*Aydlice fails, v. aid*

*Ayrnan, he ayrnß;*  
*aurnon; pp. aurn-*  
*yrnan to run] To*

*pass or go over, p-*  
*prætere. Swa*  
*þusend aurnen æ*  
*thousand gone, Chr.*

*neure tide is or-a-*  
*time, the time being*  
*or gone. Aurnen*  
*out, passed, Som.*

*Ayttan [a from, ytan-*  
*utian to out] To*  
*out; expellere:—*  
*þa Swegen ut æ*  
*Swegen out, Chr. 1*



# B

124

BAD

124

BÆC

125

BÆH

The sound of B is produced by the lips; hence it is called a labial consonant. In all languages, and especially in the dialects of cognate languages, the letters employing the same organs of utterance are continually interchanged. In Anglo-Saxon, therefore, we find that B interchanges with the other labials F, P, and V, and with U: Ic bæbbe I have, he hæfð he hath. When words are transferred into modern English, B is sometimes represented by V; as Beber, or befor a beaver; lǣg, or lueg toy; Ober, ofer, over over; Eboistan, efoistan to blaspheme; Fot, uot a foot; Ebul evil; b or bb is sometimes omitted or superseded by f, p, u or v; as Ic lybbe I live, lif life; Diobul for deofl a devil.

Bā, bu; gen. begra; dat. bam; acc. bā; adj. Bæth, v. begen.

Bac a back, found in composition, v. bæc.

BACAN, ic bæce, þu bæcest, he bæcð; p. ic bāc, we bōcon; pp. bacen; a. a. [Plat. Dut. bakken] Fra. backe: Ger. backen] To BAKE; p. insere:—Fif bæcā on anum ofene, Lev. 26, 26. Hi bocon þat melu, Ex. 12, 39.

Bacherend Taking on the back, taking secretly as a thief; in furto deprehendens, Mann.

Bacen baked, v. bacan.

Bachelers; m. BACHELORS; bac-calauri, Lye.

Bacslit; m. [bæc a back, alitol or slite a slit, cut, or bite] A slenderer, backbiter; detractor.—Off. reg. 15. Opposed to wæragol.

Bād, bāde; f. A pledge, stake, a thing distrained; pignus:—Gif bad genumen sy-ponne begyte þa bade ham if a pledge be taken—then shall he obtain the pledge home again, or back, L. Wal. 3, v. wædd.

Bad expected; p. of bidan.

Baddan-byrig [Baddan for Bieda, Biedda, or Beda a Saxon chief, Chr. 501, byrig a burg, town, place of defence] BAD-SURY, Dorsetshire, formerly Baddanburgum, Chr. 901.

Badian; v. a. 1. To pledge, to

lay in, or to pawn; pignerare. 2. To seize on, or take for a distress, or by way of a pledge; pignus auferre:—1. Som. 2. Of ægþran staþe on oþer man mot badian, L. Wal. 2.

BÆC [Plat. Norse, bak: A. back: Frs. to bek backwards] A BACK; tergum:—Ða wendon hi me heora bæc to then turned they their back to me, Bt. 2. ¶ On bæc, Jn. 6, 66: and under bæc, Ps. 43, 12: at his back, behind, backward, v. under-bæc. Clæn bæc hæb-ban to have a clean back, to be free from deceit, L. Alf. Guth. Gang on bæc, Mt. 4, 10. Ga on bæc, Mk. 8, 33. GANG, or go behind, or away.

Bæcbord [Plat. Dut. bakboord] The larboard, or left-hand side of a ship when looking towards the prow, or head; navigii sinistra pars:—Burgenda land wees us on bæcbord the land of the Burgundians was on our larboard, or left, Ors. 1, 1.

Bæce a beech tree, v. boc.

Bæcere; m. [Plat. Dut. bakker m.: Ger. bækker m.] A BAKER; pistor:—R. 50, Lye.

Bæc-ering [bæc a back, iren, eren tron] A gridiron; craticula, Som.

Bæc-ern [bæc from, bacan to bake, ern, or wren a place] A baking place, a bakehouse; pistrium:—Elf. gl. 22.

Bæcestre, bæcistr, or bæcistre, an; m. f. 1. A woman who bakes; pistrix. 2. Because men performed that work which was originally done by females; this occupation is sometimes denoted by a feminine termination; hence, a baker; pistor:—1. Som. 2. Egypta cynges byrle and his bæcistre, Gen. 40, 1, 2, 16, 20.

Bæchus A BAKEHOUSE; pistrinum:—Elf. gl. 22, v. bæcern.

Bæcling used adverbially; thus, On bæcling backward, Ps. 113, 3, v. bæc, under-bæc.

Bæcalitol a backbiter, v. bæcalitol.

Bæcat baked, v. bacan.

Bæcð bakes, v. bacan.

Bæcþearm, es; m. [bæc a back, þearm a gut] The entrails; anuslonganum:—Cot. 15, 163.

Bæcþearmas the bowels; exta-

les, Elf. gr. 13. Bæcþearmes utgang morbus, fortasse, ani-procidentia, Som.

Bæd prayed, v. biddan.

Bædd a bed, v. bed.

Bædde A thing required, tribute; exactum:—Cot. 73.

Bæddel An animal uniting two sexes, a wether; hermaphroditus, vervex:—R. 76, Lye.

Bæddryda bedridden, v. beddredda.

Bædel a beadle, v. bydel.

Bædend; m. A vehement, or earnest persuader, a solicitor, stirrer; impulsor:—Cot. 115, Som.

Bædeweg, bædewig a contest, v. beado.

Bædling, es; m. [bæd or bedd a bed, ling from, linigan to lie]

1. A delicate fellow, tenderling, one who lies much in bed; homo delicatus. Bædlings effeminate, Cot. 71. 2. A carrier of letters, as if derived from bæd a prayer, or command, ling from linigan or lingan to lie, lie under, tend, bring; tabel-larius.

Bædt commanded, v. biddan.

Bædþearm; mentera, pars hominis:—R. 76, f.

Bædzere, bæzere, bæzera; m. A baptist, baptizer; baptista:—R. Mt. 3, 1: 16, 14. An impure word for fulluht, quod, v.

Bæfta; m. The after part, the back; tergum:—Ic geseah þone bæftan I saw thy back, Gen. 16, 13.

Bæftan, bæ-æftan, bæftan; prep. dat. [be by, æftan after] 1. After, behind; post, pone. 2. Without; sine:—1. Gang bæftan me, Mt. 16, 23. 2. Bæftan þam hlaforde without the master, Ex. 22, 14: Mt. 16, 27.

Bæftan, bæfta; adv. After, hereafter, afterwards; postea:—Git synd fíf hungor ger bæftan, Gen. 45, 11. He ana belaf þær bæfta, Gen. 32, 24.

Bægeras, bægðware; plu. The Bavarians; Bavarii, or the Boiari, or Bajuvarii, [viri e Bojis oriundi, Wachter.] whose country was called Boiaria, its German name is Bayern, now called the kingdom of Bavaria. Mid Begerum with the Bavarians, Chr. 891. Syndon Bægðware are the Bavarians, Ors. 1, 1.

Bæh a crown, v. bega.

**BÆL**, beel *A funeral pile, or fire in which dead bodies were burned; rogius:—Cd. 140. Bælfyr the fire of the funeral pile, Cd. 138. Bæl-blyse a blaze of the funeral pile, Cd. 162.*

**BÆLC**, bealceten. 1. A BELCH; eructatio. 2. The stomach, pride, arrogance; superbia. 3. A covering; tegmen, v. balc:—1. *Manu.* 2. Bælc forbigde pride, bowed, diminished, Cd. 4. Swete to bealcettenne sweet or pleasant to the stomach, Bt. 21, 1. 3. Bælce ofer-brædde with a covering overspread, Cd. 146.

**BÆLDED**; part. Animated, encouraged, emboldened; animatus, Som.

**BÆLDU** Confidence; fiducia:—*R. Mt. 14, 27, Lye.*

**BÆLFYR** a funeral fire, v. bæl.

**BÆLG**, bælig, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. balg m: Fra. o. balg: Moes. balga*] A BULGE, budget, bag, purse, BELLY; bulga:—*Col. 27.* ¶ Beanbelgas bean-shells. Blast-bælg [*Dut. blaas-balg*] blast-bag, bellows. Met-bælg a wallet for meat.

**BÆLIGNIS**; f. An injury; injuria:—*C. Mt. 20, 18, Lye.*

**BÆM** for bam; dat. of ba both, v. ba, begen.

**BÆNCE**, benc, banc [*Plat. Dut. Ger. bank f: Dan. Sued. bænk*] 1. A BENCH, form; scamnum. 2. A bed, bedstead, the side of a bed; lectus, Som.

**BÆND**, bend, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Icel. band m. and n: Fra. bōan: Fra. A. biend: Dan. baand n: Moes. bandi—band, binde, hint from, bindan to bind*] 1. A BAND, any thing that tieth, bindeth or bendeth; vinculum. 2. A crown, chaplet, ornament for females; diadema:—1. On bendum in bonds, or prison, Mt. 11, 22. 2. Bend mid golde gescrud a crown or diadem decked with gold, R. 64.

**BÆNDAN** to bind, v. bindan.

**BÆR**, bære, beer, bere [*Plat. baar, bōre f: Fra. v. hier: Dut. baar f: Ger. bahre f: Dan.*

baare c: *Al. para: Per. بئر bir*] 1. A BIER; feretrum. 2. A portable bed; grabatus:—1. *Elf. gl. 26.* 2. *Bd. 5, 19.*

**BÆR BORS**; portavit; p. of beran.

**BÆR BEAR**; nudus, v. bar.

**-BÆR**, -bære, -bor an adjective termination from the perfect tense of beran to bear, produce; or from the Teutonic bar, fruit, a production, producing, bearing: *Ger. Dan. -bar: Per. بار*

**-ber**: as wæstmære fruit-bearing, fruitful. *Æppelbær apple-bearing; pomifer:—and hornbær horn-bearing; corniger, Elf. gr. 8. Lecht-bær bearing light, v. bora.*

**BÆRÆDEN**; part. [be, hreddan to rid] Rid of, BÆRÆDDEN, deprived, driven away; privatus, Som.

**BÆRCEARM**, or snædel the bowels, R. 74, v. bærcæarm, snædel.

**BÆRDISC**, es; m. [bær bier, disc a dish, table] A frame on which several dishes were brought in at once and set upon the table, a courses, service; ferculum:—*Elf. gl.*

**BÆRESOT**, bærfot; adj. BAREFOOT, or that goeth barefooted; nudipes:—*Peccat. Med. 8.*

**BÆRLICE**; adv. Openly, nakedly, BARELY; palam, Som.

**BÆRM** a bosom, v. bæarm.

**BÆRMAN**, nes; som. plu. bærmenn; d. bærmannum; m. A man who bears, a bearer, carrier, porter; bajulus:—*Da bærmenn gesetton heora fotlæt the porters set their footstep, Jaa. 3, 3, 14.*

**BÆRN** a barn, v. bærn.

**BÆRNAN**, forbærnan, onbærnan; p. bærnede, hi berenedon; pp. bærnede; v. a. [barn burned; p. of byrnan] To kindle, light, set on fire, TO BURN, burn up; accendere, exurere:—*Bærnað nu cower blacern light now your lamp, Bd. 4, 8. Da ceafu he forbærnað, Mt. 3, 12. Hy onbærdon hit they set it on fire, Ora. 4, 1, v. byrnan.*

**BÆRNEA**, bærnis, se; f. A burning; incendium:—*Bd. 1, 6.*

**BÆRNET**, bærytt, bernet A combustion, burning up; combustio:—*Gen. 22, 9, v. bærnea.*

**BÆRNING**, bærnig; f. A BURNING; adustio.—*Bærningewið bærnigge burning for burning, Ex. 21, 25.*

**BÆRA**, bears [*Plat. Dut. bears: Ger. bars: Al. bæra, bara, barsch*] A perch; perca, lupus:—*R. 101, Som.*

**BÆRST** burst; pp. of beratan.

**BÆRSTIÐ** broke, burst; crepuerit:—*Col. 39.*

**BÆRWINIG**, -sunnig, -sunnig, -synnig, -synnig, beor-swing [bær bære, open from bar naked, open; synnig, or Norse, syndugr a sinner] An offender, a sinner, a public sinner, a publican; peccator:—*C. Mt. 18, 17.*

**BÆRW** a grove, v. bæarw.

**BÆST** [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Sued. bast m. n.*] The inner bark of a tree, of which ropes were made; tilia. In *Plat. and Dut. bast*

signifies a rope; inner part of the bark most used for making came to denote not a tree, v. lind.

**BÆSTEN** rap A line rope, a rope made of the linden tree funis:—*Hig þa don mid twam bæstum, Jud. 15, 13.*

**BÆSTERE** a baptizer, Bæswi [basu purple] 1. A robe; coccineus. 2. A scarlet, or coccineus, Cd. 21.

**Bæt** a bat, v. bat.

**Bætan**; p. bæted To bridle, rein curb, bit; frenum, Cd. 138.

**BÆTE**, gebæte, bi n. [*Icel. bitill: bit: Norse, bit*] A bridle, a bridle, tress; lupatum, Part gebetel of a bridle off, Bd. 3, gebættum with Bd. 3, 14, v. brie.

**BÆÐ**, bæð, es; plu. Al. Ger. Dut. balneum:—*Bd. On batum bæðum Bd. 4, 19.*

**Bæðhus**, es A bath bath enclosed; thymus:—*R. 55.*

**Bæðian** to bathe, v. Bæð-stede, or -stæða baths; therman R. 55, and 109.

**Bæðweg**, es; m. water; weg a wave of the sea, ni fluctus, mare blast a blast, o sea, a sea breeze wind. Suðwind 158.

**Bæting**, beting, e rope, any thing that strains; funis, re Lætan þa bæting cable, Bt. 41, 3.

**Bættan** beaten dunt:—*Col. 208 tan.*

**Bætte** restrained, v. Bæzera, bæzere bædzere.

**Balc**, an [*Dut. ball Swed. bielka: Icel. BALK, a heap, a terra inter duos ta. 2. A beam, BALCONY; trab On balcan legan Bt. 16, 2. 2. Mann.*

**Balcettan** to brich,

**Bald, beald; adj.** [*Al. bald: Ital. bald: Moes. balth: Norse, hald*] **BOLD, audacious, adventurous; audax: —** *Bd. 1. 12.*

**Bald, bold; as the incipient, or terminating syllable of proper names denotes bold, courageous, honourable; audax, virtuous:—**Baldewin, Balduin *from bald, and win a contest, battle.* Cuthbold, Cuðbald *from cuð or cuða known, well known, and bold.* Eadbold or Eadbald *happily bold, from ead or eadig and bald.*

**Baldlice boldly, v. bealdlice.**

**Baldor** [the comp. of bald is baldor more bold, courageous, honourable, hence] *A prince, ruler; princeps, dominus:—*thus, Gumena baldor *ruler of men, Cd. 128: Fr. Jud. p. 8, 24.* Rimca baldor, *Idem, p. 26, 21.* Wigena baldor *a prince of warriors, Id. p. 22, 5.*

**Baldra bolder, v. bald.**

**Baldsam, es** [*Dut. balsem: Moes. baskan: Ital. balsamo: Heb.*

*בשמים bol samin the chief of oils, Amos. 6. 6.] Balsam, bala; balsamum:—**Bd. 3, 8.*

**Balew, beal, balo, balewa, bealo, bealn, bealew, bealw, es** [*Moes. balwei: Icel. bola: Norse,*

*baul, bol: Heb. בלי bli wasting, destruction*] 1. **BALÉ, evil, misery, torment, mischief, danger, a mark of injury, lividness, destruction; malum, exitium: 2. Depravity, wickedness, the devil; pravitās:—**1. Beornende bealo *burning, torment, Cd. 214.* Mannum to beala *destruction to men, Chr. 1075.* 2. Bealowes gast *the spirit of wickedness, the devil, Cd. 228.*

**Balew, bealu, &c.; adj.** 1. **Miserable, severe, deadly; miser: 2. Depraved, wicked; scelestus:—**1. Bealu siðe *a miserable lot, Cd. 143.* 2. Bealowe gast *a wicked ghost or spirit, Cd. 229.* Mid balo cræftum *with wicked crafts or arts, Bt. Rowl. p. 190.* Balewe geþohas *wicked thoughts, Cd. 224.*

**Baldice boldly, v. bealdlice.**

**Balo misery, v. balew.**

**Balsames bleed The balsam's fruit; carpobalsamum:—**Balsames tær *the tear or juice of the balsam tree; opobalsamum, R. 48.*

**Balsminte BALSAM-MINT, spear-mint, water-mint; sisymbrium: q. mentha aquatica, Lin. R. 43.**

**Balsame balsam, v. baldsam.**

**Bim with both; dat. of ba, begen.**

**Bāx, es; plur. bān; m. [Al.**

*Icel. bein: Franc. bein, bain, pein: Frs. v. ban, bien: Dut. Sweð. been]* **A BONE; os:—**Dis ys nu ban of minum banum, *Gen. 2, 23.* Moises nam Josepes ban mid him, *Ex. 13, 19.* Hisynt innanfulle deadra bana, *Mt. 23, 27.* Ban mine my bone, *Ps. 6, 2.* Banes bite a bit or fragment of bone, *L. Ethel. 36.* Bana the hip or huckle bones, *Cot. 42.*

**Bána, an** [*Icel. bani slaughter; Al. ban: Dan. bane*] 1. *A killer, murderer, manslayer; interfecto. 2. Destruction, the undoing, BANE; pernicies:—*1. Hy næfre his banan folgian *noldan they never would follow his murderer, Chr. 755.* 2. *Som. and Lye, v. aldorbana, broðrbana, feorhbana, orðbana.*

**Bánbeorg, es; m.** [ban a bone, beorg a defence: old Dut. beenberghie boots: hence banbeorgas] *Boots, buskins, greaves; ocreæ:—Cot. 17, 146, v. ban-rift.*

**Bánbrice** [ban a bone, bric or brice a breaking] **A BONE-BREACH, a breaking, or fracture of a bone; ossis fractura:—q. the plant anthericum ossifragum, Lin. Herb. 15, 13.**

**BANC** [*Fr. Armor, banc: Frs. v. bank: Al. Dut. bank: Dan. bank: Sweð. bænk: Ital. banco*] **A bench, bank, hillock: tumultus, Som.**

**Bancorena burh, bancorna byrig** [banc a bank, an elevation, chor a choir, burh or byrig a burg or city] *Bangor, in Wales; civitas Bangor, Som.*

**Bancope** [ban bone; copa disease] *An erysipelas, a burning ulcer, St. Anthony's fire; ignis sacer:—*Bancope, patis oman, *Liber. Medicus, p. 1, c. 39, v. oman.*

**Band bound, v. bindan.**

**Banda a band, v. bonda.**

**Bánfag; adj.** [ban bone, fag changeable] *Mortal, deadly; lethifer:—*Beo. c. 11, 145.

**Bánhús, es** *The bone-house, the breast, the body; ossea domus, pectus:—*He þa banhus gebrocen hæfde *he the bone-house, the breast, or body, hath broken, Beo. c. 43, 21.* Hence banhuses weard *the body's guard, the mind, Cd. 169.*

**Bannan to command, v. abannan. Bannuccamb** [camb a comb] *A wood-comb; pecten textorium:—*R. 3.

**Bánrift, banryft** [ban bone, rift a cover] *Boots, greaves; ocreæ:—*Cot. 174, v. ban-beorg.

**Bansegn** [*Al. bann an edict, segn a sign*] *A banner, an ensign;*

*vexillum:—*Cot. 23, v. treuteru.

**Bánwærc, es; n.** [ban a bone, wærc or weorc work, pain] *Grief, pain, or ache in the bones; dolor ossium, Som.*

**Bánwyrt** [ban bone, wyrt an herb] *Bone-wort, a violet, perhaps the small knapweed; viola, centauria minor:—*R. 24: *Herb. 141.* There is also Seo greate banwyrt, *R. p. 3, c. 8.*

**Baorm bosom, v. bearm.**

**BAR, es; m.** [*Frs. Dut. beer: Ger. Not. eber: Al. bær: Heb. בָּעֵר boir a brute or gluttonous animal, from בָּעַר to consume*] **A BOAR; aper:—Elf. gl. 13, v. wild-bar, tam-bar.**

**BAR, bæ; adj.** [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Al. Dan. bar: Frs. v. bear: Norse, ber: Heb. בָּרַח bar to open, make evident*] **BARÉ, naked; nudus:—**On barum son-dum *on bare sands, Bt. 34, 10.*

**Barbacan, barbycan** *An outwork, a promontory; antemurale, Lye.*

**Barenian; p. hi barenodon, barendon** *To make bare; denu-dare se:—*Sand barenodon, *Cd. 166.*

**Barm a bosom, v. bearm.**

**Barn burned, v. byrnan.**

**Barocsire the bare oak shire or BERKSHIRE, so called from a polled oak in Windsor forest, where public meetings were held, Brompt. p. 801.** It was written most commonly by the Anglo-Saxons—Bar-ruc, Bearruc, and Bearwuc-scire, *Chr. 860.*

**Baron A man; homo, Lye.**

**Barspere, barspreote** [bar boar, spere spear] **A BOAR SPEAR; venabulum:—Elf. gr. 6.**

**Barð** [q. bærs] **A kind of fish; dromo:—R. 103, *Lye.***

**Basing** *A short cloak, a cloak; chlamys, pallium:—*Io geseah wurm readne basing *I saw a purple [worm or shell-fish reddened] cloak, Jos. 7, 21.* The name of a place, BASING, old Basing, near Basingstoke, Hampshire. Wið þone here æt Basingum *with the army at Basing, Chr. 871.*

**Basian; v. To expect; expectare:—C. R. Lk. 23, 35.**

**Basnung Expectation; expectatio:—C. R. Lk. 21, 26.**

**Baso, basu.** 1. **Purple; purpura:—Cot. 85. 2. *A kind of colour mixed with blue and purple; indicum, Som., v. brun baso, wealh-baso.***

**Basterne** *The people of Sarmatia in Europe or upper Hungary; Bastarnæ, Lye.*

**Basu; adj.** **Purple; purpureus:—**Basu hæwen *of purple co-*

low or hue, of scarlet or crimson colour, *Cot.* 117, *Som.*

**Basuian** To be clad in purple; *purpurā vestiri, Som.*

**Baswe** a scarlet robe, v. *baswi.*

**Baswon stan** [basu purple, stan stone] A topaz, a precious stone varying from a yellow to a violet colour; *topaxium*:—*Pa.* 118, 127.

**BAT**, batt A BAT, club, staff or stick; *fistula, Lye.*

**BAT**, bat, bats [*Al. bot*: *Fr. v. bāt*: *Dut. boot*: *Swed. bämt*] A BOAT, ship, vessel; *linter*:—*Elf. gr.*

**Bāt** *bit*; *momordit*, v. *bitan.*

**Batan** To BAIT or lay a bait for a fish, to bait a hook; *incasare, Som.*, v. *bitan.*

**Bate** Contention; *contentio*:—*E.* *Bca.* 21.

**Baß** a bath, v. *baß.*

**Baß or Baßan ceaster** The city of Bath, *Somersetshire*, so called from its baths, *Chr.* 577, v. *Acc-mannes ceaster.*

\* **Baßian, beßian, ic beßige or be-ßygð**; p. ode, ade; pp. od, ed. To BATH, wash, foment, cherish; *lavare*:—*Seldon* heo baßian wolde she would seldom bathe or wash, *Bd.* 4, 19. *Hi beßedon þone lichoman they washed the body, Bd.* 4, 19. *Baßiendra manna bus the house of bathing men, R.* 55.

**Baßo** baths, v. *baß.*

**Batwan** A BOATSWAIN; *scaphiarium, proreta, Lye.*

**Batwá, buta, butu, butwu**; adj. [*bá both, twá two*] BOTH TWO, both. *Batwa* Adam and Eve, *Cd.* 37: *Gen.* 26, 25, v. *begen.*

**Batweard** [bat beat, weard keep-er] Keeper or commander of a ship; *navis custos, Bea.*

\* **Be, bi, big**; prep. dat. [*Moss. bi*: *Swed. bi, be*: *Al. bei*: *Fr. Dut. Icel. by*: *Ger. bey*. The prepositions *be, bi, big* are perhaps the imperative mood of *big-an, bi-an, by-an* to inhabit, occupy, possess, or from *by or bye*, a place occupied, or an habitation, all which denote nearness to one; in this case the primary signification would be proximity, nearness]

1. *By*, near to, to, at, in, upon, about, with; *juxta, prope, ad, secus, in*. 2. *Of, from, about, touching, concerning*; *de*. 3. *For, because of, after, according to*; *pro, propter, secundum*. 4. *Beside, out of*; *o, ex*:—1. *Be wege by the way, Mk.* 8, 3. *Be þam strande upon the strand or shore, Mt.* 13, 48. *Ne be hlaf anum, ac be elcon worde, Mt.* 4, 4. 2. *Be þam cilde*

concerning the child, *Mt.* 2, 8. *Ahsiaß be caldum dagum, Dent.* 4, 32. *Be hlisan of or about fame, Bt. Titles*, 19, 20 21: *Card.* p. 8. 3. *He sette worde be worde he set word for word, Bt. pref. Card.* p. 2: *pref. l.* 4. 4. *Be þam wege beside the way, Bt.* 40, 5. ¶ *Be anfealdum singla.* *Be twi-fealdon twofold, Ez.* 22, 4. *Be þam mæstan at the most.* *Be þam þe ar, Gen.* 3, 6.

**Be-** [*Ger. be*] is often used as a prefix. When prefixed to verbs, *be-* frequently expresses an active signification, as *behabban* to surround; *began-gan* to perform or dispatch, &c. Sometimes *be-* prefixed indicates no perceptible variation in the sense; as *belifan* to be remaining, or over and above, *begyrdan* to begird or gird, as in *sprengan* and *besprengan* to sprinkle, or besprinkle. The same observation will apply to the prefixes *a-*, *for-*, *ge-*, *to-*, &c. Some words are not now found in their simple state, but only occur with these prefixes; as *belifan*, *gelic*, *arisan*, &c. This preposition is used, with little variety, by all Gothic nations, as *A. S. by-an, big-an, byg-an, beg-an*: *Moss. bau-an*: *Swed. do, bo-a, bu-a*: *Icel. by-a, bigg-a*: *Al. big-en, bu-en*: *Ger. bau-en*: *Dut. bouw-en*, denoting to prepare, to build, to inhabit, to occupy, or possess, to exercise, to practice, to perambulate, to place, to manure, to till, to observe, to worship, to clothe, to repair; *Jansson's Herm. Scyth.* p. 57.

**BRACKN**, beackn, becen, becen [*Fr. v. beaken*: *Dut. baccke*: *Ger. baken*] A BRACKN, a sign, a token; *signum*:—*Pa.* 77, 48.

\* **Beacenstan, beacnetorr** [beacen beacen, stan stone, torr tower] A stone whereon the beacen fire was made, a stone or tower whereon to set the beacen fire; *specula, pharus*:—*To beacne torr, Cd.* 80.

**Beacneng, beacnung, bycnung.** 1. A BRACKNING or wedding; *nuptus*:—*Cot.* 189. 2. A speaking by tropes or *Agures*; *tropologia*:—*Cot.* 201, *Som.*

**Beacne-torr** a beacen-tower, v. *beacen-stan.*

**Beacnian** to becken, v. *bicnian.* **Beacniendlic** allegorically, v. *bicniendlic.*

**Bead** a table, v. *bord.*

**Bead** a prayer, v. *gebod.*

**Beað** commanded, v. *beodan.*

**Beaða** A counsellor, a persuader,

an exhorter or inter-  
sor, *Som.*

**Beaðo, beaðow, beað**

*Battle, war, slaughter*

*bellum*:—*Fr. Jud.* p.

It is used in comp

follows—*Beaðo-lac*

play of battle, *Bea*

*Beaðo-mece* or me

or weapon of slaug

21, 146. *Beaðo-u*

tary power, *Cd.* 180

*rinc* [*rinc* a man]

*Fr. Jud.* p. 25, 26

*rincum* was *Rom*

*Rome* was conquered

*Bt. Rom.* p. 150. 1

[*syrc* a garment]

*ment, Bea.* 38, 7

searp sharp in f

to a sword, *Bea.* 37,

*acrod* [*acrod cloth*

*apparel, warlike*

*dress, Bea.* 6. 1

[*searc* a device, an

*gines* or weapons of

*Cd.* 170. *Beaðo*

*weorce* warlike ope

938. *Beaðo-wig*

*Bd. Sm.* p. 607, 17

**Beaßtan** after, v. *be*

**Beaßped, beaßped**

*tuuz, Lye.*

**Be-swnad**; part. *Je*

*riags, wedded*; *le*

*ponnata*:—*Bewed*

*swnad wedded*

*Chr.* 1051.

**Beaßtan**; p. *beaß*;

*To lament*; *lament*

**BEA'a, beg, beah, be**

*m.* [*Fr. v. beage*]

*crown, garland*; *o*

*braclet, a necklace*

*el to hang about*

*ring*; *armilla, a*

*To þam beage to*

*Bt.* 37, 2. *Se be*

*crown of good, Id.*

18. ¶ Used in

as *scanc-beagas*

*clera, gartera, Cd.*

*dor-beah* a crown

64, 12. *Hand-be*

*shield or buckler.*

*beah-gyfa* a crown

*munificent reward*

*Beah-hrodene* *cre*

*Fr. Jud.* p. 23, 24

*hall of bracelets, B*

**Beag** gave way, v. *bu*

**Beagen** both, v. *beg*

**Beagian** *biegan* To

a garland on; *cor*

8, 6, *Som.*

**Beaßed** dead, v. *be*

**Beah** submitted, v. *b*

**Beah** a crown, v. *bea*

**Beah-gife, beah-gy**

*gifer, v. beag.*

**Beal, bealo, bealu** *m*

*lcw.*

**Beakn**, bealcettan, balcettan [*Fra. a balkje: bæle a belch*] *fructu, emit, utter, pour out; eructare*:—Swete to bealce-  
tanne *sweet to the stomach, Bt.* 22, 1. *Dæg þam dæge beal-*  
*cetð word, Ps. 18, 2. Beal-*  
*cetteð heorte min word god,*  
*Ps. 44, 1. Bealcettað weleras*  
*mine lofsang, Ps. 118, 171.*

**Beald bold**, v. bald.

**Bealdlice**, baldlice, ballice; *adv.*  
**BOLDLY**, instantly, earnestly,  
*sancily; audenter*:—*Judg. 3,*  
*21, 27.*

**Bealdor a prince**, v. baldor.

**Bealdra more bold**, v. bald.

**Bealdwyrd**; *adj.* [bald bold,  
word, wyrd word] **BOLD**, im-  
pudent, saucy in speech or lan-  
guage; andax:—*A saucy jest-*  
*er; scurra, Som.*

**Bealew miserable**, v. balew; *adj.*

**Bealh was angry**, v. belgan.

**Beallucas testiculi**, *Cot. 163, Som.*

**Bealofull**; *adj.* **BALEFUL**, dire,  
*cursed, wicked; pestiferus*:—  
*Fr. Jud. p. 22, 4, Mann.*

**Bealo-hydig**; *adj.* **Malevolent**;  
*sceleris addictus*:—*Beo. 11, 29.*

**Bealo-nið** *A fatal strife, danger-*  
*ous contest; pestiferum odium*:  
—*Beo. 34, 28.*

**Bealw, bealew an evil**, v. balew.

**BEAM**, beam, es; *m.* [*Al. baum,*  
*baum, paum, poum: Franc.*  
*beam, boom: Fra. beam: Dut.*  
*boom: Dan. bom: Heb. בָּמָה*  
*bme high*] 1. *A BEAM, post,*  
*a stock of a tree, a splint;*  
*traba, stipes. 2. A tree; ar-*  
*bor. 3. Any thing proceeding*  
*in a right line. Hence, a ray*  
*of light, a sun-beam; radius.*

4. *A trumpet; tuba for hyme*  
*which ses*:—1. *Se be mbið on*  
*þinum agenum eagan, Mt. 7, 4.*

2. *Swa great beam on wyda*  
*as a great tree in a wood, Bt.*  
*38, 2. Lifes beam the tree of*  
*life, Som. 3. Swilce sunne*  
*beam like a sun-beam, Chr. 678.*

4. *C. Mt. 24, 31.*

**Beam-dune** [beam a tree, dune  
a hill] The name of many  
places in England, so called  
from their elevated situation,  
covered with wood, now cor-  
rupted into *Bampton, Chr. 614.*

**Beam-fleot** [beam a beam, fleot  
an arm of the sea, an estuary]  
The name of places now cal-  
led *Beamsfleet, Beamsfed, Hunt,*  
*Beamsfleet, Bensfest, Essex, Chr.*  
*897.*

**Beamian**; *pp.* beamed *To shine,*  
*to cast forth rays or beams like*  
*the sun; radiare, Som.*

**Beam-scead** *Tree-shade, the shade*  
*of a tree; arboris umbra*:—  
*St. Ræul. p. 158.*

**BEAM**, bien [*Plat. bone: Ger.*

*bohne: Frs. v. bean: Dut.*  
*boon: Dan. bönne: Swed. bö-*  
*na] A BEAN, all sorts of pulse;*  
*faba, legumen*:—*Cot. 122.*

**Bean pisan pepper**, *Cot. 34.*

**Bean-belgas, bean-coddas; pl.**  
[bean a bean, bælg or codd a  
bag] *Bean-pods, husks, cods or*  
*shells; fabarum sacculi*:—*Cot.*  
*200. Of þam beancoddum,*  
*Lk. 15, 16.*

**Beand a band**, v. bænd.

**Beanen**; *adj.* **Beany, belonging**  
*to beans; fabarius*:—*Beanene*  
*melewe BEAN-MEAL, Herb.*  
*151, 3. Beanscealas BEAN-*  
*SHELLS.*

**Bear beer**, v. beor.

**Bear bore**; portavit, v. beran.

**Bearanbyrig Banbury**, v. Beran-  
byrig.

**BEARD**, berd [*Plat. Dut. baard:*  
*Fra. v. bird: Ger. bart m:*  
*Dan. beard] A BEARD; bar-*  
*ba*:—*Lev. 19, 27.*

**Beardleas**; *adj.* **BEARDLESS**;  
*imberbis. Used as a noun,*  
*it denotes those without a*  
*beard, as a youth, stripling,*  
*also a hawk or buzzard; eph-*  
*eubus, buteo*:—*R. 87.*

**BEARG**, bearug, bearh, berga  
[*Fra. v. baerg] A barrow-pig,*  
*a porket; majalis*:—*Elf. gl. 13.*

**Bearh kept**, v. beorgan.

**Bearht, bearhtnes bright, v.**  
*beorht, beorhtnes.*

**Bearhtm, bryhtm, breahtem,**  
*brahtm Brightness, glittering,*  
*scintillation; coruscatio*:—  
*Breahtem after breahtem glit-*  
*tering after glittering or succes-*  
*sive scintillations, Cod. Ex. 52,*  
*a. 10. ¶ Eagan bearhtm a*  
*twinkling of the eye, a moment,*  
*Bd. 2, 13, (used in the dative*  
*case as an adverb) in a twink-*  
*ling, in a moment, immediately,*  
*suddenly. Bearhtme stopon in*  
*a moment they went, Fr. Jud.*  
*p. 21, 28.*

**Bearhtm-hwile, byrhtm-hwyle;**  
*adv. A twinkling while, a mo-*  
*ment; oculi nictus tempus*:—  
*Lk. 4, 5, Mann.*

**BEARM** [*Al. Dan. Swed. Moes.*  
*barm] A bosom, a lap; gre-*  
*mium*:—*On eowerne beam,*  
*Lk. 6, 38. Iosep hi nam of*  
*þæs fæder bearme, Gen. 48,*  
*12, v. bosum, fæþem, greada.*

**Beam, barm-ragl or clað Barm-**  
*cloth, a bosom cloth, an apron;*  
*mappula*:—*Elf. gl. p. 61.*

**Be-arm occured**, v. be-yrnan.

**BEARN**, es; *n.* [*Moes. barn: Al.*  
*barn, bern: Icel. Dan. and*  
*Swed. barn: Frs. barn, bern,*  
*born: Scot. bairn] 1. A BARN,*  
*child, son, pledge; filius. 2.*  
*Issue, offspring, progeny; so-*  
*boles. 3. Son of war, a war-*

*rior, nobleman, general, hero;*  
*vir, heros*:—1. *Þys synd Is-*  
*raela bearna naman, Ex. 1, 1.*  
*Beon mid bearne gravidum*  
*eisse, Somn. 370. Bearn a*  
*son's son, a nephew's son or*  
*niece's daughter, Cot. 199. 2.*  
*Bearna team offspring; proge-*  
*ny. Weðræs bearn the young*  
*of a ram, Ps. 28, 1. 3. v. be-*  
*orn.*

**Bearn-cennan**; *p. de; pp. ed;*  
*v. a. To bear or bring forth a*  
*child, to travail; parturire*:—  
*On sare þu cennyst-bearn,*  
*Gen. 3, 16.*

**Bearn-cennung or cennung a**  
*child-birth.*

**Bearn-eacen, -eacn; part. Tra-**  
*vailing, bringing forth; pregn-*  
*nans*:—*Bearneacen wif pro-*  
*wað a travelling woman suffer-*  
*eth, Bt. 31, 1. R. p. 68 note.*

**Bearn-eacung Generation, con-**  
*ception; genitura, Som.*

**Bearnend for byrnende burning,**  
*v. byrnan.*

**Bearn-leas, -lest; adj. Childless;**  
*improles, sine liberis, aborti-*  
*vus, Gen. 42, 36.*

**Bearu-lufa Love of children, adop-**  
*tion; adoptio*:—*On bearn lu-*  
*faban habban to take in adoption,*  
*Bd. 15, 19.*

**Bearn-myrðra a child-murderer,**  
*an infanticide.*

**Bearn-team, es** [*Scot. bearntime:*  
*bearn a child, team a succes-*  
*sion] Posterity, generation; so-*  
*bolis procreatio*:—*Ors. 1, 14.*

**Bearo a grove, v. bearw.**

**Bearocscyre, Bearucscyre, Bear-**  
*wucscire Berkshire, v. Baroc-*  
*scire.*

**Bears a fish, v. bæra.**

**Bearu a grove, v. bearw.**

**Bearug a barrow-pig, v. bearg.**

**BEARW**, bearo, bearow, bearuw,  
*es; m. A BARROW, a high or*  
*hilly place, a wood, a grove, a*  
*hill covered with wood; lucus,*  
*nemus*:—*Bearwas groves, Cd.*  
*72. Bearo sette he planted a*  
*grove, Cd. 136. In bearwe,*  
*on bearwe or on bearrowe in*  
*a wood, Cot. 109. Wic mid be-*  
*arwe ymbsealde a mansion*  
*surrounded with a grove, Bd.*  
*5, 2, v. beorh.*

**Beátan he beateð or bet; part.**  
*beatende, beotiende; p. he*  
*beot, we beoton; pp. beátan;*  
*v. a. To BEAT, strike, strike*  
*with the hands, to vapour,*  
*threaten; percutere*:—*Agynð*  
*beatan, Mt. 24, 49. He bet*  
*hine selfne he strikes himself,*  
*Past. 64. Hwy beatst þu me?*  
*Jn. 18, 23. Ða Balaam beot po-*  
*ne assan, Num. 22, 23. Gefelde*  
*ic me beotiende and wyrende*  
*I felt myself beating, and turn-*

- \* **Beflegen** *fine* The *bessle*; *viscera*:—*R. 75, Lye*.  
**Beflean**; *p.* *befleg*; *pp.* *befleu*  
*To flag, to skin, or take off the skin, or bark; decorticare*:—*Col. 62*.  
**Beflegan**; *p.* *ic* *befleoh*, *we* *beflegon*; *pp.* *beflegen* *To flag, flee away, escape; effugere*:—*Bd. 3, 10*.  
**Befor** *de full*, *v.* *befaran*.  
**Befoh** *contain*, *v.* *befon*.  
**Befolen** *filled*, *v.* *befyllan*.  
**Befon**, *ic* *befoh*, *befu*, *he* *befeb*; *p.* *he* *befeng*, *we* *befengon*; *pp.* *befangen*, *befongen*, *befoen*, *befiht*; *s. a.* 1. *To encompass, surround, take, capture; capere*. 2. *To apprehend, seize, to take hold of; deprehendere*. 3. *To receive, contain, embrace, entertain; recipere*:—1. *Dat* *hig* *woldon* *þone* *Hærend* *on* *his* *spræce* *befon*, *Mt. 22, 14*. 2. *Da* *ne* *mihton* *hig* *hys* *word* *befon*, *Lk. 20, 26*. 3. *Ne* *mihta* *befon*, *Jn. 21, 25*. *ic* *befoh* *hit* *mid* *feaum* *wordum* *I* *contain* *it* *in* *a* *few* *words*, *Salil. 3, v. fon*.  
**Befongen** *contained*; *pp.* *of* *befon*.  
**Befor** *a* *beaver*, *v.* *beofer*.  
**Beforan**; *prep.* *dat.* *acc.* [*be* *by*, *proximity*, *foran* *fore*, *an* *ut* *foran*] *BEFORE*; *ante*, *coram*:—*Be* *foran* *þe*, *Ps. 38, 7*. *Da* *Ealdormen* *heredon* *hig* *beforan* *him*, *Gen. 12, 15*. *Hwa* *ne* *wafað* *þma*, *þat* *þa* *steorran* *scinað* *beforan* *þam* *monnan*, *and* *ne* *beforan* *þære* *sunnan* *who* *wonders* *not* *at* *this*, *that* *the* *stars* *shine* *before* *the* *moon*, *and* *not* *before* *the* *sun*? *Bt. 39, 2*.  
**Beforancwede** *foretold*, *v.* *cwæpan*.  
**Beforangestihthende** *fore-ordaining*, *v.* *gestihtan*.  
**Beforleage** *Beverley*, the name of a town in Yorkshires, *Sam*.  
**Befotigan**; *To* *cut* *off* *the* *foot*; *pedes* *abscindere*, *Sam*.  
**Befrian**, *befryan* *to* *ask*; *p.* *ic* *befran*, *hi* *befrunon*, *v.* *frinan*.  
**Befstan** *after*, *v.* *bæstan*.  
**Be** *fullan* *to* *the* *full*, *perfectly* *full*, *v.* *full*.  
**Befylan**, *gefylan*; *pp.* *befyled*, *gefyled*, *befyled*, *befyled* [*be*, *ful* *foul*] *To* *BEFOUL*, *pollute*, *defile*, *make* *filthy*; *inquinare*:—*Soma. 168*.  
**Befylgan**; *part.* *befylgende*; *sub.* *befulge* [*be*, *fylgean* *to* *follow*] *To* *follow*, *pursue*; *insequi*, *insistere*:—*Bd. 5, 19*.  
**Befyllan**; *pp.* *befyllad*, *befollen* *To* *fill*, *fill* *up*; *adimplere*:—*Bd. 1, 27*.  
**Befylð** *fills*, *v.* *befællan*.  
**Beg** *a* *crow*, *v.* *beag*.

- Begalian**; *To* *charm*, *enchant*; *incantare*:—*Herb. 86, 4, Sam*.  
**Begān**, *ic* *begā*, *he* *beguð*; *p.* *ic*, *he* *begde*, *beeðde*, *we* *beeðdon*; *pp.* *begangen* [*be*, *gan* *to* *go*] 1. *To* *go* *over*, *to* *perambulate*; *perambulare*. 2. *To* *follow* *after*, *to* *practice*, *exercise*, *take* *in* *hand*, *endeavour*, *to* *be* *diligent* *about*, *observe*, *use*, *study*, *occupy*, *dwell*; *exercere*, *colere*:—1. *ic* *ferde* *geond* *þas* *eorðan* *and* *hi* *beeðde* *I* *walked* *through* [*over*] *the* *earth*, *and* *perambulated* *it*, *Thw. Hæp. Job. p. 164, 16*. *Se* *þe* *æcer* *beguð* *he* *who* *goes* *over* *the* *land*, *a* *farmer*, *Elf. gr. 7*. 2. *He* *beguð* *unmætan*, *Dout. 21, 20*. *Bega* *þe* *eylfne* *to* *ar-* *fæstnyse* *exercise* *thyself* *in* *or* *devote* *thyself* *to* *piety*, *1 Tim. 4, 7, v. bigan*.  
**Began** *begin*, *v.* *beginnan*.  
**Begang**, *bigang*, *bigong*, *bigung* [*be*, *gang* *a* *step*, *proceeding*] *An* *undertaking*, *business*, *exercise*, *reverence*, *religious* *worship*; *negotium*, *cultus*:—*Bi-* *gong* *hire* *æfæstnyse* *the* *service* *of* *her* *religion*, *Bd. 2, 9*; *Jos. 23, 7*.  
**Beganga**, *begenga*, *bigonga*, *bigenga*, *bigengea*, *an*; *m.* *An* *inhabitant*, *a* *dweller*, *a* *cultivator*, *an* *observer*, *a* *benefactor*, *worshipper*; *incola*, *cultor*:—*Be* *ærran* *bigengum* *of* *the* *first* *inhabitants*, *Bd. 1, 1*. *Deaf-* *ena* *bigenga* *a* *benefactor* *of* *the* *poor*, *Bd. 3, 14*.  
**Begangan**, *hi* *begangeð* [*be*, *gan-* *gun* *to* *go*, *v.* *began*] *To* *go* *to* *or* *after*, *to* *attend*, *lie* *near*, *sur-* *round*, *worship*; *sequi*, *observare*, *incumbere*:—*Begangan* *his* *gebedu* *to* *attend* *his* *prayer*, *Bd. 3, 16*. *Begangan* *wæcan* *to* *attend* *watch*, *Bd. 3, 17*. *Cartaina* *wæs* *mid* *æ* *utan* *be-* *gangen* *Carthage* *was* *outwardly* *surrounded* *by* *sea*, *Ora. 4, 13*. *Forligru* *ne* *begange* *should* *not* *follow* *adultery*, *L. Cant. 7*.  
**Begannes** [*beginnan* *to* *begin*] *The* *calends*, *the* *first* *day* *of* *the* *month*; *calendæ*:—*Col. 202*.  
**Beg-beam**, *beig-beam* [*begir* *a* *berry*, *beam* *a* *tree*] *The* *soul-* *berry* *tree*, *the* *blackberry* *bush*, *a* *tree* *bearing* *berries*, *a* *bramble*; *morus*:—*Lk. 20, 37, Mamm.*  
**Beges** *of* *both*; *gen.* *of* *began*.  
**Begean** *to* *band*, *v.* *bagan*.  
**Begentan** *obtained*; *pp.* *of* *begytan*.  
**Begemed** *taken* *care* *of*, *governed*; *pp.* *of* *begyman*.  
**Bæ'ozu**, *bæ*; *gen.* *bæga*, *bæga*; *dat.* *bæm*; *acc.* *bæ*; *pron.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* *beide*; *Ger.* *beyde*; *Ottf.* *botha*, *bediu*; *Tat.* *Moss.* *ba*,

- hai*; *Dan.* *begge*; *N.* *thum*] *Born*; *unbe-* *scallað* *begen* *on* *ea* *Mt. 15, 14*. *Hæra* *b-* *gan* *wurdon* *geopen-* *3, 7*. *Hyra* *bæga*; *Jud. 11, 4*.  
**Begende** *taking* *care*, *Begengas* *inhabitants*, *v.*  
**Begesond**, *begesondan*, *b-* *prep.* *acc.* *ada* [*be* *gender*] *BEYOND*; *tra*:—*Fram* *begesondan*, *Mt. 4, 25*. *B-* *on* *beyond* *sea*, *Bd. 5, 1*. *begesondan* *for* *by* *gr. 38, v. geond*.  
**Begotan**, *he* *begyt*; *hi* *beguton*; *pp.* *beg-* *begitan*: *be* *by*, *gear*] 1. *To* *pour* *upon*, *to* *sprinkle*, *con-* *gere*. 2. *To* *obtain*, *ac-* *tinere*:—1. *Mid* *blo-* *sprinkled* *with* *blood*, *2. Lye, v. begitan*.  
**Begter** *a* *berry*, *v.* *ber-*  
**Begutan** *to* *get*, *v.* *beg-*  
**Begetan** *seized*, *or* *seize*, *v.* *begitan*.  
**Begetende** *asking* *out*, *Begopincð* *honour*, *v.*  
**Begetr** *taken*, *v.* *beg-*  
**Beggen** *both*, *v.* *beg-*  
**Begierdan** *to* *begin*, *v.* *beg-*  
**Begietan** *to* *get*, *v.* *be-*  
**Begiman** *to* *govern*; *gyman*.  
**Begimen** *watching*; *v.* *begymen*.  
**Begiming**; *f.* *An* *device*; *adinventio* *36, Sam*.  
**Beginnan**, *anginnan* *pp.* *begunnen*; *s. a.* *Ger.* *beginnen*; *Incipere*:—*Noe* *þ* *wircenne* *þat* *land*, *Regiondað* *beyond*, *v.*  
**Begir** *a* *berry*, *v.* *ber-*  
**Begitan**, *hi* *begytað*; *tende*; *p.* *begest-* *ten*, *begetn*; *s. a.* [*get*] *To* *get*, *ob-* *tain*, *to* *seek* *out*, *ac-* *quire*:—*Ælc* *mod* *w-* *godes* *to* *begitan* *wishes* *to* *get* *the* *tr-* *34, 2*. *Mihton* *er* *Ora. 3, 4*. *He* *beg-* *east* *land* *he* *ob-* *tain* *east* *country*, *Ora.*  
**Begledian**, *ic* *beg-* *de*; *pp.* *od* *To* *de-* *stain*, *corrupt*; *in-* *105, 36*.  
**Begnagan** *To* *BE-* *corrode*:—*Mart.*  
**Begne**; *f.* *An* *ulcer*, *carbunculus*;—*Be-* *ne* *the* *black* *ulcer*,

Begodian; pp. od [be, godian to *be*]; To *begeth, crown*; coronate:—Ps. 5, 15.

Begogan to *exercise*, v. began or begagan.

Begogn dwell, v. began.

Begogn exercised, v. began.

Begoten covered, v. begootan.

Begra of both, v. began.

Begrindan [be, grindan to *grind*]; To *destroy, rob, spoil*; private:—Cd. 74.

Begripan; pp. ed, en; v. a. [be, gripan to *gripe*]; To *grife, chasten, chide*; increpare:—Ps. 14, 7, v. gripan.

Begroenne *skittering, quaking, droning*; horrens, stridens:—Cd. 214.

Begrovanian To *lament, to grieve for*; mœre:—Cd. 13, v. gnovinan.

Begryned *enslaved, entrapped*.

Begunne, begunnen *begun*, v. beginnan.

Begyrd gilded, v. gildan.

Begyman, begunian; part. begunne; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. To *take care of, to keep, govern, regard, observe, attend*; observare, v. gymman.

Begymen, begunnen *care, regard, observation, show, pomp*; observatio:—Mid begymene, μετὰ παραρηρησεως, with *show or pomp*, Lk. 17, 20.

Begyrdan; p. de; pp. ed, or begyrd; v. a. [be, gyrdan to *gird*]; 1. To *surround, surround*; cingere. 2. To *clothe*; vestire. 3. To *defend, mound, fortify*; munire:—I. Begyrdas eower lendeau, Es. 12, 11. 2. Bd. 1, 7. 3. Bd. 1, 5.

Begyrd shall obtain, v. begitan.

Beh a crown, v. bega.

Behabban, be behabbað, beha-  
bið, behafoð; p. behæfod, hi  
behefdon; pp. behæfod, v.  
beheft; v. a. [be by, near, habban  
to have]; 1. To *compass, en-  
compass, surround*; cingere.  
2. To *restrain, detain*; detinere:—I. Pine fynd behab-  
bað þe, Lk. 19, 43. 2. Hi  
behefdun mine, Lk. 4, 42.

Behæfðnes, se; f. A *detention, care*; conservatio:—¶ Behæ-  
fðnes festen sparingness, parsi-  
mony, Cot. 191, v. fest-hafofnes.  
elæft held, v. behabban.

Beha [be by, near, hæne com-  
mand]; A *self-command, vow, promise*. Hence our *behest*; vo-  
tum:—He fela behæsa behet  
he many vows made, Chr. 1093,  
v. behat.

thirge vows, v. behatan.

thirre shall vow, v. behatan.

behdan wið or from To *mind, attend, regard*; cavere:—C. R.  
11, 15, v. behealdan.

Behangian [be, hangian to *hang*];  
To *BEHANG, to hang round*;  
dependere:—Behangen beon  
mid bellum to be [behung]  
hang round with bells, Past.  
16, 3.

Behât gehât, es; v. a. [be by, hat  
v. hatan to *command*, from  
Plat. hete a *command*; hence  
in Chaucer we have behete,  
behote, behest a *promise*, v.  
behæsa] A *vow, a promise*; vo-  
tum:—Þu behât behætst,  
Dent. 23, 21. He gehat ge-  
het he vowed a *vow*, Bd. 3, 27.  
Ic sende behat, Lk. 24, 49.

Behâtan, þu behætst, he behæt;  
p. behet, geheht, we beheton;  
pp. behâten, gehâten v. a. [be  
by, hatan to *call, command*]; To  
vow, promise; vovere:—Behat  
hy beheton they vowed a *vow*.  
Gehatað Drihtne, Ps. 75, 11.  
Þa behet he mid aðe, Mt. 14,  
7. ¶ With wedd to give a  
pledge. God behet us wedd  
God gave us a *pledge*, Dent. 5, 2.  
Behawian To *see, see clearly*;  
videre:—Behawa þonne þat  
þu ut ado þat mot see then  
clearly [vose διαβλεψετε]  
that thou take out the mote,  
Mt. 7, 5.

Behæafðian; p. dode; pp. dod;  
v. a. [be by, heafð head] To  
BEHEAD; decollare:—Mt. 14,  
10.

Behæafðung, e; f. A BEHEAD-  
ING; decollatio, L. Athel. Menol.  
Behæaldan; p. beheold, behold,  
beheld, behilt, hi beheoldon;  
pp. behealden; v. a. [be near,  
healdan to *hold, observe*]; 1. To  
BEHOLD, see, look on; aspi-  
cere. 2. To *observe, consider, beware, regard, mind, take heed, to mean, signify*; observare:—1. Behæald þa tunglu behold the stars, Bt. 39, 13. 2. Heo-  
ra æ to behealdenne their laws to observe, Ors. 3, 5. Hwæt þat swefen beheold, Gen. 41, 8.

Behæawan; pp. beheawon [be,  
heawian to *hew*]; To *hew or cut off, make smooth*; ampu-  
tare:—Behæawon heafde to cut off the head, Bt. Rawl. p. 151.

Behefe, behefnes [be, hefe heavy]  
Gain, advantage, benefit, BE-  
HOOF; lucrum, Som.

Behefe, behefu; adj. Necessary, behoofful; necessarius:—De behefe synt, Lk. 14, 28. ¶ Be-  
hefe þing necessary things, necessaries, C. R. Ben. 46.

Behegian To BEHEDGE, hedge around; circumsepire, Lye.

Beheld beheld, v. behealdan.

Behelian; p. behelede, ode, hi beheledon; pp. beheled, ge-  
heled, behelen; v. a. [be, helian

to cover] To HELE, *hill or cover, cover over, obscure, hide*; condere:—Wurdon þa behe-  
lede ealle þa duna, Gen. 7, 19.  
Se heofen mot þat lecht behe-  
lian the heaven may obscure  
the light, Bt. 7, 3.

Behem, Beme, Behemas Bohe-  
mia, a country in the east of  
Germany. Behemas the Bo-  
hemians, Ors. 1, 1.

Beheofian to bewail, v. heofian.

Beheold beheld, v. behealdan.

Beheonan; prep. dat. [be by,  
heona hence] On this side, close  
by; cis, citra:—¶ Git be-  
heonan or get behionan yet  
nearer, Elf. gr. 38.

Beheowan to amputate, v. behea-  
wan.

Behet promised, v. behatan.

Behigian to confide, v. higan.

Behid hid, v. behydan.

Behilt beheld, v. behealdan.

Behindan; prep. acc. and adv.

BEHIND; pone:—Behindan  
þe behind thee, Bt. 36, 2, v.  
hindan.

Behionan on this side, v. beheo-  
nan.

Behlad covered, v. hlidan.

Behlæstan to load a ship, v.  
hlæstan.

Behleapan; pp. en. To leap upon  
or in, to fix; insilire:—Beh-  
leapan beon to be fixed, set-  
tled, Past. 46, 5, Som.

Behlehan to laugh at, deride, v.  
hlihan.

Behlidan covered; p. of hlidan.

Behófan, heo behófað; p. be-  
hofode; pp. behófen; v. a.  
[Plat. behoven: Dnt. behoe-  
ven: Ger. behufen: Dan. be-  
høve: Swed. behöfwa] To  
BEHOVE, to be fit, to have need  
of, to need; decere. Imper-  
sonally, it behooveth, it concerns,  
it is needful or necessary;  
oportet, interest:—Mycel  
wund behofað mycles læce-  
domes a great wound has need  
of a great remedy, Bd. 4, 25.  
We behofiað hlafes, C. R. Lk.  
9, 2. Þat ealle Godes cyri-  
can syn well behofene that all  
God's churches be well supplied  
or well provided with all they  
have need of, L. Edm. 5.

Behoflic; adj. Behoofful, need-  
ful; necessarius:—Behoflic  
wære, Bd. 5, 5, Sm. p. 618,  
note 3. Behoflic is is neces-  
sary, C. Mk. 11, 8: Lk. 18, 1.

Behogadnes, se; f. Use, custom,  
practice; exercitatio:—Cot.  
114, Som.

Behogian to be anxious, solicitous,  
wise, very careful, v. hogian.

Behorsed horsed; equo imposi-  
tus, v. gehorsad.

Behrocað rush down, v. hroccan.



Behreowanian, *is behreowaige*; *part. igende to repeat, v. hreowan.*

Behreowsung, *e; f. A lamenting, repentance, penitence; penitencia:—Elf. gr. 33.*

Behringed, bebringed; *part. [be, hrincg a ring] Enclosed in a ring, encircled, surrounded; circumdatus:—Behringed been to be surrounded, Past. 21, 5.*

Behropende; *part. [Plat. beroopen: Dut. heroopen: Ger. berufen; be, hreopende calling] Vexing, molesting, troubling by calling upon; sugillans:—Lk. 18, 5.*

Behrumig; *adj. Scurthy, sooty; fuliginosus:—Martyr. 3, April, Lys.*

Behrumod; *part. Bedaubed, dirtied; cacabatum:—Cot. 45: 189, v. besciten.*

Behwearf *A change, an exchange; commutatio:—Ps. 48, 14.*

Behweorfan, behwerfan; *p. behwearf; pp. behworfen To turn, spread about, return, weave, prepare, provide; vertare:—Hig behwurfon they spread about, Num. 11, 32. Behworfen woven, L. Edg. can. 33, Wilt. p. 84, 53. Ic wolde þe behwerfan utan I would wish to prepare thee, Mt. 24, 4, v. hweorfan.*

Behwon whence, *v. hwona.*

Behwurfon spread about, *v. hweorfan.*

Behwylfan to scurwhelm, *v. a-hwylfan.*

Behwyrfan *To treat, direct, exercise, practice; tractare:—Coll. monast. Lys.*

Behyd hid, *v. hydan.*

Behydan; *v. To take off the hide, skin; excoriare, Som., v. behydan, methide.*

Behydelice, behydliglice; *adv. Carefully; solicit:—Bd. 1, 27.*

Behydlig; *adj. Careful, vigilant, wary, watchful, solicitous, anxious; solers:—Bd. 5, 20, Som., v. hydeg.*

Behydignya, *ae; f. A desert, a wilderness, where one may carefully hide, cautiousness; desertum:—Ps. 25, 7.*

Behyldan *To put off, to skin; excoriare:—He het hy behyldan, Ors. 4, 6.*

Behyped; *part. Surrounded with a heap, surrounded, encompassed; circumdatus:—Bd. 3, 12.*

Behyring, *e; f. A hiring, a letting out to hire; locatio:—R. 111.*

Behyðelice; *adv. More sumptuously; sumptuosius:—Cot. 186.*

Behyðlic sumptuous, *Lys.*

Beigbeam a bramble, *v. begbeam.*

Beinnan within, *v. binnan.*

Beiundan beyond, *v. bogoond.*

Bela *Uddness, v. balew.*

Beladian, *ic beladige; p. ode; pp. od To clear, excuse; excusare, v. ladian.*

Beladung on excuse, *v. ladung.*

Belædan; *p. belædde; pp. belæd, beled; v. a. To bring, lead by, mislead, lead; seducere:—Du belæddest us on grin thou hast mislead us into a snare, R. Ben. 7. Belæd been to be impelled, R. Ben. 64, Lys, v. lædan.*

Belæde remained, *v. belifan.*

Belænde disinherited, *v. belandian.*

Belæfed; *part. Loathed, detested; exonus, Som.*

Belæwa a destroyer, *v. læwa.*

Belæwan, læwan; *p. belæwde; pp. belæwed; v. a. To BELAY, bewray, betray; tradere:—He hync wolde belæwan, Mt. 26, 15, 16.*

Belæwing, *e; f. A betraying, treason; proditio, Som.*

Belæf remained; *p. of belifan.*

Belægen been to be destroyed, *v. belicgan.*

Belæmp happened, *v. belimpan.*

Belandian; *p. belænde, belænda, hi belændedon; pp. od; v. a. To deprive of land, to confiscate, disinherit; terris privare:—Se cyng belænde þone eorl the king deprived the earl of his land, Chr. 1112. Wearð Eadgar belændod Edgar was deprived of land, Chr. 1091. Opposed to gelandian to inherit.*

Belcentan to belch, *v. bealcen.*

Belde, belde boldness, rashness; audacia, *Som.*

Belec that is, *v. belucan.*

Belean, lean; *p. beloh To forbid, reprove, denounce; reprehendere:—L. Edg. 57.*

Beleggan, *imp. belege, belece; p. belede; pp. belod; v. a. [Plat. Dut. beliegen: Ger. belügen: be by, locgan, logan to lay] To lay by or on one side, to impose, falsify, BELIE, accuse falsely, forge, counterfeit; mentiri, falsò culpate:—Gif man sacerð belece if one be lie a priest, L. Cant. 5, Wilt. p. 128, 27, 40, 43. Gif man mid fæhpe belece if any one accuse of deadly feud, p. 128, 40.*

Beled brought, *v. belædan.*

Belegde surrounded, *v. belicgan.*

Belene. 1. Herð herbene; *calicularia herba.* 2. A kind of sweet cakes or dainty meat; *laterculus, Som.*

Beleoran to pass over, *v. leoran.*

Beleosan; *p. beleas; pp. beleoren [be, leosan to loose] To let go, to deprive of, to destroy;*

*mittere:—Leoh deprived of light, Cal. leosan.*

Beleð, beled imposed, *v. beleccgan.*

Belewa, belewend a lawa.

Belewite simple, *v. bl.*

Belfyne [bell a bell, fl. The BELL-WETTER] a sheep that carries tympani, i. e. dacia, tinnabulum geetan Som.

Belg a bulge, *v. bealg.*

BELEAN, abelgan, get bylgð; *p. bealg, bealgon; pp. bolgen, get bylged [Plat. verbol belgen: Ger. Al bel*

Ba

Ba

Ba

Ba

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- much, Mf. gr. 9.* Soðlice synd belistnode þe of hyra modor innoðum cunað, and eft synt belistnode þa men þe man belistnað and eft synd belistnode þe hig sylfe belistnodon for heolona rice, *Mt. 19, 12, v. aþran.*
- Belis *surrounds, v. beliegan.*
- BELL, bella, an [*Plat. belle: Dut. bel*] A BELL, church-bell, a small bell; campana:—*Cyrie-bell a church-bell.* Hleopor beora bellan the sound of their bell, *Bd. 4, 23. Sm. p. 595, n. 40.* † Litel belle a little bell; tininabulum. Mucel belle a large bell; campana.
- † Bellan; *part. bellende; p. bell; v. n.* [*Ger. bellen: Swed. böla*] To BELLOW, to make a hollow noise, to roar, bark; boare:—Bell egnan hweop a cry of fear rounded, *Cd. 148.*
- Belhus a steepie, *v. belhus.*
- Belocen, belocyn *shut up, v. belucan.*
- Belogen *deceived, v. leogan.*
- Beloh forbade, *v. belecan.*
- Belone *herbame, v. belene.*
- Beloren *deprived, v. beloeosan.*
- BELT [*Dan. bælte: Icel. belti: Lat. balteus*] A BELT, girdle; balteum:—*Cod. 25, v. gyrdel.*
- Belucan, he belycð; *p. beleac, bi belucan; pp. belocen; v. a.* [*Dan. lukke: be, lukan to lock*] To lock up, enclose, shut, shut up, store; obscure:—And þær inne belucan and therein to lock up, *Bt. 1.* Seo duru was belocen, *Mt. 25, 10.*
- Belumpc *concern; pertinere, v. belimpan.*
- † Belune *herbame, v. belene.*
- Belycð *locks, v. belucan.*
- Belyrð; *part. deceived, C. Mt. 2, 16, v. bewiced.*
- Belycyd *maimed, mangled, beheaded; truncatum:—Cod. 220.*
- Belytegan; *p. ade; v. a.* To *al-lure, inveigle, seduce; procure:* He belytegade Greace he allured Greece, *Ors. 3, 7.*
- Bemz a trumpet, *v. byme.*
- Bemenan; *p. hig bemendan; v. a.* To BEMOAN, lament for, bewail; lugere:—*Deut. 34, 8.*
- Bemertan *found; perf. of bemetan, v. metan.*
- Bemercud *Maimed, beheaded; truncatus:—Somn. 289.*
- Beme *Stringed instruments; barbita:—Cod. 27.*
- Beme *Bohemians, v. Behem.*
- Bemetrn *mourned, v. myrnan.*
- Bemere a trumpeter, *v. bymere.*
- Bemetan; *p. bemæt, bi bemetan; pp. bemeten; v. a.* [*be by, metan to mete*] To measure by, to

*find out, perceive, esteem, consider; invenire:—Ors. 3, 7: 4, 6, v. metan.*

Bemipan *to conceal, v. mipan.*

Bemurcian, bemurcian *to murmur, murmur greatly, v. murcian.*

Bemyldan [*Plat. bemulmen: Dut. bemullen:* hence our English word bemoil *to bemoil*] To bury, inter, hide or put under ground; inbumare: *Cot. 101, Som.*

BEN, bene, e; *f.* [*Plat. beñ: Dan. bøn: Icel. bön, baen: Heb. בן bn between, a person or thing coming between, mediation, v. gebed*] A praying, prayer, petition, an intreaty, a deprecation, supplication, demand. Hence in Chaucer bone and our boon; precatio:—Pin ben is gehyred, *Lk. 1, 18.* Ic underfeng þine bene, *Gen. 19, 21.* Hi heom þæra bana forwyrndon they gave to them a denial of their requests, *Ors. 2, 2.* Micelra bana dæg, *Martyr. 25. April.*

Bena A petitioner, demander; rogator:—Hi bena wæron they were demanders, or they demanded, *Ors. 3, 11.* Hence bena wesn to demand.

Benacan *to make naked, v. genacian.*

Benæman, beniman, benyman; *p. benam; pp. benemed, benemed, benumen; v. a.* [*be by, niman to take:* hence Chaucer's benimeth for bereaveth] 1. To deprive, take away; auferre. 2. To stupefy, benumb; stupefacere:—1. Ne meathe hi þæs landes benæman they could not take away the lands, *Ors. 1, 10.* 2. *Som.*

Benc a bench, *v. bænce.*

Benc-sweg a noise of benches, convivial noise.

Bend a band, *v. bænd.*

Bend bound, *v. bindan.*

Bendan; *part. bendende; v. a.* [*bænd a band, a bow*] To BEND, incline or lean; flectere:—Bendende bogan, *Ps. 77, 12, v. bugan.*

Bene a prayer, *v. ben.*

Benecced naked, *v. benacan.*

Benemd, benemed *taken away, v. benæman.*

Beneotan [*be, neotan to enjoy*] beneotan aldre or feore to take from the enjoyment of life, to take away life, to kill, *Cd. 50: 89, Lye.*

Beneoð, beneoðan beneath, *v. benyðan.*

Beniman *to take away, v. benæman.*

Beniuða beneath, *v. benyðan.*

Benn [*Norse, benn*] 1. A man;

homo. 2. A wound; vulnus:

—1. *Cd. 167.* 2. *Cd. 9, Mann.*

Benotod *noted, v. genotian.*

Bensian, boensian; *part. ende; p. ode; pp. od* [*ben a prayer, sian or sigan to fall down*] To fall down in prayer, to pray, intreat in prayer; orare:—*Bd. 3, 12, Sm. p. 537, note 20.*

Bentiid *f.* [*ben a prayer, tid time*] Prayer-time, rogation-days; rogationum dies:—*Me-not. 144.*

Bentipe, bentigþe; *adj.* [*ben a prayer, tipa obtained*] Easy to be obtained by prayer, exorable, successful; deprecabilis:—Hi swyðe bentigþe wæron, *Chr. 883, v. tipa.*

Benugan, hi benugon [*Plat. ver-nügen: Dut. genoegen: Ger. vernügen*] To enjoy; oblectare:—Gif hi þæs wuda benugon if they enjoy [have enjoyment of] the woods, *Bt. 25.* Be nuge, *Hicks's Epist. Diss. vol. ii. p. 55, 32.*

Benum, benumen *deprived, benumbed, v. benæman.*

Benyman *to deprive, v. benæman.*

Benyðan; *adv.* [*be, nyðan beneath*] BENEATH, below, under; infra:—Ne nan wuht benyðan nor any thing beneath, *Bt. 36, 6, v. niðer.*

BEO, beaw; *plu. beon; f.* [*Dut. bye, bie f: Ger. biene f: Al. bie, bien: Not. bine: Dan. Icel. bie: Swed. by*] A BEE; apis:—Swa swa seo beo sceallorian as the bee shall perish, *Bt. 31, 2: Ps. 117, 12.*

Beo I am or shall be; sum, ero: be thou; sis, v. beon. † Beo hit swa be is so or to be it.

Beo-bread, beon-bread bee-bread, a honey-comb.

Beoce a beech, *v. boc.*

Beo-ceorl, beo-cere a BEE-CEORL, a bee-farmer or keeper.

Beod a table, *Ps. 22, 6, v. bord.*

Beodan; *p. he bead, bude, bád, hi budon; pp. boden; v. a.* [*Plat. beden: Dut. bieden: Ger. biethen: Moes. buidan:* bod a command] To command, bid, will, offer, enjoy; jubere:—Þas ping ic eow beode, *Jn. 15, 17.* He bead Iosep þat he bude, *Gen. 45, 17: 5, 2.*

His boda beodan, *Cd. 27, v. bebeodan, biddan, bodian.*

Beodas; *plu. The scales of a balance; lances, Som.*

Beod-bolla A table-bowl, a cup, bowl; cups, *Som.*

Beod-claß [*Plat. Dut. beddek-leed*] 1. A BED-CLOTH, coverlet, blanket, bed-clothes; lodix.

2. A table-cloth, carpet, hanging; gausape, *Som.*

Beodende *commanding, v. beodan.*

- Beodendlic** *gumet the imperative mood, v. bebedendlic.*
- Beodern** a chamber, v. beddern.
- Beod-fers** [beod a table, fers a vers] *A song or hymn sung during meal-time; ad mensam carmen, hymnus:—Dial. 1, 19, Mann.—Beod-gereordu* [beod a table, gereord a feast] *A table meal, a feast; convivium:—Cd. 74.—Beod-hrægel, beod-reaf* [beod a table, hrægel or reaf clothing] *a table-cloth, v. bedreaf.*
- Beod-scent, beod-æcye** *A table-cloth, table-napkin, hand-towel; mantle:—Cat. 136, Som.*
- Beod-wist** [beod, wist food] *Food placed on a table, board, a table; mensa:—Lps. 22, 6, Mann.*
- Beofer, beber** [Plat. Dut. bever: Ger. biber: Dan. baver: Swed. bafwer] *A BEAVER; castor:—Elf. gr. 8.*
- Beofian** to tremble, v. biffian.
- Beofian** lamented, v. beofian.
- Beofung, e; f.** *A trembling, a quaking; tremor:—¶ Eorð-beofung on earthquakes, v. eorð-beofung, bifung.*
- Beogang** *A swarm of bees; eximen, Som.*
- Beogul, beogul; adj.** *Agreeing, consenting, binding wholly to; consentiens, Som.*
- Beohata, behata** [behat a vow, a v. 15] *One who promises or vows, an undertaker, surety; sponsor:—Bald beohata. Moses is so called because he encouraged the desponding Israelites, Cd. 156, Mann.*
- Beolone** *Arborea, v. belene.*
- Beom** a beam, v. beam.
- Beo-moder** a bee-mother, queen-bee.
- Beo'n, to beo'ne; part.** *beo'nde, ic beo', þu bist, byst, hebyð, bið, we ge hi beoð, beo; such indef. ic þu be heo hit beo, we beon; imp. beo þu, beoð, beo we; v. n. [Plat. Fries. ik bin: Dut. ik ben: Ger. ich bin: Franc. ich bin: Moss. ik im: by, bye an habitation, a place to be or exist in] To be, exist, become; esse, fieri:—Se beam bið on þinum agenum eagan, Mt. 7, 4. Gyl þar mare byð, þat bið of yfele, Mt. 5, 37. Buton God beo mid hym, Jn. 3, 2. Nyl-lege beon swa swa hors be unwilling to become as a horse, Ps. 31, 11, v. som of which beo is often the future tense.*
- Beon-bread** bee-bread, v. bee-bread.
- Beon-broð**, perhaps *mead, a drink of water and honey mingled and boiled together; medicatum:—L. M. 2, 24.*
- Beonde** being, v. beon.

- Beongewyrhtum** *freely, unservedly; sponte, Som.*
- Bron, bear** [Plat. beer: Fra. v. biar: Dut. Ger. Al. bier. Icel. bioor: Norse, bior: from bere barley, quod. v.] 1. *BIRA, nourishing or strong drink; cerevisia. 2. Metheglin, drink made with honey and water, as if derived from beo a bee; hydromelum:—1. Hene drincð win ne beor, Lk. 1, 16. 2. Cat. 117, Som.*
- Beora** a grove, v. bearw.
- Beotan** to bear, v. beran.
- Beorcan; part.** *beorcende, he byrcð; pp. byrce; v. n. [Icel. barke the throat] To bark; latrare:—Hund byrcð a dog barketh, Elf. gr. Som. p. 24, 8.*
- Beorce** a birch tree, v. birce.
- Beorcen** birchen, v. bircen.
- Beordan, -ige** [mge an island, beordana of birds] *BARNBY in Lincolnshire, Som.*
- Beorende** brought forth, v. beran.
- Beorg** a refuge, v. beorh.
- Beorgan, he byrgð; p.** *beorh, we burgon; imp. beorh þu; pp. borgen; v. n. [Plat. borgen: Dut. Ger. bergen: Dan. bjerge: beorg a refuge] 1. To protect, shelter, defend, fortify, keep, preserve, save; munire. 2. When wið follows to fortify, guard or provide against, to avoid; prœcavere, vitare:—1. Beorgan his sawle to save his soul, L. Cant. 7. Beorh þinum feore, Gen. 19, 17. 2. Ðat preostas beorgan wið ofer druncon that priests avoid [keep from over-drinking] drunkenness, L. Edg. 87, Wilt. p. 87, III.*
- Beorgford, Beorhford** [beorh a hill, ford a ford; collis ad vadum] *BURFORD in Oxfordshire, Lps.*
- Beorn, gebeorh, beorg; gen.** *beorge; dat. beorge; plu. nom. acc. beorgas; gen. beorga; dat. beorgum; m. [Plat. barg m: Dut. Fra. Ger. Swed. berg m: Al. Franc. berg, perg: Mass. baig: Dan. bjerg n: Icel. Noras, biarg n.] 1. A hill, mountain; collis. 2. A rampart, citadel, fortification, defence, refuge; munimentum. 3. A heap, burrow or burrow, a heap of stones, a place of burial; tumulus, v. bearw. 1. Ælc munt and beorh byð genyðerud, Lk. 3, 6. Æt þum beorge þe man Athlans nemneð, Ora. 1, 1, Bar. p. 14, 30. Se beorh endað the mountain endeth, Bar. p. 15, 15. 2. To gebeorge for the defence, Chr. 189, Ing. p. 9, 13. Ðu eart beorg min, Ps. 58, 19. 3. Worhton mid*

- stanum anne steo him ofer, Jn. 7, 26.*
- Beorh-hleoð, -hlið** *mountain, hleoð a mountain's top, the mountain; montis. Under beorh-hleoð the mountain's top.*
- Beorh-hliðu, Cd. 1**
- Beorht, birhtu, b**
- Franc. breht: Mo. Norse, biart] Bright, glistening, light, v. beorhtnes. Or beorhte hire eages the sight [full sight, of her eyes, Bd. 4, 578, 2. ¶ An eag in the glance of an 14, Sm. p. 516: beorhtu.*
- Beorht, bryht; adj.** *light, clear, lucid, excellent; lucidus: lichama bið beorht.*
- Beorhte, beorhtlice; strictly, clearly, lucid:—He beorhtlice c. Mk. 8, 25. Ðonne beorhtost acineð shines brightest, B. p. 40, 2.**
- Beorhtwile** in a gleaming-wile.
- Beorhtian** *To shine, g. rere:—Bd. 2, 19, A.*
- Beorhtnes, byrhtnes, orht bright] Ba clearness, splendour:—Godes beorhtnes ocean, Lk. 2, 9: v. beorht.**
- Beorma, an; m.** [barn m: Ger. har Swed. baerma] *Ba yeast, froth; fern. Hit is gelic þam Lk. 13, 21, v. andl.*
- Beorman; plu.** *The people dwelling on white sea, and on Dwina. The north call them Byarn. Normans and Swic tercourse with the the Newa, and the dogs; Forster. him þute, and þe spræcon neah an thought [illi vido. Finns and the Beo nearly the same (one Ora. 1, 1: Bar. p.*
- Beorn, ea; m.** [Ne beorn, biarn, biorn beorn a bear, the mo beast in the north, is in the south: her and heroes had th composed with beo the names of other male as ulfur or wu

1. *A prince, nobleman, chief, general; princeps.* 2. *A man; vir:* (This word is chiefly used by poets):—1. *Se beorn the king, Cd. 97: 176.* Beorna beaht gifa bracelet giver of *Bernas* or a rewarder of heroes, *Chr. 933, Ing. p. 141, 10.* 2. *Beornes blode with man's blood, Bt. Rowl. p. 158: 182: 190.* Beornas geonge young men, *Cd. 184.* Beorna selost best of men, 162. Observe the distinction between bearn a child, beorn a man, and burne a broot, used as a termination in the names of places. Beorna a coat of mail, v. byrn. \*Beorðeð burnas, beorndon burnat, v. byrnan, bernan. Beornica rice, or mægd̥ the kingdom or province **BERNICIA**, or of the *Bernicians*. **BERNICIA**, that part of Northumbria which lies between the river Tce and the Scottish sea or frith:—*Oswio pone eðerne dæl Norðan-hymbra rices hæfde, þat is Beornicia Oswi possessed the other part of the Northumbrian kingdom, that is Bernicia, Bd. 3, 14, Sm. p. 539, 34.* Beornicas; *plu. The Bernicians; Bernicii:—Chr. 678.* Beorn-wiga *A man; homo:—Mæd. 430, Mann.* Beorwa, *te; f. A defence; munimentum, Lye, v. beorh.* Beorcipea *boat, v. gebeorcipea.* Beorcel, *ca [hear beer, strong drink, or bear, gebeor a guest, sel a seat] A hall of beer, a place for feasting, a house, hall, manum, palace; convivii aula:—Sittas on beorcele they sit in the feasting hall, Hicks's Thes. vol. i. p. 135, 28.* Beorwining a publican, v. beorsuning. Beorð *A birth; nativitas:—Mid beorðre, Cot. 87.* Beorðre-hynennu [beorð a birth, þinen a maid] *A midwife; nativitat's ministra, Som.* beorhtian to shine, v. beorhtian. lew-ton a hall, v. bere-tun. beorwic [wic a village or residence, Beornica of the *Bernicians; Berniciorum vicus*] *Berwick on Tweed, Som.* beornende deceiving, v. bysmrende, bysmerian. beost, byst, bysting [*Plat. best: Frs. byiat: Dut. bieest: Ger. biestmilch*] **BIRSTINGS**, the first milk of a cow after calving; colostrum:—*Byst, bysting, piece meole bieest, beatings, thick milk, R. 38, Lye.* or, gebeot *A threatening, peril, command, torment; commina-*

tion:—*Pen in þam beote wæron, Cd. 187, Mann.* Beot *beat; verberavit, v. beatan.* Beot given; delatum:—*Lye says pp. of beodan, Cd. 132.* Beoð, beoðan *are; sunt, v. beon.* \*Beo-peof a thief or stealer of bees. Beotende, beotiende, beotigende *beating, threatening, v. beatan.* Beotlice; *adv. In a beating, or threatening manner, threateningly; minaciter:—Jos. 8, 10.* Beotne invited; *pp. of beodan or biddan.* Beotung, gebeotung, *e; f. A BEATING, thumping, vapouring, threatening, raging; verberatio:—Beotunge dædum gefylidon [they] followed the threatening with deeds, Bd. 1, 15, Sm. p. 483, 39.* Beo-wyrt [beo a bee, wyrt a plant] **BEE-WORT**, balm-mint; apiastrum:—*Cot. 12.* Bepæcan; *part. bepæcende; p. bepæhte; pp. bepæht; v. a. [be by, pæcan to deceive] To deceive, entice, seduce, draw away; decipere:—Seo Næddre bepæhte me, Gen. 3, 13: Mt. 2, 16.* \*Bepæcestre; *f. She who deceives, flatters or entices, a harlot; pellex:—Elf. gr. 28.* Bepæcung, *e; f. Lewd practice; lenocinium, Som.* Bepæht deceived, v. bepæcan. Beprenan, beprewan *To wink; nictare:—Bt. 18, 3, Card. p. 100, 21.* BERA [*Plat. baar: Dut. beer: Ger. bär: Al. bero: Norse, biura: Heb. בֵּייר boir a brute animal, from בָּעַר bor to devour*] **A BEAR; ursus:—Elf. gl. 13.** Berædan; *p. bæredde [be by, hreddan to rid] To rid from, to deliver; liberare:—Bt. Tit. 1. Card. p. iv. 2, v. ahræddan.* Ber-ærn a barn floor, v. ber-ern. Beræsan [be, hreosan to rush] *To rush upon, to overthrow; irruere:—Gen. 14, 15.* \*BERAN, beoran, aberan, gebeoran, he byrð; *p. bær, bear; pp. boren, geboren; v. a. [Plat. bören: Dan. bære: Franc. bar fruit] 1. To BEAR, produce, bring forth; fructum edere. 2. To carry, bear, offer, support, suffer, endure; portare. 3. To excel, surpass; præcellere:—1. Ælc god tryw byrð gode wæstmas, Mt. 7, 17. Mæg beoran wæstmas, Mt. 7, 18. Hio bereð sunu, R. Mt. 1, 21. Rachel gebær Benjamin, Gen. 35, 19. 2. On handum hi berað þe, Ps. 90,*

12. *Man aberan ne mæg, Mt. 23, 4. Hi ne magon nan earfoða aberan they cannot bear any troubles, Bt. 39, 10, Card. p. 348, 16. 3. Cd. 178, v. geberan. ¶ Beran forð Ex. 22, 13: beran ut; Colloq. Monast. to carry out, v. æðberan.* Beran-byrig [*Hunt. Beranbyri, Banbyry*] **BANBURY**, *Oxfordshire, Chr. 556.* \*Bербena, berbine [*Lat. verberna or herberna, herba an herb*] *Vervain; verberna, peristerion:—Herb. 67, Som.* Berbyz wether sheep; *verveces, Lye.* Berc a birch tree, v. birce. Berd a beard, v. beard. Bere a bear, v. bera. Bere a bed, v. bæd. BERE, *es; m. [Old English, beere, bere, and bere-corne בֵּר br corn, or בֵּרֶן bre to feed, v. beor] Barley; hordeum:—Pa het he him bere sæd bringan then told he them to bring barley seed, Bd. 4, 28, Sm. p. 605, 36.* Bereafian, bereafgean, ic bereafige; *p. bereafode; pp. bereafod, berofen; v. a. To BE-REAVE, seize, spoil, take away; eripere:—Heo hit ne mæg bereafian she cannot bereave it, Bt. 5, 3, Card. p. 18, 19. Hu mæg man hys fæta hýne bereafgean, Mt. 12, 29: Mk. 3, 27.* Berecan to cover, v. recan. \*Bereccan to defend, justify, answer, v. recan. Bere-corn [bere barley, corn a grain] **A GRAIN OF BARLEY; hordei granum:—L. Athel. W. p. 63, 33.** Berecraes, beregræas [bere barley, cerse cress or grass] *Barley grass, a farrago; hordei gramen, farrago:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 67, 58.* Bered vexed, v. gebered. Beredian *To promise; spondere: Elf. gr. Som. p. 29, 10.* \*Bereflor, berenflor **A FLOOR FOR BARLEY, a barn floor; hordei area:—Lk. 3, 17.** Bere-gafol barley-rent, a tribute of barley. Bere-hlaf barley-loaf. Beren; *adj. Barley, made of barley; hordeaceus:—Jn. 6, 9, 13, v. berern.* Beren; *adj. [bera a bear] Belonging to a bear, urine; ursinus:—An beran fel one bear-skin, Ora. 1, 1, Bar. p. 23, 26.* Berende; *part. Fruitful, bearing; ferax:—Ps. 127, 3, v. beran.* Berenedon they lighted up; accenderunt, v. bærnian.

Bereowian *to repent*, v. behreowsian.  
 Bereowung *penitence*, v. behreowsung.  
 Berern, beren, bern, en; plu. bernas or bernu [bere barley, corn, ern a place, contracted into bern a barn, Mt. 3, 12.] A BARN; horreum:—Hefeormað hya berenes flore, Lk. 3, 17: 12, 18, 24. On his bern, Mt. 3, 12: 13, 30.  
 \* Bere-sed barley-sed, barley, v. bere.  
 Bere-tun, bear-tun, berewic [bear bear or bere barley, corn, tun an enclosure, a place shut in, or wic a village] A courtyard, a corn farm, a grange, a corn village, BARTON; villa frumentaria:—C. Mt. 3, 12, Som.  
 Berewe A BARROW, whosibarrow; vectula, Som.  
 Berewic a corn village, v. beretun, beorwic.  
 Berga a pig, v. bearg.  
 BERGA, beria, en; plu. bergen, berien, berigen [Plat. bere: Dut. bere, berrie, beyre: Ger. beere: Dan. bær: Icei. ber: Franc. bar fruit: Heb. 73 br fruit] A grape, BERRY, blackberry, a stone of a grape or berry; uva:—Et pæra bergena, Dent. 23, 24.  
 \* Berg-elfen mountain-elves; oroades, v. self.  
 Bergan *to taste, avoid, take care*, v. onbirian.  
 Bergen, berien berries, v. berga.  
 Berghamstye, perhaps BERHAM, near Canterbury, L. With pref.  
 Bergyl a sepulchre, v. byrgel.  
 Berh for beah skinned; vitavit.  
 Berht-hwileamoment, v. beahthm-hwile.  
 Berhtn-hwat a quick glance, Berhtn hwate ligetu, Cd. 192, Lys, v. beahthm.  
 Berhtnad brightened, Som.  
 Berhttr brighter, v. beorht.  
 Beria a grope, v. berga.  
 \* Beridan, he berit; p. berad; pp. beriden; v. a. [Dut. berydon: he, ridan to ride] 1. To ride round, to surround, besiege; perequitate. 2. To ride after, to pursue; persequi:—1. Dat he his gefan beride that he besiege his enemy, L. Alf. 38, W. p. 43, 36. 2. Da berad mon þat wif then they pursued the wife, Chr. 901, Ing. p. 126, 14.  
 Berig a city, v. burg.  
 Berig-drenc [berga a berry, drenc drink] Drink made of mulberries; diamoron:—R. 12, Lys.  
 Berigea a surety, L. Hloth. 6, W. p. 8, 26, v. byriga.  
 Beri-goblæ hooks, Cat. 93.

Berigen berries, v. berga.  
 Berindan; p. de [be off, rind the bark] To bark, peel or strip off the bark; decorticare:—Cat. 62.  
 Beriowian *to repent*, v. behreowsian.  
 \* Bern a barn, v. berern.  
 Berne barn, v. byrnan.  
 Bernes, bernet, bernig a burning, v. bærnea.  
 Berofen bereaved, v. bereafian.  
 Berowan To row; remigare, Chr. 897, v. rowan.  
 Berowian *to repent*, v. behreowsian.  
 Berst loss, v. byrst.  
 BERSTAN, he byrst; part. beretende; p. he berst, hi burston; pp. borsten [Plat. bursten: Dut. Ger. bersten: Al. burstan: Dan. briste] To burst, break, fail, fall; frangere, decidere:—Gif him a burst, L. Edw. 3. Wegas burston, Cd. 167. Da burston þa weallas, Jos. 6, 5: Ora. 1, 7.  
 Bersting, e; f. A BURSTING, a rent; ruptura:—R. 12.  
 \* Berþen a burthen, v. byrþen.  
 Berð-ling a child, v. hyse-berð-ling.  
 Berthwile a moment, v. beahthm-hwile.  
 Berumad bedaubed, v. behrumad.  
 Berwe a growe, v. beaw.  
 Berypan; p. berypede, hi berypton; pp. beryped, berypt. To spoil; spoliare:—St. Ræsl. p. 152, 27, v. rypan.  
 Berywan *to repent*, v. hreowan.  
 Besacen questioned, v. sacan.  
 Beash beheld, v. bescon.  
 Besenct smelt, mersua.  
 Besencan *to sink*, v. sencan.  
 Beset, beseton besieged, v. besittan.  
 Beswæ saws, v. sawan.  
 Besanc sank, v. sincan.  
 \* Besargian *to lament*, v. sargian.  
 Besargung a sorrowing, v. sargung.  
 Besarigende condoling; besarigod grieved, v. besargian, sargian.  
 Besawe looked; besawen seen, v. bescon.  
 Bescadenne clothed, v. sceadan.  
 Bescearon cut, v. besceran.  
 Besceat shot, v. besceotan, sceotan.  
 Besceawian. 1. To consider; considerare, v. sceawian to shew. 2. To look round; circumspicere:—1. Mt. 6, 28. 2. Mt. 3, 5.  
 Besceawigere, besceawere A beholder; spectator, Som.  
 Besceawod seen; pp. of besceawian, v. sceawian.  
 Besceawodnes, se; f. A seeing, vision, sight; visio:—Ps. 9, 11.

Besceoren shorn, v. besceotan to shoot.  
 Besceran, besciran he beacyrð; p. he beacyrede, hi bescoren, besce. To shear off, to deprive; attoude beora heafod all shave their heads. Bescoren precurius, Bd. 5, 13. hine besciran, bescired heo f. Lk. 16, 4, v. sce. Bescirugga degra. Besciten deda. Bescofen thrust. Bescoren shorn, v. Bescreadan to cut to shred.  
 \* Bescrepen shaven, crotan from scrape.  
 Bescrifen; part. hath undergone fessus, Som.  
 Beacufan, he beceaf, hi beacufen; v. a. To throw off, to prode:—Ora. 1, Beacutan sent; p. v. sceotan.  
 Beacyldigan to accgian.  
 Beacylian, þu bes upon, to regard 38, 5.  
 Beacyre should ran.  
 Beacyred deprived.  
 \* Beacyrednes, se tion, a casting abdicatio:—C. Beacyrð deprives.  
 Beacyrung, beac from, scerung, tounre or coming, degrading, holy orders; ex. Beacyt injects, v. Beacald furnishes.  
 Besecgan [be, se To defend; de 5, 19, v. berec. Be self-wille av singly, Som.  
 Besem a beam, v. Besencan to sink, v. sencan.  
 Besengan; p. hi besenced To sin lare:—C. Mt. 1.  
 \* Bescon, hi bescol beash; p. he hi besawon [be seon to see] To cumspicere:— to see, behold; v.

geon, Pt. 10, 5. (For a full explanation v. seon).  
 Beseten, besetten, *beset*, v. besetian.  
 Besetan; p. besette; v. a. [be by, setian to set] To set near, to place, own, possess; collo- care:—Pt. 68, 42, v. settan.  
 Bestrenen *confessed*, v. besacri- fa.  
 Besidan by the side, well, v. sid, tidlice.  
 'Besilfred, be-sylfren without sil- ver or money, Ben.  
 Besincan to sink, v. sincan.  
 Besingan To utter enchantments, to enchant, charm; excantare incantationibus:—*Herb.* 93, 2.  
 Besining A bending; sinuatio:—R. 100.  
 Besio regard, v. besoon, soon.  
 Besið A scandal, an offence; scandalum, Som.  
 Besitan; p. beset, hi besetton; v. a. [be by, near, sittan to sit] 1. To sit round, surround, surround, besiege; circumdare. 2. To possess; possidere:—1. Ðat he hine inne besitte that he enclose him within, *L. Alf.* 33, W. p. 43, 46. 2. *Bd.* 2, 1, v. besettan.  
 Beswian; p. ede; pp. ed. To see together, to join; jungere:—*Beswed* feþergeworc, *Cot.* 145.  
 Bealagan, bealagen cut off, v. alean.  
 Bealean to heat, v. alean.  
 Bealagen slain, v. bealagen.  
 Bealep; adj. Sleepy, drowsy; somnolentus, Som.  
 Bealepan to be sleepy, v. slepan.  
 Bealipan; p. he bealepte. To slip, and with the preposition on on, upon, to slip or put on, to impose; imponere:—Hu heþ geoc he bealepte on ealle how heavy a yoke he imposed on all! *Bt.* 16, 4, *Card.* p. 88, 23.  
 Basm, besma, besem [Plat. bes- sen: Ger. besen: *Frs.* v. byiz- sen] A besom, a broom, rods, twigs; scopae.—Mid besum alcornod, *Lk.* 11, 25: *Mt.* 12, 44. Besman with rods, *Ors.* 2, 3.  
 Besmitan, he besmitaþ; pp. bes- miten [be, smitta smit] To besmut, defile, dirty, pollute, contaminate; inquinare:—Ðæt hine besmitan mæge, *Mt.* 7, 15: *Jn.* 18, 28.  
 Besmitenya, se; f. Dirtiness, skuttiness, filthiness, pollu- tion, infection; sordes:—*Bd.* 3, 23.  
 Besmyred besmeared; interli- tum:—*Cot.* 108.  
 Besnadan to cut off, v. snidan.  
 Besnawed snowed, v. sniwan to snow.  
 Besolen slow, v. solcen.

Besone soon, v. sona.  
 Besorg, besorh; adj. [*Frs.* be- sorge: *Dut.* in *Kilian* besorgh saem: be by, near; sorh, sorg care] Anxious, careful, dear, beloved; sollicitus:—*R. Ben.* 72. Besorgost most beloved, *Bt.* 29, 2.  
 Besorgod anxious, v. sorgian.  
 Besorh anxious, v. besorg.  
 Bespanan; p. bespón, bespeón; pp. bespanen. To entice; per- suadere:—*Ors.* 1, 2, v. spanan.  
 'Besparrad shut, v. sparran.  
 Bespeon, bespon induced; p. of bespanan, v. spanan.  
 Besprecan, we besprecaþ, bes- prycaþ; p. bespræc; pp. bes- precan, bespræcen [be by, spreca to speak] To speak to, to tell, pretend, plead, speak against, to complain, charge, accuse, impeach; obloqui:—*Cristene Romana* besprycþ *Christians tell Romans*, *Ors.* 2, 4. Hu ge besprecaþ why com- plain you, *Ors.* 1, 10. Hit bespræcen bið, *L. Ethel.* 9: *Ors.* 1, 12.  
 Besprengan to besprinkle, v. sprengan.  
 Besprycþ tell, v. besprecan.  
 Bespyrige, bespirige enquires, from bespirian, v. spirian.  
 Best; adv. sup. [Plat. *Dut.* Ger. best, beste: *Frs.* v. beast: the Ger. adj. bass good, has the comp. besser better, and sup. beste best] Best, most; opti- me:—Ðe helpes best behofaþ who most wants help, *L. Cnut.* 66, W. p. 143, 31.  
 Besta; seo, þæt beste the best, v. betst.  
 Bestel stole, obrepait; p. of be- stelan, v. stelan.  
 Bestepan to step, v. steppan.  
 Bestendan to stand by; pp. be- standen stood by, v. standan.  
 Bestefinde called, v. stefnian.  
 Bestelan to steal away, v. stelan.  
 Bestemed, bistemed steamed, smeared:—Rod blode bistemed the cross smeared with blood, *Cod. Es.* 23, b. 21: *Cd.* 166, Mann., v. steman.  
 Bestingan to inject, v. stingan.  
 Bestiran, hi bestyredon [be by, stiran to stir] To heap up; aggerare:—*Bd.* 3, 2, v. stiran.  
 Bestred strowed, v. stredan.  
 Bestreddon heaped up; agge- raverunt, v. bestiran.  
 Bestreowan to bestrew, v. streo- wian to strew.  
 Bestridan, gestridan [be by, stræd a stride] To bestride; consendere:—Bestridan hors to bestride a horse, *Lye.*  
 Bestroden; part. Brought into the treasury; infiscatus:—*Cot.* 108, v. stryran.

Bestrudon spoiled, v. strudan.  
 Bestrypan To strip, rob, spoil; spoliare:—*Bestrypan* widu- wan, *Off. Episc.* 8.  
 Bestrypedon heaped up, v. be- striran.  
 'Bestrywed bestrewed, v. stredan.  
 Bestungen injected, v. stingan.  
 Bestyredon heaped up, v. be- striran.  
 Bestyrmian To bestorm, to storm; agitare:—*Bt.* 3, 2, v. styrmian.  
 Besueþian, bisueþan, besweþan [be, sueþe a swathe or band] To swathe, to bind; ligare:—*C. Jn.* 19, 40.  
 Besuncen sunk, pp. of besincan, v. sincan.  
 Beswac deceived, v. beswican.  
 Besweled swaled, consumed.  
 Beswapan; p.-sweop; pp.-swa- pen, -swapyn [be, swapan to sweep] To clear up, to persuade, to make clean, to clothe; swa- dere:—*Bd.* 2, 12: *Ps.* 103, 2.  
 Beswemde beswum; p. of be- swimman.  
 Besweop clothed; p. of beswa- pan.  
 'Besweþan to swathe, v. besue- þian.  
 Bewic, biswic, bigawic Deceit, a deceiving, an offence, a scan- dal; fraus:—*L. Edo.* 1, v. ge- wic, Som.  
 Bewincan, -cian, ic bewice, he bewicþ; p. bewiwc, bewi- cede, -ode, -ade, hi bewicon; pp. bewicen; v. a. [be by, swican to deceive] To deceive, weaken, escape, offend; deci- pere:—*Ors.* 1, 12: *Deut.* 30, 17. Scandalizare, *Mt.* 18, 6: *Jn.* 6, 61.  
 Bewicenda A deceiver, harlot; pellex:—*Cot.* 170, *Lye.*  
 Bewimman; p. beswemde. To swim, to swim about; natate:—*Bt.* 37, 4.  
 Bewincan to labour, v. swincan.  
 'Beswuncon laboured; p. beswun- cen worn; pp. of beswincan, v. swincan.  
 Beswungen beaten, v. swingan.  
 Besyled; pp. [be, sylian to soil] SOILED, stained; maculatus:—*Bt.* 16, 4.  
 Besylfredesilvered, BESILVERED, v. sylfrene.  
 Besyrod ensnared, v. syrrwan.  
 Besyrran to take hold of, Ben.  
 Besyrrwan to ensnare, v. syrrwan.  
 BET, bett, abet; adv. irr. comp. of wel [Plat. bet] BET- TER; melius:—Ða axode he to hwylicon timan hym bet were, *Jn.* 4, 52. Ðat se hwæte mæge þy bet weaxan that the wheat may grow the better, *Bt.* 23. His horse bett wurde his horse should be better, *Bd.* 3, 9.

Bet beats; ferit, v. beatan.  
 \*BETA, bete [Ger. bete f.] BET, a herb that bears burs; personacia:—Cot. 28, Som.  
 Betæcan; p. betæhte, hi betæhton, betæhten; pp. betæht, betæht; v. a. [be by, tæcan to teach, to shew] 1. To shew; ostendere. 2. To BETAKE, impart, deliver to, commit, put in trust; impertire. 3. To send, to follow, pursue; mittere:—1. v. tæcan. He eow betæcð mycele healle, *Lk.* 22, 12. 2. He betæhte him hys æhta, *Mt.* 25, 14: *Gen.* 9, 2. 3. Betæcan cildru on scole to send children to school, *Obs. Luna*, 4, 10. Mid swiftum hundum ic betæce wildeor with swift hounds I pursue wild beasts, *Colloq. Monast.*  
 P Betæcung, e; f. A betaking; traditio, Som.  
 Betæht given up; pp. of betæcan.  
 Betæht betrothed, v. betæcan.  
 Betæhten committed; p. of betæcan.  
 Betan, gebetan ic bete; p. bette; sub. he bette; v. a. [Plat. betern: Dut. beteren: Moes. botan: bet better, or bot amends] 1. To make better, to improve, amend, repair, restore; emendare. 2. Joined with fyr to mend or repair a fire, to light or make a fire, to kindle; focum reparare. (In this sense bōten is used in low German at the present day. Bōt fuer make the fire, or bōt wat in (literally) light something in, put or light some fire. So in *Fra. fyoe boete struere focum*). 3. To remedy, to make amends, compensate; compensare:—1. Dat he bette that he should improve, *Bd.* 5, 13: *Ex.* 21, 22. 2. Pa het he betan micel fyr then ordered he a great fire to be lighted, *Ors.* 6, 32, *Bar.* p. 234, 17. 3. Ic hit bete I will remedy it, *Deut.* 1, 17.  
 \*Beteldon deceived, v. betilldon.  
 Betellan; p. betealde; v. a. [be, tellan to tell] To speak about, to answer, excuse, justify, clear; excusare:—Dat he moete hine betellan that he might answer him, *Chr.* 1061. Godwine betealde hine Godwin cleared himself, *Id.* 1052.  
 Beteon to accuse, bequeath, v. teon.  
 Betera, betra; m. betere, betre; f. n. adj. comp. of gōd [Plat. Dut. beter: Icel. betri: Dan. bedre: Ger. besser] BETTER; melior:—Dat hy wæron beteran þegnas that they were better thanes, *Ors.* 4, 9, *Bar.* p. 161, 19. Pa betran tida the better times, *Bar.* p. 161, 13.

To beteran tide to a better time, *Bd.* 3, 14: *Mt.* 12, 12: 18, 6. Hit is betre it is a better [thing], *Bt.* 38, 7: 29, 1, v. gōd, bet well.  
 \*Beterian to be better, v. betrian.  
 Beterung a bettering, v. betrung.  
 Betesta best, v. betst.  
 Bepæht covered, v. peccan.  
 Bepærfæð is needful, v. bepearfan, pearfan.  
 Bepæht covered, v. peccan.  
 Bepearfan to want, v. pearfan.  
 Bepeccan to cover, cloak, v. peccan.  
 Bepencan To consider, BETHINK, remember; considerare:—*Lk.* 15, 17: *Elf. T.* p. 35, v. þencan.  
 Beþen [beþen bathed] A fomentation, embrocation; fomentum:—Mid beþenum with fomentations, *Bd.* 4, 32.  
 Beþerfæð is needful, v. þearfan.  
 Beþian to bathe, v. þapian.  
 \*Beþied made prosperous; pp. of beþian, v. þapian, Som.  
 Beþige, beþyge cherish, v. þapian.  
 Beþing, e; f. A fomentation, an anazing or nourishing medicine; fomentum:—*Bd.* 4, 32.  
 Beþoht, -te, -ton bethought, v. þencan.  
 Beþorfe need, didst need, *Bt.* 33, 4, v. þearfan.  
 Beþridian, þrydian; p. ede; pp. ded, dad; v. a. [q. be by, tredan to tread] To surround, besiege, circumvent, force, pillage, destroy; circumdare:—Dat hine man wolde beþridian that they would surround him, *Ors.* 6, 36: 2, 5; redigere:—On his gewæald beþrydan sceolde would force into his power, *Ors.* 3, 7.  
 \*Beþurfon have need, v. þearfan.  
 Beþwean to wash, v. þwean.  
 Beþwyr; adj. [be, þwir wicked] Perverse, depraved; depravatus:—Cot. 63.  
 Beþyddon opened, spread, v. þyddan.  
 Betiene shut, conclude; betiened shut, v. betynan.  
 Betihan to shut, blame, v. betynan, teon, Lye.  
 Betiht blamed, v. teon.  
 Betihtlad, betyhtlad accused.  
 Betilldon, beteldon, for beteldon deceived, v. tælan.  
 Betting a cable, v. bætting.  
 \*Betl a beetle, v. bitel.  
 Betnes, se; f. [bet better] Satisfaction, amends, recompence; satisfactio:—*L. Can. Edg. conf.* 9.  
 Betoce The herb betony; herbæ genus ad vomica:—*L. M.* 1, 39.  
 Betogen; part. [be, teogan to pull, draw] 1. Pulled over, drawn over; obductus. 2. Ac-

cused, impeached.  
 —1. Heora scyld togenemid hydan were covered with, *Bd.* 5, 7. 2. Ðe oft þyfe who oft thieves, *L. In.* 37. cræt a close cover.  
 Betogennes, se; f. tion; accusatio.  
 \*Betraþpan [be, traþ] To BETRAP, to cumvallare:—C.  
 Betre better, v. be.  
 Betredan to tread.  
 Betrian, beterman.  
 od [Plat. Dut. b. better, to excel, to grow better; *Elf. gr.* 25, v. b.  
 Betrung, beterman.  
 betering f: C. f.] A BETTERING.  
 emendatio:—H. betrung it was ment, *Bt.* 38, 7.  
 Betrymian; p. eotrymian to fortify; environ; circum.  
*Lk.* 19, 43: 21.  
 \*Betst, betest; se.  
 betesta, seo, þu gōd [Plat. Dut. Ger. beste: Icel. the best, first; op.  
 —Pa þing þe gōð fað the things are best, *Bd.* 1, n. 12. Scipio, mana witeana of the Roman sen.  
 Se beteste the Moises clipode nan, *Lev.* 9, 1. *Deut.* 5, 23. I betate hors h. horse, *Bd.* 3, 14.  
 Betst; adv. sup. most; optimè; cað that please. Ic him betst trusted them, *Bd.* 6, 3. Albinus lured Albinus ed, *Bd. pref.* S.  
 Bett better, v. be.  
 Betle corrected; p.  
 Betugon shut in, teogan, v. teog.  
 \*Betuh, betux bet.  
 Betuxsittan [betutan to sit] To sit to set, put or serere, Som.  
 Betweonan betweynan.  
 Betweonum betwe.  
 Betwih-ligan to 1, 27.  
 Betwion; adj. [twarm; dat. of twyfold; duplex

Betwāh, betwy, betwih, betwyh, betweoh, betweoha, betweox, betwux, betwuxt; *prop. dat. acc.* [be by, twa two] **Betwix**, betwixt, among; *inter*:—*Þæt was betwux Arabias and Palestina that was between Arabias and Palestine*, *Ors.* 1, 3. *Betweoha*, *Ex.* 34, 10. *Betwih*, *Bd.* 4, 9. *Betwyh* him among them, *Bi.* 39, 12. *Betweox* cow among you, *Mt.* 20, 26. *Betwux* wulfas, *Lk.* 10, 3. *Betwux* wifa bearnum, *Lk.* 7, 28; 11, 51. *Betwuxt*, *Nat. Greg. S.* p. 11, 14. *Betwuh-bruwum* between the eyebrows.

<sup>1</sup> *Betwux-alegednes*, *se*; *f.* [betwux between, alecged laid] *Anterposition, interjection*:—*Interjection may beon gecweden betwuxalegednyas on Englice on interjection may be called betwuxalegednes in English, Elf. gr. Som.* p. 48, 2.

*Betwux-sworpenys* an interjection.

*Betwux-cuman* to come between, to happen.

*Betwux-gearcud* left, omitted.

*Betwy*, betwyh among, *Bi.* 39, 12.

<sup>2</sup> *Betwy* has þing between these things in the mean while, whilst, *Bd.* 1, 27, v. betwuh.

*Betwyh-geset* interposed.

*Betwyh-gonging* going between, dividing.

*Betwynan*, betweonan, betweonum; *prop. dat.* [be by, twæm; *dat. of twa*] **Betwænen**, among; *inter*:—*Him betwynan among them*, *Mt.* 9, 3; *Jn.* 16, 17. *Ge habbað lufe eow betwynan*, *Jn.* 13, 35. *Ða gewearð* hi him betweonum then settled they between them, *Ors.* 6, 30. *Betweonum* is sometimes separated. *Be sæm tweonum for betweonum sæm between seas*, *Cd.* 163: 170. It is also used adverbially. *Ne si lang fæc betweonum be not a long space between*, *Bd.* 4, 9.

*Betwyx*, betwixt betwixz, betwixzt, v. betwuh.

*Betwyx-sendan* to send between.

*Betwæn* accused, v. betogen.

*betwih* accuses, v. teon.

*betynan*; *part.* betynde; he betynð; *p.* betynde, hi betynð; *imp.* betyn, betiene; *pp.* betyned, betiened; *v. a.* [be, tynan to hedge] 1. *To enclose, hedge in, close, shut up, stop, cover, hide; sepire.* 2. *To end, to form, finish; finire*:—1. *Betynde hine*, *Mt.* 21, 33; *Mk.* 12, 1. *Hi hine betyndon they enclosed them*, *Bd.* 4, 26. *Hy betyndon James duru they closed the doors of James*, *Ors.* 6, 7.

*Betynde*, *Ors.* 5, 14. 2. *Þus þat word betynde thus the speech ended*, *Bd.* 4, 9. <sup>3</sup> *Betynan* inne to enclose within, *L. Alf.* 21. *Utan betynde shut out*, *Ors.* 4, 5, v. tynan.

<sup>4</sup> *Betyran* [be, tyr tar] *To BETAR*, to smear over, to stain a dark colour; *pice liquida inficere*:—*Æqu. vern.* 2.

*Betyrnan* hy they turned.

*Be-ufan* above, v. bufan.

*Be un-gewyrhtum* freely; spon-taneous, *Som.*

*Be-utan* from without, v. butan.

*Bewefan*; *p.* bewæfde; *pp.* bewæfed, bewefen; *v. a.* [be, wæfan to cover] *To befold, to cover round, to cover, hide; induere*:—*Heo nam hyre wæfels and bewæfde hig*, *Gen.* 24, 65. *Bewæfedclothed*, *Mk.* 14, 51.

<sup>5</sup> *Bewæg utan* surrounded, v. wægan.

*Beweght* disappointed, v. beþwæcan.

*Bewæpnan*; *p.* nde; *pp.* nod [be, wæpen a weapon] *To take away arms, to disarm; armis spoliare*:—*L. Polit. Cnut.* 57.

*Beward* wrapped up, v. windan.

*Bewarenian*, bewarian *To keep, defend; custodire*:—*L. Eccl. Cnut.* 26, v. warian.

*Bewarnian* to beware, warn, v. warnian.

<sup>6</sup> *Beweallen* cooked, v. weallan.

*Bewealwiað* wallow, v. wealwian.

*Bewardian* to ward, keep, v. weardian.

*Bewearp* has cast; *p.* of bewyrpan.

*Beweddian*; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed, od. *To espouse, wed; spondere*:—*Ex.* 21, 9, v. weddian.

*Bewedding* a wedding, v. weddunga.

*Bewefen* covered; *pp.* of bewæfan.

*Bewegde*, beweht disappointed, *Ps.* 131, 11, v. biwægan.

*Bewendan* to turn, v. wendan.

<sup>7</sup> *Bewepan* to bewail, beweopon wept, bewopen bewailed, v. wepan.

*Beweran* to pour out.

*Bewerenes*, *se*; *f.* [bewered or beweren forbidden] *A forbidding; prohibitio*:—*Bd.* 1, 27, *Resp.* 9.

*Bewerian* to defend, restrain.

*Bewerigend* a defender.

*Bewerod* restrained, v. werian.

*Bewerung*, *e*; *f.* [Plat. Dut. bewering] *A defence, a fortification; tutamen*:—*Bewerung strang a strong defence*, *Scint.* 64.

<sup>8</sup> *Bewician* to encamp, v. wician.

*Bewicode* defended.

*Be wille* willingly.

*Bewimmen* *A niece; neptis, Som.*

*Bewindan*; *p.* bewand, hi bewundon; *pp.* bewunden; *v. a.*

[Dut. bewinden: be about, windan to wind] *To enfold, to wrap or wind about, embrace, entwine, extend; involvere*:—*Josep bewand hyne mid clænre scytan*, *Mt.* 27, 59; *Lk.* 2, 7. *Bewiste* governed, presided, v. bewitan.

*Bewitan*; *p.* he bewiste, we bewiston; *pp.* bewiton; *v. a.* [be near, witan to know, see, take care of] 1. *To overlook, watch over, superintend, preside, govern, command; præsesse.* 2. *To keep, preserve, administer; custodire*:—1. *Ðe ealle his þing bewiste*, *Gen.* 24, 2: 39, 4. *Ne miht þu lengc tun-scire bewitan*, *Lk.* 16, 2. 2. *Ealle gesceafta motan heora gewunan bewitgan all creatures may keep their custom*, *Bi.* 7, 3; *Ors.* 2, 2.

<sup>9</sup> *Bewlat* beheld, saw, v. witan.

*Bewlatunga* Shows, sights, pageants; *spectacula, Som.*

*Bewopen* bewailed.

*Beworht* employed, worked, built; *pp.* of bewyrpan, v. wyrpan.

*Beworpen* cast; *pp.* of bewyrpan, v. weorpan.

<sup>10</sup> *Bewrecon* wreaked revenge, pursued, v. wrecan.

*Bewrencan* [be about, wrenc deceit] *To deceive; occultis machinationibus circumvenire*:—*Moral. præcept.* 34.

*Bewreon* to cover; *p.* þu bewruge, hi bewreogon covered, surrounded; *pp.* bewrigen, bewrogen covered, hidden, overwhelmed, v. wreon.

*Bewrigennes*, *se*; *f.* *A hiding, keeping close or concealing; occultatio, Som.*

*Bewriðan* *To bind, retain; pp.* bewriðen retained, v. wriðan.

*Bewrogn* covered; *pp.* bewreon, v. wreon.

*Bewruge* protected; *p.* of bewreon, v. wreon.

<sup>11</sup> *Bewunden* wrapped; bewundon tied or wound about, v. bewindan.

*Bewurpan*, -an threw, cast around, ic bewurpe, v. bewyrpan, weorpan.

*Bewyðdod* in acæt pledged in money, pledged, v. weddian.

*Bewylewan* to wallow; *beylewad* rolled, wallowed.

*Bewyrpan*; *pp.* beworht. *To work, build, work in, engrave*:—*Be-wyrc on golde engrave in gold*, v. beworht, wyrpan.

*Bewyrpan* to cast, throw, v. weorpan.

*Be-yrnan*; *p.* be-arn; *pp.* beurnen [be by, yrnan to run] *To run by, to come in, occur, incur; percurrere*:—*An wundor me nu on mod be-arn*



one wonder now [runs by me into the mind] occurs to me, *Dial.* 1, 10, *Wan. Cat.* p. 154, 3. He ne be-arn on leasunga synne he incurs not the sin of [leaving] lying, *Dial.* 1, 2: *Æqu. vern.* 4.

Bezera, bezere a baptist, v. bædzere.

<sup>1</sup> Bi by, near, concerning, v. be.

Biatian to threaten, v. beatan.

Bibliopecce, an; f. 1. A library; bibliotheca. 2. The Bible; biblia:—1. *C. R. Ben.* 50. 2. Se saltare ys an boc on þære bibliopecan the psalter is one book in the Bible, *Eff. T.* p. 14, 15: 15, 9.

Bibod commanded, v. bebod.

<sup>1</sup> Bifbread! honey-comb, *Bt. R.* p. 166, 27, v. beo bread.

Bibugan to flee away.

Bibycgong, e; f. [be, bycg from bycgan to buy] A selling away; venditio, *Som.*

Bicce, bice; f. [*Ger.* betze, petze: *Icel.* byckia f.] A bitch, a female of the canine kind; canicula:—Biccan meole bitch's milk.

Bicoen; adj. Belonging to a bitch; caninus, *Som.*

Bicerran to pass by, v. cerran.]

<sup>1</sup> Bicengcge an inhabitant, v. beganga.

Bicnian, bicnigan, beacnian, becnan, he bicneð, bycneð; part. becnende, becnende; p. bicnode, hi bicnodon, becnodon; v. a. [beacna beacn] 1. To suckon, nod; annuere. 2. To show, signify, form; demonstrare:—1. He was bicniende hym, *Lk.* 1, 22. Ða bicnodon hi to his fader, *Lk.* 1, 62: 5, 7. 2. Niht bycneð, *Ps.* 18, 2. Hi becnodon mid eagum they indicate [show] with their eyes, *Ps.* 34, 22. He sceal mid bellan bicnigan þa tida he shall with bells show the times, *L. Cam. Eccl. Wilt.* p. 155, 10. Bycneð ege formeth an eye, *Ps.* 93, 9.

<sup>2</sup> Bicing a sign, v. becneng.

Bicwida a proverb, v. bigcwid.

Bidan, abidan, anbidan, gebidan, geantbidan, he bideð, bit; p. bād, gebād, bed, we bidon; pp. biden, gebiden [*Plat. Dat.* beijden, beijen, verbeijen: *Moss.* beidan: *Norse.* ad biida: *Icel.* bygd an habitation. *Sax.* bye or Pers. *آباد* abad a dwelling, byan to dwell, hyde dwelt: hence byd or bid] To BIDE, abide, wait, remain, tarry, expect; manere:—Utan we well þære tide bidan we desire well to wait the time, *Bd.* 4, 24. Wolde þær anbidian, *Gen.* 12, 10. Ðat he gebit that he waits, *Bt.* 38, 3.

Hig gebidan his, *Lk.* 8, 40. We opres sceolon abidan, *Mt.* 11, 3. Gebidað her, *Mt.* 26, 38.

<sup>1</sup> Biddan, abiddan, gebiddan, ic bidde, þu bitst, he bit, bitt, we biddað; p. bæd, gebæd, we bædon; imp. bide; pp. beden, gebeden; v. a. [*Plat. Dat.* bidden: *Fra.* bidde: *Al.* bodan: *Moss.* bidgan: *Dan.* bede: bed, gebed a prayer] 1. To ask, pray, intreat, beseech; petere. 2. To bid, command, demand, require, enforce, compel; precipere:—1. We biddað we ask, *Eff. gr.* 33. Ic bidde þe min Drihten, *Gen.* 19, 18. Donne we us gebiddað when we pray, *Bt.* 41, 2. Biddan þær þe he bæd to pray that which he prayed, *Bt.* 35, 6. Abiddað hine ask him, *Id.* 42, *Card.* p. 392, 15. He bitt aibbe, *Lk.* 14, 32. 2. Ðu bitst me, *Ex.* 23, 12. Bide his me eft, *Gen.* 48, 9. Hi læton bædan mycelle fyrde then they permitted to order a large army. *Chr.* 1051, *Ing.* p. 228, 9. ¶ This verb is used with fram from, of, as Bide þu fram me ask of me, *Ps.* 2, 8. Ic bæd fram Drihtne 26, 7: 20, 4. With to ta. To pray to. Gebiddað him þær to, *Ex.* 32, 8. Ic me to him gebidde I worship him, *Bd.* 1, 7.

<sup>2</sup> Bidde a prayer, v. gebed.

Biddende praying, v. biddan.

Biddere A suiter, petitioner; procius:—*Cot.* 191, *Som.*

Bidende waiting for, v. bidan.

Bideded bedipped, dyed, v. bedypan.

<sup>3</sup> Biecn a beacon, wonder, v. beacen.

Biegan to crown, v. beagian.

Bieh a crown, v. beag.

Bielde Steadiness, constancy; constantia:—*Cot.* 56, v. belde.

Bien a beam, v. bean.

Biencodd beaped, v. beanbelgas.

Bierhte, bierhta a flask of lighting.

Biern a beam, v. bearn.

Biernende burning, for byrnen-de, v. byrnan.

Biesen an example, v. bysen.

Biesenian to set an example, v. bysian.

Bieter bitter, v. biter.

Bieterne bitterness, v. biterne.

Bietl a beetle; malleus, v. bytl.

Biferende passing by; biferdon passed by, v. befaran.

<sup>4</sup> Bifgende, bifigende trembling, trembling with a fever, v. bifan.

BIFIAN, bifgean, beofian; part. bifende; p. byfode, hi bifodon [*Plat. Dat.* beven: *Fra.* beefje: *Swed.* bífwa: *Dan.* bæve: *Icel.* bifa] To tremble, shake,

sway; tremere: bifodon the won 35, 6. Deð hig gear, *Ps.* 103, 37, 10.

Bifcon; part. bifcon or bifcon escape, to pass go away private:—*Cot.* 192.

Bifitum A wave; 87.

<sup>5</sup> Bifolen for, before of befyllan.

Biforan before, v.

Bifung A tremble tremor:—*Ps.* 47.

Bifyle [be by, see people] A neigh provinces, or regions adjacent:—*Bd.*

Big of, by, near, v.

Big a crown, v. be.

Bigæð cultivated, began.

Bigan, bigean, bigan, gebigan; bigde, hi bigdon biged, gebiged bigen: *Dat.* boagje, booghe *Dan.* böje: *Sax.* bogna: q. bi, boga a bow] worship, subdu back; incurvar cneows to bow 3, 2: *Gen.* 27, 2 ra cneow, *Mt.* soðan God is the true God *Lk.* 1, 7. Hit a subdued it, *C.* p. 278, 22. Bigan to gele all nations to the p. 30, 6, v. bebugan.

Bigang worship,

<sup>6</sup> Bigangan to wor

Bigwid, bicwid [cwid a saying] word, proverb, verbiun, fabu 37, v. bigspell

Biox, byge, es *Plat. Dat.* boog bogen, m. an 1. A turning, angle, bay, 2. Exchange, merce; commerc nan bige nan To anes weal corner of a *Bar.* p. 115, 18 bige hæbban A with us, *L. A* Bige limes a limb, *Fulg.* 19. Bige buy, v. byc



**Bigean** is head, v. bigan.  
**Bigesne**, se; f. *An endecavour, a colony; studium*:—*Dial.* 1, 10.  
**Bigels** *as arch, vault, roof*; *arcus*:—*Elf. gr.* 19.  
**Bigen** *ought, for bugen*, v. bugan.  
**Bigenere** *a worker*; *operator*:—*Coling. Monast.*, *Lye*.  
**Bigeny**, **bigeng** *worship, observation*, v. begang.  
**Bigena** *an observer*, v. beganga.  
**Bigeondan** *beyond*, v. begeond.  
**Bigeongende** *passing by*; *praeterea*.  
**Bigerdel** *a purse*, v. bigyrdel.  
**Biggan** *to worship*; **biggende** *worshipping*, v. bigan.  
**Biggen** *an observation*, v. begang.  
**Bigenere** *a worker*, v. bigen-  
 cere, beganga.  
**Biggeng** *undertaking*, v. begang.  
**Biggeng** *exercises*, v. begang.  
**Biggyrdel** *a treasury*, v. bigyrdel.  
**Bigydyg**, **bigydydic** *anxious*, v. behydyg.  
**Bigydylice** *diligently*, v. behydehe.  
**Bigleofa**, **bileofa**, an [big, bi for, bi life] *Provision by which life is maintained, food, victuals*; *victus*:—*To bigleofan for food*, *Gen.* 6, 21, v. bigwist, wist.  
**Bigleofan**; *part. ende*; p. ode; pp. ed. *To nourish, feed, support*; *cibare*, *Som.*  
**Bigne**, se; f. *A bending, bowing*; *flexio*:—*Bd.* 5, 3.  
**Bigong** *exercises*, v. begang.  
**Bigonga** *a calculator*, v. beganga.  
**Bugsen** *an example*, v. byan.  
**Bigspeac**, e; f. *A by-speech, deceiving*; *supplantatio*, *Lye*.  
**BigsPELL**, **bisPELL**, es; plus. **bigspell**, **bigsPELL**, **bigsPELLu**; a. [big, bi for, spell a history] *A parable, story, fable, comparison, proverb, pattern, example*; *parabola*:—*Þæs sawendan bigspell*, *Mt.* 13, 18. *Mid bigspellum*, *Mt.* 13, 34. *BisPELL bi þære sunnan*, *Bt.* Tit. 6, *Card.* p. 4, 19. *We nu sculon manega bisna and bisPELL reccean we now should many examples and fables [comparisons] produce*, *Bt.* 35, 5. *Gehyr sum bisPELL hear an example*, *Id.* 37, 3.  
**BigPELL-boc** *a book of parables*.  
**Bigstandan** *to stand by or near*, *to support*.  
**Bigwic** *deceit*, v. beawic.  
**Bigwist** *food, victuals*, v. biwist, **bigleofa**.  
**gyrdel** [be, gyrdel a girdle] *A girdle, and as girdles were used to carry money, hence a purse, public purse, a treasury*; *soma, maccus, fuscus*:—*Ne feoh ma cowerum bigyrdlum*, *Mt.* 20, 3. *Kinges gafolles biger-*

*del the purse of a king's tribute, a treasury*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 69.  
**Biheldan** *To hold, occupy*; *teneres*:—*Cod. Ex.* 67, a. 10, *Mann*.  
**Bihelan** *to cover*, v. behelian.  
**Biheonan** *on this side*, v. beheonan.  
**Bihlæman**, **bihlemman**; v. a. [be, hlemman to sound] *To rage, roar, dash together, to mix with force so as to produce a noise*; *frerere, confundere*:—*Þa grimman goman bi-hlemmeð gnashes the grim [gums] jaws*, *Cod. Ex.* 97, b. 11. *Bi-hlæmeð scire gesceafte mixes pure elements*, *Cod. Ex.* 20, b. 9, *Mann*.  
**Bihiydig** *careful*, v. behydyg.  
**Bii** *near*, v. be.  
**BIL**; g. d. **bille**; pl. g. **billa**; d. **bilum** [*Plat.* **biel** a: *Dut.* **byl** m: *Ger.* **beil** n: *Swed.* **bila** f: *Dan.* **bile** c: *Norse*, **bula**: *Pers.* بیل *bil a pickaxe*] *Steel, any instrument made of steel, such as a BILL, knife, sword*; *chalyba, flax, ensia*. (Hitherto this word has only been found in poetry):—*Hi ne bill rude gesawan they, the blood-red sword, never saw*, *Bt. R.* p. 168, 84. *Abrægd bille drew sword*, *Cd.* 142. *Blæd forþræcon billa ecgum shed blood with the edges of swords*, *Cd.* 210. *Billum abreotan with swords to destroy*, *Cd.* 163. ¶ **Bill**-gealeht *bill-clashing*, *Walton's Poet, by Price*, vol. i. p. 96, 13: *Chr.* 938, *Ing.* p. 144, 6. *Bil-swaðu bill-swaðes, sword-paths, wounds*, *Cd.* 160.  
**Biilage** [bi by, near, lagu a law] *A BYE-LAW*; *lex privata*:—*Chr. W. Thorn.* an. 1303.  
**Bilcettan** *to belch*, v. bealcen.  
**Bile** *A BILL, beak of a bird, the horn of an animal, a proboscis, the fore part of a ship*; *rostrum, apiculus*:—*Ylpea bile an elephant's proboscis*, *R.* 18.  
**Bile** *a bile*, v. byl.  
**Bilehwit** *simple*, v. bilewit.  
**Bilehwitlice**; *adv.* *Honestly*; *simpliciter*:—*Bd.* 5, 13.  
**Bilehwitnes**, **biwetnes**, **bylewitnes**, se; f. *Mildness, simplicity, innocence*; *simplicitas*:—*Se God wunað simle on þære hean ceastre his anfealdnesse and bilewitnesse God dwells always in the high city of his unity and simplicity*, *Bt.* 39, 5: *Ora.* 1, 2.  
**Bilened** *inhabited*, *Som.*  
**Bileofa** *food*, v. bigleofa.  
**Bileoran**; p. orde. *To pass over*; *transire*:—*Ps.* 89, 4, v. leoran.  
**Bileouene** *victuals*, v. bileofa.  
**Bilewit**, **bilehwit**, **belewit**, **biwit**; *adj.* [*bile the beak, hwit white*, referring to the beaks of

**young birds, then to their nature**, *Junius*] *Innocent, simple, mild, gentle, sincere, honest, merciful*; *mitis*:—*Beoð bilwite swa culfran*, *Mt.* 10, 16. *lc eom bilewite*, *Mt.* 11, 29.  
**Bilibban** [bi by, libban to live] *To live by or upon, to sustain, support*; *sustentari*:—*Neotena meolc hi mæst bilibbað they mostly live on the milk of cattle*, *Som.* *Ealle cwiwe hita bilibbað all living beings are supported*, *Ora.* 2, 1.  
**Biliden** *deprived*, v. beleosan.  
**Bilifen** *food*, v. bigleofa.  
**Bilig** *a bag*, *Pa.* 118, 83, v. baalg.  
**Bilið** [*Dut.* **Kil** beeld, **beld**, **bild**: *Off.* **belidi**, **bild**: *Wil* **bilethe**: *Chaucer*, **blee**: hence to know one by the **blee**, by the **bill** or **look**] *An image, a representation, resemblance, likeness, pattern, example*; *imago*, *Som.*  
**Bill** *steel*, v. bil.  
**Bilocen** *locked up*, v. belucan.  
**Bilode** *having a bill, nib or snout*; *rostratus*, *Som.*  
**Biloren** *deprived*, v. beleosan.  
**Bil-swaðu** *wounds*, *Cd.* 160, v. bil.  
**Bilwetnes** *innocence*, v. bilehwitnes.  
**Bilwit** *mild*, v. bilewit.  
**Bilyhte**; *adj.* *Melancholic, choleric*; *biliosus*, *Som.*  
**Bime** *a trumpet*, v. byme.  
**Bimyldan** *to bury*, v. bemyldan.  
**BIN**; g. d. **binne** [*Frs.* **bin**: *Dut.* **binne**, **ben**] *A manger, crib, bin, hutch, rack*; *præsepe*:—*Heo hyne on binne alede*, *Lk.* 2, 7, 16.  
**Bin** *as*; *sum*, v. beon.  
**BINDAN**, **gebindan**, *ic binde*, *þu bindst*, *he bindt*, *we bindað*; p. *band*, *he bunde*, *we bundon*; pp. *bunden*; v. a. [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Ger.* *binden*; *Moss.* *bindan*, *gabindan*; *Dan.* *binde*; *Swed.* *icel.* *Norse*, *binda*] 1. *To bind, tie*; *ligare*. 2. *To pretend*; *fingeres*:—1. *Hig bindað byrþena*, *Mt.* 23, 4. *He band hine*, *Gen.* 42, 24. *He geband his sunu*, *Gen.* 22, 9. *Ne mihte gebindan*, *Mk.* 6, 3: 6, 17. 2. *C. R. Lk.* 24, 28.  
**Bindele**, *an*; f. *A binding, tying, fastening with bands*; *vinculus constrictio*:—*Be mannes bindelan concerning [the] binding [putting in bands] of a man*, *L. Alf. Pol.* 31.  
**Bindende** *binding*, v. bindan.  
**Bi-niotan** *To pursue, enjoy*; *assequi*, *Mann*.  
**Binnan**, **binnon**, *be innan with-in*; *intus*:—*Bt.* 1, 1, *Card.* p. 4, 17: *Ja.* 11, 30: *Mt.* 2, 16: *Ora.* 4, 11.  
**Binne** *a manger*, v. bin.

**Bio** *I am, may be, shall be; sum, sim, ero:—Mt. 9, 21: Bt. 40, 5: 33, 4, v. beon.*  
**Bio bread** *honey-comb, Bt. 23.*  
**Biodan** *offer; offerant:—Bt. 25, v. beodan.*  
**Biom** *I am, shall be; sum, ero:—v. beon.*  
**Bior** *bear, v. beor.*  
**Biorg** *a defence, v. beorh.*  
**Biorht** *brightness, Bt. 41, 1, v. beorht.*  
**Bioð** *They are, may be, shall be; sunt, sint, erunt, v. beon.*  
**Biotian** *To threaten; intentare:—Cot. 108.*  
**Biotul** *a beetle, staff, v. bytl.*  
**Biowyrt** *beewort; apiastum, v. beowyrt.*  
**Black**, **byrc** [*Plat. barke f: Fra. byrk: Dut. berkeboom m: Kil. berck: Ger. birke f: Dan. birk m. f: Swed. björk*] *A birch tree; betula:—Cot. 165.*  
**Bircen**, **beorcen**; **adj. BIRCHEN**, *belonging to birch; betulaceus, Som.*  
**Bird** *a bird, v. brid.*  
**Birden-meto** *heavy; onerosa:—Prov. 27, Lye.*  
**Birele** *a cupbearer, v. byrle.*  
**Bireð** *beareth, for byrð, v. beran.*  
**Birgan**, **birgean**, **byrgan**, **byrigean**, **bebyrgan**; **p. de; pp. ed**, **bebirged**, **gebyrged**; **a. a.** [*Dut. bergen to cover up: Al. bergen: Ot. giborgan: beorh, beorg a hill*] *To bury; sepelire:—Dut. hine man birgde: þur was Isaac bebirged, Gen. 49, 31. Aylf me ærest byrigean minne fæder, Lk. 9, 59: Gen. 23, 6.*  
**Birgen**, **byrgen**, **byrigen**, **byrigela**, **e**; **a.** *A burial place, sepulchre, tomb, grave; sepulchrum:—Hat nu bealdan þa byrgene, Mt. 27, 64, 66. Wæs niwe byrgen, Jn. 10, 41, 42: 20, 1, 4: Gen. 23, 2, 6, 9.*  
**Birgincg** *A tasting; gustatio, Ben.*  
**Birgnes** *a taste, v. byrignes.*  
**Birhtu** *brightness, v. beorht.*  
**Birian** *to bury; birgde buried, v. birgan.*  
**Birig** *a city, Dent. 14, 27, v. burh.*  
**Birigan** *to bury, v. birgan.*  
**Birighman** *a city officer, an overseer of temples, Som.*  
**Biriging** *a tasting, v. birgincg.*  
**Birhtu** *brightness, v. beorht.*  
**Birilian**, **birlian**, **byrlan** *To draw, bear; haurire:—C. R. Jn. 2, 8, 9.*  
**Birist** *bearest, vehis, for berist, Bt. R. p. 181, v. beran.*  
**Birne** *a coat of mail, v. byrn.*  
**Birned** *burned, armed, v. bernan, byrnan.*  
**Bisac** *a bag, v. æcc. codd.*

**Bisacan** [*be by, æccan to seek*] *To be present, to go to; adire—L. Edg. 62.*

**Bisceop**, **biacop**, **ea**; **m.** *A bishop, prelate, high-priest; episcopus:—Pa astyredon þa bisceopas þa menegu, Mk. 15, 11: Lev. 8, 7. Twegen bisceopas two bishops, Bd. 4, 5, S. p. 573, 31. ¶ Yldesta bisceop, Ors. 5, 4. Heah bisceop an archbishop, v. arcebisceop. Efenhada bisceop a co-bishop, Gr. Dial. 1, 5.*

**Bisceopdóm**, **ea**; **m.** [*bisceop a bishop, dóm judgment*] *The judgment of a bishop, excommunication, the province of a bishop; episcopi iudicium, vel provincia:—Dæs bisceopdomes wyrðe worthy of the bishop's judgment or excommunication, Bd. 4, 5, v. bisceoprice.*

**Bisceophád**, **biscophád**, **ea**; **m.** [*bisceop a bishop; had hood, head*] **BISHOPHOOD**, *episcopacy; episcopatus:—Bd. 3, 21, S. p. 551, 40: 4, 5, S. p. 573, 28. On bisceop hade is (his) episcopacy, during the time of being bishop, 4, 6, S. p. 574, 2, 3.*

**Bisceop-hyrde**, **biscophyrede**, **bisceop-hyred** *A bishop's shepherd or clergy; episcopi familia:—Cot. 44, Som.*

**Bisceopian**, **biscopgan**; **pp. bisceopod**. *To exercise the office of a bishop, to oversee, visit, confirm; visitare, confirmare:—L. Can. Eccl. 18, W. p. 155, 51.*

**Bisceoplic**, **biscoplic**; **adj. Bishoplike**, *episcopal, belonging to a bishop; episcopalis:—Bd. 2, 15.*

**Bisceopod** *bishoped, confirmed, v. bisceopian.*

**Bisceoprice**, **bisceopacyre**, **bisceopdóm**, **ea**; **m.** [*bisceop a bishop, rice a region, scyre a share, dóm a province*] **A BISHOPRIC**, *diocese, province of a bishop; episcopi provincia:—Bisceoprice, Bd. 2, 7, S. p. 509, n. 8. He onfeng his egenre ceastre bisceop scire or bisceopdom he received the bishopric of his own city, Bd. 3, 7, S. p. 530, 10, n. 10, 3, 21. Adrifen was of his bisceopacyre was driven from his bishopric, 4, 13.*

**Bisceopsetl**, **bisceopstol**, **biscopseald**, **biscopseðl**, **ea**; **a.** [*bisceop a bishop, setl a seat*] *A bishop's residence, ses, seat; sedes episcopalis:—He Bisceop setl onfeng he received the bishop's ses, Bd. 1, 26: 3, 7.*

**Bisceop þenung** *a bishop's duty, service, v. þegning.*

**Bisceop-wyrt**, **biscop-wyrt** **Bi-**

**SHOP'S-WORT**, *serenia; verbera Herb. tit. 1.*

*þe læsse betung*  
**Biscop**, **biscop-dó**  
**biscop-rice**, **v.**

**Biscopgan** *to ce-*  
**ceopian.**

**Biscop heafod** *lin-*  
*inen, an ornament*  
*wore on their*  
*R. 64: Ely. gl.*

**Biscop-rocc** *A*  
**dalmatica:—S.**

**Biscopwite**, **ea**; *for visiting, pro-*  
**copo debita:—**  
*p. 51, 13.*

**Biseah** *looked abo-*

**BISEG**, **byseg**, **b**  
**bysgu**; **f.** [*Du-*

*ness, occupation*  
*utility; occupa-*

**biagum** *for the*  
*Card. pref. p. i*

**sum biagum** *f*  
*tions, Bt. 33, 4*

**14: Rowl. p. i**  
*modes biagung*

**anxiety, Bt. 35**

**Bisegung** *employ*

**Bisen** *an example*

**Bisen blind**, **C. A**  
**v. blind.**

**Biscen** *to sink,*

**Bises** *A leap ye*  
*—Menol. 61, v.*

**Biseted** *set, v. se-*

**Biagan**, **byagian**  
**dan**; **a. a.** [*A*

*occupy; occup*  
*Card. p. ii. 8:*

**v. abyscan.**

**Biag**, **biagung** *oc-*  
**seg.**

**Bialeasung** *omit*  
**v. leasung.**

**Bism** *a besom, v.*

**Bismar** *word a*  
*L. Hist. W. p.*

**mer.**

**Bismar**, **bismor**,  
**mor** [*be, ame*

*Filthiness, polli-*  
*tion, disgrace, is*

*reproach, contum-*  
*abominatio,*

**Hi amyrdon**  
**bysmore** *they a*

*ple with filthine*  
**21. Mid þam**

**disgrace, Ors. 6**  
**29: Ps. 88, 34.**

**his bysmer, M**  
**Bismaricend** *A de*

**Prov. 11, 4, v.**

**Bismarlic**, **bismor**  
*graceful, dirty, a*

**pis:—Mid þam**  
**tan aße with the**

**ful oeth, Ors. 4**  
**Can. Edg. 30.**

merician card in the most unpleasant province, *Ovs.* 3, 11.  
 Bismena, *e*; *f.* *A polluting; pollution, Som.*  
 \*Bismung blasphemy, *v.* bismung.  
 Bismuride Deriding; insults:—*Dial.* 2, 1.  
 Bismor a disgrace, *v.* bismor.  
 Bismorful, *adj.* Dreadful; horrendous, *Lys.*  
 Bismotic disgraceful, *v.* bismorlic.  
 Bismortice; *adv.* Disgracefully, indecently; probose:—Bismortice plegan to play immoderately, *Elf. Can.* 35.  
 Bismurian to mock, *v.* bismurian.  
 \*Bim as example, *v.* byan.  
 Bimung, gebyanung, *e*; *f.* *An example; exemplum:—Elf. T.* p. 5, 15.  
 Bispell a fable, *v.* bigispell.  
 Bismen a parable, *v.* bigispell.  
 Bismerte, bises a leap year; bismertus:—*Menol.* 61: *Bd.* 5, 21, *p.* 648, 19.  
 Bist *or*, shall be; *es*, eris:—*Bd.* 5, 19, *v.* beon.  
 Bistemed steaming, *v.* bestemed.  
 Bismepan to soothe, *v.* besuepian.  
 Bismic deceit, *v.* beswic.  
 Bismic-falle a pitfall, *v.* foall, *Som.*  
 Bismic deceit, *v.* beswic.  
 Bismicol, bewiscol; *adj.* Deceitful; delusive:—*L. Eccl.*, *W.* p. 176, 29.  
 \*Bit, bitt ask, *v.* biddan.  
 BITA, bite, *m*; *m.* [*Plat.* bet, *m*: *Frs.* *v.* byt: *Dut.* beet *m*: *Heb.* [15] pt a part, bit] 1. A BIT, morsel, piece, fragment, a BITE; frustrum. 2. Any thing that bites, *an animal*; ferus:—1. After þam bitan, *Ja.* 13, 27: *Ps.* 147, 6. Mid bitum with bites, *Ovs.* 1, 7. Banes bite a bit or fragment of bone, *L. Ethel.* 36, *W.* p. 5, 5. Cancer-acle, þat is bite a cancer, that is a biting disease, *Herb.* 44. 2. *Ps.* 79, 14.  
 Bitan; *ic* bite, he bit; *part.* bite-nde; *p.* bāt, hi biton; *pp.* biten [*Plat.* bieten: *Dut.* byten: *Swed.* Icel. bits: *Norse*, byta] To BITE; mordere:—Byton hyne lyslice bit him. Bat fraellice bit fiercely, *Gr. Dial.* 1, 4.  
 Bite a bit, *v.* bita.  
 Bitel, bitela, betel; *m.* A BEETLE; blatta:—Þa blacan betlas the black beetles, *Cot.* 141, *a. l.*  
 Bitende biting, *v.* bitan.  
 BITER; *adj.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Dan.* *Swed.* *Ger.* bitter: *Moes.* baitra] BITTER, sharp, horrid; amarum:—*Ps.* 63, 3, *v.* aterlic.  
 Biterian, abiterian; *p.* de; *pp.*

od, gebitered. To make bitter, sharp; acerbare:—*Past.* 54, 5. Sealdon gebiterod win, *Mk.* 15, 23.  
 Biterlice, bittyrlice; *comp.* *or*; *adv.* BITTERLY; amare:—He weop biterlice, *Mt.* 26, 75: *Bd.* 4, 25, *S.* p. 600, 29.  
 Biternys, bitterness, *es*; *f.* BITTERNESS; amaritudo:—Genemned Mara, þat ys biternys, *Ex.* 15, 23.  
 Bið is, shall be; *eat*, erit, *v.* beon.  
 Bitl a mallet, *v.* bytl.  
 Bitmalum, piecemeal, by bits, *v.* mel.  
 Bitol a bride, *Ps.* 31, 12, *v.* bæte.  
 Bitolden; *part.* 1. Estimated, reckoned, numbered; recensita. Wuldre bitolden, *Cod.* *Ex.* 64, b. 13, from tellan to reckon. 2. Bitolden cleansed; purgatus:—Torne bitolden purified from anger, *Cod.* *Ex.* 15, b. 11: 64, a. 1, from tellan to cleanse, *Mann.*  
 Bittat prayest, *v.* biddan.  
 Bitt What affords a bite, food; herbitum:—*R.* 60, *Lys.*  
 Bitt ask, *v.* biddan.  
 Bitte A bottle, bouget; uter, *v.* byt.  
 Bitternes bitterness, *v.* biternys.  
 Bitterlice bitterly, *v.* biterlice.  
 Bituihu A foul letter or scab running over the face; mentagra, *Som.*  
 Biuundun bound, for bewundon, *v.* bewindan.  
 Biwegan; *p.* de; *v.* a. To disappoint; frustrari:—*Ps.* 131, 11, *Lys.*  
 Biwerlan to pass by, *v.* wærlan.  
 Biwered forbidden, *v.* werdan.  
 Biwist [be, wist food] Food, provision; commeatu:—Þat is heora biwist that is their provision, *Bt.* 17: *L. Can.* *Edg.* 3.  
 Biwitigan to preside, *v.* bewitan.  
 Biwooded wedded, *v.* bewed-dian.  
 Biword, biwyrd, *es*; *n.* [be by, word a word] A BYWORD, proverb; proverbium:—*Cot.* 157.  
 Biwritan [be by, writan to write] To write after, by, or out of, to copy; postscribere, *Pref.* in *Past. Lys.*  
 \*Bixen; *adj.* Belonging to box, BOXEN; buceus:—*R.* 26, *v.* box.  
 BLA'C, blæc, bleac; *def.* se blaca; *adj.* [*Plat.* blak ink: *Swed.* black, blek bleak: *Dan.* blek ink. The word generally used in Saxon and other Gothic tongues for black is swart, but blac is sometimes found, *v.* blæc ink] BLACK, dark, opaque, dusky, pale, pallid; niger, pal-

lidus:—Ne might ænne locc gedon hwitne oððe blacne, *Mt.* 5, 36. He hæfde blæc feax he had black hair, *Bd.* 2, 16. Se mona mid his blacan leohte the moon with her pale light, *Bt.* 4.  
 Blacberian A BLACKBERRY, mulberry; vaccinium:—*R.* 47.  
 Blacian, blæcern, blecernæ, *e*; *n.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* blaker, blic bright, light, ærn a place] A candlestick, lantern, light, candle, lamp; lucerna:—Bernað eower blacern light your candle, *Bd.* 4, 8: *Ps.* 17, 30: *Elf. gk.* 19.  
 Blacnung Ardent desire; flagrantia:—*Cot.* 87, *Ben.*  
 Blac-hrem a raven, *v.* hrem.  
 Blacian, ablacian To BLACKEN, grow black, dark, pale; pallere:—*Elf. gr.* 26, 35.  
 Blacþa the leprosy, *v.* blæcþa.  
 \*Blacung; *f.* Paleness, wanness; pallor:—*Lps.* 67, 14.  
 Blad a branch, *v.* blæd.  
 Blæc [*Plat.* blak *n.* This word properly signifies black ink only; but, in low German, they say, rood and grön blak rood and green ink: *Dut.* Kil. black: *Al.* black: *Dan.* blæc *n*: *Swed.* black *n*: *Icel.* blek] Ink; atramentum:—Þat hi habba blæc and boc fel that they have ink and parchment, *L. Can.* *Edg.* 3.  
 Blæcan, blæcean, ablæcan [*Dut.* bleeken: *Swed.* bleka] To BLEACH, to fade; pallidum colorem inducere:—Ne mæg ne sunne blæcan be bleached by no sun, *Bd.* 1, 1, *S.* p. 473, 20, *n.* 20.  
 Blæcbergen A blackberry; vaccinium, *Lys.*  
 Blæce Paleness; pallor, *Som.*  
 Blæcern a candle, *Bd.* 4, 8, *v.* blacern. [Blæc ink, ærn a place] A place for ink, an ink-horn.  
 Blæc-gym a black fossil, called jet, *Bd.* 1, 1.  
 Blæco paleness, *Cot.* 157, leprosy, *v.* blacung, blæcþa.  
 Blæc-teru black-tar, tar, naphtha, a sort of bituminous fluid, *Som.*  
 Blæcþa, blæcþrust Leprosy; vitiligo:—*Cot.* 221.  
 \*BLÆD, bled; *g.* *es*; *d.* *e*; *pl.* nom. *ac.* *a*; *d.* um [*Frs.* *v.* bled: *Plat.* *Swed.* *Dan.* *Dut.* Icel. blad *n.* a leaf: *Ger.* blatt *n.* a leaf: *Al.* bled fruit: *Slav.* plot blod fruit] 1. A BLADE, that which springs forth, as a shoot, branch, leaf, product, fruit, corn; germen, *v.* brord. 2. A blast, blowing, breath, spirit, life, mind; spiritus. 3. Fruit, enjoyment, faculty, gift, reward, benefit, honour,

glory; fruitio:—1. Bloda wyrta, *Ps.* 36, 2. So summer grows the summer grows shoots, *St.* 39, 12. On þær beames blodum on the branches of the tree, *Cd.* 200. Ælc twig þe bloda ne byrð, *Jn.* 15, 2. Harfest bryngð ripe bloda harvest brings ripe fruit, *St.* 39, 12. 34, 10. Bal-sames blid fruit of balsam, *Cot.* 48. 2. Mære blid winden a greater blast of wind, *Ed.* 4, 2. Gastas blid inspiration; spiritus status, *Cd.* 224. His blid foreman to lose his life, *Fr. Jud. Thm.* p. 22, 16. On his blida geseah considered in his mind, *Cd.* 205. 2. Tires blid victory's reward, *Cod. Ex.* 25, b. 11. Godas þegna blid God's servants' reward, *Cod. Ex.* 18, a. 17. Gastas blid the spirit's gift, *Cd.* 227. Ðam blidas, *Cod. Ex.* 38, b. 16. Hi Judea blid forþrecon billa ægum they destroyed the Jew's glory with the edge of swords, *Cd.* 210. Was heora blid micol was their glory great, *Cd.* 1.

Blid a cup, v. blidu.

Bliddre a bladder, v. blidr.

Blid horn a blast horn, a trumpet.

BLADR, bladra, bladdra; pl. a, an [Plat. bladder f: Dat. bladder Ger. blatter f: Abl. blater: Swed. bladdra: fœd. bladra f.] A BLADDER, a pustule, blister; venia:—Eall folc was on bladræn all people were in blisters, *Ors.* 1, 7. ¶ Bladræn-adl, -care, -worce a disease or pain in the bladder; venia dolor.

Blige A BLAY, blast or fresh-water sprat; gobio:—*R.* 101.

Blm-harwen, blmhwen; adj. [bleo ðas, harwen ðas] Of a blue ðas, bluish, violet or purple colour; caruleus:—*Leu.* 8, 7.

Blmcan To blow; flare, *Lys.*

Blmce a blmce, v. blmce.

Blmce a burner, v. blmce.

BLAST [Plat. bla, blast: *Fr.* v. Ger. blast m: Dan. blast c.] A BLAST, blasting, burning; status, adustio:—Eaſt-weges blmat a sea blast or breeze, *Cd.* 158. Fyres blmat a fire's burning, *Cod. Ex.* 22, a. 16.

Blmstan To puff; insufflare, *Sam.*

Blmthelg hollows, v. blmthelg.

Blmt a blmting, a blast ðas a sheep; balatus, *Sam.*

Blmtan; v. a. [Fr. v. blmte] To BLAST; balare:—Scarp blmt a sheep bleats, *Elf. gr.* 24, 9.

Blmteanung, blmtesung, s; f. A flming, blmting, sparkling; Sagrantia.—*Ps.* 76, 18.

Blmwen Light blue; purpure:—*R.* 80, *Sam.*

Blmws blmce, *St. Rom.* p. 156, v. blawan.

Blan ceased, v. blinnan.

Bland [Norse, blanda to pour out] A mixture, confusion; mixtio:—*Hicks.* vol. i. p. 120, 55. Cantilene mixture, *Mem.*

Blenden-feax yellow haired, v. blonden-feax.

BLASH, blmce, blyas [Dat. blas] Any thing that makes a BLASH, a torch, manifestation; fax:—*Jn.* 18, 2.

Blasere, blisier, es; m. An incendiary, a burner; incendiarius:—Be þam blascerum concerning the incendiaries, *L. Ju.* 77. Ða bliscras incendiarius, *L. Aith.* 6.

Blast-belg [Dat. blaschal; m: Ger. blaschal; m: Dan. blaschal; c.] A blast bag, bellows; follis:—*Cot.* 86.

BLAT; sup. blatst; adj. [Plat. Ger. platt: Dat. plat] Broad; latus:—Blatst benna broadest of wounds, *Cod. Ex.* 19, a. 12.

Blate; adv. Widely, every where; late:—*St. Rom.* p. 150, 170.

Blatende Widening, swelling; expandens, *Mem.*

BLAWAN, ablawan, geblawan; ic blawe, he blawð; p. bleow, gebleow, hi bleowon; pp. blawen. To BLOW, breathe; flare:—Ge geseoð eusan blawan, *Lk.* 12, 55. Ða bleow he on hi, *Jn.* 20, 22. Bleowun windan, *Mt.* 7, 26, 27. Blewað blow ye, *Ps.* 80, 2. Ne blawe man byman, *Mt.* 6, 2. Blowiað, *Ps.* 147, 7. Blawen is on smiðpan ic blowen on a forge, *Prov.* 27.

Blawennya, se; f. A blowing, or puffing up, a windy swelling; inflatio, *Sam.*

Blawer A blower; conflator:—*Past.* 37, 2.

Blawung, ablawung, s; f. A blowing; status:—*Jud.* 7, 16.

Bleac, bleaca black, black, v. bleac.

Bleað, bleaþe blitha, v. bliþa.

Blec black, v. bleac.

Blecerns a candle, v. blacern.

Blecingeg Bleckingen, a province in the south of Sweden, *Jagren's Ang.-Sax. Lect.* p. 64, 2: *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 26, 6.

Blecta glittered, v. blican.

Bled, bloda a blood, v. blidu.

Bled fruit, a branch, herb, v. blid.

BLEDAN [Plat. bloden: Dat. blooden: Ger. bluten: Dan. bløde: Swed. blöda] To BLEED, draw blood; phlebotomare.—Se bledenda sic the bleeding Ag or disease, *Wesley's Cat.* p. 305, 4: *L. M.* 4, 145, b. *Lys.* Bledra a bladder, v. blidr. Bled horn a trumpet, v. blid horn.

Blodrian; pp. blodrian v. blodrian.

Blodung a blmting, *Sam.*

Blodu, blid A blood, gebiet; patera:—*Sam.*

BLORAN [Plat. bler blein f: Dan. blagne bliter, bile or ulcer:—On þa blacan the black bile, *Wesley's Cat.* p. 305, 11, 56, v. poa.

BLENDAN; p. blonde [darn: Dan. blende: da] To BLEND, mix; mincere, *Sam.*

Blendian, be blent; pp. e. a. To BLIND; cm dng blent hiora eng blinde their eyes, *Sam.* ablanden.

BLZO, bleob, hlio, bl A colour, hue, BLEB, beauty; color:—Hwacristalla, *Nam.* locenra hrungla mid bleowum of althen [with] various colours, *St.* 15. ¶ Anes b colour, *R.* 79. Min of a different or mix, *Elf. gr.* 11. Mial different hue, *R.* 79.

Bleo Blue or azure caruleus, *Sam.*

Bleo-craft BLEB CRAFT of embroidering, *Sam.*

Bleofmetya, se; f. gives pleasure from pleasure, delight; d cunditas:—*Ps.* 138.

Bleofing, bleofab [blefing changeable] Clur, carrying hue;—*Cot.* 115: *Sam.*

Bleob a colour, v. bleob.

Bleocread, bleocread; blaurood: Dat. bl Ger. blaurod: Dan.

BLUZ ASD, purp coloured; caruleo

*Cot.* 135, v. munfer

Bleo-stunning coloured or pavement, *Mem.* 131.

Bleoton sacrificed, v.

Bleow a colour, v. bleow.

Bleow blew, flabat; they blew, flabant, p

Elora. 1. A gem, a kim onyx. 2. Bold;

1. *Cot.* 28. 2. *Sam.*

Bleotnd blessed, com blotian.

BLETSIAN, gebletsian aige, gebletsige; p

gonds; p. bletood

sode; pp. gebletood

BLESS, consecrate; re:—Ic hig geblet hire ic þe forgife in wylls blotsian, *C*

2, 3. He *bletsode* hig, *Mk.* 10, 16: *Mt.* 14, 19. He was *gebletsod* he was *consecrated*, *Chr.* 196, *Inq.* p. 81, 19. He was *gebletsod* to cinge, *note* o. *Blesing* boc a *blessing* book, *Som.* *Blesung*, e; f. A *BLESSING*; *benedictio*:—*Ps.* 3, 8: 36, 27. *Blēwā* blow, v. *blawan*. *Blēwan* to *flourish*, v. *blowan*. *Blican*, he *blīc*; p. *blāc*, hi *blīcon*; pp. *blicen*; v. n. [*Plat.* *blekken*: *Dut.* *blinken*: *Frs.* *bleckjen* *Japies*: *Ger.* *blücken*: *Swed.* *blicka*: *Icel.* *bika* *spend*] To *shine*, *glitter*, *dazle*, *amaze*; *fulgere*. Used only by poets:—*Blīc* þeos beorhtsunne *this bright sun glitters*, *Cd.* 38: 149: *Jðh.* 11: *Bt. R. p.* 183, 38, *Som.* *Blic* [*Dut.* *blik* m: *Ger.* *blick* m: *Dem.* *blink* c.] The *white*, a *whiteness*, *shining*; *albor*, *candor*:—*Banes* *blice* the *whiteness* or *shining* of a *bone*, *L. Eihelb.* 35, *W. p.* 5, 3. *Blicette* *quivered*, *glittered*, *Cot.* 173, *Lye*. *Blicettung*, *blycettung*; f. *A* *coruscation*, *shining*; *coruscatio*:—*Vps.* 76, 18, *Lye*. *BLIS*, g. ne; *blinnende*, g. an; f. [Hence the old English word *blin*, used by *B. Jonson* as a noun, thus without *blin* without *ceasing*, *Sad. Shepherd*, *A. 2*, s. 6] A *BLIN*, *ceasing*, *rest*, *intermission*; *intermissio*:—*Butan* *blinne*, or *butan* *blinnendan* without *ceasing*, *Bd.* 5, 12. *BLIND*; *adj.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Den.* *Ger.* *blind*: *Frs.* v. *blyn*: *Al.* *blind*, *blint*: *Moes.* *blinda*, *blinds*: *Icel.* *blindr*: *Norse.* *blinde*] *BLIND*; *cæcus*:—*Hig* synt *blinde* and *blindra* *latteowas*, *Mt.* 16, 14: *Ps.* 145, 6. ¶ *Blind* *alite* a *blind* or *inward* wound, *Herb.* 4, 2. *Blind* *netel* a *dead* *nettle*; *lamiu*, *Elf. gl.* 15. *Blind* þearm *blind intestine*; *coecum* *intestinum*. *Blinda* *maun* a *parasite*; *palpo*, *Elf. gr.* 36. *Blindan* to *blind*, v. *blindian*. *Blindlice*; *adv.* *BLINDLY*, *rashly*; *temere*:—*Hu* *blindlice* *monige* *sprecað* *how* *blindly* *many* *speak*, *Ors.* 1, 10. *Blindnes*, se; f. *BLINDNESS*; *cæcitas*:—*Mk.* 3, 5. *Blinnan*, *ablinnan*, *geblinnan*; ic *blinne*, he *blīnð*, we *blīnnað*; p. *blān*, *blonn*, we *blunnon*; pp. *blunnen*. To *BLIN*, *rest*, *cease*, *leave off*; *cessare*:—*Romane* *blunnon* *rician* on *Breotene* *the Romans* *ceased* to *rule* in *Britain*, *Bd.* 1, 11, s. p. 480, 13: *Ps.* 36, 8.

*Blinnes* *root*, v. *blin*. *Blio* *colour*, *beauty*, v. *bleo*. *Bliotan* *sacrificed*, v. *blotan*. *Bliewende* *flourishing*, for *blowende*, v. *blowan*. *BLIS*, *blys*, se; f. *BLISS*, *joy*, *gladness*, *exultation*, *pleasure*; *læticia*:—*Ne* seo *hehste* *blis* nis on þam *fleasclicum* *lustum* *the highest bliss* is not in the *fleshy* *pleasures* (*lusts*), *Bt.* 33, 1: *Ps.* 28, 6. *Blisse* *wana* a *deficiency* of *bliss*, *Bt.* 24, 4: *Bd.* 4, 3: *Jud.* 16, 27: *Ps.* 31, 9. *Blisier* an *incendiary*, v. *blasere*. *Blissian*, *geblissian*; ic *blissige*, þu *blissast*, he *blissað*, we *blissiað*; *part.* *blissiende*, *blissigende*: p. *blissode*, we *blissodon*; v. n. 1. To *rejoice*, *exult*, to *be* *glad*, *merry*; *gaudere*. *Blissiað* mid me, *Lk.* 15, 9: *Mt.* 5, 12: 25, 23. *Ge* *woldon* *geblissian*, *Jn.* 5, 35. *Hi* *blissodon*, *Bd.* 5, 12, s. p. 628, 34: *Ps.* 31, 14. 2. v. a. To *make* to *rejoice*, to *exhilarate*; *lætificare*:—*Ic* *eo* *geblissige*, *Mt.* 11, 28: *Ps.* 20, 6: 42, 4: 45, 4. *Exultare*, *Ps.* 13, 11: 46, 1: 91, 4, v. *blissian*. *Blissung*, *blisung*, e; f. *A* *triumphing*, *exultation*; *exultatio*:—*Ps.* 64, 18. *BLIDE*; *adj.* [*Plat.* *blied*, *bleide*: *Dut.* *Frs.* *blyde*, *bly*: *Den.* *Swed.* *blid*: *Icel.* *blidr*: *Ott.* *blida*] 1. *Joyful*, *merry*, *cheerful*, *pleasant*, *BLITH*; *lætus*. 2. *Single*, *simple*, *kind*; *simplex*. 3. *Luxurious*, *effeminate*, *lascivious*; *luxuriosus*:—1. *Beo* *blīðe* þu *goda* þeou, *Mt.* 25, 21. *Pa* *wæs* *Jethro* *blīðe*, *Ex.* 18, 9. *Hig* *blīðust* *wæron*, *Jud.* 16, 27. 2. *C. Mt.* 6, 22: 10, 16: 21, 5: *Bd.* 3, 22. 3. *Hi* *eac* *blīðran* *gewurdon* *they* *also* *were* *more* *effeminate*, *Ors.* 2, 5. *Blīðe* *heort*, *blīðe* *heort* *merry* *hearted*, *Cd.* 10. *Blīðe* *heortnys* *merry* *heartedness*, *Som.* *Blīðelice*; *comp.* or; *adv.* *Gladly*, *joyfully*, *willingly*; *alacriter*:—*Hyne* *blīðelice* *onfengc*, *Lk.* 19, 6. *Blīðelicor* *more* *gladly*, *Bd.* 5, 14: *Gen.* 46, 30. *Blīðnys*, se; f. *Joyfulness*, a *leaping* for *joy*, *exultation*; *exultatio*:—*Ps.* 99, 2. *Blīðsian*; p. *blīðsode*, we *blīðsodon*. To *be* *glad*, *blithe*, *merry*; *lætari*:—*Past.* 49, 5: 50, 2. *Blīðust* *very* *merry*, v. *blīðe*. *BLōD*, es; n. [*Plat.* *Icel.* *blood* n: *Frs.* v. *Dut.* *bloed* n: *Ger.* *blut* n: *Al.* *bluat*, *bluot*, *pluat*, *plut*: *Moes.* *bloth*: *Den.* *Norse.* *blōð*] *BLOOD*; *sanguis*:—*Pi* *nes* *broþor* *blod* *clypað* up to

me, *Gen.* 4, 10. *Mid* *his* *came* *blode* *with* *his* *uncle's* *blood*, *Ors.* 2, 2: *Ps.* 13, 6: 49, 14. ¶ *Dead* *blod* *clotted* *blood*, *Cot.* 163. *Blōd* *dol*, *blod* *dol* a *blood* *wound*, a *wound* or *scar* after *bleeding*, *Som.* *Blōd* *dryncas* *blood* *sheddings*, *blood* *shed*, *Mann.* *Blōdes* *flownys* a *bloody* *issue*, *Som.* *Blōd* *forleten* *let* *blood*. *Blōd* *geotan* to *pour* out or *shed* *blood*. *Blōd* *geote* a *shedding* of *blood*, v. *blodgyt*. *Blōd* *geotende* *shedding* *blood*, *bloodthirsty*. *Blōd* *gewod* *blood* *stained*, *Som.* *Blōdgita* *A* *shedder* of *blood*; *sanguinis* *effusor*:—*Lps.* 5, 7. *Blōdgyte*, es; m. *A* *blood* *shedding*, *bloodshed*; *sanguinis* *effusio*:—*Þær* *wæs* *se* *mæsta* *blodgyte* *there* *was* *the* *greatest* *bloodshed*, *Ors.* 4, 2. *Wæron* þa *mæstan* *blodgytas* *there* *were* *the* *greatest* *blood* *sheddings*, *Ors.* 3, 9. *Butan* *blodgyte* *without* *bloodshed*, *Bd.* 1, 3. *A* *red* *cloud*; *nubes* *sanguinea*. *Blōðhræcan* to *reach* or *spit* *blood*, *Som.* *Blōð* *hræcea* *spitting* of *blood*, *Som.* *Blōdig*; *adj.* [*Dut.* *bloedig*: *Frs.* v. *bloedick*] *BLOODY*; *sanguineus*:—*Þa* *hwettað* *hyra* *blodigan* *teð* *who* *whet* *their* *bloody* *teeth*, *L. Eccl.*, *W. p.* 174, 9. ¶ *Blodig* *utsiht* a *dysentery*, *R.* 11. *Blōðles* *bloodless*, v. *blodless*. *Blōðlesas* a *blood* *letting*. *Blōðletan* to *let* *blood*. *Blōðlætere* a *blood* *letter*. *Blōðlæs*; *adj.* *BLOODLESS*; *exanguis*:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 28. *Blōðmonað* *November*, v. *blotmonað*. *Blōd* *read* *running-red*. *Blōd* *ryne* a *running* of *blood*, v. *blodyrnende*. *Blōd* *seax*, *blōd* *sex* a *blood-knife*, a *lance*, v. *æder* *seax*. *Blōdseten* a *stopping* of *blood*, *Som.* *Blōdsiht*, *blodutys* a *flowing* of *blood*. *Blōd* *wanian* to *diminish* *blood*. *Blōd* *write* *Blood*; *sanguis*:—*Lps.* 15, 4, *Lye*. *Blōd* *wyr*t *Bloodwort*, *knotgrass*; *polygonum*. *Blōdyrnende* a *running* of *blood*. *Bloed* *san* to *bleed*, v. *blætsian*. *Bloestbælg* *bellows*, v. *blast* *belg*. *Bloma*, an [*Plat.* *blome* f: *Dut.* *bloem* f: *Ger.* *blume*: *Swed.* *blomma*: *Icel.* *blómi* m. *blom* n. *The* *Germans*, in *mineralogy*, use the expression *eisen* or *eisern* *blume*] *Metal*, a *mass*,

*lump; metallum, maza:—*  
*Cot. 135. Bloma oððe dah,*  
*(Dut. bloem a flower or flower,*  
*meal), Bloom, Elf. gl. p. 26.*  
*Isenes blomman a lump or wedge*  
*of iron, Som.*

*Blon, blonn Ceased; cessavit,*  
*v. blinnan.*

*Blonde mingled, v. blendan.*

*Blonden Dyed, coloured; tinctum, Som.*

*Blonden-feax [Dut. blond-hair,*  
*light or flaxen hair; Dan.*  
*gulagtig-haar yellowish hair;*  
*blandet haar mixed hair. The*  
*German blond is light, clear,*  
*in reference to the colour of*  
*the face or hair, in opposition*  
*to brown; "Blonde d. i. hell-*  
*braune gelbliche haare. Die*  
*blonde Ceres, wegen der gelb-*  
*lichen ahren" Blond, that is,*  
*light brown yellowish hair. The*  
*yellow Ceres, from the yellowish*  
*ears, Adelung] Yellow haired,*  
*golden haired; flavicomus:—*

*Cd. 107. Beorn blonden-feax*  
*the fair haired youth, Chr. 938,*  
*\*Ing. p. 144, 5. The lad with*  
*flaxen hair, Mr. Turner. Mr.*  
*Price translates it, Bairn*  
*blended-haired, and adds*  
*"blonden feax is a phrase*  
*which, in Anglo-Saxon poetry,*  
*is only applied to the ad-*  
*vanced in life, and is used to*  
*denote that mixture of colour*  
*which the hair assumes on*  
*approaching or increasing se-*  
*nility," Walton's Poetry, vol. i.*  
*p. xcvi. n. 26.*

*BLOMA, blostma, bloem, an*  
*[Fra. v. bloisem: Dut. bloei,*  
*bloesem m: Kt. bloem, blo-*  
*emael: Ger. blume f.] A BLO-*  
*som, bloom, flower; floe:—*  
*Is geseah blomman. After þam*  
*blossum, Gen. 40, 10. Swa*  
*swa bloema aceras swa blewð,*  
*Ps. 102, 14: Bl. 5, 2. Blot-*  
*man, Cot. 124.*

*Bloamber, bloamberende, blo-*  
*stamberende blossom bearing.*

*Bloesian to blossom, v. blost-*  
*mian.*

*Blostamberende blossom bearing,*  
*v. bloamber.*

*Blotnian To blossom, blow;*  
*efflorere:—Bl. 4, 3, v. gro-*  
*wan.*

*BLot, blotung, geblot a sacri-*  
*fice; sacrificium:—He to blote*  
*gedyde he gave for a sacrifice,*  
*Ora. 1, 8: Bar. p. 43, 14: 5, 2.*  
*Swile geblot such a sacrifice,*  
*Bar. p. 43, 18. He his agene*  
*manu to blot acwæld he killed*  
*his own son for a sacrifice, Som.*  
*v. offrung.*

*Blótan, ablotan, geblotan: is*  
*blote, he blét; p. bleot, we*  
*bleoton; pp. blóten; v. a.*

*[Moss. blotan: Nares, blota]*  
*To sacrifice, to kill for a sacri-*  
*fice; immolare:—Hi blotan*  
*meahtan they might sacrifice,*  
*Ora. 2, 2. Bliotan, Ora. title,*  
*4, 4, p. 5, and blotton, 4, 4:*  
*Bar. p. 128, 20, for bleoton.*

*Blot-hræcing a splitting of blood,*  
*Lye.*

*Blotmonað, m; m. [blot a sacri-*  
*fice, monað month] November,*  
*the month of sacrifice, so called*  
*because at this season the*  
*heathen Saxons made a pro-*  
*vision for winter, and offered*  
*in sacrifice many of the ani-*  
*mals they then killed. In an*  
*account of the Saxon months,*  
*it is thus described. Se mo-*  
*nað is nemned on Leden*  
*Novembres, and on ure ge-*  
*peode blotmonað, forþon ure*  
*yldran þa hi hæfene wæron,*  
*on þam monðe hy bleoton &*  
*þat is þat hi betæhton and*  
*benemdon hyra deofolgyldum*  
*þa neaþ þa þe hi woldon syl-*  
*lan, Hicker's Thes. vol. i. p.*  
*219, v. 376.*

*Blotum a blossom, v. bloema.*

*Blotum bear, blotumberende blo-*  
*som bearing, Som.*

*Blotnian To blossom; florere:*  
*—Bl. 4, 3, v. blowan.*

*Blotspung, e; f. [blot blood,*  
*spewing spewing] A throwing*  
*up of blood; hæmoptois:—Bl.*  
*10.*

*Blotung a sacrifice, v. blot.*

*BLOWAN, geblowan, blewā; ic*  
*blowe, we blowā; p. blowe-*  
*de; v. a. [Plat. blōen: Dut.*  
*Fra. bloeyen: Ger. blühen:*  
*Ot. bluen, blyen] To blow,*  
*blowish, bloom, blossom; So-*  
*rere:—Hi blowā swa swa*  
*hig eorðan, Ps. 71, 16: 91, 12.*  
*Hio grewð and blewð it grows*  
*and blossoms, Bl. 33, 4: Ps.*  
*27, 10: 102, 14. Blowan to*  
*blossom, is sometimes used in*  
*Saxon instead of blawan to*  
*blow; and thus, blowan was*  
*occasionally used by the Sax-*  
*ons as the present English, to*  
*blow. We say to blow as the*  
*wind, and to blow or blossom*  
*as a flower, v. blawan.*

*Blowāð shall blow; flabit, v.*  
*blawan.*

*Blycyttind a glittering, for bly-*  
*cyttung, v. blycettung.*

*Blydrys Joyfulness; exultatio,*  
*Ben.*

*Blys jay, v. blys.*

*Blyas a torch. Blyasige a little*  
*torch, v. blaze.*

*Bóc, boc-treow [Plat. bōk, book*  
*f: Dut. beuke f: Ger. buche f:*  
*Al buache: Dan. Nares, bo-*  
*eg c.] A beech-tree, a tree*  
*bearing acorns, or mast, Ate*

*beech; hagen;—Bl.*  
*lus, Cot. 168.*

*Bóc; g. d. ac. bēc, bēc;*  
*bēc; g. bōen; dat.*  
*[Plat. book n: Fra.*  
*n: Ger. buch n: Dan.*  
*Isol. bok f: Dan. l.*  
*All these words ha-*  
*ve the same origi-*  
*nal, Junius, &c. &c.*  
*as boc denotes a*  
*book as well as a beech,*  
*in case it was used*  
*to the material*  
*the Northern*  
*made their books*  
*infera, that piece*  
*cut from the beech*  
*the ancient North*  
*Lit. Rom. p. 6.*  
*masticus states, the*  
*ambassadors took*  
*letters engraved*  
*teras ligno incuscul-*  
*that was formerly*  
*material to write*  
*iii. p. 52: Turner*  
*h. ti. ch. 4, n. 26,*  
*Thus the Lat. lib.*  
*βιβλος a book,*  
*origin from the*  
*of which books*  
*Liber originally*  
*inner bark of*  
*βιβλος or βιβλί-*  
*tion plant, [Cyp-*  
*Lia.] which, when*  
*lamina and forme*  
*to write upon,*  
*ταρupoç, hence*  
*Ger. Martinus, &c.*  
*Wächter, Adela-*  
*derive buch, b-*  
*bügen to bend or*  
*referring to the*  
*of the parchmen-*  
*tinguishing them*  
*their folds, as the*  
*mins were denot-*  
*being in rolls, or*  
*form of cylinder*  
*Council of To*  
*eighth Century*  
*denominated co-*  
*that which is fol-*  
*earlier times, ev-*  
*parchment was*  
*a book, and Ker-*  
*puab, and Net.*  
*LITERALLY a b-*  
*BOOK, a volume,*  
*des; liber:—*  
*wrote a book, Bl.*  
*ga me of þinre*  
*32, 33. Swa he*  
*feold, Lk. 4, 17,*  
*26. Þa bec bef-*  
*On þaracina-*  
*king's books, Elf.*  
*23, 19: 40, 4.*  
*in this book, &c.*

Boc bedmed *deprived* of book, *Elf. T. p. 2, 3. On fif* her in *five books, Bd. 5, 23.* Þis is seo boc Adames, marg-  
ret, *Gen. 5, 1: Mt. 5, 31.*  
Bocas *indexes, lists, calendars* with the names of saints. ¶  
Feower Cristes bec four books of Christ, the four gospels, *Elf. T. p. 24, 22.* Boca streon, or  
gestreon a *treasury of books, or* bocgestreon a *book-treasury, a*  
library. Godspelboc gospels.  
Fistalhoc *epistles.* Mæsseboc  
a *missal.* Sangboc a *hymn*  
book. Handboc a *manual, L. Cam. eccl. W. p. 156, 18.*  
\*Boc boked; coxit: bocon coxe-  
runt, v. bacan.  
Bocceras *book-land, freehold,*  
v. boc-land.  
Bocas *indexes; indigitamenta,*  
v. boc.  
Boca streon a *library, v. boc.*  
Bocce a *beech, v. boc.*  
Boc-cest *A tavern; taberna:—*  
*R. 17, Ben.*  
Boccraft, es; m. [bóc a book;  
craft art, science] *Book learn-*  
ing, *learning, literature; lite-*  
rature:—Boetius was in boc-  
craftum se rihtwisesta *Boe-*  
tius, in book learning, was the  
most wise, *Bt. 1.* Para boc-  
crafta of the knowledge of let-  
ters, of literature, *Greg. prof. 2.*  
Bocere, es; m. *A writer, scribe,*  
instructor: scriptor:—An boc-  
cere a scribe, *Mt. 8, 10.* Hwæt  
he þurh boceras geleornode  
what he learned through in-  
structors, *Bd. 4, 24.*  
Bóc-fel *A skin prepared for books,*  
parchment, vellum; charta per-  
gamena:—Þæt hi habba blac  
and bocfel that they have ink  
and parchment, *L. Cam. Edg. 3,*  
*W. p. 82, 37.*  
\*Bóc-gestreon a *book-treasury, a*  
library, *Bd. 5, 21, v. boc.*  
Bóc-gihamand a *book-coverer, a*  
book-binder, *Lye.*  
Bóc-hord a *book-board, a library*  
or receptacle for books, papers,  
etc. *Som.*  
Bóc-hus a *book-house, library, Lye.*  
Bócian; pp. bocod, bocude. *To*  
book; inscribere:—*Heming.*  
*p. 123, v. gebocian.*  
Bócland, es; m. *Book-land, land*  
held by a charter or writing,  
free from all *þef, fee, services or*  
fines, (such as was formerly  
held chiefly by the nobility, and  
denominated allodialia, and  
which we now call freehold); ex-  
scripto sive charta possessa  
terra, terra codicillaris:—Þe  
on his boclande cyrrican hæbbe  
mæ on his freehold has a church,  
*L. Edg. 2, W. p. 76, 37: L. Edm. 2, W. p. 49, 4, 6. Se*

mon boclande hæbbe the man  
has a freehold, *L. Alf. 37, W. p.*  
*48, 22, 23: Bd. 2, 3: 3, 24.*  
Hæfde Romanum to boclande  
gesælde Romanis per testamen-  
tum tradiderat, *Ora. 5, 4: Bar.*  
*p. 184, 12.* Boclandes, *Cot.*  
*83, v. folcland and land.*  
Boc-lare book learning, learning.  
Bóc-leaf the leaf of a book, a char-  
ter, *Som.*  
Bócleden book latin, latin, v.  
leden.  
\*Bóclíc; adj. BOOK-LIKE, bibli-  
cal, bookish, relating to books;  
biblicus:—On boelicum larium  
in book learning, *Nat. S. Greg.*  
*Elf. prof. Elstob. p. 5, 3.*  
Bócod booked, v. bocian.  
Bócrædere, es; m. *A reader of*  
books, a reader; lector:—*Cot.*  
*126.*  
Bócræding book reading, read-  
ing, v. ræding.  
Bócread book red, vermillion, (so  
named, because of old it was  
much used in ornamenting  
books); minium:—Of boc-  
reade, es minio, *Cot. 75,*  
*176.*  
Bóc-scumul a reading desk or  
seat, *Som.*  
Bóc-staf a letter, character, an  
epistle, v. staf.  
Bócsun; adj. [*Fra. boesum:*  
*Kil. ghe-boogh-saem*] *Obedi-*  
ent, flexible, *BUXOM; obedi-*  
ens, *Som.*  
Bócsunnes, es; f. *Obedience,*  
pliancy, *BUXOMNESS; obedi-*  
entia, *Som.*  
Bóc-tæcing, boc-tale book teach-  
ing, a book of decrees, writings,  
the scriptures, holy writ, the  
bible, *Som.*  
Bóc-treow, a beech-tree, v. boc.  
Bócuðe written, v. bocian.  
Bocung, e; f. *A BOOKING, a*  
sitting down in a book; in-  
scriptio, *Som.*  
Bon, bebod, gebod, es; pl. u, o,  
a; m. [*Dut. gebod n: Ger. ge-*  
bot n: *Den. Sued. bud c:*  
*Plat. Fra. gebod n: Icel. bod*]  
*A command, commandment, pre-*  
cept, mandate, an edict, order,  
message; jussum:—Þæt is  
þæt mæste bebod, *Mt. 12, 28,*  
*29, 30, 31: Mt. 15, 3, 6.* Bod,  
*C. Mt. 22, 36.* Gemyndig his  
bebodes mindful of his com-  
mand, *Bd. 4, 26, S. p. 600,*  
*15.* Ða gebodu, *Ora. 6, 10.*  
Ða hi þæt gebod gehyrdon,  
*Mt. 2, 9.*  
\*Boda, an; m. [*Fra. Dut. hode:*  
bod an order; a, v. le.] *1. A*  
messenger. Hence we retain  
the word *BODER*, in the same  
sense; nuncius, *Som.* *2. A*  
preacher; præco:—*1. Ða bod-*  
an us færdon, *Deut. 1, 28:*

*Lk. 9, 52: Bt. 36, 1, Card. p.*  
*286, 6.* *2. Se soþa boda the*  
*true preacher, Bd. 2, 2, S. p.*  
*502, 31, v. ar.*  
Bodare, bodere *A teacher, a mar-*  
ter; præceptor:—*C. R. Lk. 9,*  
*33.*  
Bodian, bodigean, bebodian, ge-  
bodian; ic bodige; part. bo-  
diende, bodigende; p. bode-  
de, hi bodedon, -udon; pp. bo-  
ded, -od, -ud, geboden, -dod;  
v. a. [*Dut. bieden, gebieden*]  
*1. To command, order; man-*  
dare. *2. To deliver a pre-*  
cept or command, to publish,  
tell, announce, proclaim, preach;  
annuntiare. *3. To come with*  
*a command, to propose, offer,*  
*engage in; offerre:—Bebod-*  
*ian is only used in the first*  
*sense; bodian and bodigean*  
*are generally used in the se-*  
*cond, and gebodian in the*  
*first and third:—1. Bedod com-*  
*mand thou, Ps. 67, 31.* Gebod-  
*en, R. Ben. 5.* *2. Icomasend*  
*þe þis bodian, Lk. 1, 19.* Ge-  
boden told, *L. Athel. 20, W.*  
*p. 60, 7.* Bodian, *Ps. 18, 1:*  
*43, 1.* Ic bodige, *9, 14: Mk.*  
*1, 45.* Ongan bodigean began  
to publish, *Mk. 5, 20.* Se þat  
laßspell æt ham gebodode who  
related the sad story at home,  
*Ora. 2, 4.* Ongan se Hælend  
bodian, *Mt. 4, 17: Mk. 1, 14:*  
*Ps. 2, 6: Bd. 5, 9.* *3. Gebod-*  
*en offered, Chr. 755, Ing. p.*  
*71, 15: L. Alf. 6, W. p. 36,*  
*8: Bd. 2, 20, S. p. 521, n. 10,*  
*v. beodan, bebedan.*  
Bodig [*Heb. בדי bdi limbs; f.*]  
*1. Bigness or height of body,*  
*stature; statura. *2. The trunk,**  
*chest or parts of the chest, as*  
*the back-bone; truncus corpo-*  
*ris. *3. The body; corpus:—**  
*The whole body is generally*  
*denoted by lic or lichoma, and*  
*the chest and members by bo-*  
*dig:—1. Lang on bodige, Bd.*  
*2, 16.* On bodige heah tall in  
stature, *Bd. 3, 14. 2. Cot. 163.*  
*3. Past. 35, 3, Som.*  
Bodigean to preach, v. bodian.  
Bodlac, es; pl. es; m. *A decree,*  
*ordinance; decretum:—Chr.*  
*1129, Ing. p. 359, 21.*  
Bódscipe, gebodscipe, es; m.  
[bod a command, scipe] *A*  
message, an embassy, a com-  
mandment; nuntium:—*Cd. 27.*  
Bodung, e; f. *A preaching, pub-*  
*lishing, divulging; prædica-*  
*tio:—Æt Ionam bodunge at*  
*Jonah's preaching, Lk. 11, 32.*  
Boc a book, v. boc.  
Boensian to intrat, v. bensian.  
Boetende bettering, mending,  
gaining, v. betan.  
Boetes, boeties Boetes, Charles's



weals, the constellation lying nearest the north pole; booten:—*Bt.* 39, 3, *Card.* p. 323, 27, *R.* p. 193.

*bo'ga*, boh, an; m. [*Plat.* bagen m: *Dut.* boog m: *Ger.* bogen m: *Swed.* bage: *Icel.* bogi m: *Norse*, boge] 1. Any thing curved, a bow, an arch, a corner; arcus, angulus. 2. Any thing extended and curved, a bough of a tree, a branch, an arm, a tail, horn, proboscis; armus, ramus:—1. *Æteow's min boga* *Gen.* 9, 14. 2. *Se swiðra boh*, *Lev.* 7, 82: *Ex.* 29, 22: *Lk.* 13, 19. *Diploma*, *Elf. gl.* 8. *logan* To boast; jactare:—*Æt.* 46, *Lye.*

*logean*, bogen rosemary, v. be-phen.

*loge-fodder* a bow-case.

*logeht*; part. [bog a bow; eht pursued from eltan] Crooked, bent, difficult; arcuatus:—*Bogehte woeg*, *C. Mt.* 7, 14.

*logen* rosemary, v. bopen.

*loge-net* a bow-net.

*loge-streng* a bow-string.

*logetung*, e; f. A bending, a creek; anfractus:—*Cat.* 18.

*Boh* a bow, v. boga.

*Bogodon* inhabited; incoluerunt, p. of bugian.

*Boh* an arm, a shoulder, branch, v. boga.

*Boh acyld* a shoulder shield.

*Bohte* bought; emit, v. bycgan.

*Bohtimbru* The materials of buildings; materiam edificiorum:—*Boht.* pref. *Lye.*

*Bol* A sleeping room; dormitorium, *Ben.*

*Bolca* the decks of a ship; from balc.

*Bold* a village, houses, boll, v. bolt, boll.

*Bold bold*; audax, in proper names, v. bald.

*Boldgetal*, *boldgetel* [bold or bolt a dwelling; getal an order, or a course] A dwelling place, street, habitation, house; domicilium:—*L.* *Elf. pol.* 33, *W.* p. 42, 24, 25, 26.

*Bolgen* displeased, pp. of belgan.

*BOLLA*, an [*Dan.* bolle: *Swed.* ball: v. fat] Any round vessel, cup, pot, bowl, a measure; vas:—*Jeth.* 10, *Thw.* p. 21, 17. ¶ *Heafod bolla* the skull, or brain pan, *Sam.*

*Bolstar*, *bolster*, *bolstr* [*Dut.* *Kil.* *Al.* bolster] A BOLSTER, a pillow for the head; cervical:—*His heafod onhyld to þam bolstre* laid his head on [to] the pillow, *Bd.* 4, 24, *f.* p. 599, 6.

*BOLT*, bold, es; pl. boltas. A BOLT, a warlike engine to throw bolts, arrows, &c. a house, v.

*boll*; catapulta:—*Cat.* 45,

*Bolttimbru* materials of buildings, v. bohtimbru.

*Bone selma* a bedstead, a sin of a bedstead, *Sam.*

*Bond bound*; ligatus, *Sam.*

*Bonda*, an, m. [bond bound, one bound by rules, from bindan to bind] A husband, an householder, a master of a family; maritus:—*Se bonda* set the husband dwelt, *L.* *Out.* 70, *W.* p. 144, 40: 74, *W.* p. 145, 11.

*Bonde-land* Land held under restrictions, or on conditions, copyhold, tributaria terra:—*Chr.* 775, *Ing.* p. 76, 14.

*Bondwyr*, *bonwyr* a sort of plant, *Sam.*

*Booc-bord* a library, v. boc-bord.

*BOR* [*Plat.* bair: *Dut.* boor f. a bore or an instrument with which holes are made: *Dan.* *Swed.* bor n.] A lancet, a surgeon's or barber's instrument, a BURIN, or graving tool; scalprum:—*Cat.* 63.

*-bor* bearing; ferens, v. bair.

*Bora*, an; m. [bor from beran to bear, carry; a, v. le] One who bears, a bearer, supporter; gestator. This word is only used in compounds, and in the termination has the same meaning as the *Lat.* fer, ger, later:—*Carg-bora* A key bearer; claviger, *Cat.* 41: 173: *Elf. gr.* 8. *Soð-bora* a truth bearer, a prophet, *Chr.* 975: *Gib.* p. 123, 29. *Swyrd-bora* a sword bearer, a soldier; ensifer. *Wapen-,* or *wapn-bora* a weapon bearer; armiger, *R.* 51: *Elf. gl.* p. 63. *Tacn-bora* a standard bearer; signifer, *R.* & *Elf. gl.* v. bair.

*Boran*, *boren bora*; latus, v. beran.

*BÓRN*, beod, es; m. [*Plat.* boord n: *Fra.* boed: *Kil.* berd, bred n: *Moss.* baud: *Swed.* bräde, bord: *Norse*, brod] 1. A BOARD, plank, table; hence our word to board, to receive at table, to live in a house; tabula, mensa, v. bred. 2. A ship, a house; navis. 3. A border, boundary, bank, shield; margo:—1. Of sheawenum bordum of plained boards, *Gen.* 6, 14. *Borda* gefeg a joining of boards, *R.* 26. *Da gebroðru* set beode smton the brothers sat at table, *Bd.* 3, 2. *Bord*, *Ps.* 68, 27. 2. *Cd.* 71. 3. *Innan bord* and ut at home and abroad. *Innan bordes* and *utan bordes*, *Past.* pref. *Famig bordon* with foaming banks, *Bt. Card.* p. 400, 6: *R.* p. 153: *Jeth.* 11.

*Borda* A Net, *Sam*; latus 120 24, *Ben.*

*Bord-hreopa* A board with a raw hide, a warlike engine; testudo 149, v. hreopa.

*Bord-þaca*, *bord-þesca* thatch, a warlike engine, or roof of a house, a testudo, inquear:—*Bo* all boarded walls, *Chr.* *Ing.* p. 141, 17.

*Boren bora*, pp. of beran.

*Borennys*, se; f. Birth, a partus, *Sam.*

*Borg*, borge to a surety, v.

*Borgas* sureties, v. borh.

*Borgen bryce* a breaking of a suretyship, or pl. borh-bryce.

*Borg-gylda* an usurer; f. tor.

*Borg-hand* a surety, v. hand.

*Borgian*; he borgas [*Pl.* *Ger.* borgen: *Dan.*

*Swed.* borga: borh a

To borrow, lend; m

—*De wille* set þe borg

will borrow of thee, *Mt.*

*Ps.* 36, 22.

*Borglend* [part. of bor

lend] An usurer; foun

—*Ps.* 108, 10.

*Borgi-lefde* A promise, of appearance before

at a day appointed, a

pledge; vadimonium,

*Sam.*

*Borg-wed* any thing a pledge, a promise, *Lye.*

*BORN*; g. borges; d. bo

borh; pl. nom. ac. bor

a; d. um; m. [*Plat.* b

*Dut.* borg m: *Ger.* b

perhaps from the Sax

as beorh a city, a ref

defence] 1. A security,

loan, bail; foenus. 2.

son who gives security,

bondsman, debtor; f

debitor:—*Bail* was t

the Saxons from eve

son guilty of theft, a

witchcraft, &c.; indee

person was under bai

neighbour. It is g

thought, that the bor

nated with King Alf

the first time we find

expressed, is in the

*Edgar*, v. *Turner's*

*A.S. Bk.* vi. *Append.* 3

vol. ii. p. 499:—1. Ic v

selc mann ey under l

binnan burgum ge bu

gum I will that every

under [borh] both wit

and without cities, *L.* *R.*

12, *W.* p. 80, 45, 47:

*W.* p. 76, 23; *Sdejun*

his agenon borge on



- swery*, *Ethel.* 1, *W.* p. 103, 26. *Gif þu fooh to borh ge-rylle if thou give money on loan*, *Alf. eccl.* 35, *W.* p. 31, 42. 2. *Se borh the surety*, *L. Edg.* 6, *W.* p. 78, 22, 26. Be borhs andsece concerning a denial of a bail, *L. In.* 41, *W.* p. 21, 17. Sette getreowe borhs shall appoint true sureties, *L. Ethel.* 1, *W.* p. 103, 11, 47; p. 102, 33, 34, 35; *L. Edm.* 6, *W.* p. 49, 40, 43; p. 50, 1. Geasecað eowre borhs *ye shall search out your debtors*, *L. eccl.* 42, *W.* p. 194, 28. ¶ Borhs caldor a head borh or borholder, *Som.*
- Borh-bryce, es; m. [borh a pledge, bryce a breaking] *A pledge breaking, a violation of a bail; fidejussionis violatio*:—Be borh-bryce concerning a pledge breaking, *L. Alf.* 3, *W.* p. 25, 12, 13; *L. In.* 31, *W.* p. 20, 2; *L. Alf.* 1, *W.* p. 34, 51.
- Borh-fæstan, geborh-fæstan [borh a surety; fæst fast] *To fasten or bind by pledge, or surety; fidejussionis obligare*:—Man borh-fæst þam cýninge ealle þa þegnas they bound by oath all the thanes to the king, *Chr.* 1051, *Ing.* p. 228, 33.
- Borh-hand, borhond, borhoe a pledge by the hand, a pledge, surety, security.
- \*Borhigenda [borh a loan; agenda a pæsser] *An usurer; foeneratur*:—*Lpe.* 108, 10, *Lye.*
- Borhoe, borhond a surety, v. borh-hand.
- Borhless; adj. *Foid of security; fidejussore carens*:—*L. Const.* *W.* p. 117, 52.
- Borh-wed any thing given in pledge, *Som.*
- Borian [Plat. baren: *Frs.* v. bo-srje: *Dut.* boren: *Kil.* booren: *Ger.* bohren: *Dan.* bore: *Swed.* bora, bor an instrument to make a hole] *To bore, to make a hole; terebrare*:—*Elf. gl.* 25. *Wyrm þe boratð treow a worm that perforates wood*, *R.* 23, *Lye.*
- Borlice openly, plainly, v. bærllice.
- Bora burned, p. of byrnan.
- Borsten barsted, pp. of berstan.
- Borut-wæra *A people inhabiting a part of Germany; boructarii, Ger. antiq.* 1, 3, c. 13, v. Cluver.
- Boryn [borynde or berende from beran to bear] *Bearing; fæstans*:—*Pa.* 77, 76.
- Bosanham, Bosenhām [Forte a silva sumptum, *Som.*] *BOSHAM* or *BOSHAM* in *Sussex*:—*To Bosanham at Bosham, Chr.*
- 1049, *Ing.* p. 220, 8; p. 221, 4; 1051, p. 231, 12.
- Bosg, bosig, bosih [*Dan.* baas: *Swed.* bås m: *Icel.* bás] *An ox or cow-stall, where the cattle stand all night in winter, a boose*, as it is now called by the common people in the midland and Northern counties. It is now more generally used for the upper part of the stall where the fodder lies—They say “you will find it in the cow’s boose,” that is, in the place for the cow’s food; præsepe:—*C. R. Lk.* 13, 15.
- \*Bosum, bosm, es; m. [Plat. bossem, bossem, bussem m: *Dut.* boezem: *Ger.* busen m: *Tak.* buosum: *Not.* buosem] 1. *The space included by the folding of the arms, the bosom, lap; gremium.* 2. *A fold in clothes, an assemblage of folds, such as were formed about the breast in the loose dress of the ancients, especially when the arms were closed, a concavity, a collection of clouds irregularly folded together.* In this sense, the word is chiefly used in composition; sinus, sinus velorum:—1. *Ichig here on minum bosume*, *Num.* 11, 12. *Do pine hand on pinne bosum*, *Ex.* 4, 6, 7; *Ps.* 34, 16. 2. *Segel-bosmas the bosom, bending or bowings of the sails*, v. bearm, fæpem, greada.
- Bót [Plat. bute f: *Dut.* boets f: *Swed.* bot c: hence our to boote, Chaucer’s boote a help, remedy] *A BOOT, compensation paid to an injured party, a redressing, recompence, an amends, a satisfaction, an offering, remedy, a cure, an assistance, a correction, reparation, restoring, renewing, repentance; compensatio, emendatio, reparatio*:—For bote his sinna for a redressing of his sine, *Bd.* 4, 26, *S.* p. 599, 32: 5, 13, *S.* p. 632, 13. *Bringað anne buccan to bote bring a kid for an offering*, *Lev.* 4, 23, 28: *L. Alf.* 49, *W.* p. 34, 3: *Bd.* 1, 27, *S.* p. 489, 9. ¶ *To bote to boot, with advantage, moreover, besides*.
- Botelos bootless; sine emendatione, v. botless.
- Bopen Rosemary, darnel; rosmarinus:—*Herb.* 81. Bopen, Lolium and oðra lypra cynne the darnel [q bromus mollis, *Lm.*] and other injurious kinds, *R.* 100.
- \*BOTL *An abode, a dwelling, mansion, house, hall; domus*:—*Þær was þa cýninges caldor*

botl there was the king’s royal dwelling, *Bd.* 2, 11, *S.* p. 511, 18. *Pharao eode into his botle*, *Ex.* 7, 23: *Mt.* 26, 3: *L. In.* 67, 68, *W.* p. 25, 21. ¶ *Cynele botl a kingly dwelling, a palace*, *R.* 81. *Botlgestreon household property*, *Cd.* 52. *Botlweard or botlweard one who hath the care of a house, a house-steward*, *Elf. gr.* 9, 28.

Botleas; adj. *BOOTLESS, unpardonable, what cannot be remedied, recompensed or expiated; inexpressibilis*:—*Donne is þat botleas then is that unpardonable*, *L. Cnut. eccl.* 2, *W.* p. 127, 28: *pol.* 61, *W.* p. 143, 11.

BOTM [Plat. böhn: *Dut.* bodem m: *Frs.* boem: *Ger.* boden: *Swed.* botten: *Icel.* botn] *A BOTTOM; fundum*:—*Tunnan botm a tun or twb’s bottom, a drum*, *R.* 25. *Scipes botm a ship’s bottom*, *R.* 83.

Botwyrð; adj. *Pardonable, expiable, that may be atoned for; emendabilis*:—*Æt botwyrþum þingum among pardonable things*, *L. Cnut.* 3, *W.* p. 127, 52.

\*Boung a bragging, boasting, v. bogan.

Box, boxtreow [*Dut.* bux: *Span.* box] *THE BOX-TREE; buxus*:—*Elf. gl.* 17.

Box; pl. buxa [Plat. büsse, büske f: *Ger.* büchse f: *Dan.* bøsse] *A BOX, a small case or vessel with a cover; pyxis*:—*Hund-teontig boxa a hundred boxes*, *Jn.* 19, 39: *Mt.* 26, 7. ¶ *Sealf-box a salve-box*, *Mk.* 14, 3.

Bracan [*Frs.* brake: *Dut.* breken] *To BREAK, bruise or bray in a mortar; conterere*:—*Beon sele bracene to be beaten up with oil*, *Lev.* 6, 21, v. brecan.

Brac-hwile a glance while, a moment, v. beahrht-hwile.

Bracigeana *To dress, mingle or counterfeit with brass; ærare, v. bræcian.*

BRA’D; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. [Plat. *Frs.* *Dut.* breed: *Ger.* breit, brad: *Moes.* braid: *Dan.* *Swed.* bred: *Icel.* breidr] *BROAD, large, vast; latus*:—*Twelf mila brad twelve miles broad*, *Bd.* 1, 3, *S.* p. 475, 19. *Mid bradam handum with open hands*, *Mt.* 26, 67. *Bradre and bradre broader and broader*, *Ora.* 2, 6. *Bradost*, *Ora.* 1, 1: *Ps.* 118, 96.

\*Brád-æx a broad axe. *Bráðanford* [brad broad, ford a ford] *Bradford in Wilt.*:—*Æt Bradan-forda be Afene at Bradford by Avon*, *Chr.* 652.

**Bráðanrellic, Bráðunreolic, Bráðanreige** *The Flat Holms, an island in the mouth of the Severn:—Chr. 918, Ing. p. 132, 19.*  
**Brád-hlaf, bræd-hlaf** *a biscuit, parched or baked bread, Som.*  
**Bráðiande nidar** *or bræðende nīðer tending downwards, Ors. 5, 10, Bar. p. 192, 17, v. brædan.*  
**Bráðnia, s; f. BROADNESS,** *extension, surface; latitudo, superficies:—Pære eorðan bráðnia was adruwod, Gen. 8, 13: 1, 2: 2, 6, v. bræd.*  
**Brád-pistel** *a thistle with long leaves, sea-helm, sea-holly: eryngium:—Cet. 212.*  
**Bræc breeches, pl. of bræc.**  
**Bræc broke,** *fragit, p. of bræcan.*  
**Bræccæ, braccæ breeches, v. bræc, bræc.**  
**Bræc-copu, bræccopu** *the breaking disease, falling sickness.*  
**Bræcme** *a noise, rustling, crackling; strepitus, Som.*  
**Bræccæoc, bræccæoc-man** *a frantic man, lunatic, one troubled with the falling sickness; phreneticus:—Bd. 4, 3.*  
**Bræccæocnes** *Epilepsy; epilepsia:—Som.*  
**BRÆD, bræd** [*Plat. bræde f: Dut. brædde f: Ger. breite f: Dan. bræde c.*] 1. **BREADTH,** *width; latitudo.* 2. *That which is spread, a table, victuals, a rumour, falsehood, fiction; menzæ, focus:—1. Fiftig sæðma on bræde, Gen. 6, 16. On brædo is brædd, Bd. 1, 1. 2. Butan bræde without falsehood, L. Edw. 1.*  
**Bræd broad; latus, v. bræd.**  
**Brædan, gebrædan; p. brædde, bræd, gebræd, hi bræddon; pp. bræded, gebrædd; s. a. [Plat. bræden: Kil. bræden: Ger. breiten]** 1. *To make broad, extend, spread, draw out, stretch out, melt, pave, board; dilatare.* 2. *To spread a report, to publish, pretend; propalare.* 3. *To spread before the fire, to roast; torrere, v. gebrædan:—1. Þat hi his naman brædan that they spread his name, Bt. 20, 1: Lps. 118, 32: Bd. 2, 7. His handa was bræðende was spreading his hands, Ors. 4, 5. Gebrædded mid stane paved with stone. 2. Gebræde he hine seocne he pretended himself sick, i. e. that he was sick, Chr. 1003, Ing. p. 176, 26. 3. Fleoc on fyre gebrædd flesh roasted or broiled on a fire, Herb. 60, 3, v. tobrædan, abredian.*  
**Bræde** *roasted meat, a table, Som.*  
**Bræddednes, s; f. Width; latitudo:—Lps. 117, 5.**

**Brædels** *A carpet; stragulum:—R. 4.*  
**Brædene** [*Flor.* **Bradene**: so called from its size] **BREDON Forest**, near **Malmesbury, Wilts.**, *Chr.* 905.  
**Bræding**, *e; f. A spreading; ampliatio:—Bl. 19.*  
**Bræding-panne** *a frying-pan.*  
**Bræd-isen** [*bræd, isen iron*] *A scraping or growing tool, file; scalprum:—Cot. 173.*  
**Brædnys broadness**, *v. bradnia.*  
**Bræd-panna** *a frying-pan.*  
**Brægd bent; strictus:—Cod. Bz. 19, a. 8, v. bredan.**  
**Brægdan; pp. of brædan to spread; dilatate.**  
**Brægden deceit; brægd fectio, Lys. v. bræd.**  
**BRÆGORN**, **bragen**, *on* [*Plat. brægen m: Fra. Dut. brein: Kll. breghe, breghen*] *The BRAIN; cerebrum:—Bregenes adl the brain's disease, L. Md. 2, 27.*  
**Bræhtun** *a glimpse, v. beorhtun.*  
**Bræmas** *sea water, v. brym.*  
**Bræmbel-brær** *a bramble brier, v. bremel.*  
**Brær, brer** *A brier; tribulus,*  
**BRÆS BRASS; sm:—Elf. gr. 5, v. ar.**  
**Bræscn, bræsn; def. ac brassna; sto, þæt brassne; adj. 1. Bræsen, made of brass; æreus. 2. Strong, powerful; fortis:—1. Elf. gr. 5. 2. Se brassna weard the strong ward or protector, Cd. 196.**  
**Bræsnian To mix, cover, or counterfeited with brass;urare:—Elf. gr. 36.**  
**Bræsnæ strong, v. bræsen.**  
**Bræstlung** *creaking, v. bræstlung.*  
**Brætæn** *To change, alter; mutare:—Ne bræt na his biw changes not his hue, H. in die Pasche, p. 5, Som.*  
**BRÆD** *An odour, a scent, smell good or bad, a savour, BRÆATH; odor:—Þære wynsumnysse bræð, Gen. 3, 21. Mid þam bræðe ofsmored smothered with the smell, Ora. 6, 32, v. smm.*  
**Brætmelum** *by little and little, by piecemeal, Som. v. mel.*  
**BRÆW, bræw, bregth, es; m. A BROW, an eyebrow, eyelids; palpebra:—Ps. 10, 5.**  
**Brægen** *the brain, v. brægen.*  
**Bran burned; ardebat:—Cd. 162, q. barn from byrnan to burn.**  
**BRAND**, **brond** [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Den. Sued. brand m: Old Latin, brandsa: Norw. brandur: Franc. brandon*] 1. **A BRAND**, *a torch; titio. 2. Metaphorically from its shining, a sword; ensis: an Franc.*

brando: *Norse*, brand;  
brando: *heaven* the  
BRANDISH:—1. *J.*  
*Hicks*. i. p. 192, c.  
*Gr. Fr. Theat.* p. 93  
*Mann*.  
Brand-isen, brand-re  
brandtiser, brand  
branding iron or re  
andena, tripos:—  
13, *Som*.  
Branwyrt *A* black  
nium:—*R*. 39.  
Brassica colewort, co  
Brastl a noise, v. bra  
Brastlian; part.  
brastligende [*Ger*.  
brasseln: *Swed*.  
BRUSTLE, crackle,  
burn, burst around  
—*Eggs*. *vern*. 43,  
Brastlung, brastl [*Ger*.  
sel or geprassel:—  
sel n.] *A* crackling  
BRUSTLING, crack  
breaking; crepitu  
bræcon þa bucas  
brastlunge, *Jad*. 7  
lung treowa a crea  
*EH*. *gr*. 1, 10: *Gr*.  
Bratt *A* cloak; pall  
Braue [*Icel*. bref a  
pluma] *A* letter,  
re, *Lye*.  
Breic was ditches  
brucan.  
Breacan to break, v  
Bread, breed [*Plat*.  
n: *Ger*. brod a  
*Franc*. brond:  
bröd n: *Icel*. b  
fragment, BREAC  
*C. R. Ja*. 13, 27,  
Breacbm a shining,  
bearbhm.  
Breacbmung a noise  
nung.  
Breard a drink, ha  
breard.  
Breaw-ern *A* place  
off clothes; apo  
*R*. 55, *Lye*.  
Breawan the eyebrow  
Brec breacbas, v. ha  
Brec gain, profit,  
bryca.  
BRECAN, abrecan;  
p. bræc, gebræc,  
pp. brocen, geh  
[*Plat. Dut*. breker  
ke: *Ger*. breche  
chen: *Moet*. b  
brükke: *Swed*. l  
[77D prq] To  
quish, overcome, v  
moue, excite, pr  
gere:—Bræc þa  
14, 19: *Ja*. 19, 32  
*Ps*. 2, 9: *Chr*. 8  
92, 19: *Ora*. 2,  
Ongan he hine l  
to excite himself

Ing. p. 176, 26. Prodesse, Bd. 4, 22.

Breac, e; f. A BREAKING; fractio:—R. Lk. 24, 35.

Bred; pl. bredu *A surface, plank, board, table, a small table; superficies*:—On bradan brede is a broad surface, Bt. 18, 1: Deut. 9, 9, v. bradnys. ¶ Lytle hus of bredan a small house of tables, eating houses, R. 55. Breda piling, or floor to þeracenne a joining of planks or floor for thrashing, R. 55.

Bred deccit, v. bræd.

Bred broad, v. breden.

Bredan, bregdan; he brit; p. bræd, brægd, hi brudon, brugdon; pp. broden, brogden, brægd [Plat. Dut. breiden: Fr. breydje: Icel. bregd: Franc. breydan] To weave, bend, fold, BRAID, knit, to gripe, lay hold of, draw out; plectere, distringere:—Ic brede me max I weave for myself nets, Col. Monast. Elf. gr. 28, 5. Handum brugdon, Cd. 93. Mundum brugdon, Jdth. 11: Th. Hep. p. 24, 38. Griped or drew with hands. Of his brægd bogan from his bent bow, Cod. Ex. 19, a. 8.

Bredan. 1. To nourish, cherish, keep warm; fovere. 2. To roast; assure, v. weormian:—1. Cot. 86. 2. Som.

Bredbure a bed-chamber, v. bryd-bur.

Breden, bred, bræd broad; latus, v. brad.

Bredende; adj. [part. of brædan to pretend] Deceitful, cunning, crafty; dolosus:—Ora. 5, 7: Bar. p. 188, 27.

Bredguma a bridegroom, v. brydguma.

Brediponne, breedingpanne a frying-pan, v. brædpanne.

Bred-isern a graving iron, v. brædisen.

Breg eagan the brow of the eye, the eyebrow.

Bregd, bregda fear, terrible, dread, v. broga, bregnes.

Bregdan to knit, v. bredan.

Bregden taken away, drawn out, v. bredan.

Breggan, gebreggan; p. de, hi bregdon; pp. ed; v. a. [broga fear] To give fear, to frighten, terrify; terrere:—Sume wif us bregdon, Lk. 24, 22. Ne beo ge gebregede, Lk. 21, 9, Bd. 5, 12.

Bregen the brain, v. brægan.

Bregen-ford, Brent-ford [Hunt. B. B. rendeford; D. Brenford:—Ford the ford, Brent the river Brent] BRENTFORD in Middlesex, situate where the

river Brent flows into the Thames, Chr. 1016.

Bregþ a brow, v. bræw.

Bregnes, se; f. 1. Fear, terror, dread; terror. 2. A scare-crow, bugbear; terriculum:—1. Ps. 87, 17. 2. Som.

BREGO, bregu. [Norse, brage] A word chiefly used by poets, denoting a governor, ruler, lord, prince, king; imperator, rex:—Se beorna brego a leader of men, Jdth. 12, p. 25, 11. Norðmanna bregu the leader of North men, Chr. 938. Brego engla the ruler of angels, Cd. 9. Bregomocynnnes ruler of mankind, Bt. R. p. 174. Babilone brego the king of Babylon, Cd. 187: 131.

Bregyd for breged frightened, v. breggan.

Brehtun a moment, v. bearhtun.

Brehtnian To make a noise or crackling; crepere:—Cot. 202, Som.

Brehtnung, brehtnung, e; f. A noise, a clattering, a crackling; convolutus:—Cot. 49, v. l.

BRÆM, brym; comp. bremra; sup. brymust; def. se brema; seo, þæt breme; adj. Renowned, famous, BRIM, notable; celebris:—Se brema ealdor the famous prince, Jdth. Thw. p. 22, 10. De Romana brymuste the most renowned of Romans, Ora. 2, 2. Breme Babilone ward the famous Babylonian guard, Cd. 177. Gregorius breme in Brytene Gregory renowned in Britain, Menol. 77. Ben tid bremu famous prayer tide or time, Menol. 144.

Breman, abreman, gebreman; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. To celebrate, solemnize, make famous, have in honour; celebrare:—Ðæt hie þat halige geryne breman mægen that they may celebrate the holy sacrament, L. Eccl. 4, W. p. 178, 27. Abremende celebrating, Cod. Ex. 13, a. l. He wold gebreman þa Judeiscan he would honour the Jews, Som.

Brembel a bramble. Brembel-æppel a thorn apple, v. bremmel.

Brembel-brær a bramble brier, v. bræmbel-brær.

Brembr a bramble, v. bremel.

Breme famous, v. brem.

BRÆMEL, brembr, bræmbel-brær, brembel, es; m. [Plat. brummelberen f: Dut. brummel m: Ger. brombeere: Dan. brambaer m: Swed. brombär] A brier, a blackberry bush, BRAMELE, a thistle, tormenting, mulberry tree; tribulus, vepres, morus, rubus fructico-

sus, Lin:—Betwux þam bremelum, Gen. 22, 13. Þornas and bremelas, Gen. 3, 18.

Bremelþyrna a bramble thorn, a bramble bush, v. bremel.

Bremen solemn, v. brem.

Bremesbyrig BRAMSBURY, or Bramsby, Lincolnshire, Chr. 910, v. Brunanburh.

Bremman [Dut. brommen: Fr. brimme] To rage, roar; fremere:—R. Jn. 11, 48.

Bremra more illustrious, v. brem.

Brengan to bring, v. bringan.

Bregnes, se; f. An offering; oblatio:—Ps. 39, 9.

Brenning A burning; crematio, Som.

Bread bread, v. bread.

Breord a brim, v. brerd.

BREOST [Plat. Dut. borst f: Ger. brust f: Moes. bruust: Dan. bryst c: Swed. bröst n: Icel. Norse, briost] The teats which contain milk, the BREAST, mind; pectus, ubera:—He beot hys breost, Lk. 18, 13. Ða breost the breasts, Lk. 11, 27. ¶ Breosthan the breastbone, Ben. Breost-bedern the breast-chamber, the inmost thoughts, the mind, R. 73: Elf. gl. p. 71. Breost-beorh, breost-geborh a breast defence, breast-plate, Som. Breost-cofa the breast chamber, the mind, the breast, Bt. R. p. 160.—Breost-gehygd a breast thought, Cd. 64. Breost-geþanc a breast thought, the mind, Cd. 192.—Breost-hord a mind hoard, a mind, Cd. 79. Breost-line a breast cloth, the stomacher, Cot. 89.—Breost-loca the breast enclosure, Cd. 180.—Breost-net a breast net, Cd. 154.—Breost-rocca a breast clothing; thorax, Cot. 163: R. 63: Elf. gl. p. 68, v. rocc. Breost-wær a breast pain, the asthma, short windedness, Som. Breost-weall breast works, ramparts or parapets made breast high, Cot. 199, Som.—Breost-wylmas breast warmth, the breast, teats, udders, Ps. 21, 8.

Breotan; v. a. To bruise; conterere:—Hergas breotað, Cod. Ex. 14, b. v. brytan, abreotan, tobritan.

Breoten, Breoten-ealond Britain, v. Bryten.

Breoton, perhaps beorton, or beortun a hall, Manx.

Breoton Britain, v. Bryten.

Breotone-lond Britain's land.

Brer a brier, v. brær.

Brerd, beard, briord A brim, margin, rim, top of a pot or vessel, a shore, bank, brink; labrum, ora, margo:—Oð þone brerd to the brim, Jn. 2, 7.

Bres brass, v. bræs.

Bresne *bracen, strong*, v. *bracen*.  
 Bretenan *mere the British mere*  
 or *lake, a name of a place*,  
*Welshpool, Som.*  
 Bretenc *Britain*, v. *Bryten*.  
 Breð *breath*, v. *bræð*.  
 Breðer *to a brother*; *fratri*, v.  
*broðor*.  
 Bretland *Britain*, v. *Bryten*.  
 Brettas *Britons*, v. *Bryt*.  
 Brettnera *A steward*; *dispensa-*  
*tor, Lye.*  
 Bret-walda *ruler of Britons*.  
 Brew *an eyebrow*, v. *bræw*.  
 Bric *a bridge*, v. *brycg*.  
 Brica *A breaker*; *ruptor, Som.*  
 Brice, gebrice, bryce, es; m.  
 [Plat. bræk m: Dut. breuk f:  
 Ger. bruch m: Dan. bræk,  
 brök: Icei. breki: Swed. bräk]  
*A rupture, breaking, fragment,*  
*fracture, violation*; *ruptura*:  
 —On hlafes brice, *Lk.* 24, 35:  
*Bd.* 3, 2. Þas borges bryce  
*a violation or infraction of the*  
*pledge or security, L. Alf. pol.*  
*3, W. p. 35, 16, v. borh-bryce.*  
 Brice *use, service*, v. *bryce*.  
 Brig *a bridge*, v. *brycg*.  
 Brig-bot *repairing of a bridge*.  
 Brige, Brigge, Brycge [Sim.  
*Danel. Brige: Houd. Briges:*  
*Brom. Brugges, Brugge, Brug-*  
*genorth: Mat. West. Brigges]*  
*Bruges, Bridgenorth, Shrop-*  
*shire, Chr.* 912, *Ing.* p. 129,  
 16: 1057, *Ing.* 210, 7. ¶  
 Brigege begeondan *sæ Bruges*  
*in Flanders, Som.*  
 Brige-geweorc *a mending of a*  
*bridge*: —Brige-gewurce, *L.*  
*Ethel. Brycg-geweorc, Heming.*  
*p. 104, Lye. Turner's Hist. of*  
*A. S. app. No. 4, c. 3, vol. ii. p.*  
*111.*  
 Brige-stow, Brice-stow, Bristow  
 [Ord. Vit. Brichstou.—Brycg  
*a bridge, stow a place, or stol*  
*a seat] BRISTOL in Gloucester-*  
*shire, and Somersetshire*: —To  
 Brige-stowe *to Bristol, Chr.*  
 1088, *Ing.* p. 298, 35.  
 Bricst *shall eat*; *edix*, v. *brucan*  
*and shall break*; *confringes*,  
 v. *breccan*.  
 Bricsade *profited*; *profuit*, v.  
*brycian*.  
 Brid *a bride*, v. *bryd*.  
 BRID; g. *brides*; m. [Plat.  
 brod, brot f: Dut. broed s:  
 Ger. brut f.] *The young of any*  
*bird or animal, a brood*; *pullus*:  
 —Turtlah setæ briddas heora,  
*Ps.* 83, 3: *Lk.* 2, 24: *Lev.* 1,  
 14. Earnes brid *an eagle's*  
*young, Cod. Ex.* 59, 2.  
 Bridal *a marriage feast*, v. *bryd-*  
*cala*.  
 Brid-bed *a bride bed*, v. *bryd*.  
 Brid-bletsunga *marriage blessing*.  
 Bridbur *a bedchamber*, v. *brydbur*.  
 Briddas *broods*, v. *brid*.

Bridel, bridels *a bridle*, v. *bridl*.  
 Bridel-þwangan *the bridle, reins*.  
 Bridestung *The herb pimpernel*;  
*bipenella, pampinella, Som.*  
 Bridgiste *a marriage feast*.  
 Bridgifu, bridgifa *a dowry, mar-*  
*riage portion, espousals, Som.*  
 Bridguma *a bridegroom*, v. *bryd-*  
*guma*.  
 BRIDL, bridel, brydel, brydyla,  
 es; m. [Dut. breidel m: Old  
 Frs. bridel] A BRIDLE; fren-  
 num: —Gewcaldleþer þara  
 bridla *a governing leather, or*  
*rein of the bridle, Bt.* 21. Bry-  
 del-þwangan *bridle thongs or*  
*reins, Coll. Monast: Bt. R. p.*  
*167: 185: Bd.* 3, 9, *S. p.* 533,  
 n. 34. ¶ Bridles midl *a*  
*bridle's middle, a bit, Elf. gl.*  
*Som. p. 59.*  
 Bridlac *a marriage, amusement*,  
 v. *brydlac*.  
 Bridlian *To BRIDLE, curb, rule*;  
*frenare, Som.*  
 Brig *a bridge*, v. *brycg*.  
 Briht *bright*, v. *beorht*.  
 Briht-hwile *a glance*, v. *beorhtm*.  
 Brihtlice *brightly*, v. *beorhte*.  
 Brihtmen *Broken meat, crumbs,*  
*scraps, fragments of the table*;  
*fragmenta, Som.*  
 Briig *pottage*, v. *briw*.  
 Brim *the sea*, v. *brym*.  
 Brim-flod *a sea-flood, deluge*, v.  
*brymflod*.  
 Brim-hengest *a sea-horse, a ship*.  
 Brim-hlæste *the sea's burdens,*  
*merchandise, rewards, fishes,*  
*Lye.*  
 Brimsa *A god-fly; tabanus*: —  
*Cot.* 160, *Lye.*  
 Bring, es; m. *That which is*  
*brought, an offering, a sacrifice,*  
*company; sacrificium*: —Cd.  
 158. Bringas *holocausta, Ps.*  
 60, 20.  
 BRINGAN, brengan, gebringan;  
 he bringð, bryngað; p. bróhte;  
 pp. gebróht, brungen; s. a.  
 [Plat. Ger. bringen: Frs.  
 bringe: Dut. brengen: Ker.  
 pringan: Isid. hibringan: Ott.  
 bringan: Will. bringon:  
 Moes. briggan, pronounc-  
 ed bringan: Dan. bringe:  
 Swed. bringa] To BRING,  
*adduce, lead, produce, bear,*  
*carry; ferre*: —Ne mæg ge-  
 bringan *cannot bring, Bt.* 32,  
 1: *Ps.* 28, 1: 40, 3. Seo eor-  
 ðe westmas bringð *the earth*  
*produces fruit, Bt.* 33, 4. Mot  
 brengan *blossoms may bring*  
*blossoms, Bt.* 7, 3. Þær was  
 gebroht *win there was wine*  
*brought, Chr.* 1012: *Lev.* 1, 2:  
 32, 24. ¶ To wife broht *to*  
*wife brought, married, Bd.* 3,  
 7: 4, 19.  
 Briord *a brim, v. breord*.

Bricea *an ox-fly, a*  
*tabanus, Som. v. b*  
 Brist *corriest, vehin*  
*from beran*.  
 Bristl *a bristle*, v. *bry*.  
 Bristniende, perhaps  
*ende, brittende a*  
*breaking, frans*.  
 Brit knit; plectit, v.  
 Brittanie, Brittonie  
 v. *Bryten*.  
 Brittan *to dispoor*,  
 Brittiac *British, v.*  
 Brittnera *a manager*.  
 BRIW, es; m. [Plat.  
 m: Frs. Dut. bry:  
 m: Wel. briw a f:  
 sel. Hubet, in the  
 ward VI., calls it  
*made with bread*  
*In Yorkshire it*  
*breaw. In the*  
*land a brewis is*  
*of bread soaked*  
*boiling fat, salted*  
*is, the small pie*  
*broth, pottage, fr*  
*jusculum: —Elf.*  
*Briwas niman,*  
*cealer-briw.*  
 Briwan; pp. brow  
*coquere cerevis*  
 BRÖC; g. bréc, h  
 bræc [Plat. broc  
 Dut. broek f: C  
 Isid. brucha:  
 Swed. brackar, b  
 broages: Ital.  
 braica: Lat.  
 βρακα: Armer  
 north of Eng  
 Heb. ברוך bro  
*covering the knee*  
*es, a girdle; fer*  
*gl.* 20: *R. Ben.*  
 Broc [Dan. brok s  
 Corn. Wel. bro  
*gray or badger,*  
*mua: —Elf. gl.*  
 Bróc; m. [Fr. b  
*from brocen the*  
*to break or bur*  
*spring, BROOK,*  
*torrens. 2. Bro*  
*metaphorically,*  
*lently breaks fr*  
*mind: hence of*  
*tribulation, adv*  
*malady, sickness*  
*bus.—1. Se b*  
*Bt.* 8. 2. God  
*berendlice bro*  
*God wishes not*  
*any unbearable*  
 39, 10. Mid l  
*with sewers [har*  
 39, 11. Brocu  
 Broc *An inferior*  
*caballus, equum*  
*secan him bro*  
*and sought a h*  
*ride on, L. Md.*

Broca a brook, v. broc.

Brocca, or gotten roc [be, roc a garment, gotten a gouden, caprine] A garment made of goat or sheep-skins, extending from the shoulders to the loins; melotes:—R. 61: Med. ex. quadr. 1, 1.

Broce use, v. bryce.

Brocen broken, pp. of brecan.

Brocian; p. odc; pp. gebrocod; a. a. [broc affliction] To oppress,

viz, trouble, afflict, persecute; opprimere:—Gebetan þe hi þonne brociāð to amend whom they then afflict, Bt. 39, 11: Ors. 2, 4. Næfde se here Angel-cyn gebrocod the enemy had not destroyed the English nation, Chr. 897: Ors. 4, 1.

Broctic; adj. Sick, grieved, miserable; æger.

Broclice; adv. Sickly, grievously; ægre, Som.

Brocmunt watermint, BROOKMINT [g. menta sylvestris, Lin.]:—Herb. 106, Som.

Brocod sick, broken, afflicted with a rupture, broken in fortune, bankrupt, Som.

Brocu troubles, v. broc.

Brocu Contrition, sorrow; contritio, Som.

Broc a brood, v. brid.

Brod; adv. Freely, of free cost; gratis:—Cot. 97, 164, Som.

Broddetan, broddetan To tremble, quake, to pant for fear; tremere:—Greg. 2, 25: Cot. 154, Som.

Brode A growing together, a congealing, a waxing hard; concretio:—Cot. 55, v. 1, Som.

Brodetung A work, workmanship, fashion, forged tale, a lie; figmentum:—Pa. 102, 13, Som. v. bræd.

Brodig; adj. BROODY, brooding; incubans:—Brodige henne a broody hen, Bridf.

Broel [corrupted from the Lat. brolium or briolium] A park, warren stored with deer: hence the BROYL, a wood in Sussex, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury; vivarium, Som.

BROGA, an A prodigy, monster, trembling, fear, terror, horror, dread; monstrum:—Ænig ofter broga any other prodigy, Bt. 36, 1: Ps. 87, 17: Past. 17, 2. Butan brogan without dread, Lev. 26, 6.

Broh misery, v. broc.

Broht Bird-lime; viscum, Som.

Brohte brought; attulit, v. brin-  
zan.

Brom BROOM, what is made of broom, a broom, besom; myrica, scopæ:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 44.

Brodmun [brom broom, dun a

hill] The name of a place, L. Const. Ethel. W. p. 117, 41.

Brom-fæsten a broom-field, a field, a close or wood of broom, Som.

Brond a torch, v. brand.

Brooc a brook, v. broc.

BROOD, es; m. A prick or point, the first blade or spire of grass, corn, &c. a herb; punctus, frumenti spicæ, herba:—Cot. 157. Ne furþan brodras not even herbs, Bd. 4, 28, v. blæd.

Brosnian; p. odc; pp. od. To corrupt, rot, perish; corrumpere:—Lichoma brosnian ne mihte the flesh could not corrupt, Bd. 4, 19.

Brosniende, brosmiendlic, brosnigendlic; adj. Corruptible, perishable; corruptibilis:—Bt. 16, 1.

Brosnung, e; f. A corruption; corruptio:—Pa. 29, 11.

Broetlung a crackling, v. brastlung.

Brotene Britain, v. Bryten.

Broð BROTH; jus:—Elf. gl. 21.

Broð a scent, v. bræð.

Bröder a brother, for bröder and its compounds, such as broðerlic, v. broðor and its compounds.

Bróðerscipe Godes, or lufa Christian love; caritas.

\*BRO'DOR, bróðer, bróður; nom. g. ac. bróðor; d. bréðer; pl. nom. ac. gebroðra, bróðra, u; g. bróðra; d. bróðrum; m. [Plat. Dan. Swed. Nors. broder m: Dut. broeder m: Ger. bruder m: Ot. bruader: Will. bruoder: Moes. brothar, brothr: Arm. breur: Slav. bratr: Irish, brutha: Sans. bhrātre: Pers.

برادر bradr:—Avenar thinks

it is derived from בְּרִית brit, an agreement; fœdus] A

BROTHER; frater:—Hwær is

pine bróðor, Gen. 4, 9. Pines

bróðor blod clypað, Gen. 4, 10:

Mt. 5, 23. Gemang bróðrum

among brethren, Jn. 21, 23:

Mk. 10, 29, 30: Ps. 21, 21:

48, 7. Ge synt ealle gebro-

ðru, Mt. 23, 8: Gen. 13, 8.

¶ Geboren bróðer Germanus

frater, Greg. 2, 13. Bróðor-

bana a brother slayer, Cd. 75.

Bróðor-cwælm the murder of

a brother, Cd. 49. Bróðor

gefædred a brother on the fa-

ther's side. Bróðor gemæd-

ræd a brother on the mother's

side Bróðor-gyld, or bróðor

ræddenne, bróðor-had a bro-

therhood, Cd. 153. Bróðor-

sibbe brotherhood, Cot. 100.

Bróðor-slaga a murderer of a

brother, Elf. gl. 26. Bróðor-

pinenu a midwife, Gen. 38, 28.

Bróðor-sunu a brother's son, Cd. 86. Bróðor-wife a bro-

ther's wife, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5.

Bróðorlic, bróðerlic; adj. BRO-

THERLY; fraternus:—Bd. 4,

22: Elf. gl. 5.

Bróðorlicnys, se; f. Brotherly-

ness, brotherhood; fraternitas,

Som.

Bróður, Mt. 4, 21:—Bróðra bro-

ðru, Jn. 7, 3, 10, v. bróðor a

brother.

Brown brewed, cooked, Som. v.

briwan.

Brucað enjoy, v. brucan.

Brucan; þu bricað, he brycð,

we brucað, brycað; p. bræc,

we brucan; pp. brocen, ge-

brocen [Plat. bruken: Fra. c.

bruke: Dut. bruiken: Ger.

brauchen: Will. gebruchan:

Swed. bruke: Chaus. broke,

browke: bryce use] To use,

eat, enjoy, bear, discharge,

profit; uti, frui:—Ne bricst

æstet not, Dent. 22, 30. Þu

bricst þines hlafes, Gen. 3, 19:

Jn. 4, 9: Bd. 4, 4, 19, 22, v.

brycian.

\*Brucing A function, an occupa-

tion, enjoyment; functio, Som.

Bruðon for bræddon spread;

dilatant:—Cd. 154, v. bræ-

dan.

Bruðon laid hold of, drew;

strinxerunt, v. bredan.

BRUN; adj. [Plat. bruun: Fra.

bruen: Dut. bruin: Ger. bra-

un: Dan. Swed. brun: Fr.

brun: Ital. bruno: Low. Lat.

brunus. Wach. says from

bærnan or byrnan to burn,

from the colour produced in

burning] BROWN; fuscus:—

Cd. 146: Bt. R. p. 189: Cot.

86.

Brunan-burh, Brunnan-burh,

[Ethelw. a contemporary calls

it Brunandune: D. Sim. We-

ondune, Ethrunnanwerch,

Brunnan byrge: M. Will.

Brunsford: Ingul. Brunford

in Northumbria: Hunt. Bru-

mesburh, Bruneshurh, Bru-

nesburh, Bruneburh: Hood.

Brunnanburg, Brumenburh:

Brom. Bruneburh] The

place where the famous battle

of Athelstan was fought, in

the year A.D. 938. Camden

thought this place was at

Ford, near Bromeridge, in

Northumberland. Gibsons

mentions, that in Cheshire

there is a place called Brunburh.

Mr. Turner says, I observe

that the VILLARE mentions a

Brunton in Northumberland.

Dr. Ingram selects Brumby,

Lincolnshire, Chr. 938, Ing. p.

141, 15, v. Brema-byrig.

Brunbaso [brun brown, baso pur-

pis] *A purple colour, a purple or scarlet garment; ostriger:—Cot. 146. Dy brunan oððo þy brun basewan, Cot. 183.*  
 \*Bruneþan *A disease; erysipelas cerebri:—L. M. 1, 4, Som.*  
 Brunewyr *Brown-wort water-betony, spleen-wort, milkwort; scrophularia minor:—Herb. 57, Som.*  
 Brungen *Brought; latus, v. bringan.*  
 Brun *a break, v. burn.*  
 Bruun *red, brown, Lye, q. brun.*  
 Bruwa *a brow, v. bræw.*  
 Bryc *a bridge, v. brycg.*  
 Bryce *a violation, infraction, v. brice.*  
 BRYCE, brice, broce, es; m. [Plat. bruuk m: Fra. brek: Dut. gebruik m: Ger. branch m: Dan. brug n: Swed. bruk n.] *Use, the occupation or exercise of a thing, profit, advantage, fruit; usus, commodum:—Gehiwade wæron menniscas bryces were made for man's use, Bd. 3, 22: Deut. 4, 19. Gif þat owiht bryce was if that were any advantage, Bd. 6, 14, S. p. 634, 8, n. Lænes landes bryce advantage of lands, loan, fruit, rent, Cot. 92.*  
 Bryco, brieg, bryc, bryge [Plat. brügge f: Dut. brug f: Fra. brigge: Ger. brücke f: Swed. brygga f.] *A bridge; pons:—Þæt he ne myhte to þære bryge cuman that he could not come to the bridge, Ors. 2, 5, Bar. p. 76, 1, p. 71, 27, p. 75, 30: 8, 30, Bar. p. 231, D.*  
 \*Brycg-bot *a repairing of a bridge, v. bricgbot.*  
 Brycg-geweorc *repairing of a bridge, v. bricg-geweorc.*  
 Brycgstow *Bristol, v. Bricgstow.*  
 Brycian; p. bricasade. *To profit, do good; prodesse:—He his geferum brycian gymde he took care to do good to his companions, Bd. 5, 9. Him sylfum bricasade benefitted himself, Bd. 5, 13, v. brucan.*  
 Brycð *Uses; utitur, v. brucan.*  
 BRYD, brid, e; f. [Fra. breid. Dut. bruid f: Ger. braut f: Not. prud: Moes. bruth: Dan. Swed. Norse, brud: Iscl. bruda] *A BRIDE, wife, woman; sponsa:—Ferdun ongean þa bryde, Mt. 25, 1. Adames bryd Adam's wife, Cd. 10: 26. Me Sarran bryde laste bedd-reste gestah, Cd. 129: Bt. R. p. 160, 3.*  
 Bryd-bed *a bride-bed.*  
 Bryd-bur *a bedchamber.*  
 Bryde *A drawing out; extractio:—L. Alf. pol. 34, v. brædan.*  
 Bryd eala, bryd-ealo *A bride-ale,*

*bride or marriage feast; nuptiale convivium, Som.*

Þær was þat bryd-eala Mannum to beala

*There was that bride-ale The source of man's bale.*

*Chr. 1075, Ing. p. 280, 19.*

Brydel *a bride, v. bridl.*

Bryde laste *a bride foot, a step.*

Brydelica gewrit *A play; drama, Som.*

Brydel-þwangas *bridle-reins, v. bridl.*

\*Bryden wab *a broad wall, v. breden.*

Brydgifa *espousals, v. bridgifu.*

Bryd-guma *a bridegroom, suiter; sponsus, procus:—Mt. 9, 15: Ps. 18, 6. ¶ Brydguma broþor a bride-groom's brother.*

Brydlac *a marriage gift, bride-lace.*

Brydleof *a marriage song.*

Brydlic; adv. *Bridal; nuptialis:—C. Mt. 22, 12.*

Brydlofa, brydlopa, brydloppa *a marriage, a marriage feast.*

Brydræst *a bride bed, v. brydbed.*

Brydreaf *a nuptial garment.*

Brydæang *a marriage song.*

Brydþingas *marriage affairs.*

Brydyla *a bride, v. bridl.*

Bryge *a bridge, v. brycg.*

Bryht *bright, v. beorht.*

Bryhtm *a glance, v. beorhtm.*

BRYM, brim; pl. brimu, bræmas [Iscl. brim n.] *The sea; salum, mare:—On þam bradan brime on the broad sea, Cod. Ex. 55, a. 7. Ofer brad brymu over broad seas, Cd. 100: Menol. 539. ¶ Brym-floed a deluge, R. 115. Brym-stream or see the sea, R. Mt. 8, 18.*

Bryme famous, v. brem.

\*Brym-floed *a deluge, v. brym.*

Brymme, es; m. *A BRIM, brink, an edge, a border, lip of a pot, and such like; ora, margo:—Bremmas are the borders or shores of the sea, a strait, Hymn. Som.*

Brym-stream or see the sea, v. brym.

Brymste most famous, v. brem.

Bryne, byrne, es; m. *A burning, scorching, heat, fire; incendi-um:—Þa brynas þara husa the burnings of their houses, Bd. 1, 19: Deut. 9, 22. ¶ Bryne-adl a burning disease, a fever, Cot. 92.—Bryne-gield a burnt-offering, Cd. 140.*

Bryne BAINX, salt liquor; sal-sugo:—R. 33.

Bryngað bringeth; ferat, v. bringan.

Bryd *grieved; compunctus, q. from bryrdan to good, v. on-bryrdan.*

Bryd-dæg passion-day.

Bryrdnys sorrow, v. onbryrdnys.

Bryrð *valeth; gub.*

*R. 167, v. prose, welt, from weald.*

answers to bryrð.

Brysan; p. de; pp. syd, gebrysed. *To terere, Som.*

\*Bryt *A nymph; nymp.*

BAYT, Brit, Bret;

m. [Wel. brith, colours, spotted:

brð hence the brydim spots, spots]

A BRITON Great Britain

Britannus:—A

bugend bycs is the first inhabitants

were Britons, Chr. 2, 10: Chr. 43

19: Bt. 1, 16.

the island of Br

people the native

Bd. 1, 84: 3, 10

Bryta an author, v

Brytan to break, v

Brytednys, se; f.

braining; contr

Bryten, Bryton, I

teneland, Bryd

Breotene, Br

Breoton, Bret

Brittania, Britt

Bryttene [from

of their painter

chart says, the

vary is the Pu

brt-ank the lan

TAIN; Britann

Brytene igland

mila lang the i

eight hundred

Ing. p. 1, 1.

Casere on Bry

boren Maximu

was born in the

Chr. 381, Ing. p

ton (Brytene

þæt was iu ge

ten Britain is

was formerly ca

1, 1, 3. p. 473

6, 30: Bar. p

Bryten-ricu

Menol. 446.

Bryten-wealda

or king, Chr. 8

Brytford (Bryt

ford) BRITTON

Wiltshire, Chr

253, note a.

Brypen the herb

spoon-wort.

Brytian to profit,

Brytnedon enjoys

Brytnere a distri

v. brytta.

\*Brytofta Epousa

—R. 87.

Bryton, Brytonal

Bryten.

Brytan; g. bryt

seem; *pl.* [from *brytan* to *brun*] *Broken parts, fragments; fragments*:—*Fulle þara brytæna*, *Mt.* 14, 20: *Mk.* 8, 8: *Jn.* 6, 13.

*Brytæna Britæna*, *v. Brytan*.

*Bryta*, *bryta*; *m.* [*Norse*, *bríotur*] *A dispenser, an author, a bestower, a possessor, lord, prince; dispensator, dominus*:—*Lífe brytta lífe's lord*, *Lord of life*, *Cd.* 6: *Jðth.* p. 22, 33, 36. *Goldes brytta* [*Norse*, *Gullbríotur*] *dispenser of gold*, *Cd.* 138.

*Bryttæa*, *Britta of Britons*, *v. Bryt*.

*Bryttan*, *bryttigan*, *brytan*; *hi bryttigað*; *p.* *bryttade*, *we bryttedon*; *v. a.* [*Norse*, *bríota*: *brytta a fragment*] *To divide into fragments, dispense, rule, use, employ, occupy, possess, enjoy*. (A word used by poets); *dispensare frustatum, gubernare, frui*:—*Land bryttade ruled the land*, *Cd.* 62. *Mihon mægyn bryttigan might use force*, *Cd.* 4. *Sculon welan bryttian shall enjoy wealth*, *Cd.* 99. *Woruld bryttade enjoyed the world*, *Cd.* 62.

*Bryttæa*, *Brittæa*; *adj.* *British*; *Britannicus*:—*Chr. Ing.* p. 1.

*Bryttæalas Britæna*.

*Bu* both *v. ba*, *begen*.

*Búan*, *gebugian*; *ic búe*, *he byð*; *p.* *ic báde*, *we búdon*; *pp.* *gebúa* [*Plat.* *boen*: *Dut.* *boeven* *to till*: *Ger.* *bauen*: *Old Will.* *boen*: *Moes.* *bauan*, *gabauan*: *Dan.* *boe*: *Icel.* *búa*: *Swed.* *ba*:—*bu*, *bye* *an habitation*] *To inhabit, dwell, to cultivate, till; habitare, colere*:—*He let heo buan he let them inhabit*, *Cd.* 13. *He bude on East-Anglum he dwelt among the East-Angles*, *Chr.* 890: *Ors.* 1, 1.

*Buc*, *ea*; *m.* [*Dut.* *bak* *a wooden bowl*: *Dan.* *bak* *c*: *Swed.* *buk* *m.* *Chaucer* writes *boket*, in some parts of England, as in Cheshire, a pail for water is now called a *bouk*: hence with the Danish postpositive article-et *bouket bucket*] *A bucket, flagon, vessel or water-pot, picher; lagena*:—*Elf. gl.* 22. *Hydria*. *Tobæracon þa bucas*, *Jud.* 7, 20, 21.

*Buc* *a stag, buck*, *v. bucca*.

*Bucc* *A cheek, a part of a helmet; buccula*:—*Cot* 25, *Lye*.

*Bucca*, *an*; [*Plat.* *buck* *m*: *Dut.* *Fr.* *bok* *m*: *Ger.* *buck* *m.*] *An he-goat; a buck; hircus*:—*Bringað anne buccan*, *Lev.* 4, 23: *Ps.* 49, 10, 14. *Bucan bearded a goat's beard*, *Cot.* 174. *Buccan horn buck's horn*, *the sign Capricorn*, *Æqu. vern.*

*Buccingham*, *mimes*; *m.* [*Hunt.* *W.* *Bukingeham*: *Brom.* *Bukyngham*: *Bucen* or *becen beechen*; *ham* *a village*, says *Camd.* from the number and size of the beech trees.—*bec*, *v. boc* *a beech*, *ing*, *ham*] *BUCKINGHAM*:—*To Buccinghamme to Buckingham*, *Chr.* 918. ¶ *Buccinghamscire Buckinghamshire*, *Chr.* 1010.

*Buce* [*Plat.* *buuk*: *Dut.* *buik* *m*: *Kil.* *beuck*, *buyck* *m*: *Ger.* *bauch* *m*: *Al.* *buh*, *buch*: *Swed.* *buk*: *Dan.* *bug*: *Chau.* *bouke* *the trunk of the human body*. In the north of England they say *bouk*, *bowk* *for the bulk*, *the size*, *the body of a tree*] *A solitary and secret place, the belly; secessus, venter*:—*Cot.* 216.

*Bucen beechen*, *v. becen*.

*Búde* *commanded; præcepit, offered; obtulit*, *hi budon*, *v. beodan*.

*Búde* *dwelt; habitavit*, *v. buan*. *Buend* *One dwelling, an inhabitant, a farmer; incola, agricola*:—*Buendra leas void of inhabitants, desolate*, *Cd.* 6, *v. buan*.

*Bufan*, *bufon*; *prep. d.* [*Plat.* *baven*: *Dut.* *boven*, contracted from *be-oven* or *by-oven*: *be by*; *ufa*, *ufan* *above*] *Above*, used in opposition to *under*; *super*:—*God totwæmde þa wæteru þe wæron under þære fæstnisse fram þam þe wæron bufan þære fæstnisse*, *Gen.* 1, 7.

*Bufan*, *bufon*, *abufan*, *be-ufan*; *adv.* *Above*, *before*, *beyond*, *moreover*; *supra*:—*Swa we her be-ufan cwædon as we here above said*, *L. Athel.* 3, *W.* p. 63, 24. *Swa abufan sædan before* [*before above*] *said*, *Chr.* 1090: *Bd.* 4, 22: *Past.* 8, 1, *v. ufa*.

*Bufancwepen before-said, afore-said, above-said*.

*Bugan* both *v. begen*.

*Búgan*, *begean*, *abúgan*, *gebúgan*; *p.* *ic beáh*, *beag*, *we bugon*; *imp.* *bug*, *buh*; *pp.* *bugen*, *bogen*, *gebogen*; *v. a.* [*Plat.* *bögen*: *Fr.* *c.* *buge*: *Fr.* *boege*: *Dut.* *buigen*: *Ger.* *biegen*: *Dan.* *bøje* *neut.*—*boga* *a bow*] *To bow, bend, to give way, recede, flee, submit, yield; flectere*:—*Dat* *ic bugende uncnytte*, *Mk.* 1, 7. *Heo was abogen*, *Lk.* 13, 11. *Heora cneo begæan scolden should bow their knee*, *Bd.* 3, 17, 8. *p.* 544, 39. *Abeah*, *Jn.* 8, 6: *Gen.* 28, 12. *Du wylt pyder bugan*, *Gen.* 19, 21: *Ex.* 21, 16: *Num.* 25, 2. *Hi*

*bugon þa to þam*, *Jos.* 9, 27: 11, 19: *Chr.* 1013. *Hi gebugon to Josue*, *Jos.* 10, 4.

*Bugend*, *bugigend* *A dweller; habitator*:—*Chr. Ing.* p. 1, 6. *Bugian*, *gebugian*, *to bugianne*; *p.* *hi bugodon*, *bogodon*, *gebudon*; *pp.* *gebuen*. *To inhabit; incolere*:—*Bt.* 17: 18, 1: *Ors.* 1, 10: *Elf. T.* p. 21, 13, *v. buan*.

*Bugunde bowing*, *v. bugan*.

*Buh* *avoid*, *v. bugan*.

*Buhsomnes obedience*, *v. bocsumnes*.

*Bul* *A stud, boss, brooch; bulla*:—*Cot.* 26.

*Bulberende Bearing bulbs; bulbaceus*, *Som.*

*Bulgan* *To bellow; admugire*: *Martyr.* 17, *Jan.*

*Bulgon* *Were angry; indignati* *sunt*, *v. belgan*.

*Bulluca* *A calf, a young bull, a BULLOCK; vitulus*:—*Scint.* 54.

*Bulot*, *bulut*, *bolot* *A herb, toad-stool, mushroom, an excrescence found at the roots of oaks; herba*:—*L. Md.* 2, 58, *Som.*

*Buna* *A sort of cup; carchesium, poculi genus*:—*Jðth.* 10.

*Bunda* *A farmer, steward, father; villicus*:—*L. Cnut.* 8.

*Bunda Bundles; fasciculi*.

*Bunde Bound; vinxit*:—*bunden bound*; *ligatus*, *v. bindan*.

*Bune* *A cane, reed, pipe, flute; fistula*, *Som.*

*Bune*, *bunna* *Bolognes in France; Bononia*:—*Chr.* 893.

*Buofalmon* *Wild chamomile; buphthalmus*:—*Herb.* 140.

*BUR* [*Al.* *bauer*: *Norse*, *bur*] *A bower, cottage, dwelling, an inner room, storehouse; conclave, casa*:—*Lps.* 26, 9: *R.* 27. ¶ *Cumena bur* *a guest-house*, *Bd.* 4, 31, *v. burh*.

*Burc* *a city*, *v. burh*.

*Burcote* *A bed, couch, a bed-chamber, den; cubile*:—*Past.* 16, 1.

*Burge* *of a city*, *v. burh*.

*Burgaman* *A citizen; civis*:—*Deut.* 1, 16.

*Burgan* *to protect*, *v. beorgan*.

*Burgate*; *pl.* *burgatu* *A gate to a dwelling, a door, a porch; porta, fores*:—*Jud.* 16, 8.

*Burbete*, *burgbote* *a repairing of cities*, *v. burh*, *bot*.

*Burgrice* *house-breaking*, *v. burhric*.

*Burge-bisceop* *the bishop of the city*.

*Burgendaland* *The land of Burgundians, an island in the west of the Baltic sea, Borrhholm or Bornholm*, *Ors.* 1, 1.

*Burgundas* *The Burgundians; Burgundiones*, *Som.*



Burgeteld *A tilt or covering of a tent, a tent; tentorium:—Jalk. 10, 12.*

Burge wearð a multitude of a city, v. burh-wered.

Burg-runan the fairies of the mountains, beorg a mountain, Som, v. burhrunan.

Burgcipe citizenship, v. burh-scipe.

Burgstal, burgetol [Beorg a hill; stal a seat, dwelling] BOSTAL, BURSTAL, &c. the name of places built on a hill.

Burgum to cities, v. burh.

Burgwaru city-men, citizens, v. burhwaru.

Burgweallas the city walls, v. burhweal.

Burh a surety, v. borh.

BURH; g. burge; d. byrig; pl. nom. ac. byrig; g. burga; d. burgum; f. [Plat. borch f: Dut. burgt f: Dan. Sved. Icel. borg m. n.] 1. *A town, city, what are now called cities were anciently called burhs; urbs. 2. A fort, castle; castellum. 3. Court, palace, house; curia:—1. Hegeawæ þa burh, Gen. 11, 5: 13, 12. Binnan burgum within a city, L. Edg. Sup. W. p. 80, 46. Roma burh the city Rome, Bd. 1, 11. 2. Ors. 3, 1. 3. Som. ¶ After burgum through cities, openly, publicly, Bt. R. p. 155: 195. Burg, or the modern bury, denotes a city, as Canterbury, &c.*

\* Burhbote a repairing of cities.

Burhbrice *A breaking into a city, a burglary, house-breaking; urbis violatio:—L. In. 45: Alf. pol. 36.*

Burh-caldor *An elder of a city, a mayor, governor; prefectus urbis:—Elf. gr. 14: 9, 55.*

Burh-fæstan *A city-fastness, a fort, fortress, citadel, defence; arx:—Cd. 80.*

Burhg a city, v. burh.

Burhgant, burhgata *A city-gate; porta urbis:—Jos. 2, 5.*

Burhgemot *A burghmote, a meeting of townsmen, corporation; urbis comitia:—L. pol. Edg. 5: L. Cant. 15.*

Burh-gerefa *A city-reeve, governor, bailiff; prætor, præfectus:—R. 6: Curiales 8.*

Burhgewardas the borough-wards or keepers, v. burhwardas.

Burh-leod *A town's people, a citizen; civis:—Ors. 3, 7.*

Burh-loca a locking of a city, a gate.

Burh-man *A town's man, citizen; civis:—Nathan 1.*

Burh-ræden, burh-ræddenn *Freedom of a city; muni-*

*cipatus:—Cot. 128, v. burh-scipe.*

Burh-riht *The civil law; jus civile, Som.*

Burh-runan *The fates, furies, fairies; parca:—Cot. 92.*

Burh-sæta *A dweller in a city, a citizen; civis, Som.*

Burh-scipe. 1. *A borough, freedom of a city, also boundary of a city; municipatus urbis, territoria. 2. A free borough, an incorporate city or town; municipium:—1. Elf. T. p. 7. 2. Elf. gr. 10: Jos. 13.*

Burh-scyre *A borough liberty, city boundary, lying within a city's bounds; territorium:—Cot. 148.*

Burh-setan citizens, v. burh-sæta.

Burhsita *one free of a city, a citizen, v. burh-sæta.*

Burhsittend, ea *A citizen; civis: Lk. 15, 15: Cd. 106.*

Burh-spræccior *courtly speech, polite behaviour, urbanity.*

Burh-stapel *a dwelling in a borough, a mansion, house, Som.*

Burh-sted, -styd *A city; urbs:—Cd. 50.*

Burh-waru; g. d. e; ac. e, or u; pl. nom. ac. e; g. a; d. um; f. *The population of a city, population; cives:—Elc burhwaru was bugende to him, Jos. 11, 19. Seo burhwaru abeah the population submitted, Chr. 1013. Yldest burhwara eldest of the population, governors, R. 8. Burhware gefeoht a civil war, R. 55: Chr. 1012.*

Burhwealdan citizens.

Burh-weall *a city wall, a wall.*

Burh-wearðas borough-wards, watches or keepers.

Burh-wit; adj. *Courtlike, civil; urbanus:—R. 8.*

Burig a city, v. burh.

BURNE, an; f. [Plat. Dut. Kil. born] *A bourn, stream, brook, river; torrens, rivus:—Ofer þa burnan Cedron, Jn. 18, 1. Ofer burnan, Ex. 7, 19: 8, 5: Bd. 3, 1. ¶ As a prefix or termination to the names of places, burn denotes that they were situate near a stream: hence in the modern names of places we find bourne, brown, braun, bran: thus, Winterbourne, Swinburn, Brownsover.*

Burne burned, v. byrnan.

Bur-priche *A parish, diocese; parocia, Som.*

Bur-reaf hangings for a chamber, tapestry.

Burste, burston broken, bursted, v. berstan.

Bur-þegn, bur-þen a chamberlain, steward.

Burug, buruh a city, v. burhwaru the people v. burhware.

Buruh-weordas citizens

Buta, bute except, but.

Buta, bute both, v. but.

Bútan, búton, búnn [Plat. buten f: Dut. buiten] *Within*

sine, abaque, preter

leahstre, Mt. 12, 5.

fum and cildum, D.

Butun georgum

Gen. 50, 8: L.

Butan æ without l.

Butan wite without

Butan geearnung

cost, freely.

Butan, buton, butum

unless, except: u

þat hit æt ut-awo

13: Bt. 34, 10.

Bute but, v. butan.

Bute both, v. butan.

Buter, butera [Pra

ter: Plat. botter

f: Ger. butter

butyrum:—Elf.

Buter-scege a butter

Butericaa bottles, v.

Buterstoppa a butter

Buteruc, butruc a

flasco, uler:—G

Butes-carlas sailer

carlas.

Búton but, without,

Butruc a bottle, v.

Butse-carlas [bates

bat se carlas] Se

nautæ:—Chr. 10

Butte a butt for w

Butting-tune But

name of a town

shire. Sommer t

so called becau

ting or near the

on Sæferne stap

Buttor-scege [Plat

Dut. Kil. bote

BUTTERFLY; pa

Butu, butwu both

Butun but, without

Bauc [Plat. Ger.

cheek; bucca, Se

By, bye [Dan. bye

Sved. Icel. by

a village] A dwe

sion; habitatio:-

Hence, by and

termination of t

places.

By by, v. be.

Byan to inhabit, v.

BYCGAN, gebigan,

bycge; p. bóhte, g

byge, bige; pp. p

To buy, procure

Bigc þa þing, Jn.

woldon bycgan,

Gebigð þone mce

Gebicgan frið to p

Part. 59, 2.



Byge *A bitch*; *canicula*:—*R.* 21.  
 Byge *A buying*; *emptio*, *Som.*  
*Bycnað*, *bycneð becometh, forms*,  
*v. hician.*  
*Bycendlic*; *adj.* *Allegorical*,  
*mytical*; *allegoricus*:—*Bd.* 5,  
 23.  
*Bycendlic gemet the indicative*  
*mod.*  
*Bycnaug A figure, trope*; *figura*:  
 —*Bd.* 5, 23, *v. beacneng.*  
*Byd commanded, v. biddan.*  
*Bydel, es*; *m.* [*Dut. pedel*: *Ger.*  
*pedell m.*] *A BEADLE, crier*,  
*offer*; *preco, nuncius*:—*Se*  
*bydel þe sende, Lk.* 12, 58.  
*Het bydelas beodan, Ex.* 32, 5.  
*BYDEN.* 1. *A bushel*; *modius.*  
 2. *Barrel, tun, butt*; *dolium*:  
 —1. *Mk.* 4, 21; *Lk.* 11, 33.  
 2. *R.* 49; *Col.* 64: 174.  
*Bydle a worshipper.*  
*Bye an habitation, v. by.*  
*Byflan, abyflan*; *part. byfigende.*  
*To mutter*; *mutire*:—*Col.* 134,  
*v. biflan.*  
*Byfor a beaver, v. beofer.*  
*Bygan to buy, v. bycgan.*  
*Bygon bowed*; *byge bow, v.*  
*bygan.*  
*Byge a corner, bay, v. bige.*  
*Bygendic*; *adj.* *Bending, flexi-*  
*ble*; *flexibilis*:—*Bd.* 4, 30.  
*Byggan To build*; *edificare, Som.*  
*Bygspreca a beguiling in speech*,  
*a supplanting.*  
*Byht*; *m.* *A corner, extremity of*  
*a country, boundary*; *angulus*:  
 —*Cd.* 100.  
*Bying an habitation, v. by.*  
*BYL, es*; *m.* [*Frs. c. bule*: *Pers.*  
*بل able*] *A BILE, blotch*,  
*macula*; *carbunculus*.—*Col.* 183.  
*BYLB, gebyld, bylde, byldo* [*Ott.*  
*beldida*] *Constantancy, boldness*;  
*constantia*:—*Bd.* 1, 7.  
*Byldan*; *pp. gebylded. To con-*  
*firm, animate, encourage*; *con-*  
*firmare*:—*Bd.* 3, 18: *Menol.*  
 477.  
*Bylehwit simple, v. bilewit.*  
*Bylehwines simplicity, v. bileh-*  
*wines.*  
*Bylewit merciful, v. bilewit.*  
*Bylg a bulge, bag, v. bælg.*  
*Bylgan To bellow, mugire*:—  
*Martyr.* 17, *Jan.*  
*Bylge-lege* [*Hoc. Biligealeage*:  
*a ley or field of beans*] *The*  
*name of a place, BISLEY, in*  
*Gloucestershire, Som.*  
*Bylgð is angry, v. belgan.*  
*Bylgð bellows, v. bælg.*  
*Byllinc A cask*; *collyrida*:—*Col.*  
 208.  
*Bylwit, bylwit simple, v. bilewit.*  
*Bylwitlice*; *adv.* *Simply*; *simpli-*  
*citer*:—*Ors.* 1, 2.  
*BYME, an*; *f.* *A trumpet*; *tuba*:  
 —*Byman sweg was gehired,*

*Ex.* 19, 16. *Þære byman*  
*sweg, v.* 19: *Ps.* 46, 5: *Cd.*  
 148.  
*Bymere, bymesangere*; *m.* *A*  
*trumpeter*; *tubicen*:—*Elf. gl. G.*  
*Bymian To sound or play on a*  
*trumpet*; *tuba canere*:—*R.*  
 114: *Lps.* 80, 3.  
*Byndel* [*Plat. Ger. bündel m*:  
*Frs. Dut. bundel*] *A bundle*,  
*band*; *fascia, Som.*  
*Bynland* [*byen from byan*] *In-*  
*habited country*; *terra habi-*  
*tata*:—*Ors. pref.*  
*Byoð are, shall be, v. beon.*  
*Byr, es*; *m.* *An offspring, a son*;  
*filius*:—*Cd.* 62.  
*Byrc a birch, v. birce.*  
*Byrc-holt a birch-holt, or grove.*  
*Byrcð bark, v. beorcan.*  
*Byrd A birth*; *nativitas, v. ge-*  
*byrd.*  
*Byrdæg, byrtid a birth-day, v.*  
*gebyrd.*  
*Byrden a burden, v. byrðen.*  
*Byrdest, se byrdesta The first-*  
*born, most noble, rich*; *genere*  
*primus, præstantissimus*:—  
*Ors.* 1, 1.  
*Byrdiege A weaver's tool*; *plu-*  
*maria*:—*Col.* 161.  
*Byrdnes quality, birth, v. gebyrd.*  
*Byre A time, an event*; *tempus*,  
*eventus*:—*Oð þone byre to*  
*the time, Chr.* 1013, *Mann.*  
*Byre a bear, son, v. bera, byr.*  
*Byrel a butler, v. byrle.*  
*Byren*; *adj.* *Belonging to a bear*;  
*urainus*:—*R.* 21.  
*Byreð belongs*; *pertinet.*  
*Byrg a city, v. burh.*  
*Byrga a pledger, creditor, v. by-*  
*riga, borh.*  
*Byrgan*; *byrgesð*; *p. þu byrg-*  
*dest, he gebyrgde. To taste*;  
*gustare, v. onbirian.*  
*Byrgan to bury, v. birgan.*  
*Byrgæa, an a reconciler, trustee,*  
*a surety, v. byriga.*  
*Byrged buried, v. birgan.*  
*Byrgela, byrgen a burial, tomb,*  
*v. birgen.*  
*Byrgen a tomb, v. birgen.*  
*Byrgen-leoð a tomb-ode, an epi-*  
*taph.*  
*Byrgen-stow a burial place, ce-*  
*metry.*  
*Byrgere A burier, sexton*; *ves-*  
*pillo*:—*Col.* 156.  
*Byrging A burying, the act of*  
*burying*; *sepultura*:—*Jm.* 20,  
 1, 4.  
*Byrging a taste, tasting, v. on-*  
*byrging.*  
*Byrgð protects, v. beorgan.*  
*Byrht bright, v. beorht.*  
*Byrhtmhwele in a moment, v.*  
*beorhtmhwele.*  
*Byrhtnes, byrhto, byrhtu bright-*  
*ness, v. beorhtnes.*  
*Byri a berry, city, v. berga, burh.*  
*Byrig to a city, cities, v. þurh.*

*Byrig A berry, an enclosure where*  
*mulberry and other fruit-trees*  
*are set*; *bacca, Lye.*  
*Byriga, byrigea, berigea, byr-*  
*gea, an*; *m.* *A surety*; *fide-*  
*jussor*:—*He him byrigen ge-*  
*sealdne hæbbe he has given*  
*him sureties, L. Hloth.* 10, *pr.*  
*Byrigean geselle should give a*  
*surety, Id.* 8, *v. borh.*  
*Byrigean*; *p. de to bury, v. bir-*  
*gan.*  
*Byrigels, byrigen a sepulchre, v.*  
*birgen.*  
*Byrigen-stow a burying-place*;  
*Byrig-leoð an epitaph, v. bir-*  
*gen.*  
*Byrigman, byriweard A city*  
*officer*; *ædilis*:—*Elf. gr.* 14.  
*Byrignes, birgnes, se*; *f.* 1. *A*  
*burial*; *sepultura.* 2. *A taste*;  
*gustus*:—1. *Bd.* 4, 11. 2. *Mid*  
*byrignesse þæs wæteres, Bd.*  
 5, 18, *v. onbyrging.*  
*Byriweard a city guard, v. by-*  
*rigman.*  
*Byrle, byrel, es*; *m.* *A butler*,  
*cup-bearer*; *pincerna*:—*Egyp-*  
*ta cynges byrle, Gen.* 40, 1.  
*Bewiste his byrlas, Gen.* 40,  
 2, 20, 21, 23. *Yldest byrle*  
*the eldest of butlers, the head*  
*butler, Elf. gl. p.* 79.  
*Byrlan to draw, v. birilian.*  
*Byrn, byrna, byrnhoma A gar-*  
*ment of mail, a coat of mail*;  
*lorica*:—*L. In.* 56.  
*Byrna a torrent, v. burn.*  
*Byrnan*; *þu byrnat, he byrnð,*  
*we byrnað, byrne*; *p. barn,*  
*hi burnon*; *pp. burnen, ge-*  
*burnen*; *v. n.* [*Plat. Ger.*  
*brennen v. a. and n. Dut.*  
*branden, burnen, bernen v. a.*  
*and n. Franc. brinner v. n.*  
*Dan. brände: Swed. brinna*  
*v. n.] To burn, to be on fire*;  
*ardere*:—*He barn on geleafan,*  
*Bd.* 4, 27. *Syn leoht-fatu*  
*byrnende, Lk.* 12, 35: *Ex.* 10,  
 13: *Deut.* 9, 15.  
*Byrne a burning, v. byrne.*  
*Byrnendra more burning.*  
*Byrnhoma a coat of mail, v.*  
*byrn.*  
*Byrn-wiga, byrn-wiggend A sol-*  
*dier clothed in armour*; *lorica-*  
*tus miles*:—*Jdth.* p. 21, 13.  
*Byrs A gravestone, a file*;  
*scalprum, Som.*  
*Byrst* [*Frs. boarstel: Dut. bors-*  
*tel m.*] *A bristle*; *seta*:—  
*Swynene byrst swine's bristles,*  
*Herb.* 52, 2.  
*Byrst, berst A loss, defect*; *dam-*  
*num*:—*Ex.* 22, 6, 12.  
*Byrst burst, v. berstan.*  
*Byrð bears, v. beran.*  
*Byrðen, berðen A BURTHEN,*  
*load, weight, fagot*; *onus,*  
*fascia*:—*Mt.* 11, 13: *Elf. gr.*  
 9, 32.

Byrðene-dmle share of a burthen, a portion.  
 Byrðere *A porter*; portarius, *Som.*  
 Byrðor *A bread*; fortus:—¶ Byrðor-þinenn, byrðþinen *a midwife, Som.*  
 Byrðr *Born*; partus:—*Bd. 1, 27.*  
 Byrð-þinen *a birth servant, a midwife.*  
 Byrðyn *a burthen, v. byrðen.*  
 Byseg *business, v. biseg.*  
 Bysen *an example, v. bysn.*  
 Bysenian *to give an example, v. bysnian.*  
 Bysnung *an example, v. bysn.*  
 Bysgian *to occupy, busy, employ, v. biagan.*  
 Bysgu *occupation, v. biseg.*  
 Bysmere *a deceiver; bysmernes deceit, v. bismer.*  
 Bysmerian, bysmrian; *p. ode. To deride, reproach, blaspheme, revile, defame; irridere, deridere:—He bysmereð hy, Ps. 2, 4: Mt. 27, 39: Gen. 39, 14, 17.*  
 Bysmerunga *blasphemies.*  
 Bysmor *infamy, v. bismer.*

Bysmorfull *deceitful, v. bismerlic.*  
 Bysmorlice *disgracefully.*  
 Bysmorode *mocked, v. bysmorian.*  
 Bysmor-spræc *disgraceful speech, blasphemy.*  
 Bysmr *disgrace, v. bismer.*  
 Bysmrian, bysmrigenne: *p. ode; pp. -od. To deride, v. bysmorian.*  
 Bysmrung *deceit, derision, v. bismer.*  
 \*BYSN, bysen, bisn, e: *f. An example, pattern, model, resemblance, similitude, precept, command; exemplum:—He bysne gegearwade he gave an example, Bd. 4, 27. Be summere bisene by some example, Bt. 22, 2: Cd. 30, 32.*  
 Bysnian; *p. ode; pp. od. To give or set an example or pattern; exemplum dare:—Pa bisnodon thest set an example, Bt. 39, 11: L. Can. Edg. 52: 66.*  
 Bysnung *an example, v. bisnung.*  
 Bysene *an example, v. bysn.*  
 Byset *A loss; damnum, Ben.*

Byst *biestings, v. be.*  
 Byst *art; ea, cria, v.*  
 Byt, te; *pl. bytta A bottle, flagen, uter, dolium:—D to brocene, Mt. ealde bytta into Mt. 9, 17. On bottle, Pa. 32, 7.*  
 Byt *commands, v. bi.*  
 Byter, byternys *a biternys.*  
 Byð *inhabits, v. bus.*  
 Byðne *a keel, v. by.*  
 BYTL, bitl, biotul *m.] A BEETLE, he leus:—Jud. 4, 21.*  
 Bytla *A hammerer, a scator:—Cod. Bt.*  
 Bytlian; *p. ode. To scare:—Cd. 90.*  
 Bytling, bytlung, e; *ing, edifice; e Solil. pref.*  
 Bytne *The keel or ship; carina:—C.*  
 Bytta *bottles, v. byt.*  
 Bytte-hlid *a lid of a fylling a filling of*

## C

\*C and cc are often changed into h or hh before s or ð, and especially before t; as strehton they stretched, for strecton from streccan. Ahnian for acsian, or axian to ask; sehð for secð seeks, from secan to seek. In words immediately derived from Saxon, k is frequently substituted for the Saxon c, as cyng a king; cyn kin, or kindred. Sometimes g or ch; as cwen queen; cild a child.  
 Cac [*Fra. kak*] Dung, ordure; stercus.—Cachus a priory; latrina, *Som.*  
 Cæbeastr *a halter, v. cæfester.*  
 Cæder-beam *a cedar-tree.*  
 Cæfed *embroidered, Som.*  
 Cæfester, cæfli *A halter, head-stall; capistrum:—Cot. 31, 33.*  
 Cæg, cæga; *ac. cæge; pl. ac. cægia; f. [Fra. cay: cayoc a small key, Japicz.] A KEY:—Stmf-cræfte is seo cæg þe þæra boca andgytt unlycð*

*grammar is the key that unlocketh the knowledge of books, Elf. pref. gr. Som. p. 1: Lk. 11, 52: Mt. 16, 19. ¶ Cægþora, cæg-biorde a bearer or keeper of keys. Cægloc, cæg-loc a lock, L. Cnat. 74.*  
 Cæggian *To lock, shut fast; obscurare, Som.*  
 CÆLAN, celan, calian [*Plat. kölen: Ger. kühlen: Dut. koelen: Fra. koelje: hence Chauc. kele*] To cool, to make cool, to refresh; algere, refrigerare:—Donne him cælð, *Herem: Cot. 113: Bt. 26, 2.*  
 Cælc *chalk, v. cealc.*  
 Cælc, cælic *a cup, v. calic.*  
 Cæle *A KEEL or bottom of a ship; carina, Som.*  
 Cælf *a calf, v. cealf.*  
 Cæmban [*Fra. kyimme: Dut. kammen*] To comb; pectere:—*Elf. gr. 28.*  
 Cæmpa *a soldier, v. cempa.*  
 Cænnan *to know, v. cennan.*  
 Cænne *a profession, v. canne.*

Canned *Born; natu.*  
 Cænnestre; *f. One a mother, dam; g.*  
 Cænryn *a generative ryn.*  
 Cæpe-hus [*cepa a house*] A storah rium:—*Ælces cy hus, R. 109.*  
 CÆPPE, cappa *A cap; hood; pileum, cuc gl. 19: R. 27.*  
 Cærcern *a prison, v.*  
 Cærcian *to chirk, chican.*  
 Cæren *A sort of wine:—Cot. 66.*  
 Cærfille *Chervil; ce R. 43.*  
 Cærse Cæss: *nm Elf. gl. 16.*  
 Cæs chose, v. ceosan.  
 Cæster *a city, v. ceas.*  
 CAF; *comp. ra, re; n adj. Quick, sharp, nacer, celer:—Elf. Bt. 34, 7.*

Caferum, cafortun [i. e. mycel, and run heall, R. 109.] 1. *A large and roomy hall*; atrium. 2. *A vestibule, an entrance, inclosure before a house, an inclosure*; vestibulum, conspectum ante sedes:—1. Jn. 18, 15, Bd. 3, 11. 2. An lytel cafortun, Bt. 18, 1.

Caſice; *adv.* Quickly, hastily, stoutly, manfully, valiantly; velociter, viriliter:—Num. 31, 6.

Caſiys a hastening, v. caſcype.

Caſorum a hall, v. cafortun.

Caſcype *A quickness*; velocitas:—R. Ben. 5.

Cal *A herb, wild cole-wort*; arboracia, lapaena:—R. 44, v. carl.

Calc *A shoe, little shoe, sandal*; calcus, sandalium:—Mt. 6, 9.

Cald cold, v. ceald.

Cald called, Lye.

Caldea byrig *the city of Chaldea*, Babylon, Som.

Calſ a calf, v. cealf.

Calſian To CALVE; vitulum edere. Som.

Calſian to cool, to grow cold, v. ceſan.

Calic, calic, calc; m. [Plat. Dut. kelt m: Ger. kelch m.] *A cup, CHALICE, goblet*; calix:—Mt. 26, 28: Ps. 22, 7.

Calla [ſerk kall, karl] *A man*:—Hilde calla a man of war, a general, Cd. 156, Lye.

Calo; *adj.* [Dut. Kil. kael, kahwe] CALLOW, bald, without hair; calvus:—Elf. gr. 9, 3.

Caluer-clim, caluer-clympe a skull, v. calver.

Caluw bald, v. calo.

Calwa *A disease which causes baldness*; alopecia:—Cot. 12.

Calwer, calwere *A skull, a place for burial, a bald place on the top of the head*; gabalacrum, calvaria, calva:—Cot. 96, Som.

CAMB [Fr. kaem: Dut. kam] *A comb, erect*; pecten:—Elf. gl. 27. ¶ Camb helmes crest of a helmet, R. 53.—Camb on hette, or on helme a crest on the hat or helmet; crista:—Cot. 46.

ambit Combed; cristatus, Som.

amell *A camel*; camelus:—C. R. Mt. 1, 16.

ammec, cammoc, cammuc, commuc *Maiden weed, bog framel or reat harrow, cammock*; peucedanum:—Herb. 96. Gohina, Cot. 100.

AMP; *comp.* gecamp, es; m. [Plat. Dut. kamp m. a combat, a field: Dan. Sued. kamp m. a battle: Ger. kampf m. a fight] *A CAMP, contest, war*; certamen:—Bd. 3, 2.

rapdóm, camphád Warfare; sulitia:—Scint. 29, 1: Bd. 2, 7.

Campian *to fight, encamp*, v. campian.

Camp-sted *a place for encamping, a camp*.

Camp-wered, camp-werod *Men in camp, an army, soldiers*; exercitus:—Bd. 2, 5.

Cananeisc *A Canaanite*, Gen. 9, 18.

Can know; *is able, can*; þu canst thou knowest, v. cunnan.

Cancelere *A chancellor*; cancellarius:—Chr. 1093.

Cancer-adl *a cancer-disease, a canker*, v. bita.

Cancere, cancre *A CANCER, disease, an animal, a crab*; cancer, tam morbus quam animal, Som.

Cancer-hæbern, cancer-hædern *a hole for fish or crabs, a hole in a wound, a cave, den*, Som.

Cancetung, cancettende *A laughing, giggling*; cachinnus:—L. Eccl. 21: Cot. 58, v. ceahhetung.

Cancre *a canker*, v. cancere.

Candel, es [Icel. kindir m. ſire: Norse, kindil: Pers. قندیل kandeel a candle] *A CANDLE*; candela:—Elf. gl. 19.

Candel-bora *A CANDLE-BEARER, a subdeacon, a clerk*; acolythus:—Cot. 203.

Candel-leoht *candle-light*.

Candelmeſſe CANDLEMAS, the mass at the feast of purification which, in the Romish church, was celebrated with many lighted candles, L. Const. p. 114.

Candel-snytels *candle-snuffers*.

Candel-stæf, candel-sticca *A candle-staf or stick*; candela-brum:—Mt. 5, 15.

Candel-treow *a candlestick with branches, a candlestick*.

Candel-twist *a pair of snuffers*.

Candel-weoc *a wick of a candle, a torch*.

Candel-wyrt CANDLE-WORT, an herb; fromus:—R. 44.

Cann Know; scio, v. cunnan.

Canna, canne [Fr. kanne] *A CAN, cup*; crater:—R. 24.

CANNE, cænne [Ger. künde f: Dut. Kil. konne, kunne] *A profession, knowledge, cognizance, notice*; professio, notitia:—L. Hloth. 16. ¶ Canne riht *a right to take notice*, Som.

Canon, es; m. 1. *A CANON, a rule*; regula, canon. 2. *A canon or prebendary*; canonicus:—1. Canones boc, Bd. 4, 24: L. Edw. Guth. 2. Som.

Canonðóm *a canonship, office of a canon*, Som.

Canonecllic; *adj.* Canonical; canonicus:—Hore Can. p. 1.

Canonas, canonicas canons, v. canon.

Cantelcap, canterkeapp, es; m. CANTEL-COPE *a sort of priest's garment*; caracalla:—Chr. 1070.

Cantere *A singer*; cantor, Som.

Cantic; m. *A song*; canticum:—Deut. 31, 19.

Cantwara burhge, Cantwara burg, Cantwara buruh, Cantwara byrig CANTERBURY, Rochester:—Cantwara burhge B'. seo is cwenen set Hrofeceastre, Bd. 4, 5, S. p. 572, 13.

Cantwara-mægðe *the county of Kent, men of Kent*.

\* Cant-waras Kentish men, L. Hloth. 16: Bd. 1, 15.

Capelain, capellan *A chaplain*; capellanus:—Chr. 1099.

Capitel, or capitol mæssa *early mass*.

Capitol, capitul, capitula, an; m. *A chapter*; capitulum:—On þam ende þises capitulan is the end of this chapter, Bt. 32, 2.

Cappa [Plat. Ger. Dam. kappe f: Sued. kappa f: Dut. kap f: Icel. kápa f.] *A cap, cope, priest's garment*, v. cæppe.

Capun [Plat. kapuhn, kapphaan m: Dut. kapoen m. a hen: Dan. Sued. Icel. kapún m.] *A CAPON*; gallinaceus:—R. 39.

Cár, cára care, v. cáru.

Carc CARE, care; cura, Som. v. car.

Carcern, carcærn [Moes. kar-kara] *A prison, a house of correction, a quarry in which prisoners were compelled to work*; carcer:—He sie on carcerne gebroht he is brought to prison, Bt. 37, 1, Card. p. 288, 20.

Cardif Agrimony; agrimonia:—Elf. gl. 16.

Care care, v. caru.

Cárefull careful, Ps. 39, 23, v. carfull.

Carendre *A people of Germany, the Sclavi*. Carenthani, or Carentani, their country is now the Dutchy of Carinthia or Cærnthen:—Ora. 1, 1, Foster's notes.

Cárful; *adj.* CAREFUL, anxious, curious; solicitous:—Elf. gl. 23.

Carfullice; *adv.* CAREFULLY; sollicite:—L. Alf. 35.

Cárfulnys, se; f. CAREFULNESS, curiosity; sollicitudo:—Hom. pasc. p. 13.

Cárian to take care, heed, to be anxious, v. cearian.

Carited Charity; caritas:—Chr. 1187, Lye.

CARL [Fr. keerl: Dut. karel] 1. Charles; carolus. 2. A

*male*; masculus:—1. Carles wæn *Charles's wain*; arctos, *Æqu. vern.* 30, 5. 2. Carl cat a *he-cat*. Carl fugol a *male bird*, *Som.*  
 Cárleás; *adj.* Careless, reckless, void of care, free; improvidus, securus:—*Cd.* 151.  
 \*Cárleásnea, carleat *Security*, CARELESSNESS; securitas:—*R.* 89.  
 Carl-man a *countryman*, v. ce-orl.  
 CARR A rock, SCAR, north coun-try CARROCK; rupes, scopulus:—*C. Mk.* 8, 24. Hence Scarborough derives its name, says *Ray*.  
 Carrum *The place of a naval engagement, near Charmouth, Dorsetshire*, *Chr.* 840.  
 Carta *Paper*; charta:—*Somn.* 59, *Lye*.  
 Cartaina, cartaine *Carthage*; Carthago:—For to Cartaina went to *Carthage*, *Ors.* 4, 10, *Bar.* p. 168, 6. Cartainan, *Ors.* 4, 13, *Bar.* p. 175, 23. On Cartaine, *Ors.* 4, 6, *Bar.* p. 150, 27.  
 Cartaine; *pl. g.* Cartaina; *d. um.* Cartinense, Cartinensis *The Carthaginians*; Carthaginenses:—Gewinn Romana and Cartaina a *battle of the Romans and Carthaginians*, *Ors.* 4, 13, *Bar.* p. 174, 23. Amilcor Cartaina cyning, *Ors.* 4, 7, *Bar.* 153, 26. Terrentius se mæra Cartaina sceop *Terence the best poet of the Carthaginians*, *Ors.* 4, 10, *Bar.* p. 168, 29.  
 CARU, cearu; *g. d. ac. e*; *pl. a*; *g. ena*; *d. um*; *f.* [*Moes. car, cara: Ir. car: Wel. cūranziety*] CARE; cura:—Nys þe nan caru, *Lk.* 10, 40. On þises lifes carum, *Lk.* 21, 34: 8, 14.  
 Cásere, es; *m.* *Cæsar, an emperor*; imperator:—Fram þam Casere Augusto, *Lk.* 2, 1. ¶ Caseres wif, Caseres cwen an *empress*, *R.* 68.  
 Cásering, e; *f.* A *Cæsaring, a coin with an emperor's image, a coin*; drachma:—*C. Mt.* 17, 24.  
 \*Cáserlic; *adj.* *Cæsar-like, imperial*; imperialis, *Som.*  
 Casern *An empress*; Augusta:—*Ors.* 6, 11.  
 Cassuc; *f.* A *kind of bind weed*; cassuta:—*L. Md.* 1, 62.  
 Castel; *n.* A *town, village*, CASTLE; villa, oppidum:—Farað on þat castel, *Mt.* 21, 2.  
 Casul A *cassock, short cloak*; birrhus, *Som.*  
 Casyr *Cæsar*, v. Casere.  
 CAT [*Plat. Dut. kat f: Ger.*

*katze f.*] A CAT; cattus, muriceps:—*Elf. gl.* 13.  
 Cattes-mint cat-mint.  
 Cauertun a *hall*, v. cafertun.  
 Cawel-wyrm a *cole-worm*.  
 \*CAWL, cawl-wyrt, cawel, caul, ceawel, es; *m.* [*Frs. koal: Dut. kool f.*] 1. COLE, cole-wort; brassica, *Lin.* 2. A basket; corbis:—1. Wild cawel wild cole, *Herb.* 129. 2. Heora cawlas afylled *filled their baskets*, *Ors.* 4, 8, *Bar.* p. 158, 12.  
 CEAC, ceaca [*Plat. keef f: Dut. kaak f: Swed. kek, kak m: Heb. חך chk a palate*] A CHEEK, jaw; gena:—*Ps.* 31, 12. Ceacena swyle a *swelling of the jaws or cheeks*.  
 Ceac A *bason, pitcher*; sextarius, urna:—Þweala ceaca and calica, *Mk.* 7, 8.  
 Ceacban the *cheek-bone*.  
 Ceace A *trial, proof*; exploratio, *Som.*  
 Cæro be careful, willing, v. cærian.  
 CEAF, cef; *pl. ceafu*; *n.* [*Plat. Dut. kaf n.*] CHAFF; palea:—Þat ceaf he forbærnð, *Lk.* 3, 17: *Mk.* 3, 12.  
 Ceafertun a *hall*, v. cafertun.  
 Ceafes an *harlot*, v. cyfes.  
 Ceaf, es; *m.* A *bill, beak, snout*; in the plural *jaws, cheeks*; rostrum:—*Cot.* 184. His ceafas to tær, *Elf. T.* p. 13, 26.  
 Ceafor, ceafyr [*Ger. käfer n.*] A CHAFER, beetle; bruchus, scarabæus:—*Ps.* 104, 32.  
 Ceahhetan To *laugh, giggle*; cachinnari:—*Bd.* 5, 12.  
 Ceahhetung A *loud laughter*; cachinnatio:—*Bd.* 5, 12.  
 CEALC [*Plat. Ger. Dan. Swed. kalk m: Dut. kalk f: Icel. kalk n: Wel. calc: Corn. kalch: Ir. cailk*] CHALK, a stone; calx:—*Ors.* 6, 32. Calculus, *Cot.* 31.  
 Cealca-ceaster The *chalk city*. Camden thinks it is Tadcaster, in Yorkshire.  
 \*Cealc-hyðe The *name of a place, Challock, Chalk, in Kent*, *Chr.* 785.  
 Cealc-stan *chalk-stone, chalk*.  
 CEALD, cald; *adj.* [*Plat. kold: Frs. kald: Dut. koud: Ger. kalt*] COLD; frigidus:—*Bd.* 3, 9.  
 Cealer-briw *droppings of roasted meat*.  
 CEALF, celf, es; *pl. cealfu*; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. kalf n.*] A CALF; vitulus:—He genam an fætt cealf, *Gen.* 18, 7. He ofaloh an fætt celf, *Lk.* 15, 27. ¶ Cealfa-hus a *calf-house*, *R.* 1.  
 Cealf-adl a *calf-disease, a sort of disease*.

Cealfian to *calve*, v. cælfian.  
 CEAP, es; *m.* [*Frs. keap: Dut. koop m: Ger. kauf m: Icel. kaup*] 1. Cattle; pecus. 2. Saleable commodities, price, sale, bargain, business; pretium, negotium:—1. His neahgebures ceap his *neighbour's cattle*, *L. In.* 40. Ceapes cwilde *murrain of cattle*, *Chr.* 997. 2. Deopum ceapum gebohte us *bought us at a great [deep] price*, *L. In.* 57. Sume wæron to ceape gesealde *some were sold at a price*, *Nath.* 8: *Gen.* 41, 56. Ceapawyrigend a *detestable business*, *Somn.* 158.  
 Ceap-cniht a *hired servant, a slave*.  
 Ceap-dæg A *bargaining or market-day*. ¶ Ceap-dagas the *Nones, or stated times when the common people came to market*, *R.* 96.  
 Ceap-ealeðe the *ale-selling place, an ale-house*.  
 Ceap-gyld *bargain money, price of what is stolen or lost*.  
 Ceapian; *p.* ceapode, hi ceapodun; *pp.* ceapod [*Plat. Dut. koopen: Frs. keapje: Ger. kaufen to buy: Moes. kaupon*] To *bargain, chaffer, trade, to contract for the purchase or sale of a thing, to buy*; emere, negotiari:—Ceapiað oð þat ic cume, *Lk.* 19, 13: *Mt.* 21, 12. Mihte yð geceapian, gif ænig man ceapode *might easily buy, if any one bargained*, *Ors.* 5, 7, *Bar.* p. 188, 12. ¶ Syllan to ceape to *sell, v. cepa*. Hence the name of places remarkable for trade, such as *Cheapside, Chippenham*.  
 \*Ceaping, e; *f.* A *buying, merchandise*; emptio:—*L. Athel.* 24.  
 Ceaplas *cheeks, whelps*, *Som. v. ceaf*.  
 Ceápmā, cypman, cypeman, nes; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. koopman m: Ger. kaufmann m.*] A CHAFMAN, merchant, market-man; mercator:—*L. Alf.* 30: *L. In.* 25.  
 Ceap-sceamul a *toll-booth, custom-house, tradesman's stall*.  
 Ceapscipa a *merchant ship, a ship of burden or trade*.  
 Ceapsetl a *tradesman's booth, stall or shop*.  
 Ceapstow A *market-place, a market*; forum:—*Bd.* 2, 1, 3. Hence the name of *Chopstow*.  
 Ceapstræt a *street or place for merchandise, a market*.  
 Ceapung, e; *f.* Business, trade, traffic, commerce; negotium:—*Ps.* 90, 6: negotiatio, *L. Athel.* 13.

Ceapung-gemot *a meeting for trade, a market.*  
 Ceapung-þing *a buying, setting a price, saleable.*  
 Ceara *care thou, v. carian.*  
 Cearcern *a prison, v. carcern.*  
 Cearcetung, e; f. *A gnashing, grinding, crashing noise, as of the teeth; stridor, Som.*  
 Cearcian; part. ciende (hence *Chaucer, to chirke, chirking, and our chirp*) *To chatter, creak, crash, gnash; stridere:—Elf. gr. 26.*  
 Ceare *with care: cearena full full of cares, v. caru.*  
 Cearfan *to carve, v. ceorfan.*  
 Cearian, carian; ic cearige, þu cearast, he cearað; p. ode; pp. od. *To take care, heed, to be anxious; curare:—Ne ceara þu care not thou, Cd. 104: Mt. 6, 34.*  
 Cearig; adj. *Careful, pensive, wary, CHARY, anxious, grieving; solicitus, cautus:—Cd. 101.*  
 \*Cear-sorge *sorrowful care, anxiety.*  
 Cearung, e; f. *Pensiveness, anguish of mind, a complaint; sollicitudo, Som.*  
 CEAS [*Fries. case*] *a quarrel; lis:—L. Athel. 18. Pr. v. ceast.*  
 Cēas chose; p. of ceosan.  
 Ceasega *A chooser; elector:—Cd. 151.*  
 Ceasnes, se; f. *Election, choice; electio, Som.*  
 Ceast *Strife, contention, murmuring, sedition, scandal; lis:—Elf. eccl. 18.*  
 Ceaster, cester; g. ceastre; pl. ceastra; f. [*From Lat. castrum.*] *The names of places ending in -caster and -chester were probably sites of a castrum, a fortress, built by the Romans; the Saxon word is burh, Gen. 11, 4, 5.] A city, fort, castle, town; urbs, castellum:—Ne mæg seo ceaster beon behyd, Mt. 5, 14. On pære hean ceastre in the high city, Bt. 39, 5: Mt. 28, 11. Se Hælend embfor ealle burga and ceastra, Mt. 9, 35.*  
 Ceaster-gewara, -wara *townsmen, citizens.*  
 Ceaster-wyrhta *An embroiderer; polymitarius:—Cot. 156.*  
 Ceastfull; adj. *Full of contention, tumultuous; tumultuosus:—Scint. 28.*  
 Ceastra *cities, v. ceaster.*  
 Ceat *A thing; res:—Cot. 100.*  
 Ceatta, cheats; circumventiones, Lye.  
 Ceaw *chewed, v. ceowan.*  
 Ceawel *a basket, v. cawl.*  
 Cedelc, cedeleac *The herb mercury; mercurialis:—Herb. 84.*

Ceder-beam, -triu *a cedar-tree, v. cæder-beam.*  
 Cef chaff, v. ceaf.  
 Cega *a key, v. cæg.*  
 Cegan, acëgan *To call, name; vocare:—R. Mt. 2, 7.*  
 Cehettung *a laugh.*  
 Ceke *a cheek, v. ceac.*  
 \*Celan *To chill, to be very cold; algere:—Bd. 1, 27. resp. 8, v. cælan.*  
 CELE *Chillness, a very great coldness; algor:—Bt. R. p. 175.*  
 Celender, cellendre *The herb coriander; coriandrum:—R. 43.*  
 Celeponia *The herb salendine; chelidonia, Som.*  
 Celf *a calf, v. cealf.*  
 Celing, e; f. *A refreshing; refrigerium, Som.*  
 Cellas *Cells; cellæ, Lye.*  
 Cellendre *coriander, v. celender.*  
 Celment-man, celmert-mon, *an hired servant.*  
 Celnes, gecelnys, se; f. *COOLNESS, air; refrigerium:—Ps. 65, 11: Opposed to hætu.*  
 Comb, cemde *That which is combed, tow, hards; stupa:—Cot. 192.*  
 Cemban; p. de. *To comb; pectere:—Elf. gr. 28, v. cæmban.*  
 Cemes *A coat, surplice; camisia:—Cot. 31.*  
 CEMPA, an; m. [*Dut. kempfer, m: Ger. kämpfer m.*] *A soldier, warrior, CHAMPION, a novice, a young soldier; miles:—Ælcon cempa anne dæl, Jn. 19, 23. Twa hund cempa two hundred of soldiers; manipulus, R. 7. ¶ Cempa yldest first, chief of the soldiers, a commander; tribunus militum, Ors. 4, 6.—Cempa riht military law.*  
 CEN; adj. [*Dut. koen: Ger. kühn*] *KEEN, fierce, bold, warlike; acer:—Bt. R. p. 162. audax, Past. 33, 4.*  
 Cene-helm *a crown, v. cynehealm.*  
 Cene-setel *a king's seat, a throne, v. cyne-setl.*  
 Cenesta *keenest, v. cene.*  
 Cenlice; adv. [*Dut. Kil. koenlick: Ger. kühnlich*] *Keenly, boldly, courageously, notably; animose:—Elf. T. 15.*  
 CENNAN; part. -nende, -nynde; p. cende; pp. cenned, gecenned. *To bring forth; parere:—Gen. 2, 7: 18, 13. Cennynde wif enixa mulier, Bd. 1, 27.*  
 Cennestre *one who has borne, a mother, v. cænnestre.*  
 Cennung, e; f. *Birth, a producing; partus:—Pære cennunge tima, Gen. 25, 24. Cennung tid, Gen. 38, 27: Lk. 1, 57.*  
 \*Cennynde *producing, v. cennan.*

Cennys *birth, v. cennung.*  
 Cenost *keenest, v. cene.*  
 Cent *The county of KENT; cantium:—Bd. 3, 15.*  
 Centaure *A centaur; centaurus, Som.*  
 Centauria *The herb centaury; centauria:—L. Md. 2, 8.*  
 Centisc; adj. *KENTISH, belonging to Kent; Cantianus:—Chr. 999.*  
 Cent-land *KENT LAND, Kent, Bd. 2, 3.*  
 Cent-rice *the kingdom of Kent, Som.*  
 CEO *A CHOUGH, a fowl of the genus corvus, a jay, crow, jackdaw; cornix:—Elf. gr. 9, 64.*  
 Ceoca *a cheek, v. ceac.*  
 Ceod *a cod, purse, v. codd.*  
 Ceofl *a basket, v. cawl.*  
 Ceol, ciol; m. *A ship, small bark or vessel, a keel; navis, carina:—Cot. 33, Som.*  
 Ceola, *A little cottage, a cabin; stega, Som.*  
 Ceolas *the jaws.*  
 Ceoles-ige *CHELSEA, on the bank of the Thames, Middlesex; Somner says "insularis olim et navibus accommodata, ut nomen significat."*  
 Ceolr or þrot *A COLLAR or THROAT; guttur:—Lps. 149, 6.*  
 Ceor *A bondman; verna, Som.*  
 Ceorf-æx *a cutting axe.*  
 CEORFAN, aceorfan, he cyrfð; p. cearf, hi curfon; pp. acorfen; v. a. [*Plat. Dut. kerven: Ger. kerben*] *To CARVE, cut, engrave, amputate, kill; secare:—Mid stanum ceorfen-de, Mk. 5, 5. Curfon þone ram eall to sticeon, Lev. 8, 20.*  
 Ceorflincg-isen *a marking or searing-iron; cauterium:—Scint. 9.*  
 Ceorian, cerian, ic ceorige; p. ode. *To murmur, complain; murmurare:—Num. 21, 5: Elf. gr. 29.*  
 \*CEORL, es; m. [*Plat. keerl m: Dut. Kilian. caerl m: Ger. kerl m: Dan. Swed. Icel. karl m: a man, a fellow*] *A countryman, CHURL, husbandman, a man, husband; rusticus, vir, maritus:—Ceorla cynges king of the commons, Chr. 1020. Ealdan ceorlas wilniað old men wish, Bt. 36, 5. Clypa þinne ceorl, Jn. 4, 18, 19, 20. ¶ A free man, as opposed to þeow a slave, Ors. 4, 3, Bar. p. 138, 1. Twegra ceorla ealdor elder, or more honourable of two Ceorls, a Duumvir, Som.*  
 Ceorl-boren *Country born, commons, low born, opposed to þegen-boren noble born:—L. Wal. 5.*

**Coerl-fille** common people.  
**Coerlian**; p. ode [coerl a husband] *To take a husband, to marry*; nubere:—Spoken of a woman, and opposed to wifian *to take a wife*, *Mt.* 22, 30.  
**Coerlic**, **coerliac**, **cirliac**, **cyrlia**; adj. CHURLIKE, rustic, common; vulgaris:—Coerliac folk common people, *R.* 87. Coerliac-hlaf common bread, *R.* 86.  
**Coerlstrang fenne** a rough woman; virago.  
**Coertes-ig** *Cerol's island*, *Chertsey*, in *Surrey*:—*Bd.* 4, 6.  
**Coerung**, a; f. *A murmuring, complaint*; murmuratio.—*Num.* 17, 5.  
**Ceðan**, **aceðan**, **geceðan**; ic ceðæ; þu, he cyst, gecyst; p. ic, he ceða, geceða; þu cure, we curon, acuron, gecuron: sub. he ceðæ; pp. gecoren, acuren. [*Plat. kōsen*: *Dut. Ger. kiesen*] *To choose, elect, select*; eligere:—*Dat* se cyn-ing him ceose sumne wise man, *Gen.* 41, 33. *Dat* gecuron hig, *Mt.* 13, 48. In *Bisceopes* hade was gecoren was chosen to bishophood, episcopacy, *Bd.* 4, 23. Feawa gecorene, *Mt.* 22, 14.  
**Ceocel**, **ceocel** [*Dut. Kil. kezel*] *Gravel, sand*; glareæ, sabulum. Hence the sand-hill in *Dorsetshire* is called **CHASSEL**.  
**Ceocel-stan** sand-stones.  
**Ceocol** *The ventricle, a cottage*; ventriculus, *Lye*.  
**Ceocung** a choosing, v. **aceocung**.  
**\*Cēowan**, he cywæ; p. ceāw, hi cuwon; pp. gecowen [*Plat. Dut. kauen*: *Ger. kauen*] *To chew, eat*; ruminare:—*Lev.* 11, 3: manducare, *Elf. T.* p. 42.  
**Ceowel** a basket, v. cawl.  
**Ceowung** *A chewing*; rumination, *Som*.  
**Cepa** *A chapman, merchant*; mercator:—*Bt.* 15. ¶ *Syl-lan to cepe to sell*. *Cepena þinga gewrixle commerce*, *R.* 16, v. ceap.  
**CEPAN**; p. cepte. *To go about, endeavour, make an attempt, betake oneself to, seek after, watch at, heed, regard, catch*, *KEEP*; captare, observare, tenere:—Ne nanes fleames cepan nor to make an attempt of any flight, *Elf. T.* p. 36, 18. Ic cepte I endeavored, *Mod. conf.* 1. *Cepan* his mæles to keep the time of his meals. *De cepaþ who observe*, *Elf. T.* p. 28, 3.  
**Cepe-cniht** a bought servant, a slave, v. ceap-cniht.  
**Cepeman**, **cepman** a merchant, v. ceapman.

**Cepestow** a market, v. ceapetow.  
**Cepeþinc Hire, reward**; merces, *Lye*.  
**Cepeþing** *A saleable thing, what is for sale*; res venalis:—*Bd.* 2, 1.  
**Cepinc**, **ceþing** *Traffic, merchandise*; negotiatio:—*C. Mt.* 22, 5.  
**Cepla** a basket, v. cawl.  
**Cepman** a chapman, v. ceapman.  
**Cepseamol** *A stall*; telonium:—*Jn.* 8, 20, v. ceapseamul.  
**Cepsetl** a stall, v. ceapseetl.  
**Cza**, **cier**, **cyr**, **re**; f. [*Plat. keef*: *Dut. Frs. keef m.*] *A turn, bending, space of time, season, occasion, business*; versio, flexus, vices:—*Past.* 4, 1: *Cd.* 168. *Æt oðrum cerre at another turn or time*, *Bt.* 35, 2. *Æt anum cierre at one time*, *Past.* 61, 2. *Æt sumum cyrrer, cerre or cierre at the same turn or time, when*, *Lk.* 22, 32.  
**Cerdia-ceaford** *Cerdic's ford*, *Chardford, Hants. Chr.* 508.  
**Cerdia-cealeag**, *Cerdicealeah*, *Cerdic's ley or field*, *Chardesley, Bucks. Chr.* 527.  
**Cerdices ora** *Cerdic's shore*, *Cerdickshore, Norfolk. Chr.* 495.  
**Cerene**, **cyrin**. 1. *Boiled wine*; sapa. 2. *An earthen vessel*; vas fictile. 3. *A churn*; sinum:—1. *Guthl. Vt.* c. 16. 2. and 3. *Som*.  
**Cerfe** shall separate, v. ceorfan.  
**Cerfille** *cheruill*, v. ceruille.  
**Cerian** to murmur, v. ceorian.  
**Cerlice** *The herb carlock or charlock*; rapum sylvestre:—*L. Mt.* 1, 39.  
**Cernan** *To churn*; agitare butyrum, *Som*.  
**Cerran**, **acerran**, **gecyrran**, **geccerran**; p. cerde, cyrde, cirde, gecerde, gecirde, gecyrde, hi cyrdon; pp. acyrrred, gecerrred, gecirred, gecyrrred [*Dut. keeren*] *To turn, avert, return, pass over or by*; vertere, reverti:—*On wob cerde turned into an error, deviated*, *Cot.* 61: *Jn.* 6, 66: *Gen.* 38, 22. *Cirraþ to fremdum godum*, *Deut.* 31, 20: *Ps.* 89, 3. Ic gecyrre on min hus, *Mt.* 12, 44. *Gecerraþ þat folc*, *R. Lk.* 23, 5. *Gecerre hine let him turn*, *Bt.* 35, 1. *Gecerrred from wind*, *C. Lk.* 7, 24.  
**Cerre** with a turn, v. cer.  
**Cerrednys** a turning, v. acyrrrednes.  
**Ceræ** [*Dut. korst m.*] *Cass*; nasturtium:—*Herb.* 21.  
**Ceruille** *cheruill*, v. ceruille.  
**Crae** a cheese, v. cyse.  
**Cese-lib**, **cyalib** *milk curded*, curding; coagulum, *Som*.  
**Cesol** a cottage, v. ceosol.

**Cest** a chest, v. cyse.  
**Cester** a city, v. ceastre.  
**Cete** *A cabin, cell*, *R.* 108.  
**Cetel**, **ceþil**, **ceþil** a tel.  
**Cetel-hrum** *hettling*.  
**Cetereht** *A cataract*, cataractum, *Ca. Richmond, York.*  
**Chece** a cheek, v. c.  
**Chid** *child*; chidan, cidan.  
**Chicke** the cheek, v.  
**Chinne** the chin, v.  
**Chinteþ** the chin, v. cintoþ.  
**Chor** *A choir*, d.  
*—Elf. gl.* 19. *Lps.* 149, 3.  
**Chorl** a charl, v. c.  
**Christen** a Christian.  
**Cicel** *A morsel*, a buccella:—*Cot.*  
**Cicen**; pl. **cicenu** *A chicken*; pu.  
 12. *Henne m.* hen with chicks.  
 ¶ *Cicena mete* chick-weed; al.  
 16.  
**Cicene** a kitchen.  
**Cicle** a morsel, v.  
**Cid**, **cyd** *Strife, contention*; contentio.  
**Cidan**; p. **cidde**, **cidd**. *To contend*, rel. **CHIDE**, *br.*  
*—Ex.* 21, 18:  
**Cidde** *told*, v. cyð.  
**Cider** [*Dut. cider*] num pomarium.  
**Ciding**, **cydung** increpatio:—*O.* 103, 8.  
**Ciele** *cold*, *Cot.* 88.  
**Ciefl** a calf, v. cea.  
**Ciellan**; pl. **Vez** wooden tankards; obbe:—*cyl.*  
**Ciepe** an onion, v.  
**Ciepe-mon** a merceman.  
**Cierliac** a rustic, v.  
**Ciern** a churn, v. c.  
**Cierre** in a turn, v.  
**Ciest** a chest, choice.  
**Cifex** a harlot, v. cy.  
**Cifex-gemanna** *for* cubinatus:—*L.*  
**Cigan** to call, call-gan.  
**Cignia**, se; f. *A nomen*, *Som*.  
**Cilet** *chalked*; calco.  
**CILD**, es; pl. **cildru**; n. *A child*, infans:—*Aris* a child, *Mt.* 2, 13, 1 wixþ and gewun and eft syððan c.



green, and then becomes a boy, and afterwards a young man, *Hom. Sax.* ¶ Mid cild beon, weorðan, or weasan to be with child.—Cilda hyrd a schoolmaster.—Cilda trog or cradelas a cradle, *Elf. gr.* 13.—Cildamæsse dag CHILDREMAS DAY, innocents' day.—Cild-claðas swaddling-clothes, *Lk.* 2, 7.  
 Cild-fostre a child-fosterer, a nurse, *Som.*  
 Cildgeong, cildgeongman *An infant*; infants:—*C. R. Ben.* 49, 70.  
 Cildhād CHILDHOOD, infancy; infantia:—*Mk.* 9, 21.  
 Cild-hama the womb.  
 Cildisc childish, puerile, v. cildlic.  
 Cildiugōð childhood.  
 \*Cildiung-wif a child-bearing woman.  
 Cildlic, cildisc; *adj.* Childish, puerile; infantilis:—*Bd.* 4, 8.  
 Cildru children, v. cild.  
 Cildsung Childishness; puerilitas, *Som.*  
 Cile Cold, coldness; frigus:—*Gen.* 8, 22, v. cyl.  
 Cilderlamb, cildiramb *A female lamb*; agnus femina:—*Lev.* 5, 6.  
 Cilian to cool, v. colian.  
 Cilic Hair-cloth; cilicium:—*C. Mt.* 11, 21.  
 Cill, cille a leather bag, v. cillan.  
 Ciltern [cald cold, ern place] *The CHILDREN, high hills in Buckinghamshire, Som.*  
 Cim, cim-stanes *The base of a pillar*; bases, *Som.*  
 Cimbāl, cimbala *A cymbal*; cymbalum:—*Elf. gl.* 20; *Greg.* 1, 9.  
 Cimbiŋg a joint, conjunction.  
 Cime a coming, v. cyme.  
 Cima, cyna, cinu, an *A chin*, *furrow, vault*; rima:—*lc* ge-seah aŋe lytle cynan, *Bt.* 35, 3.  
 Cinan *To gape, to break into chinks*; hiare, dehiscere, *Som.*  
 Cinban chin-bone.  
 Cincg a king, v. cyng.  
 Cincung great laughter.  
 Cind a kind, nature, v. gecynd.  
 Cine *A commander of four men, or a fourth part of an army*; quaternio:—*Cine oððe steower manna ealdor, Elf. gl.* 8.  
 Cine a cleft, v. cina.  
 Cinelic of the same kind, also kingly, v. cynelec.  
 Cinene, cinende gaping, v. cinan.  
 Cing a king, v. cyming.  
 Cingestun Kingston, v. Cyngestune.  
 Cincg gaping, v. cina.  
 Cin a kind, the chin, v. cyn.  
 Cincg a front tooth, a grinder.  
 Cincgough, a sort of crow, v. ceo.  
 Cincg a ship, v. ceol.

Ciolæn, ciolon [*Dut. keel: Kll. keele kele*] *The throat*; guttur:—*Ps.* 13, 5: 113, 15.  
 Ciorian to complain, v. ceorian.  
 Ciorl a rustic, v. ceorl.  
 Cipa, cipe *An onion, scallion*; cepa, ascalonium:—*Cot.* 12.  
 Cipeleac *A leak*; cipus:—*Cot.* 55.  
 \*Cipp *A coulter, harrow*; dentale:—*R.* 1.  
 Cipresse the cypress-tree; cupressus, *Som.*  
 Ciptum brought, v. ceapian.  
 Cīac, circe, ciric, cyric, cyricea, an [*Dut. kerk*] *A church, temple*: ecclesia:—In circan bebyrgd was buried in a church, *Bd.* 2, 7, *S. p.* 509, 5: *Elf. gl.* 18. The first Anglo-Saxon churches were built of wood, *Bd.* 3, 25: 3, 4. Cyric is sacerdes sēwe the church is the priest's wife, *Off. Reg.* 6: *Ors.* 2, 2. ¶ Cyrican ealdor an elder of a church, a churchwarden.  
 Circe-wic *A church dwelling, a monastery*; monasterium:—*Chr. Gib.* p. 240, 23.  
 Circlic circular, like a church, ecclesiastical; *Elf. T.* 22.  
 Circol, circul *A circle, the zodiac, a sphere*; circulus, *Som.*  
 Circol-wyrda a juggler, a fortune-teller, *Som.*  
 Circul a circle, v. circol.  
 Circul-adl the shingles, wolfswanger; zona, curcilla:—*L. Md.* 1, 36.  
 Circul-craeft knowledge of the sphere, of astrology, or mathematics, *Som.*  
 Ciric a church, v. circ.  
 Ciric-grið the church's peace.  
 Ciric-seat church-seat, payment made to the church.  
 Cirictune *A church-yard*; cæmeterium:—*L. Can. Edg.* 26.  
 Circ-wæcccean church-watches, vigils.  
 Cirisbeam *A CHERRY-tree*; cerasus, *Som.*  
 Cirliac rustic, v. ceorlic.  
 Cirm a charm, crashing, v. cymr.  
 Cirlnel a kernel, v. cymnel.  
 Cirpaian; p. sieðe; pp. sied. *To crisp, curl*; crispere, *Som.*  
 Cirpaloccas crisped or curled locks, *Som.*  
 Cirrede turned, changed, v. ceran.  
 Cirspan to crisp, v. cirpaian.  
 Cis; *adj.* [*Dut. kies, koos*] *Choice, nice in eating*; fastidious in edendo:—*Herb.* 8, 2.  
 Ciser-appla a kind of dried figs; oarice:—*Cot.* 38.  
 Cisilstan sand-stone, v. ceolstan.  
 Cisnes choiceness, niceness, v. ceasness.

Cissa-ceaster [*Cassa's city*] CHICHESTER, *Sussex*:—*Chr.* 895: *L. Athel.* 14.  
 Cist chooses, v. ceosan.  
 Cist goodness, v. cyst.  
 Cist election, choice, a band of soldiers, v. cyst.  
 Ciste, *A chest*; cista:—*Cod. Ex.* 1, b, v. cyst.  
 Cisten-beam *A chesnut-tree*; castanea:—*R.* 46.  
 Cistmælum earnestly, *Som.*  
 Cite a city, *Som.*  
 Citelan [*Frs. kitelje*] *To tickle*; titillare, *Som.*  
 \*Citelung a tickling.  
 CİD, es; m. *A young tender shoot of a herb or tree, from the root upwards, a germ, sprig, blade*; festuca:—*Ofier gærsa cibas, Ex.* 32, 2. Forhwi ælc sæd to cibum and wytrunum weorðe why should every seed turn to germs and roots, *Bt.* 34, 10.  
 Cİðere *A reprover, chider*; reprehensor, *Som.*  
 Cİðfæst rooted, growing, *Som.*  
 Cİtil a kettle, v. cytel.  
 Claded clad, v. gecleaded.  
 Clæcleas, clacleas free, *Cot.* 104.  
 Clæfer-wyrt *Clover, small clover*; trifolium minus:—*L. Md.* 1, 30.  
 Clæfra; pl. *Violets, gilliflowers*; violæ:—*Reade clæfra mari-golds*; calthæ. Hwite clæfra white violets or stock-gilliflowers, violæ albæ, *Som.*  
 Clæg [*Frs. klai*] CLAY; samia terra:—*R.* 56.  
 Clæghangre [*from its clayey situation*] CLAY-HANGER, or Clayhonger, *Suffolk, Chr.* 1016.  
 Clæia; *adj.* CLAYEY; argillaceus, *Lye.*  
 Clæmende hardening, *Cot.* 145.  
 Clæmian [*Frs. kliemje*] *To CLAM, smear, anoint*; linere:—*Gen.* 6, 14.  
 Clæmming, e; f. *A blotting, daubing, smearing, hardening*; litura, obliatio:—*Elf. gr.* 47, *Som.*  
 CLÆN; *adj.* 1. CLEAN, pure; mundus. 2. Chaste, innocent; castus, innoxius:—1. Win clæn, *Ps.* 74, 7. Clæne nyten, *Bd.* 4, 24: *Lev.* 23, 22. 2. Clæne oððe heofonlic unmarried, *Elf. gr.* 9, 49. Du bist clæne, *Deut.* 23, 22: *Gen.* 44, 10.  
 Clænan *To clean*; purificare:—*L. Can. Edg.* 22.  
 Clæne; *adv.* CLEAN, entirely; penitus:—*Ors.* 4, 1.  
 Clængeorn a desire of purity.  
 Clænehlaf corn, bread, *Som.*  
 Clænlic pure, cleanly, v. clæn.  
 Clænlice purely, cleanly; purè, *Som.*  
 Clænnes, se; f. Cleanness, chas-

- city, modesty; puritas:—*Ps.* 17, 22, 26.
- Cleasere *A cleanser, purifier, priest; purgator, Som.*
- Cleasian, cleasian, geclensian; *p. ede; pp. ed [Fra. klinagje] To CLEANSE, purify, make clean; mundare:—*Cleasa me, *Ps.* 18, 13. *Du myht me geclensian, Mt.* 8, 2.
- Cleasnige *cleanses, frees from blame; purget:—L. Ethel.* 10, *W.* p. 106, 25.
- Cleasung, geclensung, *e; f. A cleansing, purifying, expiation; emundatio:—Mt.* 1, 44: *Lev.* 1, 4.
- Clappette *should palpitate, v. clappan.*
- Clappetung, *e; f. The pulse; pulsus:—R.* 76.
- Cleasung *purifying, v. clensung.*
- Clam, *ea, or mea; m. 1. What is clammy, mud, clay; lutum. 2. A poultice, plaister; plasma. 3. A bandage, what holds or retains as a net, fold, prison; vinculum:—1. Ex.* 1, 14. *2. Herb.* 22. *3. Bt. R.* p. 152, v. clom.
- Clane *clean, v. clæn.*
- Clasung *cleansing, v. clensung.*
- Clappan *To CLAP, move, palpitate; palpitare, Som.*
- Clasung *a chastisement, a cleansing.*
- Clate *A bar, sticking to man's clothes; blitum:—Cot.* 24.
- CLAD, *ea; m. CLOTH; in the pl. clothes, garments; pannus, vestimenta:—Bt.* 17: *Mt.* 9, 16: *Gen.* 37, 29.
- Clas-accara *a pair of shears, Som.*
- Clatung, *e; f. Any thing that makes a clattering, a drum, a rattle; crepitaculum:—Cot.* 51.
- Clastr, claustr, cluster *A cloister; claustrum:—Elf. gl.* 21.
- CLAW; *pl. claws, clawu [Fra. klou: Plat. Ger. klau f: Dut. klauw m.] A CLAW, talon, hook, pincers; ungula:—Pa.* 68, 36: *Lev.* 11, 3, 4.
- Clawian *To CLAW; scalpere:—Elf. gr.* 28.
- Clawung, *e; f. A pain, the gripes; tormina:—L. Md.* 2, 82.
- Cleadr *A clatter, drum, rattle; crepitaculum, Som.*
- Cleasan *dens, v. cleafa.*
- Cleasan *To cleave asunder; findere, Som.*
- Cledemud [the mouth of the river Cliddy] GLADMOUTH, CLADMOUTH, *South Wales, Chr.* 921.
- Clem *a plaister, v. clam.*
- Clene *Serene, clear; serenus:—Cd.* 213, *Lye.*
- Cleofa, *an That which is cloven, a cleft, a chasm, den, chamber; cubile:—Bd.* 4, 9.
- Cleofesho *A famous place for Anglo-Saxon councils, perhaps A-bingdon, Berks.*
- Cleofian *to cleave, v. clifian.*
- Cleopian; *part. ende, igende; p. ude. To cry, call; clamare:—Bt.* 3, 4, v. clypian.
- Cleopigend, cleopend *A vowel; vocalis, Som.*
- Cleopung *a cry, v. clypung.*
- Cleot *a clout, v. clut.*
- Cleow, cleowen *a clew, v. cliwe.*
- Clepan *To cry out; clamitare:—Prov.* 1, *Lye.*
- Clepepa *A clawing; scalpurgio:—Past.* 2, 6.
- Clepong *a calling.*
- Clere, cleric, cleroc, *es; m. [Lat. clericus] A CLERE, priest; clericus:—Chr.* 963: *L. Can. Edg.* 4.
- Cleric-had, cleroc-had *priest-hood.*
- Cleasung *a cleansing, v. clensung.*
- Clibbor *A burden, load; onus:—Mesp.* 473.
- Clicta *chalk washed.*
- Cliewe *a clue, v. cliwe.*
- CLIF, clyf; *pl. u [Fra. klif: Dut. klip m: Ger. klippe f.] 1. A CLIFF, rock, steep descent; olivus, rupea. 2. A bed, nest; cubile:—1. Ora.* 1, 1: *5, 4. 2. Bd.* 3, 23.
- Clife *The herb agrimony, a bur; agrimonia, lappa:—Cot.* 118. *Smæl clife the small bur, Som.*
- Clifhlep, clifhlyp *a cliff-leap, right down, under foot; pessum:—Cot.* 155.
- Clifian, onclifian, clifian; *p. ode [Plat. Dut. kleven: Ger. kleben to adhere; Plat. klöven: Dut. klooven. Fra. klieven to split] To CLEAVE, adhere; adherere, findere:—Hi willað clifian on þam monnum they will cleave to the men, Bt.* 16, 3. *Woldon hi on þam clifian, Id. To þære lifre clifað, Lev.* 1, 8. *Clifode, Lk.* 10, 11.
- Clifig, clifht; *adj. Cliffig, steep; clivous:—R.* 8.
- Clifrian; *part. rende. To claw, scratch; scabere:—Elf. gr.* 28.
- Clifstana *rough stones, rocks; cautes:—Cot.* 44.
- Clifwyr *Maiden-hair, water-wort, fox-glove; agrimonia:—Clif or Clifwyr, sume man hatað foxes-clife, sume ea wyrft clif-wort some men call fox-glove, some water-wort, L. Md.* p. 1, 15.
- CLIMAN, climban; *pp. clumben [Plat. Dut. Ger. klimmen] To CLIMB; scandere:—Chr.* 1070.
- Clingan *To wither, pine, to CLING*

or shrink up; *m. Elf. gr.* 35, *Som.*

Clif *a cliff, rock, v.*

Clifian *To cleave; Bt.* 16, 3, v. clifian.

Clifung, *e; f. A section:—R.* 62, v. clifian.

Clifian; *part. ende, igende; p. ude. To cry, call; clamare:—Bt.* 3, 4, v. clypian.

Clipode *called, v.*

Clipur [Dut. kleeper; *noke mall p.* 109.

Clirc *a clerk, pri.*

Clitun CLIT *Exeter, Devon.*

CLIVE, *ad; a [A CLIVE, any thing bular, a bottom glomus:—Elf.* 35, 5.

Cloccan [Fra. klac; *sign; gloire, Clifeshooh A-bingdon.*

Clofen *cloven, sep.*

Clospuncle *to close.*

Clofwyr *a far-g.*

CLOM, *mea; m. band, bond, chain, prison; cer:—Under bonds, Cod. Chr.* 942. *He chains of hell.*

Clough *a cleft of the side of a hill.*

Clow *a clue, v. c.*

Cluga [Plat. Dut. Ger. klokke f. campana:—E.

CLUD, *ea; m. Dut. kluit f: hence the Ex stone, a little pea, collis:—Bt.* 34, 10.

Cludig; *adj. Ro. Ora.* 1, 1.

Clufe *An ear of garlic; spi.*

Clufht *cliff, v.*

Clufung *The close-tongue;—Herb.* 9.

Clufwyr *Cliff-wort;—Herb.* 10, v.

Clugga *a bell, v.*

Clumian *To cover, murmur primere, mu. Sapi.* 4, *W. C.*

Clusa, *an [Fra. narrow passage:—Ora.* 3.

Cluster *a cluster.*

Cluster *a cluster.*

Cluster-loc *a cluster.*

Clut *A little plait, seam; na:—Elf. gl.*



*Clyfote cloven-footed.*  
*Clygende adl a joint-disease, the joint, Som.*  
*Clyle A sign; signum:—Fulg.*  
 22.  
*Clympe Metal; metallum:—*  
*Cot. 132.*  
*Clyna, clyne Metal, a mass, lump, wedge; metallum:—R. 51.*  
*Clypenes a clipping, v. clypnys.*  
*Clypian, cleopian, ic clypige; p. clypode, geclypode, hi clypodod, clypon; pp. geclypod; v. a. [Plat. Ger. klaffen: Dut. klappen] To speak, speak aloud, to call, say; loqui, clamare:—Mt. 10, 47: Lk. 5, 32. Mænga synt geclypode, Mt. 20, 16.*  
*Clypiendlic, clypigendlic; adj. Vocative, calling, vocal; vocalis, vocativus:—Clypiendlic gebigedness a vocative case, Elf. gr. 7.*  
*Clypnys, clypenes, se; f. A CLIPPING, an embrace; amplexus:—Bd. 3, 24.*  
*CLYPPAN, geclyppan; p. de; pp. ed or clypte, beclypte [Plat. Ger. klappen] To embrace, clasp, CLIP, make much of, love, admire; amplexi:—Bd. 4, 24: Ger. 29, 13: Mt. 9, 36.*  
*Clypung, e; f. Articulation, speaking out, the forming of words, a cry; eloquium, clamor:—Se muð dryft ut þa clypunge, and seo lyft bið gecalgas mid þære clypunge, Elf. gr. 1, 5, Som. p. 2, 34: Ps. 17, 8. Cypunga the calends.*  
*Clysing, clysing, e; f. That which is closed, a period, closing, conclusion, cloister; periodos, claustrum:—Periodus is clysing, oððe geendung þæs ferres, Elf. gr. 51, Som. p. 51, 20.*  
*Clyster; pl. clystru. A CLUSTER, a bunch, a branch; racemus:—R. 47: Gen. 40, 10.*  
*Clyung a cloister, v. clysing.*  
*Clypa A plaister, salve, poultice; plasma:—Elf. gr. 9: GL 7: Herb. 51, 2, v. clam.*  
*Clywen a class, v. cliwe.*  
*Cnædan to knead, v. cnedan.*  
*CNEAP, cneapp [Plat. Dut. knoep m.] A top, cap, KNOT, button; jugum:—Uppan þæs munes cneap, Ez. 19, 20: Lk. 4, 29: Numk. 14, 44.*  
*Cneapling [Dut. knaaplyn: Fland. knepelink] A stripling, youth; adolescens:—W. Bd. p. 377.*  
*CNAFA, cnafa, an; m. [Plat. Dut. knaep m.: Ger. knabe m.: Old Eng. knave] A boy, servant, young man; puer:—He betatebe hys cnapan and se cnafa hit ofaloh, Gen. 18, 7: 21, 19: 39, 10: Ps. 85, 15.*

*Cnāwan, he cnæwð; p. cneow; pp. cnāwen. To KNOW; noscere, v. oncnāwan.*  
*Cnāwincg Knowledge, a knowing; cognitio, Som.*  
*Cnear A ship, a narrow ship, galley; navis:—Cnear on flot the ship on float, Athelst. Vict. Chr. 938. Nægled on cnearum in nailed ships, Id.*  
*Cneatung, e; f. A debate, an inquiry, a search; disputatio, scrutinium:—Sciat. 14.*  
*Cnædan, gecnædan; pp. cneden [Dut. kneden] To KNEAD, ferment; subigere:—R. Lk. 13, 21.*  
*Cneo a generation, v. cneores.*  
*Cneochte Knotty; geniculatus:—L. Md. 1, 64.*  
*Cneoferis-burh Burgcastle, Suffolk; Bd. 3, 19, v. Cnobheres-burh.*  
*Cneoholen A herb; ruscus:—Cot. 165.*  
*Cneocht a boy, v. cniht.*  
*Cneomagas relations, v. mæg.*  
*Cneordlæcan, gecneordlæcan To study, take care; studere, Som.*  
*Cneordnys, se; f. Diligence, care, affection; cura, Som.*  
*Cneores, cneorys, cneornys, cneowres, se; f. A generation, family, stock; tribus:—Of biisse wírestan cneoresse, Deut. 1, 35: Gen. 2, 4: 6, 9. Cneorisse boc, Mt. 1, 1.*  
*Cneorim a generation.*  
*Cneorian family, generation, v. cneores.*  
*Cneornys, cneorys a generation, v. cneores.*  
*CNEOW, es; m. [Plat. knee: Dut. Ger. knie f: Moes. kni] A KNEE, relationship; genu:—Mt. 27, 29. ¶ Binnan cneowe within relationship, L. Edw. Guth. 11. Cneow hweorban the whirl-bone of the knee, Som.*  
*Cneow-wærc pain in the knees, Som.*  
*Cneow-holen, cneow-holm KNEEHOLM, knee-hulver, tongue laurel; ruscus:—Cot. 165: victoriola, Herb. 59.*  
*Cneowian, gecneowian; p. ede. To bow the knee, to kneel; genuflectere:—Pref. R. Conc.*  
*Cneowmægas relations, v. mæg.*  
*Cneowrim, cneowres a generation, v. cneores.*  
*Cneow-sibbe relationship.*  
*Cneowung, e; A kneeling; genuflectio:—Bd. 3, 17.*  
*Cnidan To beat; cedere:—R. Mt. 21, 35.*  
*Cnif [Frs. knyf: Plat. knief c: Dan. kniv c.] A KNIFE; culter, v. sex.*  
*CNIHT, cneocht, es; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. knecht] A boy, youth,*

*attendant, servant.* Hence the modern knights of a shire are so called because they serve the shire; puer, servus:—Lytel cniht a little boy, Bd. 4, 8: L. In. 7: Gen. 24, 64: Lk. 7, 7: 12, 45. Moises sende cnihtas, Ez. 24, 5. ¶ Cnihtcild a boy, a male-child, Bd. 4, 8.—Leorning cniht a learning attendant, a disciple.  
*Cnihthád The period between childhood and manhood, youth, boyhood, KNIGHTHOOD; pubes:—Elf. gr. 9, 28: Bd. 5, 14.*  
*Cniht-luguð Youth, boyhood; juvenus:—Bridfr.*  
*Cnihtlic; adj. Boyish; puerilis:—L. Guth. 2.*  
*Cnihtwisa youthwise, youthlike, v. monwisa.*  
*Cnobheres-burg Burgcastle, Suffolk; urbs Cnobheri:—Bd. 3, 19: Bd. 3, 19.*  
*Cnocian to knock, v. cnucian.*  
*Cnodan; pp. gecnoden. To give, attribute; tribuere:—Past. 17, 3.*  
*CNOLL, es; m. [Plat. knull m.: Dut. knol: Kñl. knolle: Ger. knollen] A CNOLL, a hill, top, cop, summit; cacumen:—Gen. 8, 5: Jud. 16, 3, v. cnæp.*  
*Cnosl, es; m. A race, progeny; proles:—L. Alf. 9.*  
*Cnotta [Frs. knotte: Plat. Dut. knobbel m.: Kñl. knutte m.: Ger. knoten m.] A KNOT, a fastening, knitting; nexus:—Elf. gr. 21.*  
*Cnotted knotted.*  
*CNUCIAN, cnuciað; part. ende, gende; pp. gecnocod, gecnuced. To KNOCK, beat; pulsare:—Mt. 7, 7, 8: Lk. 11, 10.*  
*Cnucl [Plat. knökel m.: Dut. knokkel m.: Ger. knöchel m.] A KNUCKLE, joint; articulus, Som.*  
*Cnyll [Dut. knal] A KNELL, a sound of a bell; signum campanæ:—R. Ben. 48.*  
*Cnyllan, cnyllsan; p. de; pp. ed. To KNELL, sound a bell; pulsare, campana signum dare:—R. Ben. 48: C. Lk. 11, 9.*  
*Cnysan, cnyssan; pp. gecnyssed. [Plat. knösen: Frs. knieze: Dut. kneuzen] To break down, weaken, beat, calumniate; premere:—Orr. 3, 1: Ps. 118, 122.*  
*Cnysung, cnyssung, e; f. A striking, stroke; ictus:—Elf. gr. 1, 4, Som. p. 2.*  
*CNYTTAN, cnyttan; pp. gecnyt [Plat. knütten] To tie, bind, knit; nectere, ligare:—Elf. gr. 36.*  
*Cnyttelsa the sinews, nerves, Som.*  
*Cóc, es; m. [Plat. Frs. Dut. kok m.: Ger. koch m.] A COOK;*

coquis:—*Elf. gr.* 21, 28. Co-  
ces mete cook's meat, pies, *Som.*  
Cocc, es; m. A cock, a male  
fowl or bird; gallus:—*Creow*  
se cocc, *Mt.* 26, 34, 74: *Jn.*  
13, 38.  
Coccel, cocel, es; m. COCKLE,  
darnel, tares; xizania:—*Mt.*  
13, 27, v. ata.  
Cocer, cocur [*Dut.* koker] A  
quiver for arrows, a case; pha-  
retra:—*Ps.* 10, 2: *Elf. gl.* 24:  
*Gen.* 27, 3.  
Cocle cockle, v. coccel.  
Cocnunga pies, things cooked, v.  
coc.  
Cocor A sword, scabbard; fra-  
mea:—*Ps.* 21, 19.  
Cocur a quiver, v. cocer.  
Cod-appel A quince-pear, a  
quince; malum cydoneum:—  
*Cot.* 93.  
Codo A bag, sack, cod; pera:  
—*Mt.* 10, 10: *Mk.* 6, 8.  
Coelnes coolness, *Ben.*  
Coerin boiled wine, v. cerene.  
Cov, cofa, cofe. A COVE, cave,  
repository, inner room; cubile:  
—*Lps.* 35, 4: *C. Mt.* 6, 6. In  
cofum innæ, *R. Mt.* 24, 26.  
Cofantreo [*Cwent* Cwent; rec or  
hre a river] COVENTRY, War-  
wickshire, *Som.*  
Cofgodas household-gods.  
Cofincel a hand-mill.  
Coflice quickly, v. callice.  
Cofscipe quickness, v. calscype.  
Cohhetan To laugh; cachinnari:  
—*Fr. Jdth.* 12.  
Col; pl. cola, colu [*Frs.* kôal:  
*Dut.* kool] COAL; carbo:—  
*Ps.* 17, 10, 15: 139, 11.  
Col, cyl, es; adj. [*Frs.* *Dut.*  
koel] COOL, cold; frigidus:—  
*Et. R.* p. 155.  
Colian, ic colige; p. de; pp. ed.  
To COOL, to become cold; re-  
frigerare, algere:—*Herb.* 94,  
4, v. acolian.  
Colla [*Norse.* kollur] A helmet;  
galea:—¶ Morgen collan the  
morning helmet, the first dawn,  
*Fr. Jdth.* p. 25, 6.  
Collen-ferhð shielded for battle,  
a warrior.  
Colmase an unlucky bird, v.  
mase.  
Coln A pebble stone; calculus,  
*Som.*  
Coln-ceaster COLCHESTER, *Es-*  
sex, so called from the river  
Coln.  
Colne pertaining to coals, *Som.*  
COLT A COLT; pullus:—*Gen.*  
32, 15.  
Cal-præd a coal or blackened  
thread, plumb-line.  
Coltræppe Ram, whin or Christ's  
thorn; rhamnus:—*Cot.* 156.  
Colunceaster Colchester, v. Coln-  
ceaster.  
Com, comon come, v. cuman.

Comb A low place enclosed with  
hills, a valley; vallis. Hence  
the names of places, situate  
in valleys, end in comb; as  
Al-comb, Bos-comb, Chil-  
comb, &c. Sometimes the  
name of the owner is annex-  
ed; as Comb-Basset, Comb-  
Raleigh. Sometimes b is  
changed into p; as Compton,  
Comb a valley, tun a town,  
*Mara.*  
Cometa a comet.  
Commence maiden-wood, v. cam-  
mec.  
Comp a battle, v. camp.  
Compdom, comphad warfars, v.  
campdom.  
Compian, campian [*Frs.* kampfje]  
To encamp, make war, fight;  
congređi, pugnare:—*Bd.* 1,  
15.  
Compung, e; f. An encamping,  
combating, fighting; pugna:—  
*Cot.* 49.  
Comp-weorod an army, v. camp-  
werod.  
Comp-wige a battle.  
Con knows, scit for can, v. cun-  
nan.  
Con bold, v. cene.  
Condel a candle.  
Cone-ceaster Caster, a town  
seven miles from Newcastle,  
*Som.*  
Connan to know, v. cunnan.  
Conned proved, v. cunnian.  
Consolde The herb comfrey; con-  
solida:—*L. Md.* 3, 63.  
Consula bec, cyninga bec books  
of consuls, or king's annals, ca-  
lendars; fasti:—*Cot.* 92.  
Contware Canterbury, v. Cant-  
wara.  
Coon bold, v. cene.  
Coortan bands of soldiers; co-  
hortes:—*Ors.* 5, 12.  
Cop a cope, cap, top, v. cæppe.  
Cope-man a merchant, v. ceap-  
man.  
Copenere A lover; amator:—  
*Past.* 52, 3.  
Copest chiefest, most precious,  
*Som.*  
Coplic fit; coplice fitly, well.  
Copp [*Frs.* *Dut.* kop] A cup,  
vessel, top; calix, culmen:—  
*Cot.* 175, v. cupp, cæppe.  
Cops cords, fetters, v. coep.  
Coreið an increase, v. cið.  
Coren, acoren chosen, v. ceosan.  
Corenea, gecorenea, se. An elec-  
tion, a choice; electio:—*C. R.*  
*Ben.* 62.  
Corion The herb coriander; cori-  
andrum:—*Herb.* 148.  
CORN [*Plat.* koren n: *Ger.* korn  
n: *Frs.* *Dut.* koorn: *Moes.*  
kaur] A CORN, a grain; gra-  
num:—¶æt is ix bere corna  
that is nine barley-corns, *L.*  
*Athel.* 3, *W.* p. 63, 33: *Mt.*

13, 31. ¶ Corn  
*R.* 17.  
Cornas corn; gem.  
Cornbare, cornber  
ra that beareth  
Corngeaelig Fruit  
gratious:—*Obe.*  
Corn-hus a corn-  
Corn-hwæcca a  
*Lye.*  
Cornoch A crane;  
Cornripe, an; A k  
metens:—*Ors.*  
Corntreow A co  
tres; coraus:—  
Corn-weal, corn-  
CORNWAL, *Som.*  
Corn-wealas Corn  
nubienses:—*Ch.*  
Cornwurra a corn  
Cora a curse, v. cu  
Corian to curse, v  
Corneade, corne  
bread, exorciser  
priest, and then  
suspected guilty  
swallowed in wa  
panis execratio  
*L. eccl. Cnut.* 5,  
Corðer, corðre  
company, train  
multitudo:—*C.*  
Cor, ses; m. [*Pl.*  
m. *Dut.* kus  
osculum:—*Sci.*  
4. ¶ Coesas  
a kiss, *Som.* 18  
Cosham COSHAM  
Wills:—*Chr.* 1  
Cosp, es; m. A f  
—On cospas i  
38, 1.  
Cossas kisses, v. o  
Costere a tempter  
*C. R. Mt.* 4, 3.  
COSTIAN, costni  
p. de, hi costod  
ted, gecosten,  
costnod [*Plat.*  
To tempt, try,  
re, tentare:—  
16, 1: 19, 3:  
was fram sat  
*Mk.* 1, 13.  
Costnere a tempt  
Costnes, se; f.  
tentatio, *Som.*  
Costnian to tempt  
Costnigend, es;  
tentator:—*Mt.*  
Costnud tried, v.  
Costnung, costun  
tation, trying, t  
tio:—*Mk.* 14,  
*Ps.* 94, 8.  
Cora, cyta, an; s  
[*Plat.* kate f:  
n: *Ger.* kathe f:  
*Dem.* koje c:  
koja f: *Isrl.* kor  
ta f: partula  
*Wel.* cwt: *Fis.*

[*kate*] A *cot*, *cottage*, *den*, *cell*, *bed*, *couch*; *casa*, *apartment*:—To his *cotan*, *L. Cnut*. 74. He hæfde *cytan*, *Bd. 3*, 17, *S. p. 543*, 24: *5*, 12, *S. p. 630*, 42. To *peofa cote*, *Mt. 21*, 18: *Ors. 3*, 9, *Bar. p. 117*, 17.  
*Cote*, *cote* *A disease*, *sickness*, *pestilence*; *morbis*:—*Swilc cote* *com on mannum* *such a disease came on men*, *Chr. 1087*.  
*Cotlice* *truly*, *v. eublice*.  
*Cotly*; *pl. cotlyfa*. *A little village*; *villula*:—*Chr. 963*.  
*Cotema* *An inhabitant of a cottage*; *a cottager*; *cassu habitator*, *Som.*  
*Cota* *a bed*, *v. cota*.  
*Cotme* *Mallows*; *malva*, *Som.*  
*Cotre* *a quiver*, *v. cocer*.  
*CRAEA*, *an* [*Plat. Ger. krabbe* *f.*] A *CRAE*, *cræfish*, *a sign of the zodiac*; *cancer*:—*Elf. gl. 12*: *Æqu. vna. 7*.  
*Cræctan* *To croak*; *crocitare*:—*Dial. 2*, 8.  
*Cræcl*, *cræcl*, *cræcl* A *CRADLE*; *cunabulum*:—*On þam crædele*, *L. Cnut. 74*: *Cot. 208*.  
*Cræctung*, *e*; *f. A croaking*; *crociatio*:—*Cræctung* *hæfde* *the croaking of ravens*, *Guth. 6*.  
*Cræfan* *to cress*, *v. cræfan*.  
*CRAFT*, *es*; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. kragt*; *Ger. kraft*] 1. *CRAFT*, *contrivance*, *art*, *skill*, *trade*, *employment*, *workmanship*; *ars*, *artificium*. 2. *Strength*, *power*; *vis*, *potencia*. 3. *Talent*, *ability*, *faculty*, *excellence*, *virtus*; *facultas*, *virtus*:—1. *Mid ænige cræfte* *by any contrivance*, *Bt. 39*, 4. *Ælces cræftas and weore the materials of every art*, *Id. 17*. 2. *Mid callum hiora cræftum* *with all their powers*, *Ors. 1*, 13. *Sunnan cræftas the sun's powers*, *Bt. 41*, 1. 3. *Þæt mine cræftas ne wurdan forgitene* *that my talents might not be forgotten*, *Id. 17*. *Se wer is cræfta full* *the man is full of virtues*, *Id. 10*: 36, 5. *Wið þære sawle cræfta ænne* *with one of the faculties of the soul*, *Id. 32*, 1. *Plantian cræftas on mode* *to plant virtues in the mind*, *Id. 27*, 1: 36, 5. ¶ *Ator-cræft* *the art of poisoning*.—*Boc-cræft* *book-craft*, *literature*.—*Dream-cræft* *the art of magic*.—*Galdor-cræft* *incantation*.—*Læce-cræft* *the art of medicine*.—*Leof-cræft* *poetry*.—*Rim-cræft* *arithmetic*.—*Scip-cræft* *navigation*.—*Stef-cræft* *letter-craft*, *grammar*.—*Tungel-cræft* *astronomy*.—

*Wicco-cræft* *witchcraft*.—*Wig-cræft* *the art of war*.  
*Cræfta* *An artist*, *a craftsman*, *workman*; *artifex*:—*Elf. gr. 10*.  
*Cræftan* *To exercise a craft*, *to build*; *architectari*:—*Elf. gr. 36*.  
*Cræftega*, *cræftica*, *cræftiga* *An architect*, *a workman*; *artifex*:—*Bt. 39*, 5, *v. cræfta*.  
*Cræftgastr* *most skilful*.  
*Cræftica* *a workman*, *v. cræftega*.  
*Cræftig*; *adj. Ingenious*, *skilful*, *CRAFTY*; *ingeniosus*, *peritus*:—*Bt. 36*, 6: 39, 10.  
*Cræftiga* *a workman*, *v. cræftega*.  
*Cræftiglice*; *adv. Workmanlike*, *craftily*; *artificiose*:—*Bd. 4*, 19.  
*Cræftigra* *more skilful*, *v. cræftig*.  
*Cræftleas*; *adj. Artless*, *innocent*, *simple*, *inexpert*; *innocens*:—*Elf. gr. 10*.  
*Cræftlic*; *adj. Workmanlike*, *artificial*; *artificialis*:—*Bridfr. Cræftlice*; *adv. Cunningly*, *CRAFTILY*; *affabre*:—*R. 99*.  
*Cræftæaro* *An instrument of war*, *a device*, *stratagem*; *machina*, *Som.*  
*Cræft-wyrc* *Workmanship*; *artificium*:—*Scint. 29*.  
*Cræn* *a crane*, *v. cran*.  
*Cræsta* A *CREST*, *tuft*, *plume*; *crista*, *Som.*  
*CRÆT*, *crat*; *pl. cratu* [*Plat. kare*, *karet* *f.*] *A chariot*, *CART*; *curtus*:—*He hæfde cratu*, *and ridende men*, *Gen. 50*, 9: *Deut. 11*, 4. *Twægra horsa cræt* *a chariot or cart drawn by two horses*, *Som.*  
*Crætehors* *a cart horse*.  
*Crætwæn* *a wain*, *chariot*.  
*Cræwð* *crows*, *v. cawan*.  
*CRÆPIAN*, *becraflan* *To ask*, *CRAVE*, *implore*; *petere*:—*L. pol. Cnut. 67*: *Chr. 1070*.  
*Crammian*; *pp. crummen*, *acrummen* [*Dut. krammen*] *To cram*, *stuff*; *farcire*:—*Elf. gr. 30*.  
*CRAN* [*Dut. kraan* *f.*] A *CRANE*; *grus*:—*Elf. gr. 9*, 33.  
*Crano-stæf* *a weaver's instrument*.  
*Crang* *Dead*, *killed*; *mortuus*, *Mann.*  
*Crangan*, *gecrangan*; *p. hi crungon* [*Dut. krenken*; *Ger. kranken*] *To submit*, *crush*, *die*, *perish*; *occumbere*, *perire*:—*Od. 167*. *Hettend crungon* *the enemy crushed* [*cringed*], *Chr. 938*.  
*Crano-hawc* *a crane hawk*.  
*Crape* *should creep*, *v. creopan*.  
*Crat* *a waggon*, *v. cræt*.  
*CRAW*, *crawe* [*Fra. krie*; *Plat. Dut. kraai* *f.*; *Ger. krähe* *f.*] A *CROW*, *a Cornish chough*, *a jay*; *cornix*:—*Ps. 146*, 10.

*Crawan*, *ic crāwe*, *cræwð*; *p. creow*, *hi creowon*; *pp. crāwen* [*Plat. kreiēn*; *Dut. kra-yen*; *Ger. krähen*] *To crow as a cock*; *cantare instar galli*:—*Mt. 26*, 34, 74: *Mk. 14*, 30.  
*Crawan-leac* *Meadow-saffron*; *hermodactylus*:—*R. 44*.  
*Creaca*, *Creacisc*; *adj. Grecian*; *Græcus*:—*Ors. 1*, 10. *Creaca land* *Greece*, *Id. 1*, 1.  
*Creacanford*, *v. Creccanford*.  
*Cread* *A company*, *troop*; *turma*:—*Cread-creant* *a ship's company*, *a crew*, *Lye*.  
*Creacas* *the Greeks*, *v. Grecas*.  
*Crecca* A *CREEK*, *bay*, *wharf*; *crepido*, *Som.*  
*Creccagelade*, *Cregelade* [*F. Criocelade*; *Hunt. Crikhlade*] *CRICKLADE*, *CREEKLADE*, *Wilt.*, *Chr. 905*.  
*Creccanford*, *Creccanford*, *Creacanford* [*Hunt. Creaganford* *the ford of the river Crec or Crays*] *CRAYFORD*, *Kent*, *Chr. 457*.  
*Creccisc* *Grecian*, *v. Creaca*.  
*Creða*, *an*; *m.* *The creed*, *belief*; *symbolum fidei*:—¶ *Se læsse creða* *the less or Apostle's creed*.—*Se mæsse creða* *the sacrament or Nicene creed*.  
*Cregelade*, *v. Creccagelade*.  
*Crencestre*, *crencistre*; *f. A female weaver*, *a spinster*; *textrix*:—*Wynß. Test.*  
*CRÆÓPAN*, *he crypð*; *p. cræp*, *hi crupon*; *pp. croupon* [*Plat. krupen*; *Fra. kroeppe*; *Dut. krupen*] *To creep*, *crawl*; *reperire*:—*Bt. 36*, 4: *Ors. 1*, 7. ¶ *Creopende cyn* *creeping kind*, *a reptile*, *Gen. 1*, 26.  
*Creopere*; *m.* [*Plat. krüper* *m.*; *Dut. kruijer* *m.*] A *CREEPER*, *cripple*; *serpens*, *cliticus*, *Som.*  
*Creopung*, *e*; *f. A CREEPING*, *stealing*; *abreptio*:—*Cot. 144*.  
*Creow* *crew*, *v. cawan*.  
*Crepel*; *m.* *A little creeper or crawfish*; *cancellus*:—*Prov. 7*.  
*Cressen* *cresses*, *v. cæsse*.  
*CRICC*, *cryc* [*Fra. krik*; *Plat. Dut. kruk* *f.*; *Ger. krücke*] A *CRUTCH*, *staff*; *baculus*:—*Ps. 22*, 5: *Bd. 4*, 31.  
*Cridian-tun* [*Fra. Cridiatun*, *Cre-don* *the river Credon*; *tun* *a town*] *Kinton* or *CREDITON*, *Devon*, *Chr. 977*.  
*Crisma*, *an*. *Chrism*, *holy oil* *used in baptism* *by the Romish church*, *a white vesture* *in which children were clothed after baptism*; *chrisma*:—*L. Alf. Guth.* *Under crisman clothed in albs or white*, *Bd. 5*, 7: 2, 14. ¶ *Crisma-halung* *consecrating the chrism*, *W. Cat. p. 121*.  
*Crismen Balsam*; *balsamum*:—*Cot. 140*.

Crispnying, *s*; *f*. *A leaving off the baptismal vest*; *chrismatis solutio*:—*Chr.* 878.  
**CRISP**; *adj.* **CRISP**, *curled, fringed*; *crispus*:—*Bd.* 5, 2.  
**Crist, es**; *m.* **CHRIST**; *christus*:—¶ *IV Cristes bec the four Gospels, Bd.* 5, 19. *Cristes e, Cristes bec the Gospel, Elf. T.* p. 30.  
**Cristalla Crystal**; *crystallus*:—*Num.* 11, 7.  
**Cristen**; *sup. est*; *def. so cristenesta*; *adj.* *Christian, holy*; *christianus*:—*Cristene men segaþ christian men say, Bt.* 39, 8.  
**Cristen, cristena, an.** *A christian*; *christianus*:—*He was cristen, Bt.* 1. *He het ealle þa cristenan he ordered all the christians, Ora.* 6, 30.  
**Cristenandóm, cristendóm, es**; *m.* *Christianity, CHRISTENDOM, the Christian world*; *christianitas*:—*Wiþ þam cristenandome against Christianity, Bt.* 1: *Elf. T.* p. 28, 3: *Jud.* 16.  
**Cristenest, so cristenesta the most christian, pious, holy, v. cristen.**  
**Cristlic Christlike, christian**; *christianus, Lye.*  
**Cristnian To CHRISTEN, baptize, catechize**; *catechizare*:—*Bd.* 2, 14.  
**Crisumlysing a leaving off the baptismal vest, v. crismlysing.**  
**CROCCA** [*Frs.* *kroek*: *Dut.* *kruik*] *A CROCK, pot, pitcher*; *olla*:—*Ps.* 59, 8.  
**Croc-hware A bottle; cacabus, Som.**  
**Croc-sceard a potsherd.**  
**Croc-wyrhta a crockworker, potter.**  
**Croft A CROFT, a small enclosed field**; *prædiolum, Som.*  
**Crog, croh, crohha A small vessel, chrematory, bottle**; *legythum, lagena*:—*Cat.* 91: 124, *v. ampella.*  
**Croh Saffron; crocus**:—*L. M.* 5, 3.  
**Crompeht; adj.** *Full of crumples, wrinkled*; *folialis*:—*Cat.* 91.  
**Cromu crumba, v. cruma.**  
**CROF, pes; m.** [*Plat. Dut.* *krop* *m*: *Ger.* *kropf* *m*: *Dan.* *kroe, krop* *c*: *Swed.* *krafwa* *f.* *kropp* *m*: *Icel.* *krof* *m.*] *A CROF, top, bunch, berry, an ear of corn, crop of a bird*; *cima, corymbus, spica, gutturi vesicula*:—*R.* 60.  
**Wurp þone cropp, Lev. 1, 16.  
**Crop-leac a kind of wild or running betony.**  
**Croppiht Croppy, full of clusters; racemosus, Som.**  
**Cruce A cross, creek, water-pot; crux, hydria, Som. v. crocca.****

**Cruft A crypt, vault; crypta, Som.**  
**CRUMA** [*Dut.* *kruim* *f.*] *A crumb, fragment*; *mica*:—*Mt.* 15, 27.  
**CAUMB, crump, crymbig; adj.** [*Plat. Dut.* *krom*: *Ger.* *krum*] *Crooked, CRUMPED; curvus*:—*Cot.* 144.  
**Crungon killed, v. crangan.**  
**Crusene, crume A robe made of skins; mastruga**:—*Crusene oððe deorfellen roc crusa or a beastfelt or skin garment, Elf. gl.* 20.  
**Cruþ a crowd, v. cread.**  
**CRYE** [*Plat. Dut.* *krib* *f*: *Ger.* *krippe* *f.*] *A CAIA, bed, stall; stratum, Som.*  
**Cryc a crooked staff, v. cric.**  
**Cryfele A den, passage under ground; spelunca, Som.**  
**Crymbig crooked, v. crumb.**  
**Crymbing, e; f.** *A bending; curvatura*:—*Cot.* 56.  
**Crypan to creep, v. creopan.**  
**Crypel, crypele, cryppel a den, v. cryfele.**  
**Crym chrim, v. crisma.**  
**Cŷ; g.** *cŷ*; *pl.* *cy*; *g.* *cuna*; *f.* [*Plat. ko* *f*: *Frs.* *kou*: *Dut.* *Daa. koe* *f*: *Ger.* *kuh* *f.*] *A cow; vacca*:—*Feowertig cuna, Gen.* 32, 15: *Ps.* 67, 33.  
**Cualme-stow A place of burial; calvarium locus, Som.**  
**Cuce alive, v. cwic.**  
**Cucelere A spoon, half a drachm, a spoon; cochlear**:—*Herb.* 26, 3: *Cat.* 42.  
**Cucen alive.**  
**Cucian; part. cucende. To quicken, make alive; vivificare, Som.**  
**Cucon, cuconne, cucune Alive, quick; vivus**:—*Chr.* 1009: *Ora.* 6, 2. *Cucu, Gen.* 1, 20, *v. cwic.*  
**Cucumber, es; m.** [*Dut.* *kom-kommer*] *A CUCUMBER; cucumias*:—*Cucumeres, þatsynd eorðæppla, Num.* 11, 5.  
**CUD A OUD, what is chewed; rumen, Som.**  
**Cudele A cuttlefish; sepia**:—*R.* 102.  
**Cuellan to kill, v. cwellan.**  
**Cuemea** [*Dut.* *koemast* *m.*] *Cowdung; lætamen*:—*L. M.* 138, *Som.*  
**Cufle, cufele, cufle, cufle A cowl, monk's hood; cuculla**:—*Elf. gl.* 20.  
**Cuhyrd a cow-herd.**  
**Cuic living, v. cwic.**  
**Cuicbeam the juniper-tree.**  
**Cuide a saying, v. cwide.**  
**Cula a cowl, v. cufle.**  
**Culfra, culfra, an; f.** *A dove, CULVER, pigeon; columba*:—*He sænde þa eft ut ane culfran, Gen.* 8, 8, 9: *Mt.* 10, 16: *Lk.* 2, 24: 3, 22. *Culfer, R.*

37. ¶ *Wad-culser or pigeon, Culpa Humiliation Cod. Ex.* 10, b.  
**Culpian To humiliate**:—*Bt.*  
**CULTOR, cultor**  
**CULTER, dagger**  
*—Elf. gl.* 8.  
**Culafre a dove, v.**  
**Cum come, v. cuman.**  
**CUMA, an; m.** *A stranger; hospes, cuna, Mt.* 26, 3. *mena ar-þegn gæsta*.—*Cumen*  
*pitul*.—*Cumen*  
**Cuman, cwiman, cymþ; p.** *com, cumen.* [*Plat. komen*: *Ger.* *k* *ewiman*] *To go; venire*:—*lande, Gen.* 12, *Deut.* 4, 9.  
**Cumb a liquid measure, perhaps, our comb or oom, comb.**  
**Cumbel, cumbel, bul** [*Franc. cumbel*] *A military banner, signal; tare*:—*Cd.* 181: 28, 18. ¶ *Cum conflict of arms Ing. p.* 144, *wiga a command*  
**Cumberland** [*s* *v. comb*] *Cum*  
**Cumen come; cuman, v. cuman.**  
**Cumerland Cumbreland.**  
**Cumin the herb men.**  
**Cum-liþe kind strangers.**  
**Cumliþian** [*cuma* *an* *to nourish*] *receive as a guest*.—*R. Ben. inter*  
**Cumliþness, so; ness, hospitality**.—*Prof. R. Com*  
**Cummase a kind**  
**Cum-pæder A godpater, Som.**  
**-cund** [*Dut.* *Kil* *kunne* *known, kund*: *Icel.* *ky* *termination, de* *sort or origia,* *eorþcund eort* *having its orig* *divine; heofon* *kind, heavenly,* *Cuneglesse The* *dog's tongue;* *L. M.* 1, 44.  
**Cunela Rue, herb**  
*C. R. Lk.* 11, 42.

*Cuculo cervi*; *cercifolium*, *Som.*

**CUNNAN**, *ic can, þu cunne or cunet*; *he can, we ge hi cunna*; *p. ic cuðe, þu cuðest, we ge hi cuðon, gecuðon*; *pp. cuð, gecuð* [*Plat. Dut. Ger. kunnan*: *Moss. cunnan*] 1. *To know, know, know how*; *scire*. 2. *To know how to do, have power, to be able*; *posse*:—1. *Cunnege Laban? Hig cwædon, þæt hig hine cuðon*, *Gen. 29, 5*. *Hwænon cuðest þu me*, *Jal. 48*: *Bt. 7, 1*. *Dæt ne sy cuð and open*, *Lk. 8, 17*: *16, 15*. *Het ic cuð it is known, clear, evident*, *Greg. 2, 22*. 2. *He ne can ongitan he cannot understand*, *Bt. 39, 2*. *Card. p. 328, 9*. *He eow axað hwæt ge don cunnon*, *Gen. 46, 33*. *¶ Cuð ðeow, gecuðne gedon to make known*.

**Cunere** *A temptor*; *tentator*:—*C. Mt. 4, 3*.

**CUNNAN**, *scunnam, gecunnam*; *p. ode*; *pp. ed, od*; *v. a. To enquire, con, search into, to prove, try*; *probare*:—*Mot ic nu cunnian seg I now enquire?* *Cunna swa þu wille enquire as thou wilt*, *Bt. 5, 3*: *Pa. 138, 1*: *Bd. 3, 2*. *Ge cunnian hwytle heora swiðost hors hwaðle to try which of them had the swiftest horse*, *Bd. 5, 6*.

**Cunning**, *e*; *f. Experience, cun-ning*; *experientia*, *Som.*

**Cuoppe** *A cobb, small ship*; *navicula*:—*C. Mt. 8, 13*.

**Cupp**, *cuppa* *A cur*; *poculum*:—*Æthel. Test.*

**Cure**, *curoa chose*; *p. of ceosan*.

**Curnelle**, *curnelle* *Centaury*; *centauria*:—*Curnelle seo mare the greater centaury*, *Herb. 3*. *Curnelle seo læsse the less centaury*, *Herb. 36*.

**Curs** *A curse*; *maledictio*:—*On enigne man surce asettan*, *Offic. Episc. 8*.

**Cursian** *incense*, *v. cursumbor*.

**Cursian** *To curse*; *maledicere*:—*Pa. 36, 23*: *Chr. 1137*.

**Cursumbor** *frankincense, incense*, *v. recela*.

**Carung**, *e*; *f. A CURSING, curse, torment, hell*; *maledictio*:—*Pa. 108, 16*.

**Cusc**, *adj.* [*Dut. kuisch*: *Ger. kusch*: *Alt. chusca, kusgi*] **CHAUST**, *modest, pure, clean*; *castus, purus*:—*Cd. 29*.

**Cuceote** [*Lancashire, cowaht*] *A ringdove*; *palumbus*, *Som.*

**Cutlippe**, *culloppe* *A COWSLIP*; *verbascum*:—*R. 42*.

**Cuter Resin**; *resatiz, resina*:—*R. 48*.

**Cuð** *known, certain*; *pp. of cunnan*.

**CUDA**, *an*. *One knows, an ac-*

*quaintance, a familiar friend, a relation*; *notus, cognatus*:—*Pa. 54, 14*: *Lk. 1, 58*: *2, 44*. *Ne clypa þine cuðan*, *Lk. 14, 12*.

**Cuðe**, *cuðon knew, was able*; *p. of cunnan*.

**Cuðelic**, *cuðlic*; *adj. Known, certain*; *notus*, *Som.*

**Cuðelice** *certainly*, *v. cuðlice*.

**Cuðemen** *relations*, *v. cuða*.

**Cuðian**; *p. ude. To know, regard*; *innoscere*:—*Pa. 143, 4*.

**Cuðlstan** *To enter into friendship, make peace*; *societatem facere*, *Som.*

**Cuðlice**, *cuðelice*; *comp. or; adv. Certainly, truly, indeed*; *certo*:—*Bd. 2, 12*: *3, 22*.

**Cuðnea**, *se*; *f. Knowledge, acquaintance*; *scientia*:—*Saint. 38*.

**Cuðnoma** *A surname; cognomen*, *Som.*

**Cuðomen** *relations*, *v. cuða*.

**Cuðon** *knew*; *p. of cunnan*.

**Cuðra**, *cuðre more sure*; *comp. of cuð*.

**Cuðudyst** *regardedest*, *v. cuðian*.

**Ciwwon** *chewed*, *v. ceowan*.

**CWACIAN**; *part. ende* [*Plat. quakkeln*] *To quake, tremble*; *tremere*:—*Pa. 17, 9*: *Ora. 2, 5*.

**Cwacung**, *e*; *f. A QUAKING, trembling*; *tremor*:—*Pa. 2, 11*.

**Cwæde**, *cwæden said*, *v. cwæðan*.

**Cwæle** *a violent death*, *v. cwale*.

**Cwælm** *death*, *v. cwealm*.

**Cwæman** *to please*, *v. cweman*.

**Cwæn** *a queen*, *v. cwen*.

**Cwætern** *a prison*, *v. cwertarn*.

**Cwæstendys** *a trembling*, *v. cwa-cung*.

**Cwæðan**, *cwæðan, acwæðan*, *ic cweðe, þu cwyst, he cwyð*; *p. ic cwæð, cweðe or cweðde, þu cweðde, he cweð, we cweðdon*; *sub. cweðe*; *imp. cweð þu, cweðað or cweðe ge*; *pp. gecweden* [*Moss. owithan*—*cwyðe a speech, v. cweðe*] 1. *To say, speak*; *dicere*. 2. *To provoke, or excite by speaking*; *provocare*:—1. *Abraham him cweð to, ic cweðe on minum gepance*, *Gen. 20, 11*: *31, 1*. *Se witega gecwæð*, *Mt. 24, 15*: *Gen. 21, 2*: *Mt. 3, 3*. 2. *Brutus gecwæð anwig Brutus provoked a duel*, *Ora. 2, 3*.

**Cwale**, *cwalu* [*Dut. kwaal*: *f. Plat. Ger. qual*: *f. A quelling with weapons, a violent death, slaughter, death*; *cædes*:—*Bd. 2, 12*].

**Cwanian** [*Plat. Dut. kwyne*: *Moss. cwaion*] *To languish, to be weary, faint, mourn*; *languere, lugere*:—*Cd. 220*.

**Cwanta-wic** *Canterbury*, *v. Cantwara*.

**Cwartern** *a prison*, *v. cweartern*.

**CWATAN**; *p. cwehte, hi cwehton*; *pp. cweht*. *To shake, move, brandish*; *quater, movere*:—*Mt. 27, 39*: *Mk. 15, 29*.

**Cwathricge** [*Fabio. Ethelo. Cant-bridge*: *M. West. Quante-bridge*: *Flor. Wig. Quatbrig*]

**CAMBRIDGE**:—*Cwathricge be Sæfern Cambridge, on the Severn, Gloucestershire, Som.*

**Cwead** *Dung, filth*; *stercus*:—*Ps. 112, 6*.

**Cwealan** *to kill*, *v. cwellan*.

**CWEALM**, *es*; *m.* [*Plat. qualm m*: *Dut. kwalm m.*] *Death, destruction, pestilence, contagion, slaughter*; *nex*:—*Lk. 21, 11*: *Ex. 5, 3*.

**Cwealm** *bare death bearing, deadly*.

**Cwealmbærnes**, *cwealmbærnys*, *se*; *f. Destruction, ruin*; *exitium*:—*Elf. gr.*

**Cwealmnys**, *cwyalmnys*, *se*; *f. Torment, pain, anguish*; *cruciatu*:—*Bd. 1, 7*.

**Cwealm-stow** *a place of execution*.

**Cwearn** *a mill*, *v. cwyrn*.

**Cweartern** *a prison*, *v. cwertarn*.

**Cweccung**, *e*; *f. A disturbance*; *commotio*:—*Lps. 43, 16*.

**Cwede** *a saying*, *v. cwide*.

**Cweden** *said*, *v. cwæðan*.

**Cwehte** *moved*, *v. cwatan*.

**Cwelan** *to die*, *v. acwelan*.

**CWELLAN**, *acwellan, cwealan, cweoellan, acweoellan, acwillan, þu cwalst*; *p. cwealde, cwalde*; *pp. cweald, cweled, cweld, acwolen, acweald, aquald*; *v. a.* [*Plat. Ger. quälen*: *Dut. kwelen*] *To kill, slay, quell*; *trucidare*:—*Ex. 8, 26*: *29, 16*: *Bt. 13, Card. p. 60, 1*.

**Cwellere** [*Plat. Ger. quäler m*: *Dut. kweller*] *A killer, man-slayer*, *QUELLER, tormentor*; *carnifex, spiculator*:—*Mt. 6, 27*: *Bd. 1, 7*.

**Cwelm** *destruction*, *v. cwealm*.

**Cwelmbernys** *destruction*, *v. cwealmbærnes*.

**Cwelmente** *destroying*, *v. cwellan*.

**Cwelman** *to kill*, *v. cwyلمان*.

**Cweman**, *gecweman*; *p. de. To please, delight, satisfy*; *place-re*:—*Ora. 1, 12*: *Mk. 15, 15*.

**Cweming**, *e*; *f. A pleasing*; *placencia*, *Som.*

**Cwemnys**, *se*; *f. A satisfaction*; *an appearing, a mitigation*; *satisfactio*:—*Bd. 1, 27*: *Resp. 8*.

**CWEN** [*Alt. quena*: *Daa. kone*: *f. Iscl. kona, kuenna*: *Moss. cwino a woman*] *A woman, wife, wife of a king, a QUEEN*; *uxor, regina*:—*Abrahames cwen Abraham's woman, wife*, *Cd. 103*: *Ora. 3, 11*. *Pes Caseres cwen a wife of a Caesar, an empress*. *Suð-dæles cwen*, *Mt. 12, 42*: *Lk. 11, 31*.

ŵeŵcan to quench, v. acwenean.  
ŵen-fugol a female or hen bird.  
ŵen-hiord, cwen-hyrd a keeper  
of females, one fit to wait upon  
queens, a concubine.

ŵen-land the country of the  
Vandals:—Be norðan Swoon  
ofer þa westen nu is Cwen-  
land, *Ors.* 1, 1.

ŵen-ur the son of the Vandals.

ŵeoc quick, alive, v. cwic.

ŵeorn a mill, v. cwyrn.

ŵeorn-bil the iron supporting a  
mill.

ŵeorn-stan a millstone, v. cwyrn-  
stan.

ŵeorn-teŵ mill-teeth, grinding  
teeth.

ŵertern, cwertern, cwiŵtern,  
cwertern a prison; career:  
—*Mt.* 5, 25: *Lk.* 8, 20.

ŵeŵan to say, v. cweŵan.

ŵeŵaŵ lament, v. cwiŵan.

ŵeŵe say, v. cweŵan.

ŵeŵe ge say ye, v. cwyst.

Cwic, cwuc, cuic, cucu, cucon;  
adj. [*Plat. Fra.* quik, quak:  
*Dut.* kwik] QUICK, active, not  
dead, living; vivus:—Se ŵan-  
ga was cwices modes, *Ors.* 2, 1.  
Cuic water or cwic welle, *C.*  
*Jn.* 4, 10: *Bd.* 1, 14. ¶ Cwi-  
cmeŵa a living sacrifice, an  
oblation.—Cwic ŵeoh living pro-  
perty, cattle.

ŵicbeam a wild ash, wicken-  
tree or wick-tree, sedge-bushes,  
juniper-tree; juniperus:—*Cot.*  
109, *Som.*

ŵiccan; pp. od, ud [*Plat.* que-  
ken: *Dut.* kweken: *Icel.*  
kuikna] To QUICKEN, make  
alive; vivificare, *Som.*

ŵico [*Plat.* quak, quik: *Dut.*  
kweek gras n.] Quick growing  
grass, couch-grass, quitch-grass;  
gramen:—*Herb.* 79.

ŵicfyr a quick fire, fire of brim-  
stone.

ŵicŵelmeŵ-hlæwe [*F.* Cui-  
celmeŵawe: *Head.* Cwickel-  
melow] CUCKAMLEY HILL,  
*Berkshire*, *Chr.* 1006.

ŵicŵeolfor quicksilver.

ŵicŵual, es; m. Burning sul-  
phur; ignis sulphureus:—  
¶ Cwicŵuals ealdor the chief  
of burning brimstone, the devil,  
*Niced.* 26.

ŵic-treow the Hawthorn-tree;  
crispinus, tremulus:—*R.* 47.

ŵicu alive, v. cwic.

ŵicŵihta living creatures.

ŵida, cwyde, cwyŵe, es; m. A  
speech, saying, command, sen-  
tence, testament, argument, doc-  
trine; dictum:—Eower cwi-  
de stande, *Jos.* 2, 21. Balda  
cwidan old sayings, proverbs,  
*Bt.* 14, 3. Cwidan don to  
make wills, *Roman.* 234.

ŵidhoc a book of proverbs.

Cwiddigan; p. hi cwyddon. To  
speak; dicere:—*Hearn* cwid-  
digan, *Bt.* 18, 4: *Chr.* 1085.

Cwiddung, cwyddung, e; f. A  
saying, report, speech; sermon-  
culus:—*Bt.* 18, 4.

Cwidol evil tongued, v. cwydol.

Cwidraden an agreement, v. ru-  
den.

Cwiertern a prison, v. cwer-  
tern.

Cwiferlice; adv. Anxiously; so-  
licitly:—*C. R. Ben.* 64.

Cwildber; adj. Plague bearing,  
pernicious, injurious; pernici-  
osus:—*Sciat.* 58.

Cwildberlice; adv. Destruction-  
ly, pestilently; pestifere:—  
*Sciat.* 8.

Cwilde-floed the destruction flood,  
deluge.

Cwiman to come, v. cuman.

Cwinod wanted, v. cwanian.

Cwiŵ, cwiŵa [*Moss.* cwith] The  
womb; matrix:—*R.* 76.

Cwiŵan; p. we cwiŵdan. To  
speak or moan in grief, mourn,  
lament; lamentari, plangere:  
—Wope cwiŵan with weeping  
to lament, *Cd.* 48: *Mt.* 11, 17:  
*Ps.* 77, 69.

Cwiŵendlic; adj. Proper, pecu-  
liar, natural; genuinus:—*Cot.*

Cwoŵan to say, v. cweŵan.

Cwoŵan to kill, v. cweŵan.

Cwom came, v. cuman.

Cwuc, cwuca alive, v. cwic.

Cwyddung a saying, v. cwid-  
dung.

Cwyde a speech, v. cwide.

Cwydele An inflamed swelling;  
varix:—*R.* 76.

Cwydeleŵa; adj. Speechless, inco-  
herent; intestatus:—*L. Pol.*  
*Const.* 68.

Cwyddon said, reported, v. cwid-  
digan.

Cwydol; adj. Ill tongued; male-  
dicus:—*Bd.* 1, 23.

Cwydraden an agreement, v. ge-  
cwidraden.

Cwylan to die, v. acwelan.

CWYLD [cweld killed, from cwe-  
lan] Slaughter, destruction, pes-  
tilence, plague; clades, lues:  
—*Ps.* 1, 1. ¶ Cwyld or cwyld-  
tid a dead time: as we say, the  
dead time of night.

Cwylman, cweŵman, gecwylman;  
p. de, hi cweŵmdon; pp. ed.  
[*Plat. Ger.* quälen] To kill,  
torment, crucify; trucidare:—  
*Ps.* 36, 15: *Bd.* 5, 2. Mid  
anum almeo gecwylman to kill  
with one blow, *Coll. Monast.*

Cwylmære death bearing, per-  
nicious.

Cwylmd killed, v. cwyldman.

Cwylmende, cwyldigende tor-  
menting, crucifying, v. cwyld-  
man.

Cwylmæg, cwyld-  
cross; cruz:—*Mt.*

Cwylmære torment,  
nys.

Cwyld-tyd dead time.

Cwyna a wife, v. cwy.

CWYRN, cweorn [*f.* kweorn *f.* A mill, a hand-  
mole:—*Mt.* 24,  
8.

Cwyrn-burne a mill.

Cwyrn-stan, cweorn-  
stone.

CWYŴAN; p. de;  
quesen: *Fra.*  
crach, QUASH,  
squeeze, burst or  
sare, terere:—

Cwyst þu, cwyst þu  
la sayest thou?  
so used in ques-  
tion in *Latin*:—Cwy-  
hyt! *Mt.* 26, 22.

Cwyŵ says, v. cweŵ.

Cwyŵaŵ lament; c-  
menting, v. cwiŵ.

Cwyŵe a saying, v.

Cwyŵele an inflamed  
cwydele.

Cy came, v. cū.

Cyccen a chicken, v.

Cycene [*Dut.* kien  
aken] A kitchen  
107.

Cyðde said, told;

Cyðung a chiding,

CYF, cyfe [*Ger.*  
wasel, hoghead-  
lum:—*Mt.* 5, 1

Cyfen, ceafen, ce-  
keuse: *Dut.* E  
A concubine, ho-  
lex, ancilla:—*Bt.*  
21, 12.

Cyfeŵeboren base

Cyfeŵhād [*Dut.* A  
kanisdom] Whe-  
ry; pellicatus:

CYGEAN, cygean, c-

gecegan, gecyge-  
ed; s. a. 1. To c-  
upon, invoke, in-

invocare. 2. To  
assemble; convocare.

98, 6: 104, 15.

*Ps.* 114, 2. *Ger.*  
19. 2. *Bd.* 4,

Cyging a calling.

Cyging, cybling,  
tion; cognatus:

26, v. cūŵa.

Cyl, cyle; m. [*Fra.*  
coolness; frigus:

Cyldfare a carrying

Cyle A well; puteus

Cylene A KILN, an

na:—*Cot.* 46.

Cylenic; adj. Libe-  
naceous, *Som.*

Cylew spotted.

Cyle-warte, cyle wyrt *Sour sorrel*; *crispatum*:—*Cot.* 216.

Cyline, cyline-beorð *a kila, v. cyline*.

Cyil *A bottle, barrel, flagon*; *uter*:—*Ors.* 2, 4, v. ciellan.

Cyn *a kila, v. cyline, ast.*

Cyns *A coming, an approach*; *adventus*:—*Bt.* 39, 13.

Cymen, cymene, cymyn *Cumin*; *cuminum*:—*Mt.* 23, 22.

Cynð comes, v. cuman.

CYS [Plat. *Mss.* kinn n: *Fra. Dut. kin f.*] *The CHIN*; *mentum*:—*Elf. gl.* 2.

CYS; g. cyunes [Dan. *kjøn* n: *Swed. kynne* n. *kön* n. *a kind*; *Icel. kyn* n: *Old Ger. kunne* a *kind, generation*] *KIN*, *kindred, lineage, race, posterity, tribe, nation, people, kind, sort*; *cognatio, progenies, genus*:—*Cyne cyunes of royal race, Bt.* 33, 1: *Ors.* 1, 6. *La nædrena cyn, Mt.* 3, 7: *17, 21: Mt.* 7, 28. ¶ *Fisc-cyn fish-kind*.

Cys; *adj.* *Akin, suitable, fit, proper*; *congruus*:—*Dæt* is *cyn* *that is proper, Bt.* 33, 1. *Swa cynn was as was suitable or fit, Bt.* 35, 4.

Cys *a cleft, v. cina.*

Cynd, cynde *nature, kind, Bt.* 33, 4, v. gecynd.

Cyne; *adj.* *Kingly, regal, royal, princely*; *regius, regalis*:—*He was cyne cynnes he was of royal lineage, Bt.* 33, 1. *Cyne bearn or cyne cyn royal offspring, Bd.* 1, 25.

Cynebead *a royal crown, a diadem*.

Cynebot *a king's compensation or recompense*.

Cynebod *A kingly dwelling, a palace*; *palatium*:—*Elf. gl.* 7.

Cyneddm, cynyngdóm; m. *A royal dominion, kingdom, realm*; *imperium, regnum*:—*Bd.* 1, 3: *Ors.* 4, 6.

Cyng *a king, v. cyning.*

Cyngard, cynegyrd *A royal ward, sceptre*; *sceptrum*:—*R.* 68.

Cyngewad *a king's clothing, a purple robe*.

Cyngylð *a king's compensation, v. cynebot*.

Cyngyrd *a sceptre, v. cynegyrd*.

Cynhād *A royal estate or condition, dignity, KINGHOOD*; *regia dignitas*:—*Prof. Greg.*

Cynhealm, cynhelma, es; m. *A crown, diadem*; *diadema*:—*Mt.* 27, 29: *Jn.* 19, 2, 6.

Cynelc, cynelic, cynellic; *adj.* [Plat. *Ger. königlich*: *Dut. koninklyk*] *Regal, royal*; *re-*

*galis*:—*Cynelic hōt a royal dwelling, Bd.* 1, 8.

Cynellic; *adv.* *Royally*; *regie*:—*Past.* 16, 6.

Cynelicyns, se; f. *Royalty, as shewn in the deportment, a kingly likeness*; *regia dignitas*:—*Bd.* 3, 14.

Cynellic kingly, v. cynelec.

Cynemæraeford [F. *Kimeraeford*—*Cyne royal*; *mære famous*; *ford a ford*] *Kempesford, Gloucestershire, Chr.* 800.

Cynerice [Plat. *Ger. königreich* n: *Dut. koningryk* n.—*cyne royal, rice a region*] *A royal region or possession, a kingdom, realm*; *regnum*:—*Ors.* 3, 7.

Cynerofe *royal, noble*.

Cynesceipe *kingship, royalty*.

Gynsetel, cencsetel *A royal seat, a throne*; *imperii sedes, Ors.* 3, 7: *Ex.* 11, 5.

Cynestol [cyne *royal, stol a seat, stool*] *A royal dwelling, chief city, a capital*; *urbs regia*:—*Bt.* 1: *Ors.* 3, 9.

Cynestret *a royal street or road*.

Cynet KENNET, *Wiltshire, Som.*

Cynewise, cynewisa *A republic, commonwealth*; *respublica*:—*Ors.* 4, 4: *Bd.* 1, 3.

Cynewiððe *A royal wreath, a diadem*; *redimiculum*:—*Cot.* 185.

Cyngestune *the king's town, KINGSTON*.

CYNING, cyng, cyngc, cynig, cyngc, cynino, cyningc, es; m. [Plat. *Ger. könig* m: *Dut. koning* m: *Dan. konge* m: *Swed. kung, konung* m: *Icel. konungr* m.] *A KING, ruler, prince*. Anglo-Saxon kings were elected in the witenagemot on the death of the preceding sovereign, *Turner's Hist.* b. viii. c. 1; *rex*:—*Melchisedech was cyning, Gen.* 14, 18. *So Judea cyning, Mt.* 2, 1, 2. *Eart þu cyning, Jn.* 18, 37. *þu eart Israhela cyng, Jn.* 1, 49: *Ors.* 1, 8. ¶ *Cyninga bec histories or chronicles of things done from year to year*.—*Cyninga seod the king's purse, exchequer*.—*Cyninges botl or Cyninges heal a king's dwelling, a palace, Bd.* 2, 14.

Cyning-cynn *royal race*.

Cyningdóm *a kingdom, v. cyne-*

*dom*.

Cyningric *a kingdom, v. cynerice*.

Cynnas *sorts, nations, v. cyn*.

Cynnreocenias, se; f. *A reckoning of relationship, a genealogy*; *genealogia*:—*Cot.*

Cynryn, cynryn, cyren, cæryn, es; pl. u. [cyn *kin, relationship*; *ryne a course*] *A family course, parentage, ge-*

*neration*; *generatio*:—*La ge nædrena cynryn, Mt.* 12, 24: *Gen.* 11, 27: *Bt.* 38, 1. *On cynrynes cynrynum, Ps.* 71, 5.

Cyp *A beam, timber, measure*; *trabs*:—*R. Ben.* 2: *H. Mt.* 5, 16.

Cypa, an [Plat. *kipe, küpe f. a basket*—*ceap*] 1. *A factor, merchant, trader*; *negotiator*. 2. *What a merchant has his goods in, a basket*; *cophinus*:—1. *Gen.* 37, 28. 2. *Lk.* 9, 17, v. ceap.

Cypan; p. cyp, þu cypst, we ge hi cypton, ciptun. *To sell*; *vendere*:—*Ps.* 43, 14: *Jn.* 2, 16: *Gen.* 47, 20. *Cypende, Mt.* 26, 9, v. ceapian.

Cypcnihtas *bought servants, slaves*.

Cypman *a merchant, v. ceapman*.

Cypera *a sort of fish*.

Cyperen; *adj.* *Coppery, belonging to copper*; *æreus*:—*Ps.* 17, 86. *Cyperen hwer a copper ewer or vessel, R.* 26.

Cypeping *a saleable thing, merchandise*.

Cypince, cypingce *A bargaining, setting a price*; *negotiatio*:—*R.* 81.

Cypinga *A market*; *forum*:—*Elf. gr.* 13.

Cypman, cypman *a merchant, v. ceapman*.

Cyppanhamme CHIPPENHAM, *Wilt., Som.*

Cyran *to turn, v. cerran*.

Cyre *a church, v. circ*.

Cyrce-weard *a churchwarden, v. cyro-weard*.

Cyro-halgung *hallowing or consecrating a church*.

Cyro-pingere *a priest*.

Cyro-weard, cyro-werd, cyric-weard, es. *A churchwarden*; *sacri scriniarius*:—*Cyrcweardes þenung a churchwarden's duty, Greg.* 1, 6.

Cyrde, cyrdon *returned, v. cerran*.

Cyre [Plat. *küür, kor f.*: *Dut. keur f.*] *A turn, choice, will, pleasure*; *flexus, arbitrium*:—*Agene cyre own or free will, S. de Epiph.*, v. cer.

Cyren-ceaster, Cyra-ceaster

CIRENCESTER, *Cicester, Gloucestershire*:—*Ors.* 5, 12: *6, 9.*

Cyrl *A cutting off, an instrument to cut with*; *abscissio, ferrum abscissionis*:—*C. R. Ben.* 40.

Cyrlæt *A gourd*; *cucurbita*:—*Wylde cyrlæt or hwit wingeard*; *brionia, R.* 44.

Cyric *a church, v. circ*.

Cyric-byrig [Hant. *Cereburh*: *Brom. Cyrebury*] *The Church city, CHIRBURY, Salop.*:—*Chr.* 916, Ing.

Cyrion a church, v. cira.  
 Cyrie-frið, cyrie-grið church-peace, right of sanctuary.  
 Cyrie-halgung church hallowing, dedication.  
 Cyriclic, circlic; adj. Like a church, ecclesiastical; ecclesiastical:—*Bd.* 2, 20.  
 Cyrie-rena church robbery, sacrilege.  
 Cyrie-seent church seat, a payment made to the church.  
 Cyrie-þen a minister of the church.  
 Cyrie-þenung, v; f. Church-service, the liturgy; liturgia:—*Can. Edg.* 50.  
 Cyricweard a churchwarden, v. cyrcweard.  
 Cyricweccan churchwatches, vigils.  
 Cyria a churn, v. oerena.  
 Cyring-ceaster Cirencester, v. cyren-ceaster.  
 Cyrlie rustic, rural, v. ceorlic.  
 Cyrliecyra, se; f. CHURLISHNESS, clownishness, rudeness; rusticitas, *Som.*  
 CYRM, cirm *A noise, shout, uproar, crashing; clamor, strepitus*:—*Cd.* 109.  
 Cyrman To cry out; clamare:—*Cd.* 166.  
 Cyra a churn, v. oerena.  
 Cyrnceaster Cirencester, v. Cyren-ceaster.  
 Cynel, cynl; pl. a, u [*Plat. Ger. kern m.*] A KERNEL, grain, an indurated gland; nucleus, toles:—*Cot.* 96.  
 Cyrran to turn, v. cerum.  
 Cyrra is a time, v. qer.  
 Cyrra turn, cyrrad turned, v. cerran.  
 Cyra-troow *A cherry-tree; cerasus*:—*B.* 46.  
 Cyrtel [*Franc. kyrtel: Ger. kitel m: Dan. kiortel c: Swed. kjortel m: Icel. kióll m. a cloak: Moss. katila A woman's gown, a vest, mantle, KIRTLE*;

tunica:—*C. Mt.* 8, 40. Berrens cyrtel a bear-skin mantle.  
 Cyrtellice; adv. Notably, solemnly, cunningly; subtiliter:—*Scint.* 38.  
 CYR, ce; m. [*Plat. keso m: Dut. kaas f: Ger. käse m: Ir. casia: Wel. owsu*] A CHEESE; casens:—*Tyn cynastencases, L. In.* 70, *W.* p. 25, 40.  
 Cysefart a cheese-vat.  
 Cyulib milk curdled, v. ceaslib.  
 Cyp a fetter, v. cosp.  
 Cyspan; pp. gecypped. To bind, fetter; compedibus constringere:—*Ps.* 78, 11: *Bt. R.* p. 190, *Card.* p. 403, 17.  
 Cysan, ic cysse; p. cyts; pp. gecypped; a. a. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. kussen: Dan. kysse: Acel. kyssa*] To kiss; osculari:—*Mt.* 26, 48, 49.  
 CYST, cist, cest [*Plat. kiste f: Dut. kist f.*] A CHEST, coffer, sheath, casket; capsa:—*Lk.* 7, 14: *Bd.* 2, 3.  
 Cyst ocessa, v. ceosan.  
 Cyst; pl. a [*Fr. kiste*] 1. Election, choice; electio. 2. What is chosen for its excellence, magnificence, fruitfulness, goodness; bonitas:—1. Nu ic þe cyst ahead now I have offered thee a choice, *Cd.* 91. 2. On eallum cystum in all excellencies, *Bt.* 38, 5. þa cysta gedolþ þa leof-twe excellencies make them estimable, *Id.* 13. þas landes cysta the land's fruitfulness, *Chr.* 449.  
 Cystbeam a chestnut-tree.  
 Cystelice; adv. [*Plat. Ger. kütlich: Dut. kostelyk*] Munificently; largiter:—*Elf. gr.* 38.  
 Cystig; adj. Munificent, liberal, good; munificus:—*Elf. gr.* 9: *Past.* 20.  
 Cystigneas, se; f. Bountifulness, goodness, munificence; liberalitas:—*Cot.* 119.

Cystleas; adj. base; reprobus.  
 Cystlic munificent, munificently.  
 Cys-wuca cheese-cation.  
 Cyta A KITE; v.  
 Cyta a cottage, v.  
 Cytel, cetel [*Plat. A KITTLE, a pot, coultron; gl.* 21.  
 Cytere *A harp* 56, 11.  
 CYD *A region, knowledge; p. naturalis*:—*Ps.* cyð is on eor cyððe.  
 Cyðan, gecyðan cyð; p. cyððan, gecyððan; 3rd; v. a. To declare, relate, show; annuntiare de gecyðan, 20, 23. *Joh.* 15: 17, 26. 101, 24. *Cy.* 2, 8. *Heo an. Jos.* 6, 17.  
 Cyðer, cyðer *A ger; testis*:—26, 18.  
 Cyðling a relative.  
 Cyðnea, cyðny; f. *A witness, meat; testimo* 57: *Lk.* 22, 57.  
 Cyððe, gecyððe knowledge, knowledge, region, patria; hiora agenre own country, heora agenre 4.  
 Cywð cheese, v.  
 Cywung *A cheese* —*R.* 99.



# D

23a DÆD

<sup>1</sup>D is sometimes changed into ð, as *lc wurd*, or *lc wurðe*:—*lc wearð I was, þu wurde thou wast.*

D and t are often interchanged, as *mette met*, for *mettde*.

Nouns ending in d or t are generally feminine, as *gebyrd birth*; *gecynd nature*; *miht might*; *sht possession*; *gy-melyst carelessness*.

A word terminating with ed, d (*Icel. at*; *t*: *Ger. et*, *t*) indicates that a person or thing is furnished or provided with that which is expressed by the root, and is usually considered as a participle, although no verb may exist to which it can be assigned; such words have, therefore, generally ge prefixed to them; as *gehyrne horned*; *ge-seod abad*, *Rask's Gr. by Mr. Thorpe*, §. 326.

The proper termination of the perfect participle is ed, but it is often found in ad, od, ud and yd. When the letters t, p, c, h, x and s, after another consonant, go before the infinitive an, the vowel before the terminating d is not only rejected, but d is changed into t; as from *dyp-pan to dip* would be regularly formed *dyppt dipped*, contracted into *dyppt*, *dyppt*, and *dyppt dipped*.

<sup>1</sup>*Da* *daa m. a deer* *A doe*; *dama*:—*Elf. gl. 13.*

*dag*, *dag any thing that is lost, dangling*, *Som.*

*ed*, *e*; *f*. [*Plat. Dut. daad f*: *Fr. died*] *A DEED*, an action; *actio, factum*:—*Elf. gr. 11*: *Ps. 63, 10.* ¶ *Dæd weorc* *a deed-work*, a famous work, *Cd. 170.*

*ed-bana* *an evil-doer, perpetrator.*

*ed-betan*; *part. ende.* *To make amends, give satisfaction, to be penitent, to repent*; *maleficium compensare, penitere*:—*Elf. 7. p. 38.*

*edbot* *An amends-deed, repentance, penitence*; *penitentia*; *malefici compensatio*:—*He tæcð him dædbote he teacheth him repentance*, *L. Can. Edg. part. 3.* *Doð dædbote*, *Mt. 3, 2, 8, v. behreowsung.*

23i DÆG

*Dædbotnys*, *se*; *f. Penitence*; *penitentia*:—*Schn. 9.*

*Dæd-fruma* *first actor or labourer.*

*Dæd-hata* *hateful deed.*

<sup>1</sup>*Dædlean* *a deed-loan or reward, a recompence.*

*Dædlic*; *adj. Deedlike, active*; *activus*:—*Dædlice* *word a verb active*, *Elf. gr.*

*Dæd-róf* *deed-famed, illustrious, valiant.*

*Dæsse fit*, *convenient*, *Som.*

*Dæga*, *dag*, *dah*, *dogor*, *es*; *m.* [*Frz. dei*: *Plat. Dut. dag m*: *Ger. tag m*: *Moes. dags*] *1.*

*A DAY*; *dies*. *2. The time of a man's life*; *tempus vite humanæ*:—*1. God het þæt leoht dæg*, *Gen. 1, 5.* *Se pridda dæg*, *Gen. 1, 13.* *2. On þreora monna dæg in three men's days or lives*, *Bd. app. p. 771, 46.* ¶ *On dæg in the day*, *by day*:—*To dæg to-day*:—*Dæg ær the day before*:—*On serran dæg on a former day*:—*Ofre dæg another day.*

*Dæg-es* *ege a daisy.*

*Dæghwamlic*; *adj. Daily*; *quotidianus*:—*Lk. 11, 8, v. dæglic.*

*Dæghwamlíce*; *adv. Daily*; *quotidie*:—*Mt. 14, 49.*

*Dægian* *to shine*, *v. dagian.*

*Dægla secret*, *unknown*, *v. degle.*

*Dæglic*; *adj.* [*Plat. dagelick*: *Dut. dagelykach*] *Daily*; *quotidianus*:—*Bd. 4, 25.*

*Dæg-mæl* *A day division, divider, a dial, a clock*; *horologium*:—*Elf. gl. 27.* *Dæg-mel-sceawere* *an inspector, or observer of a dial, clock or time*, a soothsayer, *Elf. gl. p. 56, 79.*

*Dægred* [*Dut. dageraad m*: *Frz. dæread*:—*dæg day*, *hæd early*: *Som. says*, *read red*] *Early down, morning*; *matutinus*:—*Lk. 24, 1*: *Ps. 29, 6.*

¶ *On dægred in the dawn*, or morning, *Jn. 8, 2.*

*Dægredlic*; *adj. Of the morning*; *matutinus*:—*Lps. 129, 6.*

*Dæg-rim*, *dærim* *a number of days, a course of days, age.*

*Dægaan-stane* *the stone of Dæga*, *DAUSTON*, or *Dalston*, *Cumberland.*

*Dægsteorra* *the day star.*

*Dægþerlic*; *adj. Daily, diurnal*; *diurnus*:—*Ser. Nat. Dom.*

23j DÆR

*Dægþern* *a day's space.*

*Dægtima* *day time.*

*Dægweorc* *a day's work.*

*Dæi*, *dæig* *a day*, *v. dæg.*

*Dæi-rim* *a course of days*, *v. dægrim.*

*DÆL*, *es*; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. deel n*: *Ger. theil m.*] *1. A part, portion*, *DEAL*; *para. 2. A portion of a sentence, a word*; *verbum*:—*1. Hi heora god on swa manige dælas todælað*

*they divide their good into so many parts*, *Bt. 33, 2*: *Lk. 15, 12.* *Dæs iglandes mycelne dæl a great deal of the island*, *Chr. 139.* *2. Elf. gr. 2.* ¶ *Be dæle in part, partly*:—*Sume dæle in some part, partly*:—*Somme dæl some deal, some part, a little*, *Gen. 43, 11.*

*Dælan*, *bedælan*, *gedælan*; *p. de*; *pp. ed*; *v. a.* [*Plat. Dut. deelen*: *Ger. theilen*] *To divide, separate, distribute, bestow, deal, dispense, dole, judge*; *dividere, distribuere*:—*lc scyle gedælan I shall separate*, *Solih. 8.* *Bedæled*, *Gen. 27, 46.* *Gedeled deprived, made destitute*, *Solih. 14.*

*Dæledlice* *by itself, apart*, *v. gedæledlice.*

*Dælend*, *dælere*, *ea. A dealer, divider, distributor*; *divisor*:—*Lk. 12, 14.*

*Dæling* *A dividing, parting*; *partitio*, *Som.*

*Dæl-læs*; *adj. Portionless, deficient*; *expers*:—*R. 18, 90.*

*Dælniman* [*Dut. deel-nemen*] *To take part, to participate*; *participare*:—*Elf. gr. 5.*

*Dælnimend* *A taker of a part, a partaker*; *particeps*:—*Ps. 118, 68*: *Bd. 3, 11.*

*Dælnimendnes*, *dælnimung*, *dælnemeng*, *e*; *f.* *A participation, portion*; *portio*:—*Ps. 121, 5.*

*Dæma* *A judge*; *judex*:—*Ex. 21, 23.*

*Dænas* *The Danes*; *Dani*:—*Dæna lag the law of the Danes*, *Som.*

*Dæn* *a valley*, *v. den.*

*Dære* *a loss*, *v. dar.*

*Dærenta*, *Deorwent* *the river Darent, Darwent, Derwent*:—*Dærenta-muð*, *Dertamuðan*

*the mouth of the river Darwent*, *DARTMOUTH, Kent, Chr. 1049, v. deorwent.*

**Durst**, darst, an. *Lessen, dross*; fermentum:—*C. Mt.* 13, 33.  
**Dæðhana** procurer of death, v. dæðbana.  
**Dæfenlicnys**, gedæfenlicnes, se; f. *A fit time, opportunity*; oportunitas:—*Ps.* 9, 22.  
**Dafnað** becomes, v. gedafnian.  
**Dag** a day, v. dæg.  
**Dagian**, dægian [*Plat. Dut. dagen*: *Ger. tagen*] To DAWN, to become day; *lucescere*:—*Bd.* 4, 9.  
**Dagung**, e; f. *A dawning, day-break, dawn*; aurora:—On dagunge þæð dages in the dawn of the day, *Bd.* 4, 8.  
**Dah** a day, v. dæg.  
**Dah** [*Frs. dai*: *Dut. deeg* f.] DOUGH; *farinaria*:—*Elf. gl.* 26, v. bloma.  
**Dahle** hid, v. digle.  
**Dal** a separation, v. gedal.  
**Dalamensan** The Dalmatians; *Dalmati*:—*Oss.* 1, 1.  
**Dalc**, dolc *A buckle, bracelet, trifle*; *spintber, recula*:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 18; *Jos.* 7, 21.  
**Dalf** dag; p. of delfan.  
**Dap-fugel** the dip foot, or diner.  
**Darað**, dareð, daroð *A dart, weapon*; *telum*:—*Darað hæðbende*, *Cod. Ex.* 68, b. 17.  
**Dareða** laf relic of darts, *Chr.* 938, *Price's Walt.* p. 97, 16.  
**Darst** leaves, v. dærst.  
**DARU**, dære, e; f. [*Dut. Kik dere, deyro*] Hurt, damage; *damnum*:—*Hwelc is mare daru what is a greater hurt*, *Bt.* 29, 2; *Bd.* 3, 2, 3. p. 525, 17.  
**Deacon**, diacon *A deacon, levite*; *levita*:—*Ex.* 4, 14.  
**Deaconhád**, diacontiad *Deaconhood, deaconship*; *diaconatus*, III.  
**Deað**, died; adj. [*Frs. dead*: *Plat. Dut. dood*] DEAD; *mortuus*.  
**Deaðbære**, deaðbær, deaðbærlig, deaðberend, deaðberend; adj. *Death-bearing, deadly, mortal, destructive*; *mortifer*:—*Mt.* 16, 18.  
**Deaðblod** dead blood, congealed blood.  
**Deaðdian** to die, v. adædan.  
**Deaðlic**; adj. *Deadly, mortal*; *mortalis*:—*Oss.* 3, 8.  
**Deaðlice** deadly, v. deaðlic.  
**Deaðlicnys**, deaðlicnes, se; f. DEADLINESS, *mortality*; *mortalitas*:—*Bd.* 3, 23.  
**Deað-rægl** clothing of the dead, a shroud.  
**Deað-spring**, es; m. *A malignant ulcer, carbuncle*; *carbunculus*:—*Herb.* 9, 2.  
**DEAF**; adj. [*Frs. deaf*: *Plat. Dut. doof*] DEAF; *surdus*:—

*Ps.* 37, 14. Deaf eorn deaf or barren eorn, *Past.* 52, 9.  
**Deaflice** properly, v. gedæfelice.  
**Deag**, deah *A colour, dye*; color:—*R. Ben.* 55.  
**Deagan**; p. do; pp. od. To DYE, colour; *tingere*, *Som.*  
**Deagle** hidden, obscure, v. digle.  
**Deaglenes** solitariness, v. digelnes.  
**Deagol** obscure, v. digle.  
**Deagollice** obscursively, v. digollice.  
**Deagolnes** hiding-place, v. digelnes.  
**Deagung**, e; f. *A dying, colouring*; *tinctura*:—*Elf. gr.* 28.  
**Deah** be good, v. dugan.  
**Deah** a die, v. deag.  
**Deahla** hidden, v. digle.  
**Deal**, dealle; adj. *Deficient, wanting, deprived*; *carens*:—*Cd.* 89. *Fugel feðerum deal* a bird wanting, or deficient in feathers, *Cod. Ex.* 59, l. 14. *Eorlas sæcum dealle men* wanting ships, *Id.* 106, a. 17.  
**Dear**, þu dearest, durre, we durren; p. þu dorstest, he dorste, durste, we ge hi dorston [*Plat. dörven*: *Frs. dâre*: *Dut. durven*: *Kil. derren*: *Ger. dürfen*] To DARE, presume; *audere*:—*Ne dear ic ham faran*, *Gen.* 44, 34: *Cd.* 40. *Gif he dear if he dare*, *L. In.* 17. *Gif ic biddan dear*, *Ex.* 32, 30. *Hwæðer þu durre gilpan whether thou dare boast*, *Bt.* 14, 1: *Bd.* 1, 27, *Resp.* 5, *Nicod.* 12. *Hwæðer he winnan dorste whether he durst fight*, *Oss.* 4, 11. *Þæt hi swa don ne dorsten that they durst not do so*, *Bt.* 39, 11.  
**Dearnunga**, dearnunga, deornunga, dernunga; adv. *Secretly, privately*; *clam, occulte*:—*Deut.* 13, 6.  
**Dearlic**; adj. *Daring, rash*; *temerarius*, *Som.*  
**Dearræpe** *Rashness, presumption*; *temeritas*, *Som.*  
**DEAD**, es; m. DEATH; *mors*:—*Se deað cymð*, *Bt.* 8, *Card.* p. 38, 19. *Deaðes lið* article of death, the point of death. *Deaðas* spirits, ghosts, *Cot.* III.  
**Deaðbær**, deaðberend *deadly*, v. deaðbære.  
**Deaðbernys**, se; f. *Death, destruction, pestilence*; *perniciēs*:—*R. Lk.* 21, 11.  
**Deað-godas** death-gods, spirits, ghosts, v. deað.  
**Deaðlic**, deaðlic; adj. *Deadly, mortal*; *mortalis*:—*Bd.* 24, 2.  
**Deaðlicnes** mortality, v. deaðlicnys.  
**Deaðscufa** Death; *mors*:—*Lps.* 6, 5.

**Deaðscyld** *A death-tal offence*; c.—*L. Cnut. pol.*  
**Deaðscyldig**; ty, *condemned*.  
**Deaðscyldig** pol. 41.  
**Deað-sted** a death-pulchre.  
**Deað-þenunga** funerals.  
**Deað-wyrda** de  
**DRAW** [*Plat. d*  
 m: *Ger. thar*  
 —*Ps.* 132,  
 dew of the fa  
**Deaw-wyrn** [*F*  
 a ring-worm,  
**Deawian** To D  
 re, *Som.*  
**Deawig**; adj. I  
 —*Cd.* 93.  
**Decan**, gedeca  
 can.  
**Ded** dead, v. d  
**Defenas**, Den  
*Deonschire*,  
**Defenascire**,  
*nascyre* [*H*  
*Dauenescyre*  
*schyre*] Dr  
 III.  
**Defre**; adj. T  
*tempestivus*.  
**Deg** profits; pr  
**Deg** a day,  
 colour, v. de  
**Degelice** secret  
**Degle**, dægl a  
 digle.  
**Degollice**, deg  
 digelice.  
**Degolnys**, deg  
 digelnes.  
**Dehtnung** a d  
 nung.  
**Deira** rice the  
 v. deora ma  
**Delan** to divid  
**DELFAN**, adel  
 dealf, dielf  
 sub. dulf; p  
 fen [*Dut.*  
**DELVE**; fod  
 He dealf de  
 Gif se delfe  
 dulse, *Bt.* 40  
**Delfere** *A digg*  
 40, 6.  
**Delf-isen** *A dig*  
*fossorium*:—  
**DEM**, mea. H  
*slaughter, di*  
*strages*:—*O*  
 5, 3, note n  
 men ehte, E  
**DEMA**, doema,  
 an empire;  
 rihtwisa deu  
 2, 6.  
**Dēman**; p. de  
 pp. gedmæd

*judge, think, examine, consider, doom, condemn; judicare, credere:—*Dam ilcan dome þe ge demað, eow bið gedemed, *Mt.* 7, 2: *Bd.* 1, 27, *Rep.* 9. Pilatus gedemde urne Drihten to deaðe, *Ors.* 6, 4, *Bar.* p. 212, 6. Dugedum demað by virtues judge, *Cd.* 82.

Demman [*Dut.* dammen: *Ger.* dämmen] To DAM, stop water; obturare flumen, *Som.*

Dennes of loss, v. dem.

Dennære DENMARK; Dania, Dacia:—*Ors.* 1, 1.

Deagan To knock, ding; tunder, *Som.*

\*Dene a valley, v. denu.

Dene; *g.* dena; *d.* denum; *pl.* The DANCES; Dani:—*L. Alf.* and *Guth.*

Denic; *adj.* DANISH; Danus:—*L. Alf.* *Guth.*, *Chr.* 787.

Denices burn DENISESBURN, the river Denis:—*Bd.* 1, 3, *Sm.* p. 720, 28.

Denneta a mansion in a valley, *Lye.*

DENC, *e;* *pl.* dena; *g.* denena; *d.* denum; *f.* A plain, vale, dale, valley, DEN; vallis:—Wið þone dene Mamre, *Gen.* 13, 18. Elc denu bið gefyllid, *Lk.* 3, 5. It is often used as the termination of the names of places situate in a plain or valley, as *Tenterden*, &c.

Deofl the devil, v. deofol.

Deoflegylid idolatry, v. deofolgeld.

Deoflic; *adj.* Devilish; diabolical:—*Nicod.* 29.

Deorol, deofol, dioful; contracted to deofl, *es;* *d.* *e;* *pl.* deofla, *u;* *m.* [*Plat.* diüvel *m.*; *Dut.* duivel *m.*; *Ger.* teufel *m.*] The DEVIL; diabolus:—Þæt he þone deofol adrife, *Mk.* 7, 26: *Mt.* 9, 33, 34: 13, 19: *Ps.* 108, 5.

Deofol-craft Devil-craft, the black art, witchcraft; dæmoniac:—*Bd.* 1, 25.

Deofol-dæd a devil-deed, wickedness.

Deofolgeld, deofolgelt, deofolgyld, deoflegylid, deofulgyld, gedeofulgeld [deofol, gild tribute, worship] Idolatry, sacrifice to devils, an idol, an image of the devil; idolatria, idolum:—*Bd.* 1, 7: *Cot.* 118.

Deofolneoc devil sick, a demoniac; dæmoniacus:—*Mt.* 9, 32.

Deofolneocryna, *se;* *f.* Devil sickness, possessed with the devil; demonium:—*Mt.* 8, 28.

Deofolwiga A devil-prophet, soothsayer, wizard; vates diabolicus:—*Cd.* 178.

Deofol the devil, v. deofol.

Deofulcund; *adj.* Devil kind, or likeness, diabolical; diabolicus:—*Fr.* *Jdth.* 10.

Deofulgylid idolatry, v. deofolgeld.

Deop the deep, the sea, v. dypa.

DEOP, diop; *adj.* [*Plat.* deep: *Frs.* dyip: *Dut.* diep: *Ger.* tief] DEEP; profundus:—Þes pytt is deop, *Jn.* 4, 11. Deop wæter deep water. Diop sses, *Ps.* 64, 7.

\*Deoplic; *adj.* Deep; profundus:—*L. Can.* *Edg.* 10.

Deoplice, dioplice; *comp.* or Deeply, profoundly; profundè:—Deoplice þu sprycast thou speakest profoundly, *Coll. Mon.* Sol. 1: *Bt.* 5, 8.

Deopnys, diopnys, *se;* *f.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* diepte *f.*] DEEPNESS, profoundness, an abyss, mystery; profunditas, abysus:—*Ps.* 41, 9. On hellican deopnysse in the hellish abyss, *Nicod.* 24.

Deopþancol deep-thinking, contemplative, *Lye.*

DEOR, *es;* *n.* [*Plat.* deert *n.*; *Dut.* dier *n.*; *Ger.* thier *n.*; *Will.* diur] An animal, all sorts of wild animals, a wild beast, DEER: *feræ*:—Ofer þa deor, *Gen.* 1, 26: 1, 24, 25. ¶ To þam deorcynne to the wild beast kind, *Bt.* 38, 1.—Rede deor red deer.—Deor-fald, deor-frið, deor-tun a deer-field, a park, an enclosure for deer.—Deor-net a beast-net, hunting-net, *R.* 84.—Deor-fellen roc a deer-skin garment.

Deor, dior dear, beloved, precious, high in price, v. dyre.

Deoraby, Deorby [*Hunt.* Dereby; *E.* Derebi.—deor a deer, beast; by an habitation] DERBY, *Chr.* 918.

Deora mæge, Dera mægð, Deora rice, Deira ric the province or kingdom of Deira, being part of Northumbria, situate between the Tyne and Humber, *Bd.* 3, 1, v. Beornica.

Deorboren; *comp.* *ra;* *sup.* *est;* *adj.* High born, noble; illustri familia natus:—*L. In.* 33.

Deorc, deorcfull; *adj.* DARK; tenebrosus:—*Lk.* 11, 34. Deorcfull wæg a dark way, *Scint.* 59.

Deorcung, *e;* *f.* Twilight, crepusculum:—*Ely.* *gt.* p. 75.

Deoreð-sceaf a dart shaft, a spear, v. darsð.

DEORFAN, gedeorfan, hi dyrfð; *p.* hi durfon, gedurfon; *pp.* gedyrfed [*Plat.* *Dut.* derven: *Ger.* derben] To labour, perish, to be in difficulty, danger; laborare, perire:—Pearle ic deorfe I labour too much, *Coll.*

*Mon.* Gedurfon heora scipa their ships perished, *Ors.* 4, 6.

Deor-frið a deer-park, v. deor.

Deorham [deor a wild beast, ham home, dwelling] DURHAM, Gloucestershire, *Chr.* 577. Dereham, Norfolk, *Id.* 799.

Deorhyrst DEERHURST, Gloucestershire, *Chr.* 1053.

Deoriende hurting, v. derian.

Deorling, deorlinge, derling, diorling, dyrling, *e;* *f.* A DEARLING, darling, minion, favourite; unice dilectus:—*Bt.* 27, 2.

\*Deormod dear mind, beloved; according to *Lye*, *sad.*

Deornunga secretly, v. dearnenga.

Deorwent the river Derwent, *Bd.* 2, 9, *S.* p. 511, 18: 4, 29, p. 607, 11, v. Derenta.

Deorwurð, deorwyrð, diorwurð; *adj.* [deor dear, weorð worth] Precious, dear, of great worth, value; pretiosus:—An deorwyrðe meregrot, *Mt.* 13, 46: *Bt.* 10.

Deorwyrðnes, *se;* *f.* Preciousness, precious things, a treasure; res pretiosa:—*Bt.* 7, 4.

Deoul the devil, v. deofol.

Deþan to dip, baptize, v. dypþan.

Deprohane Taprobane, an island in the Indian ocean:—*Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 15, 13.

Dera mægð the province of Deira, *Bd.* 2, 14, v. Deora.

Deregað injure, v. derian.

DERIAN, ic derige, hi deregað, derað; *part.* iende, igende; *p.* gederede; *pp.* gedered [*Dut.* deren: *Frs.* deerje: *Lancashire*, to deere] To injure, hurt, harm, annoy; nocere:—Þæt þu me ne derige, *Gen.* 21, 23: *Bt.* 7, 3.

Deriendlic, derigendlic; *adj.* Injurious, noxious, hurtful; nocivus:—*Fulg.* 20.

Derling a darling, v. deorling.

Dern-geligt, dern-gelegerascip a secret lie, adultery.

Dernunga secretly, v. dearnenga.

Derodin Scarlet dye; coccus:—*Past.* 45, 4, 6.

Derung, *e;* *f.* [*Dut.* deering] An injuring, harming; læsio, *Som.*

Deð does, v. don.

Diabul the devil, v. deofol.

Diacon a deacon, v. deacon.

Diacontiad deaconship, v. deaconhad.

Dr'c [*Plat.* diek *m.*; *Dut.* dyk *m.* a mound: *Ger.* deich *m.*] A DIKE, mound, bank; *Som.* eaya a ditch, trench, moat; agger, fossa:—*Bd.* 1, 5: *Chr.* 1016, *Ing.* p. 197, 15.

**Dioere** *a ditcher; fossor*:—R. 60.  
**Dician**, *gedician* *To dig, bank, mound*; *Som.* says to make a ditch, trench; *aggerare, cingere*:—Bd. 1, 12.

**Dicung**, *c*; *a ditching; fossio*:—R. 60.

**Died** *dead, v. dead.*

**Digellice** *secretly, v. digelice.*

**Digelmes** *a hiding, solitude, v. digelmen.*

**Diel** *dag, v. delfan.*

**Dielgian** *to destroy, v. dilgiam.*

**Dierus** *hidden, secret, Som.*

**Dieð** *death, v. deað.*

**Difelin**, **Dyflen** *Dublin*:—*Dyflin* *ocean to seek Dublin, Chr. 938*: *Price's Walton*, vol. i. p. xcvi.

**Dige** *will benefit, v. digian.*

**Digel** *hidden, secret, v. digle.*

**Digelan**, **diglian**; *pp. diglod, gedegled. To hide, conceal; occultare*:—Bd. 1, 8.

**Digelice**, **degelice**, **digolice**, **degullice**, **deagollice**, **diglice**, **dihlice**; *adv. Secretly, privately, apart; secreto, clam, occulte*:—*Hys learning-cnihtas him to-cwardon digelice, Mt. 17, 19*: *Ors. 6, 21.*

**Digelnes**, **degolnes**, **deagolnes**, **digelnes**, **deagolnes**, **digolnes**, *se*; *f. Solitariness, solitude, secrecy, recess, a wilderness, hiding-place; solitudo, latebra*:—Ps. 9, 31.

**Digian** *To profit, do good; prodesse*:—*Herb. 2, 16, v. dugan.*

**Digle**, **degle**, **degl**, **deagol**, **digol**, **deahl**, **dihle**; *adj. Secret, hidden, private, obscure, abstract, unknown; secretus, occultus*:—*Soðlice nis nan þing digle, Lk. 8, 17. On þa daglan wegas by unknown ways, Bt. 24, Card. p. 138, 9. ¶ On diglum in secret, Mt. 6, 4, 6.—Diglewriter a secret writer, a secretary.*

**Digtian** *to hide, v. digelan.*

**Diglice** *secretly, v. digelice.*

**Diglod** *hidden, v. digelan.*

**Digol** *secret, v. digle.*

**Digolice**, **digollice** *secretly, v. digelice.*

**Digolnes** *a recess, v. digelnes.*

**Dihle** *secret, v. digle.*

**Dihlice** *secretly, v. digelice.*

**DINT**. 1. *a disposing, ordering; dispositio.* 2. *a dictating, command, predicting, foretelling; jussum*:—1. *L. Cant. p. 68.* 2. *Be his dihte, Gen. 30, 2.*

**Dihstan**, *is dihte*; *p. he dihte, dyhte, gedihste, hi dihton, gedihston; pp. gedibt; v. a. To set in order, dispose, arrange, appoint, direct, compose, dictate, abrym, write; disponere, dictare*:—*Lo eow dihte, eow min Fader me rice dihte,*

*Lk. 23, 29. Ða gedihston þa Iudeas, Jn. 9, 22. Swa him dyhte Sarai, Gen. 16, 2. Him dihte Isaac, Jas. 8, 8.*

**Dihtere** *a disposer, contriver; commentator*:—R. 40.

**Dihstig**; *adj. Set in order, arranged, prepared, DOUGHTY; instructus*:—Cd. 93.

**Dihtnere** *An arranger, a steward; dispensator*:—Lk. 12, 42.

**Dihnung**, **dehtnung**, **gedihnung**, *c*; *f. A disposing, ordering; dispositio*:—*W. Cat. p. 293.*

**DIL**, **dile** [*Plat. Dut. Ger. dille f.*] **DILL**, *amies; anethum*:—Mt. 23, 23.

**Dilgian**, **dielgian** *to destroy, v. adilogian.*

**DIM**, **dimlic**; *adj. DIM, dark, obscure; obcurus*:—*Deop and dim deop and dim, Cd. 6. On þis dimme hol in this dim hole, Bt. 2.*

**Dimnes**, **dimnia**, *se*; *f. DIMNESS, obscurement, darkness; obcuritas*:—Ps. 96, 2.

**Dinne**; *adj. Stormy, tempestuous; procellosus*:—*On dinnes mere on a stormy sea, Chr. 1111.*

**Dioful** *the devil, v. deofol.*

**Diohlu** *secrets, v. digle.*

**Diop** *deep, v. deop.*

**Dioplice** *deeply, v. deoplice.*

**Diopnys** *a mystery, v. deopnys.*

**Dior** *dear, precious, v. dyra.*

**Diorling** *a darling, v. deorling.*

**Diorwurð** *precious, v. deorwurð.*

**Dippað** *slip, dipped, dipped, v. dyppan.*

**Disc**, *es*; *pl. dizes [discas]*; *m. [Plat. Dut. dinc m: Ger. tisch m.] 1. A plate, DISH; discus. 2. A table, board; tabula*:—1. *On anum discas, Mt. 6, 25*: *Mt. 23, 26.* 2. *C. Mt. 21, 12.*

**Disc-berend** *a dish-bearer.*

**Discipul** *a disciple, scholar; discipulus*:—Bd. 5, 23.

**Discipulhād** **DISCIPLEHOOD**, *pupillage; discipulatus*:—Bd. 4, 27.

**Disc-þegn** *a dish-servant, one that serveth at table, a waiter.*

**Distaf** *A DISTAFF; colus, Som.*

**Do** *do, v. don.*

**Doce** *A DOCK; dilla*:—*Elf. gl. 14. ¶ Scearpe doceo sharp dock, corral.*

**Dochter** *a daughter, v. dohtor.*

**Doef** *perfect, v. gedefa.*

**Doeg** *a day, v. dag.*

**Doema** *a judge, v. dema.*

**Doeman** *to judge, v. deman.*

**Doende** *doing, v. don.*

**Doeth-bernia**, *se*; *f. Death-burning, a pestilence; pestilentia*:—*R. Lk. 21, 11.*

**Dofen** *smk, v. duffan.*

**Dofang**, *c*; *f. Dotmentum*:—*Cat. 6.*

**Dogor**, **dogr** *a day,*

**Dohte** *done good shouldst benefit, v.*

**Dohter** *a daughter,*

**Dohtig** *daughty, v. tig.*

**Dohton** *benefited, v. dugan.*

**Dóhtor**; *indec. in sc. g. sc. dóhtre; d.*

[*Plat. dogter f.*

*f: Ger. tochter f.*

*ter f: Swed. dotter f.*

*dottir, dochter: f.*

*tar: Isld. Ott. dohtar*

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*doma, cow bið gedemed, Mt. 7, 1. After cowrum agnum done according to your own judgement, Bt. 14, 2. Domes day, Mt. 10, 15. Syn hi Bisceopes dome scyldig they are hable to the Bishop's sentence, i.e. excommunication, Bd. 4, 5. 2. þu syndon þa domas these ar the laws, L. Ethelb. tit. Bd. 4, 18.*  
*dōm* [in Dut. *Don*. -dom: Ger. -thum: Iscl. -dōmr] as the termination of nouns is always masculine, and denotes power, authority, property, right, office, quality, state, condition; as *cyndom* a king's power, office, &c. a kingdom; *freedom* freedom; *halgdom* holiness; *wisdom* wisdom; i.e. the state or condition of being free, holy, wise.  
*Dōm-bōc* DOOM-BOOK, a book of decrees or laws; liber iudicialis:—L. Ethelb. 5.  
*Dōm-day* judgement-day:—L. Can. eccl. 25.—for domes dæg day of judgement, v. dom.  
*Dōmre* A judge; iudex:—Past. 14, 2.  
*Dōm-stra*, e; n. A judgement-place, a court-house, town hall; praetorium:—Mt. 27, 27.  
*Dōm-stra fast or just judgement, just judging.*  
*Dōm-straes integrity of judgement.*  
*Dōm-hus* A house of justice, a town hall; praetorium:—R. 56.  
*Dōmige*, adj. Bringing judgement, just, powerful; justus, potens:—Metod domige O just Creator! Creator justus, Cd. 192.  
*Dōmic*, adj. Judicial; judicialis:—Ely. gr. 28.  
*Dōmne* A lord; dominus:—Bd. 2, 3.  
*Dōm-setl* A judgement-seat, a tribunal:—Mt. 26, 19.  
*Dōm-settend* One sitting in judgement, a judge, a lawyer; iuriconsultus:—Cot. 113.  
*Dōn*, gedōn; ic dō, þu dēst, he dēð, we dōð; imp. dō þu; p. ic dyde, þu dydest, he did, dyde, gedyde, we dydon; pp. gedōn; v. a. [Plat. doon: Dut. doen: Ger. thun] To do, make, cause; agere, facere:—Ealle þa þing, þe ge wyllen þat men eow don, dōð ge him þat sylfe, Mt. 7, 12. Hwi dest þu wið me swa, Gen. 12, 18. Gedōð eow selfe wyrsan you make yourself worse, Bt. 14, 2. Ne miht senne locc gedon, Mt. 5, 36. Ðæt gefeoht was gedon the battle was done, Ors. 8, 9. He to blote gedyde he made a sacrifice, Ors. 1, 8.

¶ *Don* fram or of to take from, depart, Ps. 17, 23.—Lif don to live, Bd. 4, 23.—Don to wittanne to do to wit, to make to know or understand.  
*Donafeld Tanfield, near Rippon, Yorkshire; Campodunum:—Bd. 2, 14.*  
*Donua* The river Danube; Danubius, Som.  
*Dooc* The south wind; notus, Som.  
 \**Dop-ened* [ened a duck] A dipping-duck, a moorhen, fen-duck; fulica:—R. 36.  
*Dopettan*, *doppettan* to sink, v. dyppan.  
*Dop fugel* [Dut. doopvogel m.] A dipping-fowl, a water-fowl, a moorhen; mergus, Som.  
*Dora* A door, v. duru.  
*Dora* A drone, locust, a mule; fucus, burdo:—R. 22, Som.  
*Dorce* -ceaster, Dorceceaster, Dorceceaster DORCHESTER, Oxfordshire, situate on the river Frome, just before its entrance into the Isis:—Chr. 639.  
*Dorm*-ceaster [by the Britons called Cair-Dorm, by Antoninus Durobrivæ, from the passage over the water; and the Anglo-Saxons, for the same reason, called it Dornford] Dornford or Dorgford, in Huntingdonshire, on the river Nen, Som.  
*Dorasetas*; pl. The inhabitants of Dorsetshire:—Chr. 837.  
*Dorste*, *dorsten* *durst*, v. *dear*.  
*Dorwit*-ceaster Canterbury; Doreboronia:—Chr. 604.  
*Drabbe* [Fra. drabbe] Drege, lees, DRAB; faeces, Som.  
*Draca* A dragon; draco:—Ps. 103, 28.  
*Dracentæ*, *dracontian* Dragon-wort; draconium:—Herb. 15.  
*DRED* DREAD, fear; timor:—Mt. 25, 25.  
*Draef* A driving out, an expulsion; expulsio:—L. In. 68, v. draf.  
*Draeg* A DRAG; tragula:—Draeg-net a DRAG-NET, R. 1.  
*Draen* a drone, v. dran.  
*Drenc* a drink, v. drinc.  
*Draf* A DROVE, herd; armenta:—Chr. 1016.  
*Draef* drove; p. of drifan.  
*Dragan*, he draegð; p. drog, drōh, drōgon; pp. dragen. To drag, draw; trahere:—Chr. 1127. Drogon me drew me, Past. 66, 2.  
*Dran*, *draen* A DRONE; fucus:—Chr. 1127.  
*Dranc* drunk; p. of drincan.  
*Dreah* did; p. of dreogan.  
*DREAM*, dryt, es; m. 1. Joy, gladness, mirth, rejoicing; gaudium, jubilum. 2. What causes mirth, instruments of music,

music, harmony, melody, song; organa, melodia:—1. Fele dreamas many joys, Cd. 144: 187: Ps. 46, 5. 2. On sealum we ahengon dreamas ure, Ps. 136, 2: Bt. 16, 3. ¶ Woda dream mad rejoicing, madness, Ors. 3, 6.  
 \**Dream*-craft the art of music, music.  
*Dreamers* A musician; musicus:—Gedeð se dream craft þat se mon bið dreamere, Bt. 16, 3.  
*Dreamless*; adj. Joyless, sad; moestus:—Cd. 202.  
*Dreamlic*; adj. Harmonious, joyous; harmonicus:—Ps. 103, 35.  
*Dreamnes*, se; f. A singing; cantio:—Ps. 136, 3.  
*Dream-swinsung* mirth harmony, harmony, v. swinsung.  
*Drearing*, e; f. A distilling, distillatio:—Cd. 191.  
*Dreass* soothingers, v. dry.  
*DRECAN*, *drecan*, *drececan*; p. droht, we drohton, drehton; pp. drecced, gedrehte, gedreht. To trouble, vex, grieve, oppress; turbare, vexare:—Hwi drecst þu, Mt. 5, 35: Ps. 93, 5. Uneaht gedreht greatly afflicted, Ors. 3, 3: Mt. 15, 22.  
*Dreccing*, e; f. Tribulation; vexatio, Som.  
*DREFAN*, *gedrefan*; p. de; pp. gedrefed. To drive, vex, disturb, trouble, offend; expellere, conturbare:—Ps. 3, 1. Forhwon drefst me, Ps. 41, 6.  
*Drefde*, Chr. 964: Ps. 59, 13. Swa hwa swa gedrefð whosoever shall offend, Mk. 9, 42.  
*Drefing*, e; f. A disturbing; conturbatio:—R. 5.  
*Drege* dry, v. drig.  
*Drehaigan* To drain; percolare:—Mt. 23, 24.  
*Dreman*, *dryman*; p. de. To rejoice, to play on an instrument; jubilare:—Dremað Gode Iacobes, Ps. 80, 1. Drymað Gode, Ps. 46, 1.  
*Drenc* a drink, v. drinc.  
*Drencan*, *drencean*; p. þu drenc-test, hi drencton, gedreñcte; pp. gedreñced; v. a. [Dut. drenken: Ger. trinken] To give to drink, DRENCH; aquare, potum vel potionem dare:—Ps. 59, 3: 35, 9.  
*Drenc-cuppe*, *drenc-fæt* a drinking-vat, a cup.  
*Drenc-horn* a drinking-horn.  
*Drenc-hus* a drinking-house.  
*Dren-floed*, *drence-floed* a drenching-flood, the deluge.  
*Dreng* A soldier, a man; miles:—Glast. p. 570.  
*Drengre* a drink, v. drinc.  
*Dreogan*, ic dreoge, þu drygast, drigast, he dryhð; p. dreah, hi drugon; pp. drogen [Plat.

- Dat. dragen:** *Pro. droegje:* *Ger. tragen*] *To do, work, bear, suffer, live; facere, tolerare:*—*Noldan droegan leng would not longer do or work, Cd. 1. Ne cubon don ne droegan [they] know neither to do, nor suffer, Cd. 10: 129: 130: L. Can. Edg. 28: Ora. 1, 11, v. adreogan.*
- Dreoh-læcan** *magicians, v. dry.*
- Dreordun** *Fearful; timebant, v. ondredan.*
- \*Dreore** *Blood; cruor:*—*Cd. 47.*
- Dreorig, dreorg, dreoriglic** *dreoric; adj. [Plat. drövig: Dat. droerig: Ger. traurig] Sad, sorrowful, penitence, DREARY; mæstus:*—*Hig wurdon swiðe dreorige, Gen. 44, 13: Mt. 14, 19.*
- Dreorignys, se; f. DREARI-NHEAL, sadness; mæstitia, Som.**
- Dreosan, gedreosan;** *p. hi dru-ron. To rush, ruin, fall, perish; cadere, ruere:*—*Cod. Ex. 16, b. 14: Bt. 12.*
- Drope** [*Neres, drop a mortal disease*] *A slaying, violent death; occisio:*—*Cd. 167: 76.*
- Dresten;** *pl. Droge, loss; facies:*—*Ps. 74, 8.*
- Dri dry, v. drig.**
- Drican** *to drink, v. drincan.*
- Drif, gedrif** *A fever; febris:*—*R. Mt. 8, 15.*
- DRIFAN, dryfan, ic drife, drifð;** *p. dráf, gedráf, we drifon; pp. drifen, gedrifen [Plat. driven: Dat. dryven: Ger. treiben]* 1. *To DRIVE, pursue, vex; pellere, persequi.* 2. *With the prepositions of, ut, &c. to drive out, drive off, and with cesp to drive a bargain; with dry-craft to exercise magic, &c. to drive as a ship, to ship-wreck; ejicere, expellere, exercere artem, consilium, &c.:*—1. *Peah eow man ne drife, Lev. 26, 17: Deut. 11, 4. 2. Hi hyne drifon ut, Ja. 9, 35. He ongann drifan, Mt. 11, 15. Chr. 1099. God-raf heora scipa CC two hundred of their ships wrecked, Ora. 4, 6.*
- DRIO, dryg, dri; adj. [Plat. drog: Dat. droog] Dry; aridus:—*Drig wudu dry wood, Bt. gl. 17. On þam drigean, Lk. 23, 31: Bt. 5, 2.***
- Drigan, drygan, dragan, drige-an;** *p. de; pp. ed [Plat. drögen: Dat. drogen]* 1. *To DRY, rub dry; abstergere.* 2. *To dry up, wither; areocere:*—1. *See drigde hys fet, Ja. 11, 2: Lk. 7, 38, 44. 2. On mæn swa wyrt drugað, Ps. 69, 6, v. adrigan.*
- Drigast** *sufferest, v. droegan.*
- Driht, driht the Lord, Ps. 2, 8, v. drihten.**
- Drignys, se; f. [Plat. drögnis f.] A DRYNESS; siccitas:—*Gen. 1, 10: Ps. 77, 20.***
- Driht, dryht** [*Neres, drott*] *A man, family, people; homo, familia:*—*Drihta bearnum to the sons of men, Cd. 47.*
- Driht-ealdor** *lord or ruler of a feast.*
- DAHTEN, dryhten, driht, driht, gedriht;** *p. drihtnes; d. driht-ne; m. [Wit. drohtin, druhtin: Swed. drott m. a king; drottning f. a queen, lady: Icel. drottinn m.] The Lord, a lord, ruler; Dominus:*—1. *oom Drihten þin God, Ex. 20, 1. Se seofða ya Drihtnes rostedæg þines Godes, Ex. 20, 10. Drihtna Drihten the Lord of lords.*
- \*Drihtenlic, drihtlic; adj. Lordly, belonging to the Lord; dominicus:—*Bd. 2, 2.***
- Driht-folc** *a lord's folk, a tribe, people.*
- Driht-guma, dryht-guma** *the lord or chief manager in a wedding, a friend.*
- Driht-bears, v. droegan.**
- Drihtlic** *lordly, v. drihtenlic.*
- Drihtn** *a lord, v. drihten.*
- Driht-neas** *carcasses of the people, v. ne.*
- Drihtnes, se; f. — Drihtscipe** *Dominion, lordship; dominatio:*—*Cd. 1: 24.*
- Driht-weras** *family men, men of the same family, relations.*
- Drime** *joy, v. dream.*
- DRINC, drinca, drænc, drenc, drync, drengc, dryngc** [*Plat. drank, drunk m: Dat. drank, drunk m: Ger. trank, trunk*] **DRINK, a drink, draught, pot-tion, drench; potus:—*Min blod ys drinc, Ja. 6, 55: Jud. 15, 16.***
- Drincan, gedrincan, druncian, ic drince, we drincð, dryncð;** *p. dranc, we druncon; pp. druncen [Plat. Dat. drinken: Ger. trinkén: Moes. drigg-kan, pronounced drinkan] To DRINK, to be drunk; bibere:*—*He dranc of þam wine þa wearð he druncen, Gen. 9, 21: Lev. 10, 9. We æton and druncon beforan þe, Lk. 13, 26. Hig druncene beoð, Ja. 2, 10.*
- Drince** *fast a drinking-vat, a cup.*
- Drincere** [*Plat. Dat. drinker m: Ger. trinker m.] A DRINKER; potator:*—*C. Mt. 11, 19.*
- Drinc-werig** *drunk weary, satisfied with drinking.*
- Driopan, dripan, drypan;** *part. ends [Plat. driippen: Dat. droppen: Ger. tropfen. — dro-*
- pa a drop drop; still*
- Driane** *A lamentation.*
- Drof, gedrofy, dirty** 103.
- Drofnys, se** *balency, a Hymn.*
- Drog** *draw;*
- Drogan** *Sag dreogan.*
- Droge** *Dung — Droge*
- mannen, L*
- Droht** *draw*
- Drohtan, dr** *de, nigen*
- To convert*
- pany with*
- 1, 37.*
- Drohtað** *a*
- nung.*
- Drohtaung,** *Conversion; con-*
- 12. On,*
- nunge to*
- ties, R. B*
- DROPA** [*Pl*
- drop: P*
- sen] A D*
- 24.*
- Dropfang,** *sturnus,*
- Drop-fah;** *variegata*
- stillatus:*
- Dropian, ch** *don. T*
- Ps. 71, 6,*
- Drop-madu** *drop.*
- Droppetan** *—L. Ps.*
- Droppetung** *ging; sti*
- 6.*
- DROG, dro**
- DROGA, d**
- Eles d*
- R. 47.*
- Droenlic;** *fragilis,*
- Droene** *dra*
- Drugað** *dr*
- Drugaðo,** *dryness;*
- Druge, dru** *lerunt, v.*
- Drugung,** *a dry place*
- Ps. 77,*
- Druncen, ch** *9, 21, v.*
- Druncen ge** *ren: Dat.*
- desirens,*
- R. Ben.*
- Druncenhet** *etas: —Cl*

Druncnen, *se*; *f.* DRUNKEN-  
ness; ebrietas:—*Lk.* 21, 24.  
Druncn drunke, *v.* druncnen.  
Druncnian to be drunk, *v.* drin-  
can.  
Druncn Drunkenness; ebrietas:  
—*L. Edg.* 37, *W.* p. 86, 29.  
Drupdon distilled, *v.* dropian.  
Drwon fell, *v.* dreosan.  
Dyr, *es*; *m.* *A* magician, sor-  
cerer; magus:—*Pa cwædon*  
*þa drym, Ex.* 8, 19.  
Dry-craft, *es*; *m.* *Magical art,*  
*magic, sorcery; ars magica:*—  
*Ex.* 7, 11.  
Dry-craftig skilful or crafty in  
*magic, magical.*  
Dryfan to drive, *vez*, *v.* drifan.  
Dryg dry, *v.* drig.  
Drygan to dry up, *v.* drigan.  
Dryht people, *v.* driht.  
Dryhten a lord, *v.* drihten.  
Dryht-guman friends, *v.* driht-  
guma.  
Dryman to rejoice, *v.* dreman.  
Dryme a song, *v.* dream.  
Drymen magicians, sorcerers.  
Dryncdrink; bibunt, *v.* drincan.  
Drync, dryncg drink, *v.* drinc.  
Drypan, drypte to drip, *v.* dri-  
pan.  
Dryrmian; *p. de.* To make sad,  
to be made sad, to mourn; lu-  
gere:—*Cd.* 144.  
Dryslie; *adj.* Fearful, terrible;  
terribilis:—*R.* 116.  
Drysmian, drysmian; *pp.* ge-  
drymed, *od.* To put out,  
quench, extinguish; extingue-  
re:—*Leoh-tat* is gedrysnod  
a lamp is put out, *Som.*  
DUBBAN [*scil.* ad dubba to strike:  
hence the phrase ad dubba  
til riddara is in *Swed.* ala en  
til riddare to strike one a  
knight] To strike, DUN, create;  
percutere, creare:—*Dubban*  
to ridere to dash or create a  
knight, *Chr.* 1085.  
ufedoppa *A* pelican; pelica-  
nus:—*L. Ps.* 101, 7.  
DYLAS; *p. dyfde*; *pp.* dofen.  
To sink, dive, immerse; im-  
mergere:—*L. In.* 78, *v.* ge-  
dusan.  
DYG, digian; *part.* dugende;  
be death, deg, dige, dyge;  
dohte, dahte, þu dohtest, we  
lohton; *v. ir.* [*Plat.* dōgan:  
*Dut.* deugen: *Frs.* dōage:  
*Ger.* taugen] To profit, avail,  
are for, help, be good for, to  
*v. virtuous, good, honourable,*  
*valere, probus esse:*—  
ie dohte could not help, *Chr.*  
006. Ne dohte him care not  
w him, *Bi.* 29, 2. Gif se ne  
leah if he be not good, *Id.* 27,  
Gif hi dohton if they were  
considerable, *Id.* 18, 3. Eall  
ingende becom, *L. Can. eccl.*  
3, *W. p.* 155, 38.

Dugeð, dugoð, duguð, *e*; *f.*  
[*Plat.* dōgt *f.* *Dut.* deugd *f.*  
*Ger.* tugend *f.*] 1. Advantage,  
gain, happiness, prosperity,  
health, riches, goods, accommo-  
dation, enlargement; commo-  
dum. 2. Excellence, virtue,  
probity, fortitude, magnanimity,  
power, honour; virtus. 3. No-  
bility, senate, government; no-  
bilitas:—1. Woruld duguðum  
with worldly advantages, *Cd.* 92.  
Fram duguðe from happiness,  
*Id.* 49. 2. Seo duguð þæs  
wites þe on gimum bið the  
excellence of the beauty which  
is in gems, *Bi.* 13: 10: *Ors.*  
1, 12. Duguða helm a crown  
of virtues, *Cd.* 216. 3. Ma-  
cedonia duguðe the nobility  
of the Macedonians, *Ors.* 3, 11.  
Eall seo dugoð of Angel-  
cynnes þeode, *Chr.* 1016. Se  
cining mid eallum his dugoðe  
the king with all his nobility,  
*Id.* 626.  
Dugeð, dugoð, duguð; *adj.*  
Good, virtuous, honourable;  
bonus, probus, Mann.  
Dugoðe-ealdor a magistrate.  
Duguð-gifu liberality.  
Duhte did good, *v.* dugan.  
Dulf, dulfon dug, *v.* delfan.  
Dulmuna Long ships; longæ na-  
ves:—*Ors.* 1, 10.  
DUMB; *adj.* [*Dut.* dom: *Moes.*  
dumba: *Heb.* דומדume]  
DUMB, mute; mutus:—*Mt.*  
12, 22.  
Dumnya, *se*; *f.* DUMBNESS,  
speechless; loquendi impoten-  
tia, *Som.*  
Dun DUN, a colour partaking of  
brown and black; fuscus:—  
*Cot.* 141.  
DUN, *e*; *f.* [*Plat.* *Ger.* düne *f.*  
*Dut.* duinen *m. pl.* *Dan.* dy-  
nerne *f. pl.* *Frs.* dune *f.*  
*Celt.* *Bret.* tun *f.*] *A* mountain,  
hill, downs; mons:—*Pæt*  
wæter was ofer þa hehstan  
duna, *Gen.* 7, 20. On þisse  
dune, *Deut.* 1, 6. On þære  
dune, *Gen.* 31, 54: *Mt.* 24, 3.  
Duna swioran tops of hills,  
*Juga.* *Cot.* 114. ¶ Of dune,  
adune down, downward, *v.* of-  
dune, adun.  
Dun; *adj.* Mountainous, hilly;  
montanus:—*Farað* oðrum to  
feld landum, and dun lan-  
dum, *Deut.* 1, 7.  
Dunellen; *pl.* Down or mountain-  
elves, fairies.  
Duneward, duneward down-  
ward, *Som.*  
Dunfalu, dunfealu Tawny colour;  
color cervinus:—*R.* 79.  
Dung [*Frs.* dong] DUNG; *finus*:  
—*H. Lk.* 18, 8.  
Dunholm [Dun a hill, holm  
water, an island.—*F.* Dun-

helm: *Brom.* Durem] DUR-  
HAM:—*Chr.* 1072.  
Dunlandisc, dunlandisc moun-  
tainous, *v.* dun; *adj.*  
Dunnian To make of a dun or a  
dark colour, to obscure, darken;  
obscurare:—*Se mona þa be-*  
*orhtan steorran dunnið the*  
*moon obscures the bright stars,*  
*Bi.* 4.  
Dunasetas mountaineers.  
Dunstræt a hilly road.  
Dunsaluie, duntæhte mountain-  
sage.  
Dunung *A* noise; crepitus, *Som.*  
Duolan to err, *v.* dwolian.  
Dureward a door-ward, a door-  
keeper.  
Durfon tried, *v.* deorfan.  
Durre, durren dare, *v.* dear.  
Durst durst, *v.* dear.  
Durstodl a door-post.  
DURU, dyr; *g. e*; *d. e, a, an*;  
*ac. a*; *pl. dura*; *f.* [*Plat.* dōr  
*f.* *Dut.* deur: *Frs.* dōar *f.*  
*Ger.* thür *f.* *Moes.* daur: *Dan.*  
dōr: *Swed.* dōr *f.* *Frs.* doar,  
doare: *Icel.* dyr *n.* *Grk.*  
θυρα: *Wel.* dōr: *Pers.* در  
dur: *Sans.* dura] *A* door,  
gate; ostium:—*Seo duru was*  
*belocen, Mt.* 25, 10. Of þære  
dura, *Mt.* 26, 71. To þære  
duran, *Mk.* 1, 33.  
Durustod a door-stead, a door-post.  
Durupinen; *f.* *A* female door-  
keeper; ancilla ostaria:—*Jn.*  
18, 17.  
Dust; *n.* DUST; pulvis:—*Mk.*  
6, 11: *Lk.* 10, 11.  
Duua a dove, pigeon, *Som.*  
DWAES, dwes; *adj.* [*Plat.* dwas:  
*Dut.* dwaas: *Moes.* dwala]  
Dull, foolish, blockish; hebes,  
stultus:—*Elf.* *gl.* 7.  
Dwæscan to extinguish, *v.* ad-  
wæscan.  
Dwæsmes, dwesenys, *se*; *f.*  
Dulness, foolishness; stupidi-  
tas:—*R.* 88.  
Dwala an error, *v.* gedwola.  
Dwas-liht [*Dut.* dwaal-licht *n.*]  
*A* false light; ignis fatuus,  
*Som.*  
Dwelian, dwolian, gedweligan;  
ge dweligað dwelegað; *part.*  
dweilige; *p.* dwealde ged-  
wealde; *pp.* gedweled, ged-  
weald [*Plat.* *Dut.* dwalen:  
*Frs.* dwylje] 1. To err, mis-  
take; errare. 2. To deceive,  
mislead, to lead into error;  
seducere:—1. *v. n.* Soðlice  
swyðe ge dweligað, *Mk.* 12,  
27, 24: *Deut.* 13, 5: *Bi.* 36,  
5. 2. In an active sense, ge-  
dweligan is generally used.  
Me nan man gedweligan ne  
mæg no man can mislead me,  
*Bi.* 33, 3, *Card.* p. 196, 1. Þe  
men gedwelað, *Bi.* 32, 2.

Occasionally dwellian is used in an active sense. *Pu me dwelige thou deceivest me, Bt. 36, 5. Ic þe dwealde, Id.*

\* *Dweorg, dwerg, dweorh* [*Plat. dwarf m: Dut. dwerg c.*] *A dwarf; nanus:—R. 114.*

*Dwen dull, v. dwana.*

*Dwesenys delusa, v. dwesnes.*

*Dwild A deception, spectre; error, spectrum, Lys.*

*Dwimeru, dwimora; pl. Ghosts, spectres; spectra, Som.*

*Dwimorlic; adj. Visionary; tanquam per visum, Som.*

*Dwinan, adwinan, ic dwine, he dwiñð; p. dwán, we dwinon; pp. dwinen* [*Plat. dwinen: Dut. verdwynen*] *To pine, fade, DWINDLE, waste away, vanish, extinguish; tabescere:—Herb. 2, 4, 17.*

*Dwola an error, v. gedwola.*

*Dwoleman, dwolman darkness, chaos; ec. of dwolma.*

*Dwolian to err, v. dwelian.*

*Dwollic; adj. Erring, heretical; hereticus:—L. Alf. Can. 33.*

*Dwollice; adv. Erroneously; heretice:—Hexam. 20.*

*Dwolma A chaos, a chaos, gulph; chaos, hiatus:—Lk. 16, 26: Bt. R. p. 156, 5.*

*Dwolu an error, v. gedwola.*

*Dwolung, e; f. Deluge; deliramentum:—Col. 69.*

*DYDAN To die, kill; mori, occidere:—L. pol. Cant. 42, W. p. 140, 45, v. adydán.*

*Dyde did; p. of don.*

*Dyde A DEED, an action: facinus:—Ora. 5, 2.*

*Dyderian, dydrian To deceive, delude; illudere:—Bt. 35, 6.*

*Dyderunga delusions, Som.*

*Dydrung A pretence, deceit; simulatio:—Col. mon.*

*Dyfole dived, v. dufian.*

*Dyfeue Desert, reward; meritum:—C. R. Ben. 2.*

*Dyfling a dining, Som.*

*Dyg a day, v. dag.*

*Dyge does good, v. dagan.*

*Dyhte arranged, v. dihtan.*

*Dylfð digs, v. delfan.*

*Dynan; p. dynde. To DIN, make a noise; strepere:—Jeth. 10.*

*Dynan To DINN, feed; depascere:—Ps. 79, 14.*

*DYNE, gedyn A DIN, noise; sonus, fragor, strepitus:—Se dyns becom, Cd. 228: 221: 222.*

*Dyngan; pp. gedynge* [*Ger. dungen*] *To DUKE, manure; stercoreare, Som.*

*Dynige; f. Mountainous places; montana:—L. M. 3, 8.*

*DYNT, es; m. A stroke, stripe, blow, DINT; ictus; percussio:—Bt. 38, 2: Chr. 1012.*

*Dyorlic; adj. Beastlike, brutal; belluinus:—Mod. Can. 1.*

\* *Dypa, deop, an The DEEP, sea; profundum:—Teoh hit on dypan, Lk. 6, 4.*

*DYPPAN, dippan; in dyppe, we dippað; p. dypta; pp. dypt; v. a. [Plat. dippen, dopen: Fra. dippe: Dut. doopen]* *To DIP, immerse, baptize; immergere:—Dyppe his finger, Lev. 4, 17. Dippað ysopan accast, Ex. 12, 22.*

*Dyr a door, v. duru.*

*Dyran To hold dear, love; carum habere:—Cd. 14.*

*DYRE, deor, dior; adj. [Plat. dūr: Dut. dior] DEAR, beloved, precious; charus, dilectus, pretiosus:—Se was hym dyre, Lk. 7, 2: Gen. 44, 5. Deore was he Drihtne urum deor was he to our Lord, Cd. 14. Deor he hit seld he sold it dear, R. 35.*

*Dyrfð is in danger, v. deorfán.*

*Dyrling a darling, v. deorling.*

*Dyrn hidden, secret, v. dyrman.*

*Dyrnan, gedyrnan; p. dyrnde hi dyrndon; pp. dyrnen, dyrne, dyra, bedyrned, gedyrned; v. a. To hide, secrete; occultare:—Ne mihte Iosep hyne leng dyrnan, Gen. 45, 1. Þat hit hym næs dyrne, Lk. 8, 47: Ora. 5, 10. Gedyrneð shall hide, L. In. 17: 36.*

*Dyrne-geligre secret lying, adultery, v. geligre.*

*Dyrn-gewrita Secret writings, books whose authors are not known, the apocryphal books; apocrypha:—Col. 10.*

*Dyrnlicgian To lie secretly, to fornicate; fornicari:—Ps. 105, 36.*

*Dyrre dearer, v. dyre.*

*Dyrnan to dare, Som. v. dear.*

*Dyrstelice, ge-lice; adv. Bt. 15, 40.*

*Dyrstig, gedyrstig bold, rash; 12: Bd. 2, 6.*

*Dyrstigues, ge-nes, ec; f. Dystion, rashness; ritas:—Ps.*

*Dyrstlacan; f.*

*dare; ander.*

*Dyrstlice bold.*

*Dyrstness bold.*

*nes.*

*Dyrwurðe m.*

*orwurð.*

*Dysegaf is f.*

*Dyselic foolish.*

*Dysi, dyalic, d.*

*adj. [Plat.*

*selig] Fool.*

*ignorant, or*

*stultus:—J.*

*33, 3. Dy-*

*ignorant m.*

*32, 21.*

*Dyaian, he dy-*

*gende. 1. 2.*

*or act foolish.*

*To blaspheme.*

*—1. Bt. 5,*

*gað, Mk. 2,*

*Dysig; a. A*

*a folly; er-*

*frecendlic*

*dangerous*

*Gif God*

*God remove*

*39, 3.*

\* *Dysigðóm F.*

*imperitia:*

*Dysignes, dy-*

*business,*

*titia:—Bd.*

*Dyalic, dyalic,*

*dysi.*

*Dyalice; adv.*

*—Gen. 31,*

*Dystig; adj.*

*lentus, Lys.*

*Dystiga [Plat.*

*pulverulen*

*DYTAN; p.*

*close or sh-*

*occludere:*

*Dyttan To*

*Wulf dytt*

*Dyran dialas,*



# E

¼

EAC

24h

EAF

24h

EAL

'E is often interchanged with ea, as ceaster, and cester a *burgh, fortified town*; eahta and ehta *eight*.

-e in the termination of nouns denotes a person, as hyrde a *herd*, from hyrdan to guard. The vowel -e is also used to form nouns denoting inanimate objects, as cyle cold; cwyde a *saying, testament*; hryce a *breach*; wlite beauty. These are mostly derived from verbs, but when derived from adjectives they are feminine, as rihtwise justice.

Ea; indeclin. in the sing. but ea is sometimes found in g; pl. eá; d. eán; f. [Plat. Ger. auc f: Dem. aa f: Icel. á, aa f: Per. } aw f:]

Running water, a stream, a river, water; fluvius, aqua:—Seo feorfe ea ys gehaten Eufraates, Gen. 2, 14. On feower ean, Gen. 2, 10. Be þære ea, Gen. 41, 3: Bd. 3, 24. Flod and yrende ea *flowing and running water*.

Eac, ec; conj. [Plat. Dut. ook: Frs. eak: Ger. anch: Moes. auk: Swed. och.—the Saxon eac is evidently the imp. of eacan to add, increase] Also, likewise, and, moreover; etiam, quoque:—Mt. 11, 9. ¶ Eac swa, eac wilce so also, also, moreover, very like, even so.—Þæt ger was fram Cristes hider-cyme þæt syxte eac feower tigm that gear was fram Christ's advent the sixth and fortieth: literally, the sixth add or increase by forty, Bd. 1, 3, Cord.

Eac, an; m. An addition, EEK-ling *sway, advantage*; additamentum:—Bt. 38, 3. ¶ To eacan besides, moreover.—Þæt was to eacan oðrum unarium yfium that was besides æther innumerable evils: literally, in or for, addition to, &c. Bt. 1.—To eacan himselfun besides himself: literally, in addition to, Bt. 26, 2.

can to eke; eacen increased, added, augmented, v. ecan. -cerse Water-cress; nasturium aquaticum:—L. M. 1, 58. eanian; part. iende, igende; pp. eacnen, eacne. To conceive,

to be pregnant, to bring forth; concipere, parturire:—Ps. 7, 15: Ex. 21, 22, v. geeacnian.

Eacnung a conceiving, conception, v. geeacnung.

EAD, ea A possession, prosperity, happiness; possessio:—Cd. 21: 79: Ors. 3, 11. Ead hreðige elated with prosperity, Fr. Jud. 11, 8.

Eadeg happy, v. eadig.

Eaden given up, conceded, granted. Eades-byrig Eddesbury or Edisbury, Cheshire:—Chr. 913.

Eadga, eadge happy, v. eadig.

Eadig, eadeg, eadiglic; adj. Happy, blessed, rich, perfect; beatus:—Mt. 5, 3—11: Bt. 35, 4.

Eadigan; pp. geeadigen. To bless, enrich; beatificare, Lye.

Eadigli happy, v. eadig.

Eadignes, se; f. Happiness; beatitudo:—Bt. 40, 4.

Eadlean a reward, v. edlean.

Eadleannung, e; f. Proper recompence, remuneration, retribution; retributio:—Ps. 54, 22.

Eadmed, eadmet Humility; humilitas:—L. pol. Etf. 1.

Eadmeddan; p. de. To humble; humiliare:—Ps. 74, 7.

Eadmod; adj. Humble, meek, mild; humilis:—Mt. 11, 29.

Eadmodan; pp. ge-eadmoded. To humble; humiliare:—Ps. 17, 29.

Eadmodlice, ge-eadmodlice, eadmolice; adv. Humbly, submissively; humiliter:—Ps. 130, 3.

Eadmodnes, se; f. Humbleness, humility, humanity; humilitas:—Ps. 9, 13.

Ea-docca a water-dock.

Eador a hedge, dwelling, v. edor. Eadulfes-nesse Eadulph's nose or nose, Walton, on the Nose, Essex:—Chr. 1049, Ing. p. 220, 24.

Eældian to grow old, v. ealdian.

Eællenge; interj. Behold; en, ecce:—Ps. 53, 4.

Eærdung A tabernacle; tabernaculum:—Ps. 59, 6.

Eærfoðian; pp. ge-eærfoðod.

To trouble; tribulare:—Ps. 12, 5.

Eærfoðness difficulty, trouble, v. eærfoðnys.

Eærpung A harping, harp; cithara:—Ps. 32, 2, v. hearpa.

Eæsmod; adj. Mild; mitis:—Ps. 24, 10.

Ea-flod a flowing of water, a river.

Eafor, eofor, efor, efyr, es; m. [Ger. eber m.] A boar, a wild boar; aper:—Bt. 38, 1.

Eafora, eafera, eafra, eofera, afora, afera, an [afaran to go out] That which is gone out, a progeny, issue, offspring, successor, heir, son; proles, successor, filius:—Bt. R. p. 189.

Eafora Noes Noah's son, Cd. 76: 99.

Eág-æpl apple of the eye, Som.

Eágan-bryhtm the twinkling of an eye, v. beahrtm.

Eágan-wean A ring-worm, tetter; impetigo:—R. 73.

Eá-gang a water-course.

Eág-dura, eag-þyrl, egþyrl, ehþyrl An eye-door, a window; fenestra:—Jos. 2, 15: Mart. 12, Jan.

Ea æe, ege, an; n. ægh, eah [Frs. eage, eeg: Plat. Dut. oog n: Ger. auge n.] An eye, a quickness; oculus, acies:—Mt. 5, 29.

Eág-hringas the eyebrows.

Eágh-þyrl a window, v. eág-dura.

Eág-hyll the eye-hill, eyebrow.

Eágor-stream a water-stream, water.

Eág-seung eye-seeing, eye-sight, Som.

Eág-þyrl a window, v. eág-dura.

Eág-wræc eye-wreck, a pain of the eye.

Eág-wyrt Eye-wort, eye-bright; ocularia:—L. Md. 3, 3.

Eah an eye, v. eáge.

Eahe chief, v. heah.

Eah-stream a river, v. ea-stream.

Eahta, ehta Eight; octo:—Eahta dagas, Lk. 9, 28, v. æhta.

Eahta-teoða, seo, þæt, e; adj. The eighteenth; decimus octavus:—Ors. 6, 2.

Eahtatig eighty.

Eahta-tyne EIGHTEEN; octo-decim:—Jud. 3, 14.

Eahte estimation, worth, v. æht.

Eahteða, eahteða eighth, v. eahtoða.

Eahtnes persecution, v. ehtnes.

Eahtoða, eahteða, ehtoða, eh-teða, seo, þæt, e; adj. The eighth; octavus:—On þære eahtoðan wucan, Mt. 12, 1.

Se eahteða or ehtoða the eighth, Ex. 22, 30.

Eahtung A price, an estimation; aestimatio, Som.

Eal all, v. eall.

Eal an awl, v. æl.

Eala, hela; interjec. [Dut. hela: *Fr. hyla*] O! alas! Oh! Eala ge næddran, *Mt.* 23, 33, 37. ¶ Eala eala very well.—Eala gif Oh if, I wish!—Eala þæt Oh, that!—Eala hu Oh, how!

Eala ale, v. aloð.

Ealand, ealond, igland, iglond, iggað; n. [Plat. Dut. Ger. ei-land n.—ea water; land land] An ISLAND; insula:—Claudius Orcadas þa ealand geþeodde to cynedome Claudius added the Orkney islands to the empire, *Bd.* 1, 3, *Sm.* p. 475, 7, 13: *Bt.* 15: 38, 1. Þæt igland þa man li nemnað the island which they call Hii, *Chr.* 560. Igland lac bringað the islands offer gifts, *Ps.* 71, 10: 96, 1.

Eala-scop an ale-shop, ale-house.

Ealað ale, v. aloð.

Ealc each, v. ælc.

Ealcynn all kinds, universal.

Eald, æld; comp. yldra; sup. yldest, æ yldesta, seo þæt yldeste; adj. [Plat. old: *Fr. ald, æld, eald*: Dut. oud: *Ger. alt*] OLD, ancient; vetus, senex:—Ic eom nu eald, *Lk.* 1, 18. On eald dagum in old times, *Bd.* 4, 27.

Ealda-cwen an old queen, an old woman.

Ealder an elder, v. ealdor.

Ealdermen aldermen, v. ealdorman.

Eald-fæder, es; m. [Ger. älter-vater m.] A grandfather; avus:—*Elf. gl.* 3. Eald-eald-fæder a great grandfather. Eald-fæderas ancestors, *Gen.* 15, 15.

Ealdhlaford an old or ancient lord.

Ealdian; p. -ode; pp. ge-ealden [Plat. oldern: Ger. altern] To grow or wear old; senescere:—*Jn.* 21, 18: *Gen.* 18, 12.

Ealdlic; adj. [Ger. ältlich] Old, senile; senilis:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 28.

Eald-moder [Ger. älttermutter f.] A grandmother; avia:—*R.* 91.

Ealdnys, se; f. OLDNESS, age; vetustas:—*Elf. gr.* 5.

Ealdóm [Dut. ouderdom: Ger. alterthum] Old age; ætas, vetustas:—*Ors.* 2, 4.

Ealdor life, v. aldr.

Ealdor, cöldor, aldr; g. ealdres; d. ealdre; pl. ealdras; m. [Plat. elder m: Ger. alter m.] 1. An ELDER, parent, author, head of a family; senior, pater familias. 2. Because societies, in early times, were governed by ELDERS or the aged. hence, a ruler, governor,

prince; princeps:—1. *Lev.* 4, 15. His aldr læg his parent lay, *Cd.* 76. Dyrtra ealdor author of darkness; tenebrarum auctor, *Bd.* 2, 1, *S.* p. 501, 16: 1, 27, *Resp.* 8, *S.* p. 493, 3. Hiredes ealdor, *Mt.* 21, 33. 2. Nichodemus was Iudea ealdor, *Jn.* 3, 1: *Mt.* 9, 18. Hundredes ealdor a governor of an hundred, a centurion, *Mt.* 8, 5. ¶ Ealdor-apostole chief of the apostles, *Bd.* 4, 18.—Ealdor-biscop an archbishop, *Bd.* 2, 13.—Ealdor-bold, ealdor-botl a royal village, *Bd.* 2, 9.—Ealdor-burh a metropolis, *Bd.* 1, 13.

Ealdordóm, aldordóm, alderdóm, es; m. Authority, magistracy, principality; principatus:—*Ps.* 138, 16: *Bd.* 4, 28. Ealdordomas signs of office; fasces, *R.* 6.

Ealdor-duguðe, aldr-duguðe the chief magistrate, a magistrate.

Ealdor-gedal separation from life, death.

Ealdorlic, aldrlic; adj. Principal, chief, excellent; principalis:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 28.

Ealdorlicnes, se; f. Principality, authority; autoritas:—*Bd.* 1, 27, *Resp.* 7.

Ealdorman, aldorman, ealderman; pl. ealdormen [Ger. älterman m.—hence is our ALDERMAN] An elderman, a senator, nobleman. An ealdorman, though inferior to an etheling, was the superior of the thegn, and the highest officer in the kingdom; he was the chief of a shire, and attended the witenagemot, *Turner's Hist. of A. S.* b. viii. c. 7; præfectus, princeps:—*Ors.* 1, 12: *Mk.* 6, 21: *Bt.* III.

Ealdornere a refuge, v. aldrnere.

Ealdor-scype eldership, supremacy.

Ealdor-þegn, aldr-þegn the principal thane or servant.

Ealdr, &c. Contracted from ealdor an elder, parent, governor.

Ealdr life, v. aldr.

Eald-riht an old right.

Eald-Seaxan The old Saxons, the old German Saxons, to distinguish them from the Anglo or English Saxons:—*Bd.* 5, 10.

Ealdung, e; f. Old age; senectus:—*Ors.* 4, 2.

Ealdr a prince, v. ealdor.

Ealdwif an old wife or woman.

Ealdwita an elder, a senator.

Eale ale, v. aloð.

Eal-geador altogether.

Ealgian to defend.—*R. Bez.* 64.

Ealb a temple, v.

Ealb-sted a palace.

Eal-hus an ale-house.

EAL, eal, al, all.

Ger. aller, all.

al, alle, alles.

omnia, totus:

chama bið bec.

23. God geaþe.

*Gen.* 1, 31.

me all in a

*Bd.* 2, 26.—M.

all, almost all.

eallum ge met

altogether, *Bd.*

Eallne wagað

Ralle waga, e

of all, fully,

4, 11.

Eallenga, calling

eallunga.

Eallie all, catholic.

Ealling altogether.

Eallneg, calling

semper:—*Bt.*

Eallreord barbed

ord.

Eall-rub all rough

Eall-swa, slow

[Plat. Ger. al

Dut. alzoos] A

even as, even as

þa cwæð he

30: 15, 28.

so often.—E

for so much, a

Eallunga, call

eallunge; e

altogether, en

dead, at all, a

absolutely, e

—Þæt ge e

rion, *Mt.* 5, 3

linga ne adili

4, 31.

Ealmeest, elms

Ger. allerme

meest] ALMO

—*Chr.* 1091.

Ealo, ealod, eal

Ealo-gewearc al

Ealond an island

Ealo-wæg an al

ing, an enter

Eal-sealf The ke

of Jerusalem;

Eal-scolcen AU

ricus.

Eal swa also, v.

Ealtrawne good

Ealu ale, v. aloð

Ealu-clyfe an a

hus.

Ealu-scop An

brewer; cerev

Ealwalda all po

III

Ealwerlice; e

liberally, fresh

liter:—*Ps.* 50.

creature, v. mi-  
for, com, v. we-  
kill used in Lan-  
Plat. Dut. oom  
Ger. ohm m.]  
unculus:—Gen.  
2, Bar. p. 62,  
eanigende; pp.  
To YKAN, bring  
; eniti, partu-  
13.  
apl.  
bir, es; m. [Plat.  
Fra. ier: Ger.  
A of corn; spi-  
unum plucian  
1. Scofon ear,  
Mk. 4, 28.  
arc.  
pearl, v. eor-  
e. erde f: Dut.  
ierde: Ger. er-  
e soil, province,  
2. Barth, sta-  
tuation; terra,  
e com to his  
54, 57. 2 To  
arde to his own  
4, Card. p. 202,  
v. eorðe.  
eard - biggeng,  
earth-dweller,  
an abode, habi-  
eard-begenga.  
h fast, settled,  
ic eardige; p.  
geardod. To  
rest; habitare:  
ode þa on þam  
n, Gen. 13, 12:  
dj. Inhabitable;  
Bd. 4, 28.  
y, e; f. An habi-  
ag, tabernacle;  
18, 5: 75, 2.  
erdang-stow a  
a tent, taber-

Earfeð, earfoð, gearfoð, ear-  
foðlic; adj. *Hard, difficult,*  
*troublesome, uneasy; difficilis:*  
—Swiðe earfoð *very difficult*,  
Bt. Pref: Bt. 39, 4, Card. p.  
332, 5: Cd. 9.

Earfeða; pl. nom. ac. gearfoðu; g.  
earfoða. *A difficulty, suffering,*  
*woe, trouble; difficultas:*—On  
miclan earfeðan, Ors. 3, 7,  
Bar. p. 97, 27. He sceal ge-  
þolian manige gearfoðu he  
shall suffer many troubles, Bt.  
31, 1, Card. p. 172, 6. Ear-  
foða ðæl a deal of sufferings,  
Cd. 9, 33.

Earfoðlæran *difficult to be taught,*  
*dull.*

Earfoðlic *difficult, v. earfeð.*

Earfoðlice; adv. *With difficulty,*  
*hardly; ægre:*—Mk. 10, 23,  
III.

Earfoðlicnes, earfoðnys, ear-  
foðnes, æ; f. *Difficulty, neces-*  
*sity, trouble, pain; difficultas:*  
—Dial. 2, 35.

EARG; adj. [Dut. erg] *Inert,*  
*idle, weak, timid, evil, wretch-*  
*ed; ignavus, miser:*—Ors. 6,  
36: 2, 2, Bar. p. 63, 15, 18.

Ear-gebland the sea, v. ærage-  
blond.

Ear-geþreca an ear-speaker, a  
whisperer.

Eargian, eargian To be slothful,  
*dull, idle; torpescere:*—Ors.  
4, 13.

Eargra, earha weaker, Bt. 26, 2,  
Card. p. 144, 15: Cd. 27, v.  
earg.

Eargcipe, earhacipe *Idleness,*  
*sloth; ignavia, Lye.*

Earh; adj. *Swift, fleeing through*  
*fear, timorous, weak; fugax:*  
—Elf. gr. 9, 60, v. earg.

Earh-ferð a quiver for arrows.

Earhlice, arhlice; adv. *Fearfully,*  
*timidly, disgracefully; trepi-*  
*de, remisse:*—Gen. 20, 4: Jud.  
4, 18.

Ea-risc a water-rush, balrush.

Earlæppe an ear-lap, the lower  
part of the ear.

EARM, arm, es; m. [Fra. earm:  
Dut. arm m.] *An ARM; bra-*  
*chium:*—Ps. 88, 21.

EARM, ærm, arm; adj. [Fra.  
earm: Plat. Dut. Ger. arm]  
*Miserable, wretched, helpless,*  
*poor, mean; miser:*—Mk. 12,  
42, 43: Bt. 39, 2. Earmost,  
Bt. 38, 2.

Earm-beag an arm-ring, a brace-  
let.

Earm-boge an arm-bow, elbow.

Earm-heorta poor hearted, cow-  
ardly.

Earmian To commiserate, grieve;  
*misereri:*—Chr. 1086.

Earning, erming, e; f. [Dut.  
armoede f: Ger. armuth f.]  
*Poverty, misery, the miserable;*

*miseria:*—Elf. T. p. 37, 2:  
Bt. 34, 8.

Earmlic; adj. [Plat. Ger. arm-  
lich: Dut. armelyk] *Misera-*  
*ble, wretched; miser:*—Bd. 5,  
13: Chr. 1086.

Earmlice; adv. *Miserably, wretch-*  
*edly; misere:*—Bd. 1, 12, 3,  
p. 481, 21. Earmlicor more  
*miserably*, Bd. 5, 14.

Earm-ecanca arm-bones.

Earm-strang arm-strong.

Earm-swið arm-powerful, strong.

Earmð [Fra. earmte] *Misery,*  
*poverty; miseria:*—Bt. 48, 2.

Ear-muð [sea-mouth] YAM-  
MOUTH, in Norfolk, Lye.

EARN, es; m. [Fra. earn: Dut.  
aarn] *An eagle; aquila:*—Mt.  
24, 28. Earn-cyn eagle kind,  
Leo. 11, 13.

Earn a cottage, v. ærn.

Earngeap A vulture; vultur:—  
R. 38.

Earnian, ærnian, geearnigan, ge-  
ærnian, gearnian; p. de; pp.  
geearnod: v. a. [Plat. aren,  
inaren: Ger. erndten, einernd-  
ten] To EARN, merit, deserve,  
get, attain, labour for; mereri:  
—Þæt he earneð that he earns,  
Bt. 37, 2: Mt. 21, 43. Hie  
magon geearnigan they can  
deserve, Bt. 13, Card. p. 60,  
21: 35, 6.

Earning, geearning, e; f. [Plat.  
arendte f: Ger. erndte f.] *An*  
*EARNING, a desert, reward,*  
*means of obtaining, good turn,*  
*compassion; meritum.*—On  
godra monna geearninga in  
good men's deserts, Bt. 39, 2,  
Card. p. 326, 1. Earninga  
yearning, Ps. 102, 4: 24, 7.

Earpa a harp, v. hearpa.

Ear-plætt a blow on the ear.

Ears podes, v. ærs.

Earsod Backward, ARSED; ter-  
goous:—R. 77.

Ear-spinl an ear-ring.

Ears-þirl anus.

Earð thou art; es, v. com.

Earð the earth, v. eorðe.

Ear þan before that, v. ær.

Earðling a farmer, v. yrðling.

Ear-wigga An EARWIG or worm;  
*vermis auricularis, Som.*

Ea-spring a water spring, a foun-  
tain.

EAST; d. eastan. [Fra. east: Plat.  
Dut. oost f: Ger. osten m.]  
The EAST; oriens:—Þæt is  
þritiges mila lang east and  
west, Bd. 1, 3. Eastan or be  
eastan in the east, Gen. 12, 8.  
Se morgensteorra cymð east-  
an up the morning star cometh  
in the east, Bt. 39, 13. ¶ East-  
inne in the east.—East-rihte  
east right, by or near the east.—  
Eastweard, east-werd toward  
the east, Bt. 18, 1.—East-wmg

- east way, towards the east, *Cd.* 174.
- East, eastern, eastern, eastan; *adj.* EAST, EASTERN, easterly, orientalis:—East-Angel, East-Englas *East-Angle, East-Angles*, *Bd.* 5, 23. ¶ Donne cymð easterne wind then cometh an eastern wind, *Cd.* 17.—East-Francan *East-Franks*.—East folc eastern people.—East-land east country, *Gen.* 29, 1.—East-ric an eastern kingdom, *Ora.* 2, 1.—East-Seaxan, East-Seaxe *East-Saxons*.—Easten wind east wind, *R.* 54.—East-an-suthan wind south east wind, *Bd.* 4, 3.—Eastan-norðan north east.
- East-Angel, East-Engle, East-Englas, East-Englan the EAST-ANGLES, *Chr.* 449.
- Eastan-norðan north eastern, *v.* east; *adj.*
- East-dæl, east-dele an eastern part, the east.
- Easten eastern, *v.* east.
- East-Engle The East-Angles, *v.* East-Angel.
- † Easter, eoster, eastro, easton [*Ger.* oestern *f.* From the goddess Eostre, whose festivities were in April, *Bd. de Temp. Rat. Works*, vol. ii. p. 81.] EASTRA, the feast at Easter, the pasover; pascha:—Æfter twam dagum beoð eastro, *Mt.* 26, 2. Wæron easton, *Mt.* 14, 1. Ðat þu easton etc, *Mt.* 14, 12.
- Easter, Eastor, easterlic; *adj.* Easter; paschalis:—On easter mfen, *Mt.* 28, 1. Eastor dæg Easter day, *Bd.* 5, 23. Easter tide Easter tide or time, *Bd.* 5, 23. Easter fæsten or Easterlic freols Easter feast, *Lk.* 2, 42. Easter-monað Easter month, April.
- East-ern an eastern place, in the east, *v.* east; *adj.*
- East-Francan the East-Franks, or Frenchmen, *Som.* *v.* east.
- Eastland within the east, in the east.
- East-ric east kingdom, eastern empire.
- East-rihte east right, towards or in the east.
- East-Seaxe The East-Saxons, people of Essex:—Of Eald-Beaxum comon East-Seaxan from the Old Saxons come the people of Essex, *Chr.* 449, *v.* seax.
- Ea-stream a water stream, a river, *Cd.* 12.
- East-weard, east-ward eastward, in the east, *v.* east.
- EAD; *comp.* eadere, eadre, eadre; *sup.* eadost; *adj.* [*Chau.* eth, eyth] Easy, ready, gentle, mild, meek, soft; facilis:—Hwæðer is eðre to secgenne, *Mt.* 2, 9: *Lk.* 5, 23. Eadere, *Mt.* 10, 25.
- EAD bene an humble intreaty, a deprecation, *Som.*
- EADe, ead; *comp.* ead; *adv.* Easily, readily, soon, perhaps; faciliter:—Hi mihton eadegitan, *Ora.* 3, 4. Ðæt ic eð mæge gebringan that I may more easily bring, *Bt.* 5, 3: 19. ¶ Ead mæg, ead mæg easily can, perhaps.
- EADe-fere easily trod, easy.
- EADelic; *comp.* ra; *adj.* Easy, possible; facilis:—*Mt.* 19, 26, *v.* ead, eadelic.
- † EADelice, eadlice, eadlice; *comp.* or *sup.* ost, ust; *adv.* Easily, remarkably, elegantly; facile:—Ðæt þu mæge eadelicost cuman that thou mayest most easily come, *Bt.* 41, 5: *Lk.* 22, 6. Eadelicor more easily, *Lk.* 18, 26.
- EADfynde easily found.
- EAD-gete prepared.
- EAD-hylde easily held, satisfied, content.
- EAD-lære easily taught, teachable.
- EADmed, ead-mod an easy mind, humble, *v.* eadmod.
- EADmedan To adore; adorare:—*Ex.* 24, 1.
- EADmet, -ta [*Dut.* ootmoed *m.*] Humility, submission; humilitas:—*Bt.* 12.
- EADmod humble, *v.* eadmed.
- EADmodian To obey; obedire:—*R.* *Mt.* 4, 14.
- EADmodlice; *adv.* [*Plat.* odmodiglik: *Dut.* ootmoediglyk] Humbly; humiliter:—*Bt.* 42.
- EADmodnes, se; *f.* Humility; humilitas:—*Bt.* 12.
- Eatogeð eighth, *v.* elita.
- Eaufæst pious, *v.* sefest.
- Eaufæstnys piety, *v.* sefestnes.
- Eaw an ewe, *v.* cowu.
- Eawan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. To show, manifest; ostendere:—*Bd.* 2, 6.
- Eaweschlice; *adv.* Openly; palam:—*Bd.* 3, 19.
- Eawfæst pious, *v.* sefest.
- Eawfæstnys religion, *v.* sefestnes.
- Eawla on! *v.* eala.
- Eawunga, eawunge; *adv.* Openly, publicly; palam:—*Ps.* 49, 3.
- Ea-wylin a well of water, *v.* ewelm.
- EAX an axe, *v.* wex.
- EAX, wex, e; *f.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* as o: *Ger.* achse *f.*] An axis, axle-tree; axis:—Neah þam north-ende þære eaxe near the north end of the axis, *Bt.* 39, 3. Sio eax welt ealles þæs wænnes the axle-tree regulates all the waggon, *Bt.* 39, 8.

Eaxan-coaster, EX-  
Excester [EX, e  
Ex, ceaster a city  
Devon., *Chr.* 876.

Eaxan-minster The  
river EX, AXMINSTER  
Som.

Eaxan-muð the mouth  
EX, EXMOUTH, 1  
1001.

Eaxl; *pl.* exla, exla  
sel *f.*] A shoulder  
—On his exla,  
*L.* *Ethelb.* 39.

† Eaxl-claß a shoulder  
palar.

Ebal-san [ebul evil  
speak] To blasph  
phemare.

Ebban, de; *pp.* ebban  
geebbed [*Plat.* A  
To EBB; recedere  
ter was geebbed,  
Ebban, an; *m.* [*Plat.*  
ebbe] An EBB, or  
water; recessus  
þæs ebban of the  
*v.* ebbing.

Ebolsung blasphemy.

Ebreisc; *adj.* Hebre  
to Jews; Hebreu  
p. 7.

Ebul Eoli; mahum,  
Eburðring the celest  
on, Som.

Ebylignes, se; *f.* A  
nation; ira:—A  
ebylgð.

Ec also, *v.* eac.

Ecan, ecan, ican, y  
getoan; he ecð,  
he ecte, ycte, ih  
hi icton, geihton;  
geiced, geict, ge  
addition] To E  
add; augere:—G  
wædle ge increas  
*Bt.* 26, 2. Ecte  
*Bt.* 12. Mæg ic  
25. He ihte incr  
34. Heo ongan  
began to increase,  
ECE, eccelic, eclic  
*adj.* Eternal, per  
lasting; eternus  
soðlice ece lif, *Jn.*  
50. On þam ec  
the eternal seat, *Bt.*

Ece an ake, *v.* ace.

Eced, eced, ecede  
[*Plat.* etig *m.*: *D*  
*m.*: *Ger.* enig *m.*]  
gar, acetum:—  
fæt full ecedes,  
Eced-fæt, eced-f  
vat, a vinegar-ve  
Eclice; *adv.* Eter  
perpetuo:—*Ps.* 23  
Ecenys eternity, *v.* e  
Ecer an acre, *v.* acer  
Eco [*Fra.* ich: *Ph*  
1. An edge, a sharp

the mind also, a  
 bility; acumen,  
 —I. On swurdes  
 24. Billa eegum  
 words, Cd. 210.  
 fenn.  
 of swords, battle.  
 wail, slaughter.  
 se; f. Eternity,  
 eternitas:—Bt.  
 ecnyse for ever,  
 y, but also.  
 [Safety, securi-  
 ty; salus, asylum;  
 safety of men, the  
 am. Some think  
 renewing, resto-  
 ration; renova-  
 d moone might  
 regeneration of  
 words, denotes  
 as the Latin re.  
 renew, to make  
 renovere.  
 termination of pp.  
 renervation; rege-  
 19, 28.  
 dcyf A return;  
 cir þære adle a  
 cease, Past. 83, 7.  
 ed.  
 eedcucude; pp.  
 To re-quicken,  
 uacere:—Dial.  
 tion, retelling.  
 owed.  
 edor.  
 rain, gong going]  
 y, return; via,  
 d. Ex. 22, b. 9.  
 ung young, grow-  
 in.  
 ing, restitution,  
 re-growing.  
 remunerator, re-  
 edish or after-  
 um, fœnum aro-  
 207.  
 ish hen, a quail.  
 dlæhte; pp. ge-  
 ceat, renew; re-  
 f. A repetition;  
 Eccl. 21.  
 eanian, geed-le-  
 ard, recompence,  
 retribuere:—  
 rewarding, v. ed-  
 an, ed-lean, es;  
 ; lean a loan] A  
 mpence, requital,  
 premium:—Ed-  
 Lk. 4, 19. Part  
 4.

Edleanian to reward, v. edle-  
 anan.  
 Ed-leanung, ed-lemnung, e; f.  
 A rewarding, recompence; re-  
 tributio:—L. Ps. 102.  
 Ed-leasende, edlesendic; adj.  
 Reciprocal, relative; relativus,  
 Som.  
 Ed-lesung, e; f. A relation, re-  
 lating; relatio, Som.  
 Ed-modian to be humble, to obey,  
 v. eadmodan.  
 Ed-niw; adj. New, again new;  
 novus:—Jud. 10, 6.  
 Ed-niwan; adv. Anew, again;  
 de novo, denuo.—Jn. 3, 3.  
 Ed-niwian, ge-edniwian; part.  
 igende; p. de; pp. ud, ed. To  
 make new again, to renew;  
 renovere:—Du edniwast an-  
 sine eorðan, Ps. 103, 31.  
 Ed-niwung, e; f. A renewing,  
 reparation, renovation; repa-  
 ratio:—Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 1.  
 Edo a flock, v. eowed.  
 Edon, eader, es; m. A hedge,  
 fence, a place enclosed by a  
 hedge, a fold, dwelling, house;  
 sepes, domus, tecta:—Gif fri-  
 man edor gegangeð of a free-  
 man forcibly enter a dwelling,  
 L. Ethelb. 30. Under edoran  
 under a dwelling, Cd. 112: 114.  
 Edor-bryce, edor-brecðe a fence-  
 breaking, house-breaking.  
 Edorcan to chew, ruminate, con-  
 sider, v. eodorcan.  
 Edra, edre a drain for liquids, v.  
 æddra.  
 Edrecan to ruminate, v. eodor-  
 can.  
 Edrecedroc The covering for  
 what is chewed, the dewlap;  
 rumen:—Col. 169.  
 Ed-rine A meeting; occursus:  
 —Ps. 18, 7.  
 Edroc A consideration; rumina-  
 tio:—R. 99.  
 Ed-sceft, ed-sceaft, æd-sceaft  
 A new creation, new birth;  
 regeneratio:—Bt. 34, 10.  
 Ed-stapelian, ge-edstapolian; p.  
 de; pp. od. To establish again,  
 re-establish, restore; restabili-  
 re:—Jos. 6, 25.  
 Ed-stapelig; adj. Firm, strong;  
 firmus:—Jos. 6, 26.  
 Ed-stapelung, e; f. An estab-  
 lishing again, a re-establish-  
 ment, a renewing; reparatio:  
 —R. Ben. 36.  
 Ed-pingung a reconciliation.  
 Ed-wielle A whirlpool, dizziness;  
 vortex aque:—Col. 86.  
 Ed-wihta a reproach, Mann., v.  
 edwit.  
 Ed-winde a winding again, a  
 vortex.  
 Edwist, ædwist, ætwist; f. Being,  
 subsistence, existence, essence,  
 substance; substantia:—Gen.  
 7, 4.

Edwistlic; adj. Existing, subsist-  
 ing, substantial, substantive;  
 substantialis:—Ic eom, is ed-  
 wistlic word I am, is the sub-  
 stantive [existing] verb, Elf. gr.  
 Ed-wit, ædwit Reproach, dis-  
 grace, blame, contumely; op-  
 probrium:—Ps. 14, 4: 21, 5.  
 Ed-witan, ædwitan, ætwitan; p.  
 hi edwiton; pp. ædwitod,  
 edwited. To reproach, blame,  
 upbraid; exprobrare:—Bd.  
 5, 18.  
 Edwitfullice; adv. Disgracefully;  
 probrosum:—Col. 195.  
 Efalsian to blaspheme.  
 Efalsung blasphemy.  
 Efel evil, bad, v. yfel.  
 Efeleac An onion, a scallion;  
 cepe, Som.  
 Erzn, æfen; adj. [Plat. Dut.  
 effen, even: Ger. eben] EVEN,  
 equal; æquus, Som.  
 Efen an evening, v. æfen.  
 Efen-, in composition, denotes  
 even, equal, represented by co-,  
 con-, com-, as  
 Efen-bisceop a co-bishop.  
 Efen-bliasian to congratulate.  
 Efen-ceaster-waran co-citizens.  
 Efen-cuman to convene, to as-  
 semble together.  
 Efen-cald coeval, of the same  
 age.  
 Efen-ecce coeternal.  
 Efen-ehð Evening; vesper:—  
 Chr. 894, Ing.  
 Efen-feola so many, as many.  
 Efen-gefaonderejoicing together.  
 Efen-gelic like, coequal.  
 Efen-læcan, geefen-læcan; part.  
 ende; p. efen-læhte. To be  
 equal, like, to imitate; imitari:  
 —Mt. 6, 8.  
 Efenlic; adj. Even, equal; æ-  
 qualis:—Bd. 4, 17.  
 Efenlice; adv. EVENLY, alike;  
 æque.—Bd. 3, 23.  
 Efenlicnes, æ; f. Evenness, e-  
 quality; æqualitas:—Past.  
 17, 9.  
 Efen-mære equally large.  
 Efen-niht even night, equinox.  
 Efennys, efynniss, æ; f. EVEN-  
 ness, equality; æqualitas:—  
 Ps. 10, 8.  
 Efen swa even so, even as.  
 Efen-browian to suffer together,  
 to compassionate, commiserate.  
 Efer-wic, Eofer-wic, Eofor-wic,  
 Euer-wic, Euor-wic, Eofer-  
 wic-ceaster [ea-ure-wic cas-  
 trum ad vel secus aquam uæ,  
 Som.] York; Eboracum:—  
 Chr. 189, &c.  
 Efene Eaves of a house, a brim,  
 brink; margo:—L. Ps. 101, 8.  
 Efesham, Eofesham, Euesham  
 [B. Evisham: Efes a brim;  
 ham a dwelling, residence on  
 the bank of a river] Evesham,  
 Worcestershire, Chr. 1054.

Efesian to shave, v. efisian.  
 Efestan To hasten, assemble;  
 properare:—*Bd.* 2, 2.  
 Efesung, e; f. A polling, round-  
 ing, shearing, compassing; ton-  
 sura:—¶ Efesung-sceara a  
 pair of scissors or shears.  
 Efeta, efete An EFT, a newt, liz-  
 ard; lacerta:—*Elf. gl.* 14.  
 Efin, esn, efna even, v. efen.  
 Efnan, æfnan To perform; per-  
 petrare:—*Cd.* 181.  
 Efne, æfne, eofne; interj. Lo!  
 behold! truly! en! ecce!—  
*Mt.* 17, 3.  
 Efne-cuman to convene, v. efen-  
 cuman.  
 Efne-geceigan to assemble, con-  
 voke.  
 Efnes, se; f. Equity, justice;  
 æquitas:—*Ps.* 118, 75: 142,  
 12.  
 Efn-cane a fellow servant.  
 Efne-spedilic of the same sub-  
 stance, consubstantial.  
 Efn-lic equal, v. efenlic.  
 Efn-ling A consort, an equal, a  
 fellow; consors:—*Ps.* 44, 9.  
 Efolsian to blaspheme, v. ebalsan.  
 Efolsung blasphemy, v. ebolsung.  
 Efor a boar, v. eafor.  
 Efor-wicingas; pl. The people of  
 York, *Chr.* 918.  
 Efosome shaved, v. efisian.  
 Efse ever, v. æfter.  
 Efisian, efesian, æfesian; p. efisod,  
 efosome; pp. geefisod. To cut  
 in the form of caves, to round,  
 shear, shave; tondere:—*Man-*  
*nemot hine efisian, Jud.* 13, 5:  
*Lev.* 19, 27.  
 \*Efisend, efisgend A shaver, bar-  
 ber; tonsor, Som.  
 Efisod shaved, v. efisian.  
 Efist a hastening, speed, Lye.  
 Efistan, æfistian; part. efistende;  
 imp. efist; p. efiste, hi efiston.  
 To hasten, make haste to go, to  
 strive; festinare:—*Pa.* efiste  
 he, *Lk.* 19, 6: *Ps.* 106, 18.  
 Eft again, back, afterward, v.  
 æft.—In composition it has  
 the same effect as the Latin  
 re-, retro-.  
 Eft-agyfan to give back; reddere,  
 i. e. re-dare.  
 Eft-betæht, æft-beteht re-assign-  
 ed, re-delivered, given back.  
 Eft-cierran to return.  
 Eft-cuman to come back.  
 Eft-edwitan to reprove, upbraid  
 again.  
 Efter after, v. æfter.  
 Efter-filginc a following after, a  
 pursuing.  
 Efter genga a successor, v. æfter-  
 genga.  
 Eft-gecigan, eft-gecigean, to re-  
 call, call back.  
 Eft-gelæt bring back, v. gelædan.  
 Eft-gelic again like, in like man-  
 ner, likewise, accordingly.

Eft-hweorfan to turn back, return.  
 Eft-lesing redemption.  
 Eft-oncawan to know again.  
 Eft-ongen-bigan to untwist again,  
 to unweathe.  
 Eft-sittan to sit again, reside.  
 Eft-sona; adv. [either after; sona  
 soon] EFTSOONS, soon after,  
 again, a second time; iterum:  
 —*Mk.* 10, 1.  
 Eft-spellung a recapitulation.  
 Eft swa micel even so much; eft  
 swa micles for so much, at  
 that price, Som.  
 Eft syððan after that, further-  
 more.  
 Eftyr after, v. æfter.  
 Efyngelic even like, alike, equal,  
 coequal.  
 Efyynniss evenness, equity, v. efen-  
 nys.  
 Efyrr a boar, v. eafor.  
 Egbuend, egbuend An inhabit-  
 ant, a dweller; incolæ:—*Chr.*  
 973.  
 Eaz, æge, eige; m. Fear, terror,  
 dread; timor:—*And beo eow-*  
*er ege, Gen.* 9, 2. Ege driht-  
 nea, *Ps.* 18, 10, v. egea.  
 \*Ege; g. egan; pl. nom. egan;  
 g. egna an eye, v. eage.  
 Egean to harrow or break clods.  
 Ege-full, ege-ful; adj. Fearful,  
 terrible, dreadful; terribilis:  
 —*Mære God and mihtig and*  
*egefull, Dent.* 10, 17. *Bt.*  
 18, 2.  
 Egehealdan To hold in fear, cor-  
 rect; corripere:—*Ps.* 93, 10.  
 Egeland an island, v. ealand.  
 Egeleas; adj. Fearless; impavi-  
 dus:—*Past.* 36, 1.  
 Egen fear, v. ege.  
 Egenu a little round heap; glom-  
 ulus, Som.  
 Egenwirht Hire, wages, a gift;  
 merces:—*Ps.* 126, 4, *MS.*  
*Tr. Cam.*  
 Egenys, egefulnes, se; f. Fear-  
 fulness, fear; timor:—*Ps.* 88,  
 III  
 Egea horror, v. egua.  
 Egesful, egesfullic fearful, v.  
 egefull.  
 Egesfulnes fear, v. egenys.  
 Eges-grima, eges-grimma A  
 witch, sorceress, bugbear; man-  
 ca, Som.  
 Egesian, egian; p. geegnode;  
 pp. geegnod. To affright, terri-  
 fy; terrere:—*Jud.* 4, 17:  
 7, 22.  
 Egealic; def. se egealica; adj.  
 [Dut. yaelyk: Kil. eyselick:  
 Ger. Wil. egealich] Fearful,  
 terrible, dreadful; terribilis:  
 —*Ealla hu egealic peos stow*  
*ys, Gen.* 28, 17: *Bt.* 35, 6.  
 Egealice; adv. Fearfully; terri-  
 bilititer —*Æqn. Vern.* 48.  
 Egesung, egaung, e; f. A threat-  
 ening, fear, dread; commina-

tio:—*Jud.* 16,  
 161, 37.  
 Egeðe A rake, harrow,  
 Som.  
 Egeðere A rake;  
 Eggian To see, ex-  
 Lye.  
 Eghpyrl an eye  
 v. eag-dura.  
 Eghwelc all, every  
 Egipt, Egypt, Eg-  
 ian, —Pharao  
 Egipta folc, E-  
 callum Egiptal  
 Eallum Egiptu  
 Egiptisc, Egiptu  
 def. se Egiptu  
 longing to Egiptu  
 Egyptius:—  
 man sloh sum  
 Ex. 2, 11. An  
 us generede,  
 Egyptiscea cy-  
 Egiðe a rake, v.  
 Eola, egle; f. A  
 shoot, the bea-  
 pricks of a thistle  
 which pricks, t  
 carduus:—*le*  
 of pinum eage  
 Eglan an island  
 Egle a prick, v.  
 Egle; adj. Trou-  
 odiosus:—*Bas*  
 Egle-edwarllea  
 Eghlan, eglan, e-  
 læð, egleð; f.  
 aglade; sub. l  
 To feel pain,  
 trouble, tormen  
 men innan w  
 worms trouble  
 2, 10. It is  
 used as the La  
 as, Me egleð  
 Me tædet, l  
 pref. W. p. 73  
 Ego an eye, v. e  
 Egonesham [F.E  
 Egenesham]  
 shire, *Chr.* 571  
 Egor Nine ome  
 span; dodran  
 Egor [Icel. ægi  
 water; æqu  
 stream water  
 p. 176.  
 Egua, ægua, ege  
 egiso] Fear, h  
 causes fear, a  
 terror:—*And*  
 and eguan of  
 11: *Bd.* 4, 12  
 Egaian to fright  
 Eg-stream a dir  
 Egsung a threate  
 Egða An instrum  
 corn; tribula  
 Egðe a rake, v.  
 Egðer either, v.  
 Eghpyrl an eye h  
 eag-dura.



gypt.  
The Egyptians;  
Egypt Egypt, v.  
v. egesful.  
Modesty; pudor,  
corn, v. ear.  
v. eazl.  
ce, countenance;  
st, v. heb.  
ht.  
abta.  
he eht, hi ehtað  
property] 1. To fol-  
ae, pursue; per-  
persecute, annoy,  
tare:—1. Ne eht  
hte he pursues not  
t. 42. Hig ehton  
hey chased wild  
Mon. 2. Donne  
on pyase byrig,  
5, 11.  
secutor; persecu-  
9.  
Sa eighth, v. eah-  
A persecutor; per-  
t. 5, 44.  
a window, v. eag-  
teem, deem, value;  
—Bd. 5, 6.  
Persecution; per-  
rs. 6, 23.  
et, se; f. Persecu-  
tio:—Mt. 5, 10.  
Sa eighth, v. eah-  
der, v. ehtere.  
ge.  
and, v. ealand.  
bly, v. heap.  
Dut. yzing] Rough,  
um:—Cd. 213.  
v. eced.  
l.  
ll, -ull] a termina-  
ing persons, as,  
outruder; hydel a  
denotes also in-  
jects, as, Gyrdel a  
del a steepie.  
s, Som.  
ga, elnboga [Dut.  
n ELBOW; cubi-  
n betwuxt elboga  
wrist a fathom is  
elbow and wrist,  
lc.  
alce, Som.  
; part. elcigende.  
delay; differre:—  
otherwise, else, v.  
y, v. ylding.  
v. yld: firs, v.

Eldan to linger, v. yldan.  
Eldas elders, men, v. yld.  
Eldcung delay, v. ylding.  
Eldendlic old like, slow.  
Eldor a prince, v. ealdor.  
Eldra-fæder a grandfather.  
Eldran elders, parents, v. ealdor.  
Eldung delay, v. ylding.  
Ele a lamprey, v. æl.  
ELE, æl, es; m. [Dut. oly] OIL;  
oleum:—Hund sestra eles a  
hundred measures of oil, Lk.  
16, 6.—Ele braccene, Lev. 6,  
21.  
Elebeam, es; m. [ele oil; beam  
a tree] An olive-tree; olea:—  
An twig of anum elebeame,  
Gen. 8, 11.  
Elebeamen oily.  
Eleberge, eleberia [ele oil; ber-  
ge a berry] An olive, the fruit  
of an olive; oliva:—Dat ya  
elebergena, Lk. 22, 39: Ps.  
51, 8.  
Eleboga an elbow, v. elboga.  
Elebyt [ele oil; byt a bottle] An  
oil vessel or cruet, a christma-  
tory; lenticula:—Col. 121.  
Electre, elehtre Amber, myrrh;  
electrum:—Elf. gl. 14.  
Ele-fæt an oil-vat, cruise or pot.  
Elehtre amber, v. electre.  
Elelend strange, v. ellend.  
Elendisca A stranger; advena:  
—L. Ps. 17, 47.  
Elesælfæ oil-salve, sweet balm.  
Ele-treow an oil-tree, an olive.  
Ele-twig an olive twig, a small  
branch of olive.  
ELF, elf, es; pl. elfas, ælfenne  
[Plat. Ger. elf m: Ger. alp  
m: Dan. alfa m: Swed. elfwa  
f: Icel. álfr m. genius] An  
elf, a fairy; lamia:—Jeth.  
Thw. p. 21, 11.  
Elfenne the night-mare, v. ælfen-  
denne.  
Elian to trouble, v. eglian.  
Elig, Elige, Hehge, Ely, Elig-  
burg. ELY, Cambridgeshire,  
Chr. 673. ¶ Heliga-land, Eli-  
ge, Eligen the Isle of Ely.  
Ellarn an elder-tree, v. ellen.  
Elle the rest.  
Ellean, v. ellen.  
ELLEN; g. elne; f. [Norse, eli-  
un] Strength, power, valour,  
courage, fortitude; vis animi:  
—Pridde is ellen the third is  
fortitude, Bt. 27, 2: Cd. 47.  
Ellen, ellarn [Plat. elloorn]  
An elder-tree; sambucus:—  
Col. 165.  
Ellend; adj. Strange, foreign;  
exterus:—Bt. R. p. 158. In  
ellende in foreign land, far,  
R. Mt. 21, 33.  
Ellen-dun [Ella's hill] Allington,  
near Amesbury, Wilts., Chr.  
823.  
Ellengodnes zeal, v. ellenwodnes.  
Ellen-læca a champion.

Ellen-rof remarkably strong, pow-  
erful, daring, brave.  
Ellen-wodian to contend valiantly.  
Ellen-wodnes, ellen-godnes, se;  
f. Zeal, envy, emulation; zelus:  
—Ps. 78, 5: 118, 139.  
Ellen-wyrt elderwort, wallwort,  
danewort.  
Elles; adv. ELSE, otherwise,  
amiss; aliter:—Elles næbbe  
gemedede, Mt. 6, 1. Na elles  
or na hu elles not otherwise,  
Bt. 32, 1. No hwit elles  
nothing else, Bd. 2, 14. Elles,  
hwær elsewhere. Elles must  
chiefly. Elles ofer from some  
other place.  
Ellicor elsewhere, v. ælcor.  
ELLM [Plat. Dut. olm m: Ger.  
ulme f: Dan. Swed. alm f:  
Icel. almr m.] AS ELM; ulmus:  
—L. Can. Edg. 16.  
Ellnung emulation, v. elnung.  
Ellor; adv. Elsewhere; alias:—  
Cd. 79: Jeth. 10.  
Ellreord elreordig barbarous, v.  
ælreord.  
Ellpeod, ellpied Banishment;  
exilium:—Ors. 3, 7.  
Ellpiodig, ellpeodig; adj. Fo-  
reign, an alien, peregrinus:—  
Cd. 89.  
Ellyn zeal, v. elnung.  
Elm an elm, v. ellm.  
Elmihtiga the Almighty, v. æl-  
miht.  
c Elnboga, elneboga an elbow, v.  
elboga.  
Elne of strength, v. ellen.  
ELNE, alne; f. [Dut. el f: Frs.  
yelne] An ELL, a measure;  
ulna:—Hwylceowermægican  
ane elne to hys anlicnesse, Lk.  
12, 25: Mt. 6, 27.  
Elnian; p. ode; pp. geelnod.  
To strive, endeavour earnestly,  
contend, emulate; zelare:—  
Pa elnode he hine, Gen. 48,  
2.  
Elnung, ellnung, ellyn, e; f.  
Zeal, hot emulation, envy; ze-  
lus:—Ps. 118, 139.  
Elp an elephant, v. ylp.  
Elpen-ban an elephant's bone,  
ivory, v. ylpén.  
Elpen-bannen made of ivory, v.  
ylpen bannen.  
Elpend, ylpénd, es; m. An ele-  
phant; elephas:—Hu hy þa  
elpendas beawican mihton how  
they could disperse the elephants,  
Ors. 4, 1, Bar. p. 134, 9; p.  
135, 8. ¶ Elpend-toð an ele-  
phant's tooth.  
Elreord, elreordig barbarous, v.  
ælreord.  
-els, a termination of nouns usu-  
ally masculine; as, scyccels a  
cloak, mantle; wæfela a coat;  
pallium: recels frankincense;  
freols a festival.  
Elreordignes, se; f. Barbarous-

ness, outlandishness; barbaries, Som.  
 Elriord barbarous, v. elreord.  
 Elata eldest, v. eald.  
 Elpeodig, elpiodig foreign, v. elpeodig.  
 Elpeodiglice abroad, v. elpeodelice.  
 Elpeodignes a travelling, v. elpeodignea.  
 Elpeodin, elpeodisc foreign, v. elpeodig.  
 Elpiod abroad.  
 Elpiodig strange, foreign, v. elpeodig.  
 Elpiodigian to travel.  
 Elys hedgehogs, Som.  
 Em-, in composition, denotes even, equal; as efen; also, as emb about.  
 Emb, embe about, round, around, v. ymb.  
 Embegan to go round.  
 Embegang A going round, circuit; circuitus:—R. Conc. 3.  
 Embegyrda to surround, begird.  
 Embeht an office, v. ambeht.  
 Embehtan to minister, serve.  
 Embeht men servants, v. ambeht.  
 Embehtgumnes, se; f. A compliance, kind attention; obsequium, Lye.  
 Embe-hydignes, se; f. Solitude; solitudo:—C. R. Ben. 43, Lye.  
 Embene Amiens, in Picardy, Ambianum:—Chr. 884.  
 \*Embe-amegung a considering about, experience.  
 Embe-pencean to think about, to be anxious for, careful.  
 Embiht an office, v. ambeht.  
 Emblennan To enclose, press; circumvallare, Lye.  
 Emblong at length, v. ymblong.  
 Emb-ryne a running round, a circle, v. ymb-ren.  
 Emb-nydan, emanidan To cut round, circumcise; circumcidere.—Lk. 2, 21.  
 Embstemn by turns.  
 Embutan about, v. ymbe-utan.  
 Embwlatian to consider, v. ymbwlatian.  
 Eme Deceit, fraud; fraus, Som.  
 Emel A canker-worm, weevil; eruca:—Ps. 77, 51.  
 Emertung, e; f. A tickling, an itching; prurigo—R. 11.  
 Emeta; pl. emittan an ant, v. amet.  
 Emetig empty, v. emti.  
 Emfela, emfela about so much, just so much, L. In. 78.  
 Emhydig anxious, v. ymbhidig.  
 Emlang equally long.  
 Emleof equally dear.  
 Emlice, emnelice, emlice; adv. Even like, evenly, patiently; equaliter:—Ora. 2, 1.  
 Emlicnes, se; f. Evenness, e-

quality, equity; equitas:—Ps. 95, 10.  
 Emn-, Emne-, in composition, even, equal, as efen and emb; as Emneþrow, esneþrowa, esneþrowa an equal or fellow servant.—Emnecristen, esnecristen a fellow christian.—Emnecscolere, esnecscolere a school fellow.  
 Emn:—On emn opposite, over against, Gen. 16, 12. Ðær on emn, Gen. 21, 19: Jas. 10, 5.  
 Emn-æpel equally noble.  
 Emne; adj. Equal, just; equus.—And emne wæga and emne gemetu and sestras, Lev. 19, 36.  
 Emne; adv. Equally; equaliter:—Bt.  
 Emnecristen a fellow christian, v. emn.  
 Emnelice evenly, v. emlice.  
 Emnes evenness, v. emnya.  
 Emnettā to make even, smooth, v. emnian.  
 Emnette Evenness, level ground; planities:—Ora. 4, 8.  
 Emnian, ge-emnian. To equal, to make alike; adæquare:—Bt. 19.  
 Emniht equal night, the equinox.  
 Emn-land even land, a plain.  
 Emlice equally, v. emlice.  
 Emn-ræðe [hræðe cruel] equally cruel.  
 Emn-sār equal sorrow, condolence.  
 Emn-sarian to be alike sorry, to condole.  
 Emn-sarig, em-sarig equally sorry, condoling.  
 \*Emnya, emnes, se; f. Evenness, equity; equitas:—Ps. 16, 3. ¶ To emnes opposite to, opposite, over against, Ora. 1, 1, Bar. p. 24, 17, 20.  
 Emnyttan to make equal.  
 Empire An empire; imperium, Lye.  
 Emptian To EMPTY; evacuare, ~~Emptian~~.  
 Emrene a circle, v. ymb-ren.  
 Emearig condoling, v. emsarig.  
 Emsidan to circumcise, v. emb-nydan.  
 Emswapen clothed; amictus, Som.  
 Emta leisure, v. emta.  
 Emtig empty, v. emti.  
 Emtrymming, e; f. A fortrest, fence; munimentum, Som.  
 Em-twa between two.  
 Em-wlatian to look around, to behold, consider, v. ymbwlatian.  
 -en is the termination of nouns. A few of these are masculine, as drihten a lord, from driht people; but many feminine, (corresponding with the Ger. -in: Dam. -inde) as þinen a maid servant, from þen; þeo-

wen a female.  
 byrgen a town.  
 Some are neuter, as strength; midlen a middle.  
 -en, and some termination of participles from unan to from gold ge-; stæn a stone arisen risen, dolfen digged; witen to know.  
 Encgel an angel.  
 -end, the end, noting the end of a way.  
 ENDE, geend [Dut. end] nus:—Ac ende, Mt. 2, 12. das byses m [ends] quar Ora. 2, 1.  
 Ende, eonde species:—Bt. Ende and, v. -ende, the term the active part ferende way.  
 Endebyrdan, de; pp. g. debyrdd. just, disposed 49, 6.  
 \*Endebyrdlic; order, ordinis. Elf. gr.  
 Endebyrdlice order, success. —Bd. 3, 24.  
 Endebyrdnes, f. Order, a way, manner. Lk. 1, 3, 8.  
 Endeles; ad nite, eternally. deleas wun.  
 Endeleslice; eternally; i.  
 Endelesanya, ness, eternally.  
 Endemest endemest; wise, in like pariter:—Bt. Endemestnes, ty; extremity. 6.  
 Endeneht, enata; adj. 7 last, uttermost 1, 12.  
 Ende-sæta tim.  
 Ende-sæcane.  
 Ende-stæf, end conclusion, de.  
 Endian to end.  
 Endlufon, endi-



ex; undecim: *Elufon sunum*,  
 tr. 71.  
*andlyfta*, sel-  
 e; adj. *The*  
*cinus*:—On  
*monðe*, *Deut.*  
 g, e; f. *An*  
*nis*:—*Mt.* 13,  
*A duck, drake*,  
 —*R.* 36.  
*leac*.  
*entre*; adj.  
*anniculus*:—  
 row place, nar-  
 ent; *angustia*:  
 el; g. *engles*;  
 aglas, a, um;  
 Grk. *ἀγγελος*]  
 us:—*Drihtnes*  
 mm *ætywde*,  
 a *cwædon þa*  
 Gen. 19, 12.  
 ind, *angelical*.  
 angel-þeod the  
 iac.  
 angellic, en-  
 gelical; angel-  
 9).  
 field, the field  
 ENGLEFIELD,  
 near Reading,  
 land, *Ena-*  
 7, v. *Engle*.  
 lish, v. *engel*,  
 gle; pl. nom.  
 d. um, an.  
 gles, *English*;  
 nomination of  
 d people from  
 lish derived  
 name. An-  
 e south east  
 chy of Sles-  
 rk. The ma-  
 in Britain,  
 glen and the  
 hence this  
 ople derived  
 England and  
 nd being de-  
 gla land the  
 of the Angles:  
 coman East-  
 Anglen came  
 1, 15, 3. p.  
 Engla cynin-  
 st Angles, *Bd.*  
 38. *Þæt*  
 angle hætt the  
 calls Anglen,  
 p. 20, 9. Of  
 st Engle, and  
 and Mearce,  
 Symbra from

*Anglen came East Angles*,  
*Middle Angles, Mercians, and*  
*all Northumbrians*, *Chr.* 449,  
*Ing.* p. 15, 1. *Betweox Wea-*  
*lum and Englum betwixt Welsh*  
*and English*, *L. Wal.* 2, *W.* p.  
 125, 21. *Betweox Wealan*  
*and Englan*, *Id.* 2, *W.* p. 125,  
 27. *Tæcean Wealan and*  
*Englan*, *VI Englisce to teach*  
*English and Welsh, six Eng-*  
*lish*, *Id.* 37. *Wealas flugon*  
*þa Englan Welsh fled from*  
*the English*, *Chr.* 473.  
*Englelic angelic*, v. *angelic*.  
*Englisc, ænglisc*; adj. *ENGLISH*;  
*Anglicus*:—*Þæt is on Eng-*  
*lisc*, *min God*, *Mt.* 27, 46. *On*  
*Englisc in English*, *Bd.* 3, 19.  
*On Englisc land*, *ne Englisc*  
*on Wiliac in England (English*  
*land) nor English in Welsh*,  
*L. Wal.* 6, *W.* p. 126, 3.  
*Awendan of Ledene on Eng-*  
*lisc to translate from Latin*  
*into English*, *Elf. pref. Gen.*  
*Enid a duck*, v. *ened*.  
*Enig any*, v. *ænig*.  
*Enitre a year old*, v. *enetera*.  
*Enlic only*, v. *ænlic*.  
*Enlihtan to enlighten*, v. *onliht-*  
*tan*.  
*Enlipige each*, v. *ænlipig*.  
*Enneleac, ennelec an onion with*  
*one blade*, v. *leac*.  
*ENT, es*; m. *A giant*; *gigas*:  
 —*Entas wæron ofer eorðan*,  
*Gen.* 6, 4.  
*Entæ*; g. pl. *entsena. A shekel*,  
*Jewish money*; *siclus*:—*Jos.*  
 7, 21.  
*Enwintro a year old*, v. *anwin-*  
*tre*.  
*Eode a flock*, v. *eowed*.  
*Eóde went, delivered*; p. of *gan*.  
*Eodor a hedge*, v. *edor*.  
*Eodorcan, eodorcan To chew*,  
*ruminare*; *ruminare*:—*Bd.* 4,  
 24.  
*Eofel evil*, v. *yfel*.  
*Eofera a successor*, v. *eafora*.  
*Eoferwic York*, v. *Eferwic*.  
*Eofesham Evesham*, v. *Efesham*.  
*Eofet a debt*, v. *eofot*.  
*Eofne behold*, v. *efne*.  
*Eofolsian to blaspheme*, v. *efol-*  
*sian*.  
*Eofor a boar*, v. *eafor*.  
*Eofora a successor*, v. *eafora*.  
*Eofor-spreot a boar-spear*.  
*Eofor-wic York*, v. *Eferwic*.  
*Eofor-wicingas Yorkists, people*  
*of York*.  
*Eofor-wic-æscire Yorkshire*.  
*Eofot, eofut, geefot. A debt*;  
*debitum*:—*L. Alf. pol.* 22.  
*Eofulsian to blaspheme*, v. *ebal-*  
*san*.  
*Eofulsong, eofulsung blasphemy*.  
*Eoland an island*, v. *ealand*.  
*Eoldor an elder, a parent*, v. *eal-*  
*dor*.

*Eolene, eolone wild marjoram*;  
*origanum*:—*Cot.* 108.  
*Eolh-sand Amber*; *electrum*:—  
*Cot.* 75.  
*Eom I am*; *sum*, v. *wesau*.  
*Eom to them*; for *heom*, *him*.  
*Eond yond, beyond*, v. *geond*.  
*Eonde a species*, v. *ende*.  
*Eond-liht beyond light, brilliant*.  
*Eond-send overspread*, v. *geond-*  
*send*.  
*Eonu moreover*, *Som*.  
*Eorcnan-stan, earcnan-stan A*  
*pearl, topaz*; *topazion*:—*Ps.*  
 118, 127.  
*Eord the earth, ground*, as *eor-*  
*disig ground-ivy, &c.* v. *eorðe*.  
*Eóred, eórod*; pl. *eóroda*; m.  
*A band, legion, troop*; *legio*:  
 —*Lk.* 8, 30, v. *weorad*.  
*Eorendel the first dawn*, v. *ea-*  
*rendel*.  
*Eorfoð difficult*, v. *earfoð*.  
*Eorg idle*, v. *earg*.  
*Eorisc a bulrush*, v. *earisc*.  
*EORL, es*; m. [*Ícel. jarl m.*  
*comes*. In the *Heliland*, pub-  
 lished 1830, by *J. Andreas*  
*Schmeller*, the parable of the  
 Sower, *Mk.* 4, 3: *Erl*, p. 73,  
 6, signifies a husbandman, a  
 farmer, from *ærn to plough*.  
 In the *Old Frs.* *ara* or *are f.*  
 is landed property, and the  
 verb *ara* signifies to honor, so  
 that, properly speaking, *Earl*  
 is nothing else but a prin-  
 cipal land owner] 1. *A head*,  
*chief, leader, general, hero*;  
*dux*. 2. *An Anglo-Saxon no-*  
*bleman of the highest rank*,  
*about the same as an ealdor-*  
*man*. He who was in early  
 times styled *ealdorman*, was  
 afterwards denominated an  
*earl*; comes:—1. *Se eorl*  
*was æðele the chief was noble*,  
*Cd.* 59: 118. 2. *On eorles*  
*tune*, *L. Ethelb.* 13. *Chr.* 963.  
*Eorlcund*; adj. *Earl kind, noble*;  
*nobilis*:—*L. Hloth.* 1.  
*Eorlóm, es*; m. *An EARLDOM*,  
*the province or dignity of an*  
*earl*, the same as *ealdordom*,  
 v. *Turner's Hist.* b. viii. c. 7;  
*comitis manus*:—*Ælfgar eorl*  
*feng to þam eorldome þe*  
*Harold ær hæfde*, *Chr.* 1053.  
*Eorlisc, eorlic*; adj. *EARLISH*,  
*belonging to an earl*; *nobilis*,  
*Lye*.  
*Eormð poverty*, v. *yrnð*.  
*Eornende ranning*, v. *yrnan*.  
*Eornes, eornest A duel, combat*;  
*duellum*, *Som*.  
*Eornes earnest*, v. *earnost*.  
*Eorneatlice, v. eornostlice*.  
*Eornfullice*; adv. *Earnestly*;  
*studiose*.  
*Eornigende murmuring*.  
*Eornost, eornest, eornust*; adj.  
*EARNEST, serious*; *serius*:—

¶ On eornoste, on earnust, *Mt. 5, 18: 13, 17.*  
 Eornostlice; *adv. EARNESTLY, truly; sedulo:—L. eccl. Caut. 15.*  
 Eornostlice; *conj. Therefore, but; ergo, igitur:—Mt. 10, 16.*  
 Eorod a band, v. weorad.  
 Eorodman *A horseman; eques:—Bd. 3, 9.*  
 Eorþ a legion, v. eored.  
 Eorre anger, v. yrre.  
 Eorsian to be angry, v. yraian.  
 Eorsung anger, v. yrsung.  
 EORÐE, eorð, an; *f. [Al. ertha: Moes. airtha] EARTH, ground; terra:—Seo eorðe hit helt, Bt. 33, 4. Sie eorð is ceald, Id. Betwux þære cealdan eorðan, Id. ¶ Eorðan styrrung, eorð-beofung an earthquake, Mk. 13, 8, v. eard. Eorð-æppele An earth-apple, a cucumber; cucumis:—Num. 11, 5. Eorð-ærn An earth-place, a cave, den, spelunca:—Cod. Ex. 119, b. Eorð-byre a heap of earth. Eorð-cafer, es; m. An earth-chaffer, a cock-chaffer; taurus:—R. 24. Eorð-cripel, eorð-crypel An earth-creeper, a snail, paralytic; cochlea:—R. Mt. 11, 3. Eorð-dyn Earth din, an earthquake; terræ motus:—Chr. 1060. Eorð-gemet Earth-measure, geometry; geometria:—Col. 95. Eorð-hele A heap; tumulus:—Ex. 16, 14. Eorð-hrocnis an earthquake. Eorð-hus an earth-house, a den. Eorð-ifig, eorð-iuig earth or ground-ivy. Eorðlic; *adj. Earth-like, earthly; terrenus:—Jn. 3, 12. Eorðling a farmer, v. yrðling. Eorð-rice earth dominion, kingdom of the earth. Eorðtylð Earth tillage, agriculture; agricultura:—Coll. Mon. Eorð-tyrefa earth-turf, turf, v. turf. Eorð-wela Earth-wealth, fertility; fertilitas:—Ora. 1, 5. Eoryd a legion, v. weorad. Eosol an ass, v. assa. Eoster easter, v. easter. Eota land Jutland, v. Iotas. Eotende eating, for etende;—eoton ate, for eton, v. etan. Eotole Italy;—Eotol-wara Italians, Bd. 2, 4. Eouland Oeland, an island in the Baltic, Ora. 1, 1. Eow The wild ash, yew-tree; ornus, taxus:—R. 47, v. iw. Eow you; d. ac. pl. of þu. Eow; *interj. Wo! alas! vœ! heu!—Ps. 119, 5.***

Eowed, eowod, eowde, ewyde, ewede, eode, edo; n. *A flock, herd, fold; grex:—Ps. 77, 57, 76.*  
 Eowena of ewes, v. cown.  
 Eowend membrum virile:—*L. Ælf. 25.*  
 Eowendende returning, v. awendan.  
 Eower of you, your, from þu.  
 Eowernan altogether.  
 Eowestre a sheepfold, v. ewestre.  
 Eowian to shew, v. ywan.  
 Eowic, eowih you; ac. pl. of þu.  
 Eowod a flock, v. eowed.  
 Eowr your, v. cower.  
 Eowðen The Saxon god Woden, Woden; deus Saxonum, Som.  
 Eowu, es; pl. nom. ac. eowa; g. ena; d. um; f. [Frs. ei] *An ewe, a female sheep; ovis fœmina:—Gen. 32, 14. L. In 55.*  
 Eowunga openly, v. ewunga.  
 Epegitaung, e; f. *Avarice, covetousness; avaritia:—Ps. 118, 36.*  
 Epistol A letter; epistola:—*Ora. 3, 11.*  
 Epl, epll an apple, v. æpl.  
 Epae an asp-tree, v. æpa.  
 Er eer, before, v. ær.  
 -er, as an adjective termination, v. letter R.  
 -er, as terminating nouns, v. -ere.  
 Eran a shrill sound, the ears, v. eare.  
 Erc an ark, a chest, v. arc.  
 Erce-biscep an archbishop, v. arcebiseop, &c.  
 Erce-hád Archhood, an archbishop's pall, his dignity, of which the pall was a sign; pallium, Som.  
 Ercol, es; *Erculus Hercules, Ora. 3, 9.*  
 -ere, -er, as the termination of many nouns, signifying a person or agent. Some think from wer a man, as plegere a player; ærdere a sower; writere a writer.  
 Ered ploughed, cultivated, eared, v. erian.  
 Erest first, v. ær, æra.  
 Eretic; *adj. Heretical; hæreticus:—Bd. 4, 13.*  
 Erfe an inheritance, v. yrf.  
 Erfeð difficult, v. earfeð.  
 Erfeweard an heir, v. yrf-weard.  
 Erfwyrðnes, erfwyrðnes, se; f. *An inheritance; hæreditas:—Chr. 694.*  
 Erhe, erhllice fearfully, v. earlice.  
 Erian, to erigenne, ic erige; part. erigende, eregende, ergende; p. erede; pp. geerod; v. a. [ear an ear of corn] *To plough, till, Ean; arare:—Mine seceras ic erige I plough my fields, Ælf. gr. 15, 51, Som. p. 19, 44. He erede mid bor-*

san he plow  
*Ora. 1, 1, Bt.*  
 Eriung, e; f. *Eruntio:—R. 1, 1.*  
 Erk an ark, e  
 Erming misery  
 Erming-streæt  
*via strata ær-*  
*ming-street.*  
*great Roman*  
*Som.*  
 Ernð poverty,  
 Ern a place, v.  
 Ern an eagle,  
 -ern, as a term  
*place, v. ær.*  
 Ernð Sown  
*1, 12, S. p.*  
 Erra the forme  
 Erac-henna, a  
*partridge; o*  
*13.*  
 -es is the te  
 genitive cas  
 greater par  
 —Cynenge  
 lace.—Abra  
 ham's God.  
 omitted, bu  
 noted by an  
 -es is the term  
 in many cas  
 is not so fo  
 by night, n  
 necessity, ne  
 Eascedun Ashe  
 Escole a schoo  
 Eske a wooden  
 Eal a shoulder,  
 Esne, mane, c  
*the servile c*  
*servant, you*  
 Se esne hig  
*Gen. 24, 61.*  
 esne his wif  
*his wife, Bt.*  
 Eanelice; *adv.*  
*viriliter:—*  
 Esol an ass, v.  
 Esian To wast  
*cere:—Ps.*  
 Est, æst, es;  
 1. *Liberality*  
*favour, devot*  
 2. *A banquet.*  
 læ:—1. On  
*Edg. 49.*  
*banquets of*  
*7, 25.*  
 -est, the term  
 perlative dep  
 est abundan  
 Estelice; *comp.*  
*delicately, d*  
 —*Ps. 50, 19.*  
 Ester easter, v.  
 Estfull full of  
*licate.*  
 Estfullnes, se;  
*rality, devot*  
*Past. 58, 1.*  
 Est-gereht inte

magnity, kindness;  
—Ps. 64, 12.

land, east country,  
terra orientalis, v.

ate meat, dainties.

der day, v. easter

stre, are the femi-

nations of nouns of

e as the Latin -ix

-ess; as herestre

ess; sangestre a

our, favourably.

in deceit, v. æswic.

assa.

v. æswic.

e a hypocrite, hea-

ica.

end, scandalize, v.

f. Hypocrisy, de-

risis:—C. R. Mk.

pu ytst, he heo yt,

etc; p. ic he æt,

emton; sub. indef.

on; pp. eten, ge-

Dut. etan: Moes.

c, consume, devour;

pe ytt hlaf, Ja.

ytst wyrta, Gen.

taoffring hlafas,

Gen. 3, 1.

v. ent.

AN EATER, a con-

uer; vorax:—C.

low after, adhere.

, v. eābe.

y. ybian.

Eðcwide, eðwiðe a rehearsal, v.  
edcwide.

Eðel, oðel A country, native  
country, soil, region, a place;  
patria:—Nan witega nys and-  
fenge on his eðele, Lk. 4, 24,  
v. æðel.

Eðel noble, v. æðel.

Eðel-boren noble born, v. æðel-  
boren.

Eðel-dream the happiness of  
one's country, domestic pleasure,  
Cd. 78.

Eðel-eard a native country.

Eðelice easily, v. eðelice.

Eðelices easiness, v. eðnes.

Eðeling a noble, v. æðelin.

Eðelings ig. The island of nobles,  
the island of Athelney, Chr. 878.

Eðel-land a native land.

Eðel-leas countryless, homeless.

Eðel-meare a country, limit.

Eðel-stól, eðel-stow a chief resi-  
dence, metropolis.

Eðem a smell, v. æðm.

Eðer a hedge, v. edor.

Eðfynde easily found.

Eðgiende breathing.

Eðgung, eðung, e; f. A breath,  
inspiration, breathing, vapour,  
abollishing; halitus:—Bd. 5, 9,  
Som.

Eðhelde, eðhylde contented, sa-  
tisfied.

Eðiende abounding, v. ybian.

Eðle in a country, v. eðel.

Eðnes, eðelices, se; f. Easi-  
ness, facility, favour; facilitas:  
—Bt. 1.

Eðode Breathed, inspired; inspi-  
ravit.

Eðre more easy, v. eāð.

Et-hrinan to touch, v. æt-hrinan.

Eðða or; aut, R. Mt. 5, 18.

Eðung a breath, v. eðgung.

Eðyl a country, v. eðel.

Et nyhstan at nighest, at last,  
lastly, v. neh.

Etol, ettul, ettulman A glutton  
edax:—Elf. gr. 9: Mt. 11, 19

Ettan to eat, v. etan.

Ette meat, v. æt.

Ettol, ettul a glutton, v. etol.

Ettulnys, se; f. Greediness, glut-  
tony; edacitas, Som.

Euen even, v. efen, &c.

Euesham Evesham, v. Efesham.

Eufestnys, se; f. Sincerity, reli-  
gion; religio:—Elf. T. p. 28  
11, v. æfestnes.

Euwa a sheep, v. eowu.

Ewbryce adultery, v. æwbrece.

Ewe water, v. ea.

Ewe marriage, v. æw.

Ewede a flock, v. eowed.

Ewerdla damage, v. æfwyrdla.

Ewestre, ea A sheepfold; ovile  
—Cot. 7.

Ewisad clear.

Ewisness shamelessness, v. æwisc  
nys.

Ewunga, ewunge, eowunga open  
ly, v. eawunga.

Ewyde a flock, v. eowed.

Ewyrdlu damage, v. æfwyrdla.

Ex an axe, v. æx.

Ex an axis, v. eax.

Exancester Exeter, v. Eaxan  
ceaster.

Eaxan-muð Exmouth, v. Eaxan  
muð.

Exla shoulders, v. eaxl.

## F

V, [U] are often  
d; as lufian or lu-  
heuen, heafan hea-  
fen even. [See B.]  
o has exactly the  
English f; thus,  
the Dutch write  
visch; full, vol;  
voorader.

friendly, hostile;  
Cd. 4: 114.

colour, v. fag.

v. fac.

l, acquired, v. fac-

FACEN, facn, facn; d. e; pl. fac-  
nu [Plat. faxen m. pl. deceit:  
Ger. fatzen pl. f: Icel. fyx  
cunning] Deceit, fraud, guile,  
wickedness; frau:—Facen ne  
do þu, Mk. 10, 19. Mid facne,  
Mt. 26, 4. Facnu, Mk. 7, 22.  
On þam nis nan facn, Ja. 1, 47.

Facenfull, facnfull; adj. Deceit-  
ful, crafty; fraudulentus:—  
Ps. 42, 1.

Facenfulnes deceitfulness, deceit,  
Som.

Facen-gecwis a wicked consent,  
a conspiracy.

Facenleas; adj. Without decei-  
simple, innocent; simplex:—  
Som.

Facenlic; adj. Deceitful; dolo-  
sus:—Ore. 3, 1.

Facenlice; adv. Deceitfully,  
fraudulently; dolose:—Gei  
27, 35.

Facn deceit, v. facen.

Facn, facn, se facna; adj. De-  
ceitful, factious; dolosus:—  
Cd. 23: 214.

Facon deceit, v. facen.

Facynfull deceitful, v. facenful

FADAN, fadian, gefadian; ic f

dige, gefadige; p. de; pp. ed, geked. To set in order, dispose; ordinare:—*L. eccl. Cnut. 19, W. p. 131, 50: pol. Cnut. 2, W. p. 133, 45.*

Fadung, gefadung, e; f. A setting in order, disposing, adorning; dispositio:—*R. Ben. 18.*

Fæc [*Plat. fack n: Fra. feck: Ger. fach n: Dan. fag n: Sued. fack n.*] Space, interval, distance, portion of time, suspicion; spatium:—*Lk. 24, 13. Tvegra dæga fæc two days' space, R. Ben. 53. Lytel fæc a little time, Elf. gr. 47. After fæca afterwards, Bd. 5, 23.*

Fæccan to fetch, v. fæccan.

Fæcele a torch.

Fæcn deceitful, suspicious, v. fæcn.

FæDER, fædyr; indecl. in sing. pl. fæderas, ra, um; m. [*Plat. Dut. vader m: Old Fra. fader, feider m: Ger. vater m: Iscl. Kev. fater: Dan. Sued. fader m: Old Sued. fôdur: Iscl. fadir m: Pers. پدر پدر, phader: Sans. pita.*—The Iscl. fædi, at fæda, Dan. fôde, Sued. fôda, signify, generate to engender]

A FATHER; pater:—Fæder and moder a father and mother, *Elf. gr. 9, 38. Þridda fæder great grandfather, Elf. gl. 3: Deut. 24, 16.*

Fædera, an; m. An uncle, a father's brother; patruus:—*Bd. 3, 11, S. p. 535, 16. Mînes fæderan þridda fæderes broðor a brother of my uncle's great grandfather.*

Fæderen; adj. Paternal, belonging to a father; paternus:—Fæderen-cyn paternal kind, a father's relation or kin, *Chr. 755. Fæderen magas, fædern magas paternal relations, R. 91.*

Fæder-eðel, fæder-geard a paternal region, one's own country.

Fæder-gestreona a patrimony.

Fædering-magas paternal relations, v. fæderen.

Fæderleas fatherless.

Fæderlic; adj. FATHERLY; paternus:—Fæderlice nama a surname, *Elf. gr. 5.*

Fædren fatherly, v. fæderen.

Fædyr a father, v. fæder.

Fæge; adj. Dying, fated; moribundus:—*Fr. Jdth. 10, 11.*

Fægen, fægen, gefægen; adj. FAIR, glad, joyful; lætus:—*Bt. 40, 5: Cd. 100.*

Fægenian to rejoice, *Bt. 30, 1, v. fægnian.*

FæGER Beauty; pulchritudo:—Dæc lichoman fæger the body's beauty, *Bt. 32, 2.*

Fæger, fægr; adj. [*Dan. fæver: Sued. fager: Iscl. fagr splendid:*

*North Eng. fæg fair*] FAIR, beautiful; pulcher:—*Bd. 1, 7.*

Fægere, fægerlice; adv. Pleasantly, softly, gently, fairly, beautifully; pulchre:—Fægere he singað pulchre oomit, *Elf. gr. 38.*

Fægernes, fægernya, æ; f. FAIRNESS, beauty; pulchritudo:—*Pt. 44, 5.*

Fægnian, fægnian, fægnian; ic fægnige; p. fægnude, fægnude, hi fægnudon. To rejoice, exult, to be delighted with, to boast of, to wish for, to flatter; gaudere:—*We fægniað we rejoice, Bt. 14, 1: Ps. 31, 14.*

Fægnung, gefægnung, e; f. A rejoicing, exultation; exultatio:—*Pt. 125, 6.*

Fægnys an ornament, v. fægnya.

Fægr fair, v. fæger.

Fægre slowly, v. fægere.

Fæhð-boto feud-boot, compensation for engaging in a feud or quarrel.

FÆHÐE, fægh [Plat. fede, vede, veide: Dut. voede f: Fra. faithe f. amity: Ger. fehd f: Dan. fejde c: Sued. fejd f: Iscl. fæd f.] Feud, vengeance, enmity, deadly feud, that enmity which the relations of the deceased waged against the kindred of the murderer; capitalis inimicitia:—*L. eccl. Cnut. 5: In. 73: Cd. 67.*

Fæigr fair, v. fæget.

Fæla many, v. fæla.

Fælan to feel, v. ge-fælan.

Fæle; adj. Faithful, true, steady; fidelis:—*Wæc fæle freond was a faithful friend, Cd. 130: 135.*

Fælgæ, fælgæ [Plat. falge, felge f: Dut. velg f: Ger. Dan. felge f.—fæla, fæla, much; ga from gan to go] A FELLY, a part of the circumference of a wheel; canthus:—*Bt. 39, 7.*

Fælgung a harrow, v. fælgæ.

Fælian to offend.

Fælnias an offence.

Fæm foam, v. fæm.

Fæman, fængan [fæm foam] To foam or froth; spumare:—*Lk. 9, 39.*

Fæmi, fæmig, fæmiht foamy, v. fæmig.

Fæmnan of a virgin, v. fæmne.

Fæmnan-håd, fæmn-håd womanhood, virginity, *Ors. 3, 6.*

Fæmne, an; f. [*Fra. facm*] A virgin, maid, woman; virgo:—*Þere ylcan fæmnan lichoma, Bd. 4, 19, S. p. 587, 36: Mt. 1, 23: Gen. 2, 23: Cd. 101.*

Fæmnenlic virginlike.

Fæmn-håd virginity.

Fænn, fænn dirt, v. fænn.

Fæna, a cane, standard, v. fæna.

Fæng-toða a fang tooth.

Fæniht, fænllic; adj. PENNY,

marchy, dirty, tria, Sam.

Fæn, fer, for. [*Fra. fer, for. Ger. für f: Pers. journey, a ferry, way, fæ together, an iter. 2. That is made, a vehis navis:—1. An Lk. 2, 44. Fer way, L. Edg. færgewyr, C Noah's ark, C*

Fær FÆAN; timon they felt Comyb. p. 195

Fær; adj. Fæid horrid; subit fyes a sudden 197. Fær cyle

Færan to fright

Færan forð to go

Færbena A husband rusticus:—L

Fær-bryne sudden

Færbu a colour

Færcodon supplician.

Fær-coðe, fær-cudden rich

pentina seg

79. Fære-fy Col. 112.

Færd, færdæ an

Færeld, færeld, way, passage, p via:—Godes Ex, 12, 27.

færeldæ with

Ors. 4, 6.—F

passover feast, seat fare-see

Færeldtu A p

lustra:—Col.

Færeng A sweet liquor:—Co

Færh a litter, a l

Færinga, færun ly, by chance 13, 36.

Færlie, fearlie, færlie; adj. tous; subit

Færlie, ferlice immediately, b —Lk. 9, 39.

Færm a supper,

Færnes, æ; f. transitus:—B

Færr A passing, tus:—L. Ps.

Færs [*Fra. fers versus, capitul p. 3.*

Fær-spell a sudden

Færet goest; fer

Færb the mind, v. fourth.

**Færðrade** prepared, bold; animo paratus:—*Mann*.  
**Færuna** suddenly, v. færinga.  
**Fær-wundr** a great wonder.  
**Fæs**; pl. fæsu. *A fringe, list; fimbria*:—*Ps.* 44, 15.  
**FÆSL** [*Plat. Dut. Kil. fasel f: Icel. fædsla*] Food, provision; victus:—*Dærsceal fæsl wešan there shall be food, Cd. 65: 67. To fæsl for food, provision, Cd. 67.*  
**FÆST**, fest; adj. [*Plat. Dan. Swed. Icel. fast: Dut. vast: Ger. fest*] FAST, firm, constant, fortified, tenacious; firmus:—*Bd. 3, 16.*  
**-fæst**, as a termination, denotes fast, very, perfectly, effectually, as the English *fast a sleep, perfectly asleep; æw-fæst fast in the law, firm, religious; soðfæst fast in truth, true, just; staðolfæst steadfast, steady; unstaðolfæst unsteady, unstead-fast.*  
**Fæstan**, afæstan; pp. gefæst, gefæsted. To FAST; jejunare:—*Mk. 2, 19.*  
**Fæstan** To commend, entrust, commit; commendare:—*C. Lk. 23, 46.*  
**Fæste**; adv. Fast, firmly, swiftly; firmiter:—*Fæste belocen, Jos. 6. 1. Sticode fæste stuck fast, Bd. 2, 13.*  
**Fæsten** [*Plat. Ger. fasten f: Dut. vasten f: Dan. faste c: Swed. Icel. fasta f.*] A fast, fasting; jejunium:—*Mt. 17, 21.*  
**Fæsten** [*Plat. Ger. feste f: Dut. vest f: Ot. festi: Wil. veste: Dan. fæste n: Swed. fästning f: Icel. festing f.*] A fastness, fortress, bulwark, place of strength, a castle, wall; munimentum:—*Jos. 11, 12. Swa swa fæsten as a fortress, Elf. gl. Nearo fæsten narrow fortress, Bd. 4, 26. — Fæsten-behæfednes parsimony, niggardliness; parsimonia, Cot. 191.*  
**Fæsten-bryce** fast-break, BREAKFAST, Som.  
**Fæsten-dæg** fast-day.  
**Fæsten-gewerc** fortification work, fortification.  
**Fæstennes** fastness, a walled town, Som.  
**Fæsten-tid** fast-tide, or time.  
**Fæster-moder** a fostermother, v. fostermoder.  
**Fæstes**; adv. By chance; forte:—*Cot. 88.*  
**Fæst-hafod**, fæst-hafel, fæst-hafol fast-having, sparing, having, sordid.  
**Fæst-hafolnes**, se; f. Fast-havingness, greediness; parcitas:—*Past. 60.*  
**Fæst-hydig** steadfast in mind, Cd. 67.

**Fæsting**, e; f. An entrusting, an act of confidence; commendatio:—*L. pol. Alf. 17, v. fæstan.*  
**Fæstingan** To fasten, make firm; firmare:—*Lev. 26, 9, v. fæstnian.*  
**Fæstingman** A surety; fidejussor:—*Heming. p. 32, 48.*  
**Fæstlic**; adj. FASTLIKE, firm; firmus:—*Cd. 203.*  
**Fæstlice**; comp. or; sup. ost; adv. Firmly, fast, quickly; firmiter:—*Hig fæstlice weoxon, Jud. 4, 24. Færð micle fæstlicor goes much more firmly, Bt. 39, 7, Card. p. 338, 23.*  
**Fæst-mod** constant in mind, steady, Ors. 6, 33.  
**Fæstmod-staðol** constancy, Off. Episc. 1.  
**Fæstn** a fasting, v. fæsten.  
**Fæstn** a fortification, v. fæsten.  
**Fæstnes**, se; f. FASTNESS, fortification, firmness, stability; propugnaculum:—*Bt. 32, 3: Gen. 1, 6, v. fæsten.*  
**Fæstnian** to fasten, v. afæstnian.  
**Fæstnung**, e; f. A FASTENING, confirmation; fixura:—*Jn. 20, 25.*  
**Fæst-ræd**; def. se fæst-ræda; adj. [*ræd an opinion.*] Bold, constant, inflexible; constans:—*Bt. 19.*  
**Fæst-rædlíce**; adv. Boldly, constantly; constanter:—*Wulfst. Par. 5.*  
**Fæst-rædnes**, se; f. Fixed state of mind, fortitude, resolution; fortitudo:—*Bt. 5, 3.*  
**FÆT**, fat, es; d. e; pl. fatu, a, um; n. [*Plat. Dut. vat n: Ger. fass n: Ker. faz: Ot. fazz: Dan. fad n: Swed. Icel. fat n.*] A vessel, cup, VAT; vas:—*Mk. 4, 27: Gen. 40, 11. Fættes botm a vat's bottom, Cot. 92.*  
**Fætels** a small vessel, a bag, v. fetels.  
**Fæter**, fetor, feotur; pl. fætero [*Dut. veter*] A FETTER, band; compes:—*C. Mk. 5, 4.*  
**Fætere** light, negligent, Som.  
**Fæt-fellere** a vat-filler.  
**Fæð** commits; committit:—*R. Mt. 5, 32.*  
**FÆÐEM**, fæðm, feðm [*Plat. fadem, faem m: Dut. vadem, vaam f: Ger. faden, fadem, faem m: Ot. fadom: Dan. favn c: Swed. famn m: Ir. fead*] 1. A cubit; cubitus. 2. A FATHOM, the space of both arms extended; ulna. 3. An enclosing of the arms, a grasp, an embrace; amplexus. 4. Whatever embraces or contains; as the bosom, the lap, an abyss, the deep, an expanse; sinus, gremium:—1. Fæðm betwux elboga and handwrist a cubit

(is) betwixt the elbow and wrist, R. 72: *Gen. 6, 15, 16. 2. Cot. 162. 3. On fæðm in a grasp, Cd. 4. Widum fæðmum wide embrace, Cd. 146. 4. Of fæðme from the bosom, Cd. 187. Ofer ealne foldan fæðm over all the earth's expanse, Cod. ex. 116, b. 12.*  
**Fæðer** a feather, v. fyðer.  
**Fæðmian** To FATHOM, embrace; amplecti:—*Cod. ex. p. 89.*  
**Fæðmlic**; adj. Bending, winding; sinuosus:—*Ct. 202.*  
**Fætian** To FETCH; adducere, Lye.  
**Fætnys**, se; f. FATNESS; pinguedo:—*Ps. 16, 11.*  
**FÆTT**, fett; adj. [*Plat. Ger. fett: Dut. vet: Dan. feed, fedt: Swed. fet: Icel. feitr, fit.—fedan to nourish*] FAT, fatted; pinguis:—*Ofaloh an fætt celf, Lk. 15, 27, 28.*  
**Fættian**; pp. gefætted. To FAT-TEN; pinguefacere:—*Ps. 64, 13.*  
**Fæx** deceit; fucus, Lye.  
**Fæx** hair, v. feax.  
**FAG**, fah; adj. [*Dan. Swed. fager: Icel. fagr*] Shining, beautiful, of various colours, dyed; versicolor:—*Fag wyrma shining worm, Cd. 42: Ps. 90, 13. Golde fah shining with gold, Menol. 491, v. bleo.*  
**Fage** A kind of fish, a flounder; flossus:—*MS. Tib. A. 3.*  
**Fagen** glad, v. fægen.  
**Fagennian**, gefagenian, gefagnian. To rejoice, to be glad; lætari:—*Bt. 14, 1, v. fægnian.*  
**Fagettan** to vary, v. fagian.  
**Fagetung** inequality; inaequalitas, Som.  
**Fagian** To shine, glitter, vary; variare:—*Bt. R. p. 164.*  
**Fagmon** a foe man, an enemy.  
**Fagnian** to rejoice, v. fægnian.  
**Fagnys**, se; fagung, e; f. A variety, an ornament; varietas:—*L. Ps. 44, 15: Dial. 2, 27.*  
**Fah** of different colours, v. fag.  
**FAH**, fá, gefah. A FOE, an enemy, enmity, revenge; inimicus:—*Ic eom fah wið god, Cd. 215. Sy he fah wið þone cyng, L. Athel. 20, W. 60, 27.*  
**Fahnodon**, fahnude rejoiced, v. fagnian.  
**Fahnys** a rejoicing, v. fægnung.  
**Faht** fought, v. feohtan.  
**Falæcan** To kill; interficere:—*L. Athel. 20.*  
**Falæd**, fald, falde, falud. A FOLD, a sheep-fold, stable; ovile:—*Jn. 10, 1: Gen. 18, 7.*  
**Fald-gang** fold going, putting sheep in fold to manure the land.—*Fald-gang-penig fold going money, money paid by a vassal to be free from sending sheep to*

*fold on his lord's land.*—Fald-wurð *fold worthy, liberty of folding*; faldra, *give liberty* faldagii dignus, donatus, *Spel. Glos.*

Falewe *fallow or pale yellow colour*, v. fealo.

Falewende *yellow coloured*.

Fallende *falling*.

Falletan *To cut*; concidere:—*C. Mk. 5, 5.*

Falsan *To blaspheme*; blasphemare:—*R. Mt. 9, 3.*

False; *adj.* [*Dut. valsch*: *Ger. falsch*] FALSE, *untrue, adulterated, falsus*:—*L. pol. Cant. 8.*

FALSE, *es* [*Frs. falak*: *Dut. valsch*] *Falsehood, untruth; falsum*:—*Swa micles falsea, Gen. 44, 7.*

Falster *an island in the Baltic*, *Ors. 1, 1.*

FAM [*Ger. faum, fam, feim m. in Bavaria, foam*] FOAM; spuma:—*Pat fam of pam muße eode the foam went out of the mouth, Bd. 3, 9, S. p. 533, 32: 5, 12.*

Famgian *to foam*, *Cd. 167, v. ferman.*

Famig; *adj.* *Foamy*; spumous:—*Famige fiodas foamy floods, Cd. 100: Bt. R. p. 188.*

Famwæstas *molles*, *Cot. 131.*

Fana [*Plat. faan f*: *Dut. vaan f*: *Ger. fahne f*: *Old Ger. fano*: *Dan. fane*: *Swed. fana f*: *Icel. fana f.*] *A standard, flag, vane; vexillum*:—*Cd. 155.*

Fand *found*; *p. of findan.*

Fandere *a tempter, trier*; tentator, *Som.*

Fandian, fandigan, ic fandige; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; *v. a. To try, tempt, prove, seek, search out*; tentare:—*Ne fanda þu þines Godes, Dent. 6, 16. Ic wille fandigan I will seek, Cd. 109. ¶ Fandian eft to repeat, return.*

Fandlic *hostile*.

Fandung, afandung, *e*; *f. A temptation, trial, investigation, experience*; probatio:—*Cd. 72.*

Fang [*Frs. fangst*: *Dut. vang*] *A taking*; captura:—*Chr. 1016.*

Fangen *taken*, v. fon.

Fangennes *a taking*, v. onfangennes.

FANN [*Plat. Dut. Ger. wanne f*: *Swed. wanna*: *Fr. van*] *A FAN*; ventilabrum:—*Mt. 3, 12.*

Fant, fant-fæt *A FONT*; baptisterium:—*L. Alf. can. 35.*

Faran, gefaran; *ic fare, þu farst, he færð, we farað*; *p. far*; *pp. faren, gefaren*; *v. n.* [*Plat. faren*: *Dut. varen*: *Frs. fara*: *Ger. fahren*: *Dan. fare*: *Swed. fara*: *Icel. far.*]—*faru a journey, v. far a way, journey* To go, proceed, march, travel, sail, depart, die, FARE, happen, wave;

*ire*:—*ic fare butan bearnum, Gen. 15, 2. Nu wylle ic faran, Lk. 14, 19, 31. We foron, Ps. 65, 11. Ic for fram þe, Gen. 31, 31. Þa gefor he then died he, Chr. 495. Hu mæg se man wel faran how can the man fare well, Elf. T. p. 40, 3, v. feren.*

Fare *in a journey*, v. faru.

Fareld *a journey*, v. færeld.

Fariseic *A pharisee*; phariseus:—*Mt. 15, 1.*

Farma *a supper*, v. feorm.

Faru, *e*; *f. A journey, fare, family, generation*; iter:—*Joe. 9, 4: Gen. 12, 5, v. far.*

Fas *a fringe*, v. fæs.

Fast *fast*, v. fæst.

Fatan *wif To marry*; ducere uxorem:—*C. Lk. 20, 35.*

Faße, faðu *An aunt*; amita:—*Elf. gr. 6.*

Fattre *setters*, *C. Mk. 5, 4, v. fæter.*

Fatu, fata *vats, vessels*, v. fæt.

Faul FOUL, *a sort of evil spirit*; immundus spiritus:—*L. M. 1, 45.*

Fea *fee, money*, v. feoh.

Fea *few*, v. feawa.

Fea *joy*, v. gefea.

Feagan *To rejoice*; plaudere:—*L. Ps. 97, 8.*

Feaht *fought*; *p. of feohtan.*

Feala *many*, v. fela.

Feala-for, feale-for, fealvor *A feldfare*; turdus pilaris:—*Cot. 174.*

Feald *a field*, v. feld.

Feald [*Plat. sole f*: *Dut. vouw f*: *Frs. fald*: *Ger. falte f*: *Swed. fäll m*: *Dan. fold c*: *Pol. Bok. fald*: as a termination of numerals, this word has been used by the Friesians; as, thrifald *three-fold*, and by *Ker. Isd. Tat. sibunfalts seven-fold*; thrifaldu *three-fold*] *A FOLD*; plica, *Som.*

-feald, the termination of numerals, as, an-feald *one fold, single*; twy-feald *two-fold, double*; þry-feald *three-fold, treble*; feala-feald *manifold*.

Fealdan, he fylt; *p. feold, befeold*; *pp. gefealden, befealden* [*Plat. foolden*: *Ger. falten*] *To fold up, wrap*; plicare:—*Feolde his fet, Gen. 49, 33.*

Fealewe *yellow*, v. fealo.

Fealga, fealh *A harrow*; occa:—*Cot. 197.*

Fealh *falls, consults*, *Ors. 4, 8, v. feallan.*

Feall *A trap, pitfall*; decipula, *Lys.*

FEALLAN, afeallan, gefeallan, he alyð, fealð, fealh; *p. feoll, gefeoll*; *pp. gefeallen*; *v. n.* [*Plat. Ger. fallen*: *Dut. vallen*: *Dan. falde*: *Swed. Icel. falla*] *To*

FALL, *fall down*.—*Gif þæt alyð 12, 11: 15, 14.*

Fealo, falu, fealew

vaal: *Ger. h. or pale yellow dun-red*; flava

yellow flame, C.

Fealvor *a feldfare*

Fealwe *yellow*, v.

Fealwian *To grow* flavescente:—*L.*

wian.

Fean joys, v. gefe

Feanes *fewness*, v.

FEAR, *res*; m.

taurus:—*Mt.*

ofsligene, *Mt.*

Fearh, færh, *es*

a FALLOW, *li*

—*Elf. gl. 13.*

Fearh-hama *A*

liculus:—*R.*

Fearlic *sudden*;

v. færlic.

Fearn *a supper*,

Fearnian *to far*

Fearn; *m.* [*Ph*

varen n: *Ger.*

n.] FERN; *fl*

—*Fearnbed*

ground, *R. 85.*

out fern, *Hem*

Fearn-don, *Fe*

fern, *dun a h*

or *Farnodon*,

*Chr. 925.*

Fearn-ham [*fea*

habitation] *Fe*

*Æt Fearnham*

*Chr. 894.*

Fearran *to depa*

Fearran *oren*, v.

Feasceaft; *adj.*

poor, *naked*,

titutus:—*Pr*

destitute of *j*

*Cod. ex. 10. b*

Feastlice *firmly*,

Feawa; *d. um*

*adj.* [*Dan. fa*

peu] FEW; *p*

FE

Feawnes, feane

ness; *paucit*

24.

FEAX, *fax*, *gefe*

fæsen m: *fæ*

hair: *Frs. fa*

vaha, *Or. the*

and *Tat. fæse*

fax n. *juba*

of the head, *t*

rien:—*Lk. 7,*

blæc feax, *L*

519, 33.

Feax-clað *a hee*

Feaxed, gefeaxe

Feax-fang *a ta*

hair.

Feax-wreon *A*

mistrum:—*R*



fever disease, a  
:—C. Mt. 8, 15.  
sick of a fever, to

can. To **FETCH**,  
we out, take; ad-  
re:—*Is fecce wa-*  
4: 27, 42: *Lk.*

, he fet; p. fedde;  
dd [*Plat. voden*:  
: *Frs. feda, Het.*  
*Dan. føde: Swed.*  
*födra to nourish*]  
ourish, bring up,  
ascere:—*Eower*  
eder big fet, *Mt.*  
afedde wæron,  
We þe feddon,

v. fæder.  
v. fyber.  
r, provider; ob-  
Ethelb. 12.  
feeding; pastio,  
m.  
Nourishment, nu-  
—*Bd. 1, 27. resp. 9.*  
v. fædera.  
feer-lice sudden-

ishment; stu-  
t. 5, 42.  
fefer-adl [*Plat.*  
er. fieber n: *Wil.*  
t. fiobar, fieber:  
feber m: *Pol.*  
even; febris:—  
Elces dægea fefer  
or quotidian fever.  
few, a herb, *R.*

r. fefer.  
jungere:—*Soma.*  
an.  
r, v. fæger.

feoh.  
b-groefa a money  
ward.  
fehð takes, v. fon.  
v. fell.  
feala, feola; adj.  
Dut. veel: *Ger.*  
filu: *Moes. filu*:  
fölld, in compo-  
name as the *Ger.*  
much; multi:—  
man in many ways,  
He ongan big  
Mk. 6, 34. Occa-  
l in the singular;  
owra þinga many  
ers of the things,

fold.  
; tangere, *Som.*  
oaking much, lo-  
a loquacity.

Felcyrf Foreskin; praputium:—  
Cot. 217.

FELD, feald, fild; g. es; d. a;  
pl. feldas, a, um; m. [*Plat.*  
*Ger. feld n: Dut. veld n: Ot.*  
*Not. feld, felde: Wil. velt:*  
*Dan. felt c: Swed. fält n: Icel.*  
*föld f. terra*] A FIELD, pas-  
ture, a plain, an open country;  
campus:—*Deut. 34, 8: Ps.*  
103, 9.

Feld-cyric a field church, a coun-  
try church; *L. eccl. Cnut. 3.*

Feld-hus a field-house, tent, *Som.*

Feld-land, Field-land, a plain;  
planities:—*Deut. 1, 7*, oppo-  
sed to dun a hill.

Feldhc; adj. Fieldlike, country,  
rural; agrestis:—*On feldlicre*  
*stowe, Lk. 6, 17.*

Feld-wyrt field wort, gentian.

Fele much, many, v. fela.

Felg, felge a felly, v. fælga.

Feligan to follow, v. fylgean.

FELL [*Plat. Ger. fell n: Dut.*  
*vel n: Frs. fel n: Moes. fill:*  
*Icel. fellrm: Icel. fela to cover*]  
A FELL, skin; pellis:—*Cealf-*  
*es fell, Ex. 29, 14. On deora*  
*fellum in beasts' skins, Ors.*  
1, 1, *Bar. p. 23, 21, 25, 26.*

Fell; adj. [*Frs. fel*] FELL, cruel,  
severe; crudelis, *Som.*  
Fell gall, anger, *Som.*

Fellan, fellað; pp. gefellen. To  
give, v. sellan.

Fellen Belonging to a skin, skin-  
ny; pelliceus:—*Fellen gyr-*  
*del, Mk. 1, 6.*

Fellen heet felt-hat, *R. 18.*

Felleread purple, a purple robe.

Felnya, se; f. Cruelty, fierceness;  
crudelitas, *Som.*

Felsan To recompence; expiare,  
*Num.*

Felt FELT; pannus, *Som.*

Feltun An enclosed place, gar-  
den, privy, dunghill; seces-  
sus:—*Swa swa meox under*  
*feltun as dirt on a dunghill,*  
*Bt. 36, 1.*

Fen a fen, v. fenn.

Fen-cerse Fen-cross; nasturtium  
aquaticum, *Som.*

Fen-fearn, fenfern Water-fen;  
salvia:—*R. 42.*

Feng, fengon took, v. fon.

Fenix a phoenix.

Fen-lic fenlike, marshy.

FENN, fen, fæn, fænn, foen, es;  
m. [*Plat. Ger. fenne f. fenn*  
n: *Dut. veen n: Frs. and fen-*  
*ne: Moes. fani dirtiness*] A  
FEN, marsh, mud, dirt; palus:  
—*Fenn þara þweandra dirt*  
*of the washers, Past. 16, 5:*  
*Ps. 17, 44. Fennas and mo-*  
*ras fens and moors, Bt. 18, 1.*

Fenneg, fennig; adj. [*Dut. ve-*  
*nig*] Fenny, marshy, muddy,  
dirty; palustris:—*Past. 13, 1.*

FEON; g. feós; d. feó [*Plat.*

*Dut. vee n. cattle: Frs. fian:*  
*Ger. vieh n. cattle: Ot. fihu:*  
*Moes. faihu: Dan. fæ n. cat-*  
*tle: Swed. få n. cattle: Icel.*  
*fé n.* This word is one of  
the oldest in all the European  
languages. Most likely, the  
idea of animation and motion  
is predominant in all the  
preceding words. Cattle was  
the first kind of property;  
and, by bartering, this word  
came to signify money in  
general.] 1. Money, value,  
price, hire, stipend, FEE, re-  
ward; pecunia. 2. Goods,  
property, riches, wealth; bona.  
3. Property in living animals,  
cattle, sheep; pecus:—1. Ne  
feoh on eowrum bigyrdlam,  
*Mt. 10, 9: Gen. 23, 9.* 2.  
Ne wilniast nanes oðres feos  
wish for no other riches, *Bt.*  
14, 2. 3. Gangende feoh  
walking property, cattle, *Cd.*  
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\* Feoh-bote, a pecuniary recom-  
pence.

Feoh-fang a fee taking, taking  
a bride.

Feoh-gestreon Treasures, riches;  
gaza:—*Cot. 119, Som.*

Feoh-gyrnes money, desire, a-  
varice.

Feoh-gytære A covetous man;  
avarus:—*Bt. 7, 4.*

Feoh-leas moneyless.

Feoh-aceatt money tribute, wa-  
ges.

Feoh-strang money strong, rich.

Feoht a fight, v. gefeoht.

Feohtan, gefeohtan, he fyht,  
fiht; p. feaht, hi fuhton; pp.  
fohten, gefohten [*Plat. Ger.*  
*fechten: Ker. fehtan: Ot. feh-*  
*tanne: Wil. in the p. vuch-*  
*ton: Dut. vechten: Frs. fi-*  
*uchta: Swed. fäkta: Dan.*  
*segte: Fr. fichim*] To FIGHT,  
contend, make war; pugnare:  
—*Cyning wyle feohtan, Lk.*  
14, 31. He gefeohtan ne mæg,  
*Lk. 14, 32. Mine þegnas*  
*fuhton, Jn. 18, 36.*

Feohtere A fighter; puguator,  
*Lyc.*

Feohtlác a fight.

FEOL [*Frs. file f: Dut. vyl f:*  
*Plat. fiel f: Ger. feile f.*] A  
FILE; lima:—*Elf. gr. 27.*

Feola many, v. fela.

Feoll fell; p. of feallan.

Feon a fen, v. fenn.

Feon, he feoð; p. bi feodun.  
To hate; odium:—*Ps. 10, 6.*

FEÓND, fiend, es; pl. fynd, ge-  
fynd; a, um; m. [*Plat. fiend,*  
*fynd m: Dut. vyand m: Frs.*  
*fland m: Ker. Ot. fiant: Moes.*  
*fyand: Dan. Swed. fjende m:*  
*Icel. fióandi, fiándi, fiandi m.*  
—*fconde from feon to hate, fa,*

*fabafes*] A FIEND, an enemy, the devil; hostis:—Ps. 73, 19. Se feond feollon of heofnum the devil fell from heaven, Cd. 16.  
**Feondlic**; *adj.* Fiendlike, hostile; hostilis:—Bd. 3, 24.  
**Feond-rædenne** *fiend condition, enmity.*  
**Feond-sceaða** a *fiend-enemy, dire enemy.*  
**Feond-scip, feond-scype** *fiend state, enmity.*  
**Feond-seoca** *fiend-sick, a demoniac.*  
**Feong, feoung** *Hatred; odium:—Bd. 3, 11.*  
**Feor, feorr, feorran**; *adv.* [Plat. far, ferre: Dut. ver, verre: Frs. fir: Ger. fern: Ker. fer, fern: Ot. ferro: Moes. fairra: Dan. fjern: Sued. fjerran: Icel. firr.—*far a journey*] **FAR**, at a distance; procul:—Feor and wide far and wide, Bd. 3, 10. Feor fram me, Mk. 7, 6: Mt. 15, 8. Feorran ymbuton far about, Bt. 39, 5: Mt. 27, 66.  
**Feoran**; *p.* feorude. *To remove, Ps. 54, 7, v. afyrran.*  
**Feorcuman, feorcund-man** a *far coming man, stranger.*  
**Feord** an *army, v. fyrd.*  
**Feordian** to *send, v. fyrdian.*  
**Feording** a *farthing, v. feorðling.*  
**Feore life, v. feorh.  
**Feorg life, Cod. Ex. p. 36, v. feorh.  
**FEORN**; *g.* feores; *d.* feore; *pl.* u, a, um. [Norse, fior] 1. *The life, soul, spirit; vita.* 2. *Countenance; vultus:—1. Feores frofre life's comfort, Cd. 162. Beorh þinum feore, Gen. 19, 17. 2. Bd. 2, 1. ¶ Feorh-berendra bearing life, Cd. 92.—Feorh-cwealm life quelling, a killing, mortal pang, Cd. 50.—Feorh-dag life days, Cd. 107.—Feorh-gebeorh life's security, Cd. 161.—Feorh-generian to preserve life, Chr. 933.*  
**Feorh-bana** *life destroyer, murderer.*  
**Feorh-dolg** a *life or fatal wound.*  
**Feorh-eacen** *viviparus.*  
**Feorh-hyrde** a *life preserver, protector.*  
**Feorh-nere** a *life refuge, asylum.*  
**Feorhð** the *mind, v. ferð.*  
**Feorlen**; *adj.* Distant, foreign; longinquus:—Lk. 15, 13.  
**FEORM, feorme, farm, fearm**; *f.* 1. *Food, support, board, a meal, supper; victum.* 2. *Hospitality, a guest chamber; hospitium.* 3. *Goods, substance, where food is procured, a FARM; bona:—1. Anes nihtes feorme one night's food, Chr. 775: Lk. 14, 12, 16. 2. Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 1. 3. Cd. 50.*****

**Feorme-ham** a *farm.*  
**Feormere** A *FARMER; obsecrator:—Mon. Angl. 1, p. 277.*  
**Feormian, gefeormian.** 1. *To procure food, FARM, to supply with food, to feed, support, entertain; suppeditare victum.* 2. *To purify, cleanse, purge, expiate, benefit; purgare:—1. L. pol. Chut. 67. 2. Lk. 3, 17: Ex. 29, 37.*  
**Feorning, feormung, e; f.** A *FARMING, feasting, conducting business; opulatio:—L. pol. Alf. 4.*  
**Feornes, se; f.** *FARNES, distance; longinquitas:—Bd. 1, 27, interr. 6.*  
**Feorr far; feorrest farthest, v. feor.**  
**Feorran far, at a distance, v. feor.**  
**Feorrene, feorrone** from *far.*  
**Feorrian** to *depart, v. afyrran.*  
**Feorsian** to *prolong, v. afyrran.*  
**Feor stuðu** *Crooked, awry; ob-stipum, Som.*  
**Feorð; seo, þæt, -e; adj.** *The fourth; quartus:—Bt. 40, 4. ¶ Feorðes - fot four-footed.—Feorð-rice a government of a fourth part; tetrarchia.*  
**Feorðling, feorðung** [feorðan fourth, ðæl part, þinges of a thing] *A fourth part of a thing, FARTHING; quadrans:—Twegen stycas þat is feorðung peninges two sticas, that is, a fourth of a penny, Mk. 12, 42. Twegen feorðlingas two farthings, Lk. 21, 2: Mt. 5, 26.*  
**Feorude** removed, *v. feoran.*  
**Feostnode** confirmed, *v. afestnian.*  
**Feotere, feotr, feotur** a *fetter, v. fæter.*  
**Feotod, feotnd** *Called for, fetched; accersitus, Som.*  
**Feoung** hatred, *v. feong.*  
**FEOWER** [Plat. veer: Dut. Ger. vier: Frs. flower, flwr, flwer, Het. fjouwer Jap.: Kero. feor: Ot. flar: Moes. flwor: Dan. fire: Sued. fyra: Icel. flórir] **FOUR**; *quatuor:—Feower niðon four times, Elf. gr.*  
**Feower-feald** *fourfold.*  
**Feower-fet** *four-footed, Elf. T. p. 8.*  
**Feower-acete** *four square.*  
**Feowertene** *fourteen, v. feower-tyne.*  
**Feowerteoða; seo, þæt, -e; adj.** *The fourteenth; decimus quartus:—Deut. 1, 3.*  
**Feowertig, feowrtig** **FORTY**; *quadragesima:—Gen. 50, 3.*  
**Feowertigeða, feowertigoða, feowertiglic; adj.** *Fortieth; quadragesimus:—C. R. Ben. 25: Bd. 3, 8.*  
**Feowertyne, feowertine** **FOUR-**

**TEEN**; *quatuordecim.*  
**FEOWT** *four, v.*  
**Feowrðe** *fourth.*  
**Feowrtig, feowrtig, feowertig.**  
**Per** a *journey.*  
**Fera** A *comp. gesea.*  
**Féran**; *p.* ferre. *To go.*  
**—Mid God.**  
**9.** *His ferð was ferð o.*  
**51.** *Se þe feran het to go to the.*  
**¶ Féran** *for die, Bd. 1, 1.*  
**Fercian**; *p.* ferre. *To cod. To sustentare.*  
**Fercung** A *sustentatio, Som.*  
**Fercuð; adj.** *frugalis:—*  
**Perde, ferdon.**  
**Ferdmon** A *ferdman, Bd. 27, 4.*  
**Fere** a *vehicle.*  
**Fered** *carried.*  
**Feren, foren** *caraged.*  
**Fergan** to *go, v. ferð.*  
**Ferh** *life, v. ferð.*  
**Ferh** a *little p.*  
**Ferht** *fear, v. ferð.*  
**Ferhð** the *mind.*  
**Ferhð-bana** a *life destroyer.*  
**Ferhð-cofa** the *breast, Cd. 162.*  
**Ferhð-loca** a *body, Cd. 162.*  
**Férian**; *p.* ferre. *gefereð, ferre: Ger. convey, bear.*  
**Ferlic** *sudden, ferlice sudden.*  
**Ferom** *strong, ferre: A ferre:—Cod. 161.*  
**Ferren-land** a *land, Lk. 19, 12.*  
**Fera, ca.** A *verre:—Periodos geendung þa 50, Som. p. 5.*  
**FERSC**; *adj.* [Dut. versch, feracke: Ger. ferak: Sued. Pwrt. franco: pars, avert; tes is must e. tura Ephraim]



all fresh waters, [rivers], *Ors.*  
2, 4.  
Fertipemiet, *L. Lund.* p. 65:  
119, v. referreden.  
Fertiker [scorian to take care]  
One lot; abdictus:—*Cot.* 14.  
Fert the mind, v. fertih.  
Fesian; v. a. To drive away; fu-  
gare:—*Lup. Ser.* 1, 14.  
Feste fast, v. fest.  
Fetca-moa *a curaty; sdejus-*  
*na.*  
Fester food, foster, v. foster.  
Fetnes fastness, a foundation, v.  
fetnes.  
Festud fostered, nourished, v.  
fustian.  
Fit; fut; pl. of fot.  
Fittid; p. of fedan.  
Fetel; *a fetulum, fetulum. A*  
*girdle, belt; cingulum:—Bt.*  
*37, 1: R. p. 186.*  
Fetels, fetels, es; m. *A little*  
*vessel, a bag; sacculus:—Jos.*  
*9, 5.*  
Fetla, an; m. *A person on foot:*  
*hence, a foot soldier; and, as*  
*arms were chiefly foot, an*  
*army, a phalanx, from which it*  
*was sometimes used figura-*  
*tively for force, strength, pow-*  
*er; scies:—Bd.* 1, 12,  
Fetan-leag *The army field, Fre-*  
*thern, in Gloucestershire, Chr.*  
*384.*  
Fet The act of going on foot,  
walking, marching, an expedi-  
tion, army, power; gressus:—  
Hecra magna and heora febe  
their might and power, *Ors.*  
4, 6.  
Fet foot walking.  
Fet-gang *a foot journey.*  
Fet-hera *a foot army, infantry.*  
Fet-lact *a footstep.*  
Fet-leas footless.  
Fet-men footmen.  
Fet a feather, v. fyber.  
Fet four, v. feower.  
Fet a house, v. fetema.  
Fet a feather, v. fyber.  
Fet an army, v. fetca.  
Fetung *A festing, footing; gres-*  
*sus, Lye.*  
Fet, fetgean, fetigian; p.  
fette, fetette; pp. gefetod;  
v. a. To fetch, to bring to;  
to marry; adducere:—*Pa fette*  
*bigman to him, Gen.* 48, 10.  
Fetad wif, *Mt.* 19, 9.  
Fetam with belts, v. fetel.  
Fet a fetter, v. fetex.  
Fet fat, v. fett.  
Fet-in feet iron, a fetter.  
Fet dispated, v. fittan.  
Fet few, v. leawa.  
Fet four, v. feower.  
Fet hair, v. fetax.  
Fet hogan, hi floga; p. fode  
Fet. fenden: *Ger. fainden.*  
Fet. fyen, fen, vyen, vien:  
id. *Ger. fen: Moes. fjan:*

*Icel. fiai* To hate; odisse:—  
*Ps.* 25, 5: 96, 10.  
Fic, fic-æppel, fic-æppel; pl.  
fic-æppla [*Plat. fieg f: Dut.*  
*vyg f: Ger. feige f.] A fig-*  
*apple or fruit, a fig; ficus:—*  
*Mt.* 7, 16: *Lk.* 6, 44.  
Fic-beam *a fig-tree.*  
Ficol; adj. FICKLE, crafty;  
versipellis:—*Prov.* 14.  
Fieder a father, v. fæder.  
Fiend a fiend, v. feond.  
Fiend-wic an enemy's dwelling,  
a camp.  
Fier farther, v. feor.  
Fierd an army, v. fyrd.  
Fieren-ful wicked, v. firenfull.  
Fiersna [*Moes. fairana*] Snares,  
the heel; insidiae, calx:—*Cd.*  
43.  
Fierst a snare, v. fyrst.  
Fiz [*Plat. five: Dut. vyf: Ger.*  
*fünf: Moes. Ker. fünf: Tat.*  
*finvi: Ot. finfi: Dan. Swed.*  
*fem]* FIVE; quinque:—*Buton*  
*fif hlafas, Mt.* 14, 17. Fif and  
fif by fives. Fif mison five  
times, *Elf. gr.*  
Fif-burgas five cities.  
Fifel [fif five, el for, ebel a re-  
gion, country] *A country having*  
*five cities, says Mann; hence*  
*Fifel stream (Bt. R. p. 188)*  
*denotes the Hellespont: Co-*  
*nybearc thinks it may mean*  
*the Danish sea. Illust. Ang-*  
*Sax. Poet.* p. 85, n. 1. *Mr.*  
*Cardale* says, "The word  
fifel is perhaps a general  
appellation descriptive of an  
interior or narrow sea," *Bt. p.*  
*424, n. 192.*  
Fifele a buckle, v. figel.  
Fifta; seo, þæt, -e; adj. The  
fifth; quintus:—*Bt.* 40, 4.  
Fiften fifeen, v. fiftyne.  
Fifteoða, fisteða; seo, þæt, -e;  
adj. The FIFTEENTH; deci-  
mus quintus:—*Dan fisteoðan*  
*geare, Lk.* 8, 1.  
Fifteoða, fiftigeða, fiftigoða, seo,  
þæt, -e; adj. The fiftieth;  
quingagesimus:—*Lev.* 25,  
10.  
Fiftig FIFTY; quinquaginta:—  
*Deut.* 22, 29.  
Fiftyne, fiftane Fifteen; quin-  
decim:—*Fiftyne fætma, Gen.*  
7, 20.  
Figan to be at enmity, *Sam.*  
Figel, fifele *A buckle, button;*  
*fibula:—Cot.* 85.  
Fihle [*Dut. feil f. a dish-cloth*]  
*A cloth, rag; pannus, Sam.*  
Fihl fighs, v. feohtan.  
Fihlung a fighting.  
Fild a field, v. feld.  
Filian; p. de. To follow, v. fyl-  
gean.  
Filiende rubbing.  
Fill fulness, v. fyll.  
Filled filled, v. fyllan.

Fillende filling, v. fyllan.  
Film [*Plat. femel a thin light*  
*coat: Frs. fimel skin*] A FILM,  
skin, husk; cuticula, *Sam.*  
Filma *A clef; rima:—Cot.* 180.  
FIN, nes; m. [*Plat. Ger. Dan.*  
*finne f: Dut. vin f: Swed.*  
*fena f.] A FIN; pinna:—Lev.*  
11, 9.  
Fin strues, *Cot.* 195, *Lye.*  
Fina *A woodpecker; marnopi-*  
*cus:—Elf. gl.* 11.  
FINC [*Plat. Ger. Dan. Swed. fink*  
*m: Dan. vink m.] A FINCH,*  
*a linnet; fringilla:—Cot.* 86.  
Fincer a finger, v. finger.  
FINDAN, gefindan, afindan, þu  
find, he findeð, fint; p. fand,  
þu funde, we fundon; pp. ge-  
funden, funden; v. a. [*Plat.*  
*Ger. finden: Dut. vinden:*  
*Ker. findan: Ot. intan: Swed.*  
*Icel. finna]* To FIND, invent,  
imagine, devise, order, dispose,  
determine; invenire:—*Hig ne*  
*mihton nane findan, Mt.* 26,  
60. *Swa we ær fundon as we*  
*before determined, L. pol. Alf.*  
*18: Bt.* 18, 3.  
Findele An invention, a device;  
adinventio, *Sam.*  
Findig; adj. Considerable, good,  
heavy; ponderosus:—*Findig*  
*corn heavy corn, Lye.*  
FINGER, finger; g. fingers [*Plat.*  
*Ger. Dan. Swed. finger: Dut.*  
*vinger m: Isd. fingro: Ot.*  
*finger: Moes. finger, pronoun-*  
*ced finger: Icel. fingr m.—*  
*Some think from feng took,*  
*v. fon]* A FINGER; digitus:  
—*Fingeres lið, Lk.* 16, 21.  
Finie, gefinegod; adj. Decayed,  
mouldy; corruptus:—*Finie*  
*hlafas, Jos.* 9, 5.  
Finiht, finniht; adj. Finny;  
squamosus:—*L. M.* 2, 37.  
Finn fin; finnas finas, v. fin.  
Finnas the FINS, people of Fin-  
land, *Ors.* 1, 1.  
Finol, finul, fenol, finugl FEN-  
NEL, *Herb.* 125.  
Finat findest, v. findan.  
Fio, fioh wealth, v. feoh.  
Fiode hated; p. of fian.  
Fiogan to hate, v. fian.  
Fiolan to happen, *Bt. R. p.* 177,  
v. setfeolan.  
Fiond a fiend, v. feond.  
Fiong hatred, v. fiong.  
Fior life, v. feorh.  
Fiorst farthest, v. feor.  
Fioung Hatred; odium:—*Bt.*  
39, 1.  
Fir fire, v. fyr.  
Firas; m. [*Ger. führer m: Noras,*  
*firar]* Governors, rulers; and,  
as man is the head or gover-  
nor of visible creation, this  
word is used for men or man-  
kind, generally:—*Fira cyn the*  
*race of men, mankind, Cod. Es.*

16, b. Fira bearn children of men, *Cd.* 21. Teode firum foldan created earth for men, *Bd.* 4, 24, *S.* p. 597, 23.  
 Fird an army, v. fyrd.  
 Fird-craeft a war design, an expedition.  
 Firding an army, v. fyrding.  
 Firen, fyren *A sin, crime; peccatum:—Cod. Ex.* 18, b.  
 Firen-full sinful, one who is sinful, a sinner, v. fyrenfull.  
 Firenian, firnian; p. hi gefirenodon. To sin; peccare:—*C. R. Mt.* 18, 16.  
 \*Firen-lust luxury, v. fyren lust.  
 Firgen - streamas extensive streams.  
 Firgin-bucca, firgin-gat, firgen-gæt *A wild goat; sylvestris caper, ibex:—Med. Quadr.* 5, 1, *Lyc.*  
 Firige makes a fire, v. fyrian.  
 Firna *A sinner, the author of sin, the devil; peccator, diabolus:—Cd.* 216.  
 Firne a crime, v. firen.  
 Firnian; p. firnade. To sin, v. firenian.  
 Firra farther; firrer latter, v. feor.  
 Firat first, v. fyrst.  
 First a space of time, v. fyrst.  
 Firbriende furthering, v. fyrðrian.  
 Firwet-georn very inquisitive, v. georn.  
 Fisc, es; pl. fixas, fiscus; m. [*Plat.* fisch, fisk m: *Dut.* visch m: *Ger.* fisch m: *Old.* fag: *Moss.* fisk: *Dan.* *Swed.* Frs. fisk m: *Icel.* fiskr m.] *A fish; piscis:—Ofer þa fixas, Gen.* 1, 26: *Mt.* 17, 27.  
 Fiscoð a fishing, v. fixoð.  
 Fisc-cyn fish kind.  
 Fiscere, es; m. *A fisher; piscator:—Mt.* 4, 18.  
 Fiscian [*Dut.* vischen] To fish; piscari:—*Bt.* 32, 3.  
 Fiscoð a fishing, v. fixoð.  
 Fisc-wer; m. [*war a dam, net*] *A fish taking, a fish netting; captura piscium:—Lk.* 5, 4.  
 Fisc-will full of fish.  
 Fiðele [*Plat.* Ger. fidel f.] *A fiddle; fidicula, Som.*  
 Fiðelere *A fiddler; fidicen:—Elf. gl.* 6.  
 Fiðer a feather, v. fyðer.  
 Fitt; f. *A song; cantilena:—Das sitte asungen hæfde had sung this song, Bt.* 30, 1: *MS. Coll.* On sitte in song, *Cd.* 95.  
 Fittan [*Dut.* vitten] To sing, dispute; cantare:—*Cod. Ex.* 96, b.  
 Fixas fishes, v. fisc.  
 Fixen *A vixen, she fox; vulpes femina, Som.*  
 Fixoð, fixnoð *A fishing; pesca-*

tio:—*Io wille gan on fixoð, Jn.* 21, 3.  
 FLA, flaa, flan; pl. flana, flanna; f. [*Plat.* Dut. flits n.] *An arrow, a dart, javelin; jaculum:—Deut.* 32, 23, 42.  
 Flaces flakes of snow, *Som.*  
 Flage *A poultice; cataplasma:—Cod.* 55.  
 Flac, flec flesh, v. flasc.  
 Flame a flight, v. fleam.  
 Flæne a lance, moord, *Ps.* 16, 14, v. fla.  
 FLASC, flasc; n. [*Plat.* fleesk n: *Dut.* vleesch n: *Ger.* fleisch n.] FLESH; caro:—*Pæt flasc is untrum, Mt.* 26, 41: *Lk.* 3, 6.  
 Flasc-homa the body.  
 Flasclic; adj. *Fleshly; carnalis:—Bt.* 31, 1.  
 Flasclicnes, se; f. *Fleshliness, incarnation; incarnatio:—Hom. Pasch.* p. 12, v. flascnes.  
 Flasc-mangere a fleshmonger, butcher.  
 \*Flasc-met, flasc-meto flesh-meat.  
 Flascnes, geflascnes, se; f. *Incarnation; incarnatio:—Hem.* p. 67.  
 Flasc-wurm a flesh worm.  
 Flan an arrow, v. fla.  
 Flaniht belonging to darts.  
 Flaxe, an [*Plat.* Dut. flesch f: *Ger.* flache f: *Dan.* flake f: *Swed.* Icel. flaska f: *Boh.* flasse: *It.*iasco: *Sp.* flacon: *Port.* frasco: *Lat.* mid. flasca, flaco, flaxa, flacta] *A FLAX, bottle; lagena:—Twa fatu, on folcisc flaxan gehatene two bottles, (by folk) commonly called flaks, Dial.* 1, 9.  
 FLEA [*Plat.* flo, floi m: *Dut.* vlo, vlooi f: *Ger.* floh m: *Icel.* fló f.] *A FLEA; pulex:—Elf. gl.* 14.  
 Fleth *A white spot in the eye; albugo:—Part.* 11, 4.  
 Fleah flew; p. of fleogan.  
 Fleam *A flight, banishment; fuga:—Ps.* 88, 23. On fleame, *Jos.* 7, 4, v. flyma.  
 Flean To fly, pull off the skin; excoriare:—*Cot.* 61.  
 Fleard, gefleard *A trifling, error, trifles; nugæ:—L. North.* pres. 54.  
 Fleardian To trifle, err; nugari:—*Off. Episc.* 7.  
 Flea-wyrt FLEA-WORT; psyllium:—*Cot.* 167.  
 FLEAX, flex [*Plat.* flamm m: *Dut.* vlas n: *Frs.* flax n: *Ger.* flachs m: *Old. Ger.* flahs: *Dan.* hör, hörr n. It signified, in earlier times, also hair, and all kinds of hairy thread. In Austria the flax is called haar hair. The Dan. hör

signifies the English flax is another in earlier designate the Lat. flax] *Fl.* gr. 20.  
 Fleaxen flax.  
 Flec flesh, v.  
 Flede, fled, overflowed  
 fledu wer flooded, O  
 Fleding, e; undation;  
 Flega, siege  
 Flegende fly  
 Flema fugit  
 Flema What fluidum q  
 FLEOGA, fleo  
 flege f:  
 fliege f:  
 flue c: S  
 FLY; mu  
 gan, Ex.  
 Fleogán, fl  
 fleah, h  
 [*Plat.* fle  
 Frs. fleg  
 flagan:  
 flyga: Io  
 as a bird;  
 fugere:  
 ofer þor  
 heofones  
 high roof  
 2. He fl  
 da, *Ps.* 17  
 fram me,  
*Mt.* 8, 33  
 Fleogende  
 gendlic e  
 Fleogynde,  
 volucris:  
 FLEON, fléon  
 fléð, fly  
 ten: *Dut.*  
 hen: *Ke*  
 hen: *Da*  
 Icel. flya]  
 fugere.  
 quer; fuga  
 cattle fleo,  
 6. 2. l  
 fleoð hira  
 26, 8.  
 Fleos a FLE  
 FLEOT [*Plat.*  
 river: *Ger.*  
 A place w  
 bay, guif,  
 the mouth  
 hence the  
 as North  
 and, in l  
 sinus:—S  
 the sea, B  
 Fleotan, floti  
 p. fléat, w  
 [*Plat.* fló]

Dut. vloeden: *Frs.* floeyen: *Ger.* fluten] To FLOAT, swim; fluctuare:—*Martyr.* 22, *Mar.*  
 Floowa To FLOW; fluere:—*Fleow* meolce and hunig, *Ex.* 3, 17, v. flowan.  
*Fiere* a floor, v. flor.  
 Floring, e: f. [*Dut.* vloeren] A FLOORING; contabulatio:—*Gen.* 6, 16.  
*Flew* flesh, v. fleasc.  
 Flet Cream; flos lactis:—*Cot.* 37, *Lvt.*  
 FLET; g. tes; d. te; n. A dwelling, a habitation of a ceorl, or a person of inferior degree, a seat, hall; area, casa:—*De* þæt flet æge who owns the dwelling, *L. Hloth.* 11, 12, 13.  
 \* Flet geseald a fixed habitation, a dwelling place, *Cd.* 22, 79.  
*Flewa* a flowing.  
 Flewð flows, v. flowan.  
 Flew faz, v. fleax.  
 Flæc [*Plat.* flikke, flak, plek m: *Ger.* flücke, fleck m: *Dan.* flække to cleave, slit: *Icel.* flícki v. massu carneu] A flitch of lorn; succidia:—*Elf.* gr. 27.  
 Flæccian, flæccan To move the wings, flitter, flutter, FLICKER; motare alas:—*Deut.* 32, 11.  
 Flætt a ship.  
 Flætte cream, v. flæt.  
 Flæg a fly, v. fleoga.  
 Flæht A flight; volatus:—*Deut.* 32, 1.  
 Flæma a runaway, v. flymas.  
 Flind Gnat, *Cot.* 98, *Lye.*  
 FLINT [*Old Ger.* flins n.] A flint; silex:—*Nim.* 20, 10, 11.  
 Fllogas to fly, v. fleogan.  
 Flionde fleeing, v. fleom.  
 Flionne to escape.  
 FLIT, geflit Scandal, strife, contention; scandalum:—*Ps.* 49, 21.  
 Flitan, ic flite, he flit; p. flát, we fliton; pp. fliten, gefliten. To strive, contend, dispute, quarrel, rebel; certare:—*Hwi* flitst þu við þine nextan, *Ex.* 2, 13: *Bt.* 36, 2.  
 Flitæ A wrangler, contender; rabula:—*Cot.* 208.  
 Flit-georn, flitgern one desirous of contention, a quarreller.  
 Flit-mælum by strife; certatim, *Scm.*  
 Flot a place, a kind of fish.  
 Flocc m. [*Dan.* flok c: *Swed.* flock m: *Icel.* flokk m.] A FLOCK, company, division; grex:—*Se* ober flocc, *Gen.* 32, 8.  
 flocc-mælum by flocks or herds, *Nim.* 2, 34.  
 floccende Complossis, *Cot.* 39.  
 flocc-rade A riding company, a troop; turma:—*Chr.* 917.  
 flocc. es; n. [*Plat.* flood f: *Dut.* vloed m: *Frs.* flod f:

*Ger.* fluth f: *Dan.* flod c: *Swed.* flod m: *Icel.* flod n.] 1. A FLOOD, deluge; diluvium. 2. A flowing of water, a river, a wave; flumen:—1. Þæt flod com, *Mt.* 24, 39. 2. Þæt flod ys tódeled on feower ean, *Gen.* 2, 10.  
 Floda, flode A place where any thing flows, a channel, sink, gutter; cloaca:—*Cot.* 44.  
 Flodlic; adj. FLOODLIKE; fluvialis:—*Elf.* gr. 9, 28.  
 Flod-wæter flowing water, a river.  
 Floege a vessel, ship.  
 Fløgen flown; pp., v. fleogan.  
 Fløgettan to flow.  
 Fløh That which is flown off, a fragment, piece, FLAW; fragmen:—Fløh stanes a piece of stone, *Cot.* 99.  
 FLór; f. [*Plat.* floor: *Dut.* vloer m: *Ger.* flur f: *Icel.* flór m.] A FLOOR, pavement; pavimentum:—On þære flore to the floor, *Bt.* 36, 7: *Ps.* 118, 25: *Lk.* 3, 17.  
 Flota, an. 1. A floater, a ship; navis. 2. A sailor; nauta:—1. Flota wæs on yðum a ship was on the waters, *Beo.* p. 18. 2. Unrim flotan numberless sailors, *Chr.* 975, *Pr.*  
 Flotian to float; flotigende floating, v. fleotan.  
 Flotmon a floatman, a sailor.  
 Flot-scip a floatship, a light bark.  
 Flouing a flowing, wave.  
 Flówan, ic flówe, he fléwð; p. fleow, gefleow; v. n. [*Plat.* fleten: *Dut.* vloeyen: *Ger.* fließen] To FLOW, issue; fluere:—Þat land flewð meolece and hunie, *Ex.* 3, 8. Fleow blod ut, *Jn.* 19, 34.  
 Flowednes, flownes, se; f. A flowing, flux, wave; fluxus:—*Bd.* 1, 27.  
 Flox-fote broad footed.  
 Flugol; g. flugles; pl. flugas. One that flies or flees, a bird, a runaway; fugax, volucris:—*Elf.* gr. 9, 60.  
 Flugon flew; p. of fleogan.  
 Flustrian To plat, WEAVE; plectere:—*Cot.* 176.  
 Flycð for flyhð flees; 3 s. indef. of fleogan.  
 Flyge, flyht A FLIGHT; fuga:—*Nicod.* 26.  
 Flyht-claß A joining or binding together; commissura, *Scm.*  
 Flyma, fleam, flema One who flees, a runaway, vagabond; profugus:—*Gen.* 12, 16.  
 Flyman to banish, v. aflyman.  
 Flyming A banished man; exul: hence *Noel* says, the Flemings, whose country was wild and strong, and therefore, a receptacle for outlaws, by whom it was inhabited, call their coun-

try Flanderland, in Saxon fleondra-land the land of run-aways.  
 FLYS A FLEECE, wool; vellus:—*L. In.* 69: *Ps.* 71, 6.  
 Flyte Pontonium, *R.* 103.  
 Flyhð flees, v. fleon.  
 FNAD, fnæd, es; pl. nom. ac. fnadu; g. a; d. um. A hem, edge, fringe; fimbria:—*Mt.* 23, 5.  
 FNæst, fnæsta A puff, blast; flatus:—*Hexaem.* 4.  
 FNæstiað The wind-pipe; aspera arteria:—*L. M.* 2, 36.  
 Fneosung, fnora [*Dut.* fniezing] A sneezing; sternutatio:—*R.* 79.  
 Fo take, v. fon.  
 Foca, an [*Lat.* focus a hearth] A cake baked on the hearth; panis sub cinere pistus:—*Gen.* 18, 6.  
 FODA, fode, an [*Plat.* foder n. fatura: fodsæl n. nourishment: *Dan.* føde c: *Swed.* foda f: *Icel.* fóðr n.] FOOD, nourishment; alimentum:—Foda fyres, holt food of fire, wood, *Scint.* 12.  
 Fodder, feddor, foddur, foder; g. fodres; d. fodre; m. [*Plat.* foder n: *Dut.* voeder: *Ger.* futter n.] FODDER for cattle, food; pabulum:—To pamfodre to the fodder, *Bt.* 14, 2: *Gen.* 42, 27.  
 Fodnoð Food, nourishment; alimentum, *Scm.*  
 Fodre with food, v. fodder.  
 Fodrere A fodderer; pabulator:—*Oss.* 4, 1.  
 Foedende feeding, v. fedan.  
 Foera a companion, v. gefera.  
 Foerde went, v. feran.  
 Foereld a company, relation, v. færelð.  
 Foerðmest, first.  
 Foeb going on foot; on foeðe on foot, v. feðe.  
 Foetmen footmen.  
 Fog an agreement; conjunctio, v. fegan.  
 Fogere A sutter, wooer; procus, *Scm.*  
 Foh take, v. fon.  
 Fohlio what may be comprehended; comprehensibilis, *Scm.*  
 FOLC, es; n. [*Plat.* folk, volk n: *Dut.* *Frs.* *Ger.* *Dan.* *Swed.* *Icel.* folk n: *Iad.* folc: *Ot.* *Not.* folk] The FOLK, people, common people, multitude, a people, a tribe, family; populus:—Þat folc, *Lk.* 1, 21. Micel folc much people, *Mt.* 26, 47. Foces man a man of the people, a common man, *Lev.* 4, 27: *Bt.* 30, 1.  
 Folc-cuð known to the people, well known, public, celebrated.  
 Folc-driht a company.  
 Folc-fry, folc-fryg free, a freeman.  
 Folc-gefoht a public battle.  
 Folc-gemot a popular assembly.

Fore-sæcgan, fore-sægan; *p.* foresæde; *pp.* foresæden. To FORESAY, speak before, to predict; *præfari*:—To þam foresædan sændracum to the foresaid messengers, *Jos.* 6, 22: *Mk.* 13, 23.  
 Fore-sceawian to foreshew, foresee.  
 Fore-sceawung, *e*; *f.* A foreshewing, providence.—Fore-sceawung Godes God's providence, *Bt.* 39, 4.  
 Fore-sægan to foresay, predict, *v.* foresæcgan.  
 Fore-sedla First seats; *primi recubitus*:—*C. Mt.* 23, 6.  
 Fore-seon to foresee, provide.  
 Fore-seonnes a foreseeing, providence.  
 Fore-setnes, for-gesettenes a thing proposed, intention, a preposition.  
 Fore-settan to set before, place, shut, close in.  
 Fore-seuwenes dishonour, *v.* for-sewennys.  
 Fore-singend, *es*; *m.* A fore-singer, one who pitches tunes; *præcentor*:—*R.* 33.  
 Fore-sittend one who sits before, a president.  
 Fore-alop A long robe; *stola*:—*C. Lk.* 20, 46.  
 Fore-smean, fore-smeagean to premeditate.  
 Fore-spæc a preface, *v.* fore-spræc.  
 Fore-speca, fore-spræca, fore-spreca One who speaks for another, a sponsor, an advocate, a patron; *prolocutor*:—*Lup. Sermon.* 1, 22.  
 Fore-specen, fore-sprecen; *adj.* Fore-spoken; *antedictus*:—*Bt.* 37, 2.  
 Fore-spræc, fore-spæc, fore-sprec; *f.* A fore-speech, preface, introduction, defence, excuse, agreement; *præfatio*:—*Bt.* 38, 7.  
 Fore-spræca an answerer, a sponsor, *v.* fore-speca.  
 Fore-sprec a preface, an excuse.  
 Fore-spreca an answerer, a sponsor.  
 Fore-sprecen forementioned.  
 Fore-stæppan, fore-stæpan, fore-steppan To step or go before, precede; *præcedere*:—*Lk.* 22, 26.  
 Fore-standan To stand before, to excel; *præstare*:—*Cot.* 149.  
 Fore-standend A prelate, bishop; *antistes*:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 26.  
 Fore-steppan to step before, to precede, *v.* fore-stæppan.  
 Fore-stigan to go before, to excel.  
 Fore-stihtud fore-appointed or ordained, *v.* stigan.  
 Fore-stihtung, foretiohhung a fore-appointment, *Bd.* 4, 29.

Fore-swerian; *p.* foreswore. To fore-swear, declare before.  
 Fore-tacn, fore-tacen, fore-tacnu a fore-token, presage, sign, wonder.  
 Fore-tacnian to foretoken, foretel.  
 Fore-teod preordained.  
 Fore-teohung predestination, *v.* fore-tiohhung.  
 Fore-þanc forethought, consideration.  
 Fore-þanclice considerately.  
 Fore-þencean to fore-think, anticipate, forebode, despair, *Bt.* 40, 3.  
 Fore-þinger An intercessor; *præcator*:—*W. Cat.* p. 117.  
 Fore-þingian to beg pardon, intercede, defend, *Bt.* 38, 7.  
 Fore-þonc providence.  
 Fore-þystrian to obscure.  
 Fore-tige A market-place; *forum*:—*Mt.* 11, 16.  
 Fore-timbrigendebuilding before, shutting up, *Bd.* 5, 1.  
 Fore-tiohhung, fore-teohung, fore-stihtung, *e*; *f.* A fore-appointing, predestination, prescience, providence; *predestination*:—*Bt.* 39, 4: 40, 5, 6.  
 Fore-tynd hedged afore, fore enclosed, *Bd.* 5, 1.  
 Fore-weallas fore-walls, *Cd.* 158.  
 Fore-weard, fore-wærd, foreward, for-ward; *n.* [*Dut.* voorwaarde] A FORE-WARD or guard, a beginning, condition, an agreement, a compact, bargain; *principium*, *conditio*, *pactum*:—On foreweardum in the fore-guardings, in the beginning, *Bd.* 5, 2, *S.* p. 914, 24. To þat forewearde to or on the condition, *Chr.* 852. On heora forewarde on their agreement, *Chr.* 1091.  
 Fore-weard; *adj.* Forward, fore, early; *primus*:—Forweard niht fore, early night, *Bd.* 2, 12. Foreweard heafod the forehead, *Elf. gl.* 1.  
 Fore-weard, for-weard; *adv.* [*Dut.* voorwaards] FORWARD, before, first; *primo*, *præ*:—Forweard fremman first to fulfil, *Cd.* 37. On foreweard on forward, forward, before, *Deut.* 28, 13.  
 Fore-weosan, fore-wesan To be before, to preside; *præesse*:—*Bd.* 1, 34.  
 Fore-wis forewise, foreknowing, *Cot.* 149.  
 Fore-witega a prophet, diviner, *Elf. gl.* 41.  
 Fore-wost a' president, governor, prince.  
 Fore-writennes a proscription, banishment.  
 Forf a treasure.  
 For-fang a seizing, apprehending.

For-fangen taken.  
 For-faran; *p.* forfor; *pp.* for-faren. To go away, perish, destroy; *perire*:—*L. Edw. Guth.* 11.  
 For-fleon to flee away.  
 For-fylden Filled up, stopped, opposed; *obstructus*:—*Cot.* 148.  
 For-gædnes, forgægednys, *se*; *f.* A transgression, prevarication, stubbornness; *præteritio*:—*Jos.* 6, 18.  
 For-gægan To transgress, prevaricate; *transgredi*:—*L. Ps.* 118, 158.  
 For-gan, for-gangan To forego, pass by, go away, flee; *præterire*:—*Ps.* 72, 7: *Ex.* 12, 23.  
 For-geatan to expose, forget.  
 For-geldan to repay, return; *reddere*:—*C. Mt.* 12, 36, *v.* for-gyldan.  
 For-gemeleasian To neglect; *negligere*:—*L. Athel.* 1.  
 For-geofan to forgive, *v.* for-gifan.  
 For-gesettenys a proposition, *v.* foresetnes.  
 For-getan to forget, *v.* for-gitan.  
 For-gieldan to recompence, *Past.* 63, *v.* for-gyldan.  
 For-gifan, for-gyfan; *p.* for-geaf; *pp.* for-gifen. 1. To FORGIVE, remit; *remittere*. 2. To give, grant, supply, impart; *dare*:—1. *De synt þine synna forgyfene*, *Lk.* 7, 48. 2. *Þæt wif þat þu me for-geafe*, *Gen.* 3, 12.  
 For-gifenic, forgifendlic; *adj.* FORGIVING, pardonable, giving, dative; bearable; *remissus*:—*Mt.* 11, 22. Forgifendlic gebygednes a dative case, *Elf. gr.* 7.  
 For-gifennes, for-gyfennes, *se*; *f.* [*Dut.* vergiffenis *f.*] FORGIVENESS, indulgence, a grant; *remissio*:—*Gen.* 4, 13: *Mt.* 26, 28.  
 For-gifung a forgiving.  
 For-gitan, for-gytan to forget, neglect.  
 Forgitelnes, forgitennes forgetfulness.  
 For-gnagan to gnaw or eat up.  
 For-gnidan To dash or throw down, break; *allidere*:—*Lk.* 9, 18: *Mk.* 9, 20.  
 For-gnidennys, for-gnisednys Contrition, sorrow; *contritio*:—*L. Ps.* 13, 7.  
 For-grindan; *pp.* forgrunden. To grind up, pound, bruise, demolish.  
 For-gripan [*Dut.* vergrypen] To take before, prepossess, seize, snatch away; *apprehendere*:—*Bd.* 5, 7.  
 For-gyldan To recompence, pay for, redeem; *compensare*:—*Gen.* 31, 39: *Mt.* 18, 25.

For-gitan to become guilty, to commit. *Scint. Lye.*  
 For-gyman, for-gymleasian To neglect, pass by, transgress; negligere:—*Mt.* 22, 5.  
 For-gyrd *A martingale*; antela, antilena, *Som.*  
 For-gytel forgetful.  
 For-habban, for-hæbban To hold in, restrain, abstain, refrain, forbear; cohibere:—*Bd.* 4, 4: *Lk.* 24, 16.  
 For-hæfdnes, for-hæfdesnes, se; *f.* Restraint, abstinence; continentia:—*Bd.* 3, 5.  
 For-hæfed; comp. ra; sup. est; part. adj. Continent, abstemious; continens:—*Bd.* 4, 3.  
 For-hæide an offence.  
 For-haten foretold.  
 For-heafod forehead; sinciput:—*R.* 69.  
 For-healdan To withhold, keep back; detinere:—*Bt.* 29, 1.  
 For-healden Pollution, incest; incestus:—*Cot.* 105.  
 For-heardan to harden.  
 For-belán, forhilð; *p.* forhæl; *pp.* forholen. To hide, conceal, oppae; celare:—*Gen.* 18, 17.  
 For-beregan, for-hergian; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed. To lay waste, destroy, ravage, plunder; vastare:—*Bt.* 16, 1.  
 For-bergung, forheriung, e; *f.* A molesting, annoyance, trouble; infestatio:—*Ors.* 2, 4.  
 For-bicgan, forhigan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. [higan to endeavour] To neglect, reject, despise, condemn; spernere:—*Jn.* 12, 48.  
 For-bilð hides, v. forhelan.  
 For-bogan, for-bogian; *p.* ode; *pp.* ed, od. [hogian to be anxious] To neglect, despise, accrue; negligere:—*Deut.* 9, 23.  
 For-bogednes, forhogodnes, se; forhogung, e; *f.* Contempt, disdain; contemptus:—*Bd.* 3, 22: *Ps.* 122, 4.  
 For-holen concealed, hidden, v. forhelan.  
 Forhorwade Was dirty; obsorduit, *Hymn.*  
 For-bradian to hasten before, present, overtake.  
 For-hreted made void.  
 Forhspebung a storm, *T. Ps.* 106, 26.  
 Forht, geforht; adj. Fearful, timid, affrighted; timidus:—*Deut.* 28, 65.  
 Forhtfull Fearful; formidolosus:—*Coll. Monast.*  
 Forhtian, forhtegan; part. igen-de; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. To fear, dread, tremble, to make afraid, to frighten, affright; pavere:—*Ps.* 13, 9: *Jn.* 14, 27: *Deut.* 1, 21.  
 Forhtendlic, forhtigendlic; adj.

Timorous, fearful; meticulo-sus:—*Cot.* 129.  
 Forhtlice Fearfully, tremblingly; trepide:—*R. Ben. interl.* 5.  
 Forht-mod a frightened mind, timid, pusillanimous.  
 Forhtnys, fyrhtnis, se; *f.* Fear, amazement, terror, dread; timor:—*Gen.* 27, 33.  
 Forhtra more fearful, *Cd.* 156.  
 Forhtung fear.  
 For-hule concealed, v. forhelan.  
 For-hwaga at least.  
 For-hwam wherefore, why.  
 For-hwerfed, v. forhwyrfan.  
 For-hwi, forhwig for why, wherefore.  
 For-hwon why.  
 For-hwyrfan, for-hwerfan; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* To cast aside, pervert, subvert, deprave, defile; pervertare:—*Lk.* 23, 14: *Deut.* 27, 17.  
 For-hygan, forhyrgan; part. forhyccende. To despise, v. forhigian.  
 For-hygdlic Despicable; contemptibilis:—*L. Ps.* 118, 141.  
 For-hynan; *p.* de. To cast behind, hinder, oppress, injure; impedire:—*Ors.* 6, 1: 4, 10.  
 For-lædan; þu forlætst; *p.* de; *pp.* ed. [lædan to lead] To mislead, seduce; seducere:—*Cd.* 32: *Elf. gr.* 47.  
 For-læge neglected, disgraced, v. ligian.  
 For-læran [Dut. verleen, læran to learn] To mislearn, deceive, seduce; decipere:—*Num.* 31, 16.  
 For-lætan; *p.* forlet; *pp.* forlætan. [Dut. verlaten] 1. To let go, permit, suffer; permittere. 2. Relinquish, quit, forsake, omit, neglect; relinquere:—1. *Bd.* 1, 27, *Resp.* 5. 2. *Gen.* 2, 24: *Ps.* 15, 10.  
 For-lætnys, for-lætnys, se; *f.* A leaving, omission, desolation; prætermisio:—*Bd.* 2, 14: *Ps.* 72, 19.  
 For-leas lost; *p.* of forleosan.  
 For-léc deceived.  
 For-legen fornicated, committed fornication, v. forlicgan.  
 For-legennys, forlegnes, se; *f.* Fornication; fornicatio:—*Mt.* 5, 32.  
 For-legere An adulterer; fornicator, *Som.*  
 For-legis, forlegystre An adul-tress; adultera:—*Past.* 52, 2.  
 For-leógan; *pp.* od. To bely; ementiri, *Som.*  
 For-leósan, leósan, he forlyst; *p.* ic, he forleas, þu forlure, we forluron; *pp.* forloren. [Dut. verliezen] To lose, let go; amittere:—Gif he forlyst an of þam, *Lk.* 15, 4. Ic forleas, *Lk.* 15, 9.

Forlet left, v. forlætan.  
 For-letenes an omission, v. forlætnys.  
 For-licgan, for-liggan [licgan to lie] To fornicate, commit fornication; fornicari:—*Edu.* *Guth.* 4.  
 For-ligenys fornication, v. forlegennys.  
 For-liger; adj. Adulterous; adulterus:—Forhiger cneorys, *Mt.* 12, 39.  
 For-ligere; *pl.* ru, eru. A for-nicator, fornication; fornicator, fornicatio, adulter:—*Mt.* 19, 9: 15, 19.  
 For-liggang Lupanar, prostibulum, *Cot.* 194.  
 For-ligrian to fornicate.  
 For-longe for long, long ago.  
 For-lor Destruction; perditio:—*Ors.* 3, 9.  
 For-loren forlorn, lost, v. forleosan.  
 For-lorenes, se; *f.* FORLORN-NESS, destruction; perditio:—*Deut.* 32, 35.  
 For-lostan to lose, v. for-leosan.  
 For-lure lost; *p.* of for-leosan.  
 For-lustice; adv. Willingly, gladly; libenter:—*Bt.* 22, 2.  
 For-lyst loses, v. for-leosan.  
 Form; *def.* se forma; seo, hit forme; adj. Early, first; primus:—Se forma ys Simon, *Mt.* 10, 2: 22, 25, *v. comp.* furðra; sup. fyrmeast.  
 For-mæl, for-mal An agreement, a treaty; fœdus:—*L. Ethel.* 1.  
 For-mærnes, se; *f.* Brightness, glory; claritas:—*Bt.* 34, 6.  
 For-manega many.  
 For-meltan, for-mylt; *p.* formealt, hi formulton; *pp.* formolton. To melt, liquefy; liquescere:—*Cot.* 125.  
 For-mengan [Dut. vermengen] To join, mingle; conjungere:—*Past.* 21, 1.  
 Formest foremost, first, v. fyr-mest.  
 For-met fare-meal, provision for a journey.  
 For-molsnian; *pp.* formolanod, gemolanod. To putrify, corrupt, to make rotten; putrefacere:—*W. Cat.* p. 20.  
 For-mylt dissolves, v. for-meltan.  
 For-myrðrian to kill, murder.  
 Forn [Ger. fore a trout] Turnus piscis, *R.* 102.  
 For-naht for naught, vain, void, *Som.*  
 Forne; adv. Before, sooner; prius:—Forarn Petrus forne, *Jn.* 20, 4. Prep. for; pro, propter, *L. Ethelb.* 5.  
 For-neah, for-nean; adv. Fore-nigh, nigh, near, almost; prope:—*Ps.* 118, 87.  
 For-nefa, for-nefe a nephew's son.

For-niman; p. forniam; pp. fornimen; s. a. To take away, deform, plunder, destroy, ravage, waste, consume; consumere:—*Lk.* 9, 54: *Mt.* 6, 16.  
 For-nydan; p. ydde. To force, compel; cogere:—*Lap. Ser.* 1.  
 Forod, forad, forud, often contracted to fród; adj. [*Moes. frods*] 1. Old, ancient, advanced in years; senex. 2. Debilitated, enfeebled, weakened, as by age, broken; debilitatus. 3. Wise, prudent, provident, as from age; sapiens:—1. *Col.* 96. 2. Frod fyrr debilitated by age, *Cd.* 57. Gif se earm bið forod if the arm be broken, *L. Alf.* 40, *W.* p. 46, 26. 3. *Menel.* 34.  
 For-oft often, oftentimes.  
 Foron went, v. faran.  
 For-peran, aparan, pæran To pervert; pervertere:—*Past.* 39, 3.  
 For-radian to go before, v. forhradian.  
 For-rædan [rædan to consult] To misconceive, deceive, seduce; seducere:—*L. Edw. Guth.* 12.  
 For-raðe very quickly.  
 For-ridel an outrider.  
 For-rotian to rot, putrify, v. rotian.  
 For-rotadnes, se; f. Rottenness, corruption; putredo:—*Elf. gr.* 8.  
 For-rynel a forerunner, v. forerynel.  
 For-sacan, for-sæcan; p. sœc; pp. sœcen. To forsake, withdraw; detrahere:—*L. pol. Edg.* 8.  
 For-sæd forsook, accused.  
 For-sawon despised, v. for-seon.  
 For-scapung An escaping, an error, a bad action, sin; perversa actio:—*Ors.* 1, 7.  
 For-sceaden separated, dispersed, v. sceadan.  
 For-sceaf cast down, v. sceufan.  
 For-sceamian to have shame, to blush, *Scint.* 8.  
 For-sceap a fault, v. forscapung.  
 For-sceapen transformed, v. for-sceoppan.  
 For-sceawian to foresee, provide.  
 For-sceoding perplexity, *R.* *Lk.* 21, 25.  
 For-sceóppan; p. forscóp, for-sceop; pp. forsceapen. [*Dut. verscheppen*] To re-create, transform, deform; transformare:—*Bt.* 38, 1.  
 For-sceotan to shoot before, anticipate.  
 For-scepen transformed, *Cd.* 214, v. for-sceóppan.  
 For-scip forship.  
 For-screncan; pp. for-scrennet, for-scrennet. To supplant, press, v. gescrencean.

For-scráh Abdicate, *Col.* 206.  
 For-scrifan; p. hi forscrifon; pp. for-scrifen. To shave or cut away; corradere:—*Ors.* 5, 4, *Som.*  
 For-scrincan, scrincan, gescrincan, he forscrinð; p. for-scranc, we forscruncen; pp. forscruncen. To shrink, wither, contract; arecere:—*Pa sona forscranc þat sic-treow, Mt.* 21, 19: *Mt.* 4, 6.  
 For-scrucian to blush, *Scint.* 4.  
 For-scyldgod vicious, wicked, *Som.*  
 For-scyldigað condemns; for-scyldigod condemned, damned, v. gescyldgian.  
 For-scyttan Prævent, *L. Ps.* 48, 10.  
 For-scapung an error, v. forscapung.  
 For-scarian; pp. forsearod. To scar, dry up, wither, v. searian.  
 For-secgan To foresee, misay, pretend, deny; injuste insinulare:—*L. pol. Cant.* 15: *Edg.* 4.  
 For-sendan to send away.  
 For-sæon, þu forsaht, forsaht, he forsað; p. forsað, for-sawe, þu forseage, hi forsa-won; imp. forsað; pp. for-sæwen; v. a. To overlook, despise, scorn, neglect; contemnere:—*Se þe þone mannes sunu forsaht, Lk.* 9, 26.  
 For-settan; p. forset; pp. for-seten; v. a. To stop, hinder, obstruct, cause delay, neglect; obstruere:—*Ps.* 21, 11. Hæf-don þone weg forseten, *Ors.* 4, 6.  
 For-settednys, se; f. That which is set before, an intention, proposition; propositio:—*Ps.* 77, 2.  
 For-sæwen despised, v. forseon.  
 For-sæwennys, forseawennes, se; f. Contempt, dishonour; contemptus:—*Ps.* 122, 4, 5: *Ors.* 4, 4.  
 For-singian to sin against.  
 For-sion to despoil, v. forseon.  
 For-sið Chlamys, *R.* 65.  
 For-siðe death, destruction.  
 For-sittan to mis-sit, to be absent from, *L. Athel.* 20.  
 For-sleahð breaks.  
 For-slagen beaten, slain.  
 For-slawian; p. wode. To be slow, unwilling, to grieve; pigere:—*Bt.* 10.  
 For-slean, he forslahð; p. for-sloh; pp. forslagen, forslagen. To kill, slay, beat, v. slean.  
 For-slitnys desolation.  
 For-soð; adv. Forsooth, truly, certainly; certe:—*Bt.* 14, 3.  
 For-spanc, forspanc; pl. for-spaningca, forspanningca. An enticement, allurement.  
 For-spanan to entice, seduce, v. spanan.

For-specaspen  
 For-specen  
 For-spedian  
 For-spendan  
 For-spenne  
 For-spillan; p. [Dut. verspillen] destroy, dissipate, *Mt.* 16, 25. D. sylfne forspillan destroy himself, spillan.  
 For-spillednes, perdition, death:—*Mt.* 7, 13.  
 For-spreca a v. fore-speca.  
 Forst, frost  
 Forst; geh  
 For-stelan to steal, v. stelan.  
 For-stæpan to before.  
 For-stal a force, the way.  
 For-stalian To der; impedi  
 For-standan, a stent; p. for-den; v. a. 1. defend, aid, be-fend, provide before, provide telligere. 3. to oppose; im-lað forstand *Cd.* 117: *L.* forstent hit it those, *Bt.* 1. forstandan þ understand *5, 3, Card.* 3. Engel for Num. 22, 22  
 For-stelan to steal  
 For-stylð steal  
 For-styltian to tan.  
 For-styntan 2 contundere  
 For-sugian, for sugod. To be gian.  
 For-swelan; p. inflame, set on fire:—*Seo swælde, Mk.*  
 For-swerian to swerian.  
 For-swæpian to For-swelgan; forswulgon; v. a. [*Dut. swallow up, d*—*Pa þe wu swelgað, Mk.* forswelth *D.*  
 For-sweltan to For-swerian; forsworen.

*new-falsely, perjure*: pejerare:—*Mt.* 5, 33.  
*For-wigan*, pp. forswugod. *To pass over in violence, to dissemble, conceal*; silentio præterire:—*Bt.* 17.  
*For-wite* very great, vehemently.  
*For-sworen* darkened.  
*For-sygian*, to conceal, v. forawigian.  
*For-tende* [fortend seared, burned] *Apazons*, Scythian women, so called, because hi fortendon þat swýðre breotat they burnt of the right breast, *Ora.* 1, 10.  
*Forð*; adv. [forð goes, v. faran] *FORÞA*, thence, further, directly, forward; inde:—*Balaam* rad forð, *Nam.* 22, 35. ¶ *Forð* dagas the forth or going out of the day, far in the day. *Forð* nihtes far in the night.  
*Forða* because.  
*Forð-agan* gone forth, passed, *Mt.* 14, 15.  
*Forð-ahrasan* to rise or rush forth.  
*Forþim*, forþan, forþon, forþam-þe, forþan þe; conj. [for that which] *For this reason that, on this account that, because, for that cause, for, therefore, quoniam*, nam:—*Mt.* 5, 3, 4; 6, 25; 14, 2.  
*Forð-ateon*; p. forðateah to draw forth, produce.  
*Forðatung* exhortatio, *Prof.* R. Com.  
*Forð-aunnen* elapsed, gone, *Bd.* 4, 6.  
*Forð-bæran*, forðberan, to bring or carry forth.  
*Forð-bæro* bringing forth; procreative:—*Cd.* 7.  
*Forð-becoman* to come forth, proceed, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 9.  
*Forð-boren* born forth, noble born; opposed to læs-boren.  
*Forð-bringan* to bring forth, produce, fulfil, accomplish.  
*Forð-bylding* an instigation, incitement, *Chr.* 999.  
*Forð-clipian* to call forth, to provoke, *Gal.* 5, 26.  
*Forð-cure* preferred, *Cd.* 79.  
*Forð-cure* chase, preferred, v. cecosan.  
*Forð-cyme* a coming forth, egress, *Gra.* 38, 28.  
*Forð-cýpan* to declare, pronounce, *Hymn.*  
*Forð-don* put forth, protrude, *Bd.* 5, 2.  
*For-þearle* very much, greatly.  
*For-þearlice* Shortly, sharply; districe:—*R. Ben.* 2.  
*For-þencan* To misthink, disdain, distrust, despair; diffidere:—*Bt.* 8.  
*For-þeon* to go or proceed before, to excel.  
*For-þinderas* forefathers, *Elf.* T. p. 7.

*Forð-faran* to go forth, depart, die.  
 \**Forð-fering* a going forth, decreasing, dying.  
*Forð-fore* [fore went, v. faran] *A going forth, death*; mors:—*He læg æt forðfore*, *Jn.* 4, 47.  
*Forð-forlættenes*, se; f. *A free permission, license, a fault*; derelictio:—*Bt.* 5, 1.  
*Forð-framian* to shoot forth, grow large.  
*Forð-gætan* to explain, solve.  
*Forð-gan* to go forth.  
*Forð-gang* a forth going, progress.  
*Forð-geclypian* to call forth, incite, Scint.  
*Forð-gelang* Conducing, profitable, available; conduens:—*Forð-gelang* beon to conduce, *L. Can. Edg. Poent.* 1.  
*Forð-geuge* a forthcoming, increasing.  
*Forð-gewat* went forth.  
*Forð-gewendan* to go out.  
*Forð-gewitan* to go forth, proceed, pass over, depart, die.  
*Forð-gyrd*, for-gyrd *A tablet, a brooch, a stud on a bridle*; antela, antilena:—*Elf. gl.* 23, Som.  
*Forð-hald* stooping forward.  
*Forð-headan* to hold forth, to hold continually, retain.  
*Forð-herge* the front or van of an army.  
*Forþi*, forþy, forþig, forþy þe, forþi þonne; conj. *Therefore, wherefore, for, because*; ideo:—*Bt.* 19; *Jn.* 7, 22.  
*Forðian*, geforðian *To further, aid, assist, advance, perform*; promovere:—*Chr.* 675.  
*For-þingian* to beg pardon, intercede, v. fore-þingian.  
*For-þiofan* to thief, steal, *C. Mt.* 10, 19.  
*Forð-lædan* to forth-lead, produce.  
*Forð-læstan* to fulfil.  
*Forð-letan*; pp. forðleten, forð-loten. *To let forth, send forth, emit, to incline, to be prone*.  
*Forð-lifan* to stand out, appear.  
*Forðmeast* foremost, first, *C. Mt.* 20, 27.  
*For-þoht* despaired, v. for-þencean.  
*For-þon* for that, for, v. forþam.  
*For-þoncl* forethoughtful, prudent, *R. Mt.* 11, 25.  
*Forðonloten* Provolutus, *Dial.* 1, 8.  
*Forðor* further, v. furbor.  
*For-þrestan*; pp. ed. *To entirely bruise, break, to be contrite*.  
*For-þriccan* to tread under, oppress.  
*For-þriccenes*, se; f. *A pressing, an oppression, distress, anxiety*; pressura:—*Lk.* 21, 25.  
*Forð-rihte* right forth, down right, distinct, plain, direct; hence, forðrihte spræc prose.

*For-þryct* oppressed.  
*For-þryman*; p. ode; pp. ed. *To suffocate, choke, strangle*; suffocare:—*Mt.* 13, 22.  
*Forð-scencan* to drink to.  
 \**Forð-scian* to die.  
*Forð-scyte*; m. *A going forth, an expedition*; profectus:—*Bd.* 1, 34.  
*Forð-sið* [sið a journey] death.  
*Forð-spownes*, se; f. *Profit, gain, advantage*; profectus:—*Bd.* 2, 4.  
*Forð-steppan*; p. stop. *To step forth, proceed*; procedere:—*Mk.* 14, 35.  
*Forð-steallian* to have a place forward, to happen.  
*Forð-swefan* to prevail, profit; proficere:—*C. Pa.* 88, 22.  
*Forð-teg*, forð-tige a porch, an entrance.  
*Forð-tihting* an exhortation.  
*For-punden* swollen.  
*Forþung*, e; f. *A going forth, things necessary for going forth, a provision for travelling*; apparatus:—*L. pol. Cnut.* 10.  
*Forð-weard* forward, v. forward.  
*Forð-weaxan* to grow or break forth.  
*Forð-weg* [weg a way] a going forth, progress, departure.  
*Forð-wesan* to be out.  
*Forð-wif* a matron.  
*For-þyldian*, for-þyldigian, for-þyldigian to bear, endure, v. geþyldgian.  
*For-þylded* obscured.  
*Forð-yppan* to publish, lay open.  
*Forð-yrnan* to run forth.  
*Fortio*, fortis affrights, *Bt.* 35, 1, v. fortian.  
*For-togen* tugged together, gathered.  
*For-togennes*, se; f. *A drawing or shrinking together*; contractio:—¶ *Fortogennesse innan* a contraction within, the cholic, *L. M.* 2, 33.  
*For-tredan*, þu forttrydst; p. træd; pp. treden. *To tread upon, tread under foot*; concutere:—*Mt.* 5, 13, v. tredan.  
*For-trugadnes*, fortruwednes, se; f. *Precedency, presumption, arrogance*; præcipitatio.  
*For-truwian*; p. de; pp. ed. *To be over confident, rash, to presume*; presumere:—*Bt.* 7, 3.  
*For-truwung*, e; f. *Overconfidence, presumption*; præcipitatio:—*Bt.* 3, 1.  
*For-trydst* treadest, v. fortredan.  
*For-tymbrian* to misbuild, stop up, hinder.  
*For-tynan* To shut in, stop, hinder.  
*Forud* broken, v. forod.  
*Foruered* worn, *C. Mt.* 9, 16, v. forwered.  
*Foruord* A point, jot; apex:—*C. Mt.* 5, 18.



Foruost *first*.  
 For-utan *without, besides*.  
 For-wærnan *to deny, v. for-wyrnan*.  
 For-wandian *To fear greatly, to have in honour, to reverence; revereri:—Mt. 21, 37.*  
 For-wandung *a reverencing*.  
 For-ward *a fore ward, precaution*.  
 For-warð *destroyed, v. for-weorðan*.  
 For-weard *forward, v. foreward*.  
 For-wenxan *to grow immoderately, to swell*.  
 For-wel *very well, much; forwel oft very often*.  
 For-wened *proud*.  
 For-weornian; *p. de; pp. ed. To grow old, wear away, to refuse; senescere:—Dial. 2, 15.*  
 For-weorpan, forwyrpþ; *p. wearp; pp. worpen. [Dut. verwerpen] To cast away, reject, reprobate; precipitare, Som.*  
 For-weorðan, for-wurðan; *þu forwyrst, he forwyrð; p. forwearð, we forwurdon. To become nothing, to be undone, to perish, die; perire:—Scaolon hig forweorðan, Gen. 18, 24.*  
 For-weorðenes *a deficiency*.  
 For-weorðfullic *very worthy, excellent*.  
 Forwered *worn, old*.  
 For-werednys *old age*.  
 For-weryð *shall destroy*.  
 For-wesnian, for-wisnian *to wither or wizen away*.  
 For-wirð *destruction, v. forwyrð*.  
 For-wlencean [wlance pomp] *To exalt, fill with pride; exaltare:—Past. 26, 2.*  
 For-word *a bargain, v. foreward*.  
 For-wordenes *deficiency, destruction*.  
 For-worht *one condemned, a malefactor*.  
 For-worpen *rejected, reprobated, v. forweorpan*.  
 For-wostas *Magistrates; primates:—C. Mk. 6, 21.*  
 For-wrecen *a stranger*.  
 For-wregeð *accused, v. wregan*.  
 For-wriðan *to bind up*.  
 For-wundian; *ic forwundige; pp. den, dod. To wound, ulcerate; vulnerare:—Chr. 882: Lk. 16, 20.*  
 For-wurðan *to perish, v. forweorðan*.  
 For-wyrcean; *pp. forworht, forwyrht. [Dut. verwerken] 1. To miswork, to lose, forfeit; amittere. 2. To oppose, corrupt, spoil, destroy; obstruere, perdere:—I. L. Hloth. 15, 2: Chr. 896.*  
 Forwyrð [wyrð fortune] *Loss, damage, destruction, death, slaying; internecio:—Mt. 16, 26: Lk. 9, 25.*

For-wyrht *lost, destroyed, v. forwyrcean*.  
 For-wyrnan *To FOREWARN, prohibit, deny, refuse, restrain; prohibere:—Bt. 21.*  
 For-wyrnednes *a restraining, continency, forbidding*.  
 For-wyrpnes *a rejection*.  
 For-wyrat *destroyest; forwyrð destroys, v. forweorðan*.  
 For-yrnian *to afflict, v. yrmian*.  
 Foster [Dan. Swed. foster *n. a factus*] *Food, nourishment, a nurse; victus:—Past. 18, 6.—fooster-bearn a nurse-child.—fooster-broðor a food-brother, foster-brother.—fooster-cild a foster-child.—fooster-fæder a foster-father.—fooster-lean a food-loan, a payment, maintenance, L. Edm. 2.—fooster-ling, foator-ling a fosterling, nurse-child.—fooster-moder a foster-mother, nurse, Bt. 3, 1.—fooster-noð (not, noð use) a pasturing, pasturage.—fooster-sweoster a foster-sister.*  
 Foster food, *v. foster*.  
 Foster-ling, *v. foster*.  
 Fostrað *food; pl. fostraðan soldiers' pay*.  
 Fostrian *To FOSTER, nourish; alere, Som.*  
 Fót; *pl. fét; n. [Plat. foot m. Dut. voet m: Frs. foet, fot m: Ger. fuss m: Ker. fuazz: Ot. fuaz: Nat. fuoz: Moes. fotus: Dan. fod, foed c: Swed. fot m: Fr. pied m: Sp. pie: Port. pe: It. piede, pié: Grk. ποῦς: Pers. پا پا; pl. پا پا] payan. Heb. פֶּדַם pom: Sans. padas] A FOOT; pes:—Fot wið fet, Ex. 21, 24. Fota sor soreness of feet, FOOT-SORE. ¶ Fot-adl a foot-disease, the gout, Bd. 2, 7.—Fot-cops a fetter, Mk. 5, 4.*  
 FODER, fopur, fopur FOTHER, *Fodder, food, a basket, a mass, load, a father of lead; pabulum, cophinus, massa plumbi:—Chr. 852.*  
 Fot-læst *a footstep*.  
 Fot-mælum, fotmæl *by steps, gradually*.  
 Fot-scamul, fot-sceamol *a foot-stool*.  
 Fot-apure *a foot-stool*.  
 Fot-swað *a footstep*.  
 Fot-welm, fot-wylm, an. *A sole of the foot; planta pedis:—Fram þam fotwolum, Deut. 28, 35: Gen. 25, 26.*  
 Fower four, *v. feower*.  
 Fox, es; *m. [Plat. vossam: Dut. vos m: Ger. fuchs m: Not. fuhs: Tat. fohu: Wil. voho: in the 13th century, fusz. Ikre derives it from the yellowish colour of the animal, in the*

north of Eng  
 and Fr. fuv  
 pes:—Lk. 9  
 Foxes-clife, t  
 glove; digit  
 Fra from, fra, v  
 Fraced, fraced  
 fracoðlic;  
 obscene, unse  
 turpis:—Jo  
 Fracoblice,  
 Shamefully,  
 —Past. 5, 2  
 Fracoðnes, se  
 scenity; turp  
 Fræ- [Lat. pr  
 a greater de  
 ingly.  
 Fræ beorhter  
 FRAC, frec;  
 greedy, dan  
 —Mor. Præ  
 Fræcednys da  
 Fræcen, fræc  
 fræcenful;  
 periculosus  
 17. Bd. 1,  
 Fræcennes d  
 v. frecenia.  
 Fræcþ repræ  
 Fræc-genga A  
 profugus, a  
 Fræclice; ad  
 greedily; a  
 Fræcn danger  
 Fræcnys dang  
 Fræ-lætt exce  
 Fræfelnes, se  
 tion; proca  
 Fræge sharpne  
 fræge.  
 Frægn asked;  
 Fræ-mere, fr  
 great, þenoe  
 Fræmþe stran  
 Fræt fretted b  
 tan.  
 Frætew, frætu  
 ornament, ad  
 decking; orn  
 2, 1: Bd. 1,  
 Frætlaþpa De  
 R. 99.  
 Frætewian, fr  
 pp. gefrætw  
 To adorn, dec  
 ornare:—B  
 30.  
 Frætwednes,  
 f. An ador  
 trife; ornat  
 FRAM, from,  
 [Plat. Dut.  
 Ger. von:  
 Wil. vone:  
 fra. Swed.  
 frá] FROM  
 þam wodne  
 Chr. 449: h  
 Fram frm, v. f  
 Framað does  
 fremað, v. fr



*Frang-witan to depart.*  
*Franna to swell, v. fremian.*  
*Francie stragly, v. fromlice.*  
*Fransum Wisely; sapienter:—Ps. 57, 5.*  
*Francan; g. Francana, Francan; d. Francum. The Franks; Franci, Francones:—Chr. 780: 854: 885: Bd. 1, 25.*  
*Franc-land, Franc-gic Franks' land, France, Bd. 1, 25.*  
*Frasian, gefrasian [Dut. vragen] To ask, inquire; interrogare:—C. Jn. 21, 12.*  
*Frea, freo, fri, friga, frigia [Frs. fria m: Ot. fro dominus, frowa domina: Moes. frauja dominus] A lord, master, the goddess Frea; dominus:—Cd. 1: 101: Bt. R. p. 171.*  
*Free-bodian to speak, declare, L. P. 118, 171.*  
*Frec a devourer: hence, venomous, greedy, v. fracc.*  
*Frecdnes danger, v. frecenia.*  
*Frecelsod endangered.*  
*Frecedlic, frecenlic; adj. comp. ra. Dangerous, perilous; periculosus:—Bt. 38, 3.*  
*Frecene, frecenfull dangerous, v. fraccan.*  
*Frecenia, fraccennes, frecennes, fraccnes, fraccny, frecednes, frecedny, se; f. Danger, mischief, ruin, destruction; periculum:—Bd. 2, 7: Ps. 114, 3.*  
*Freclice; adv. Dangerously; periculose:—Oss. 4, 8.*  
*Frecn dangerous, v. fraccen.*  
*Frecnes a durus; glis:—Cot. 96, Lye.*  
*Frefrian; part. igende; p. -frefe; pp. -fref, gefrefred, afrofred; c. To comfort, console; consolari:—Jn. 11, 19.*  
*refriend; m. The comforter; paracletus:—Jn. 16, 7.*  
*refrung, e; f. Comforting, reconciling, consolation; consolatio:—Gen. 37, 35.*  
*reguan, gefreguan; p. fragu, fragia, frang, we frugnon; pp. fragnen, gefrugnen [Dut. vragen: Lancashire, frayne] To know by asking, inquire, interrogate; interrogare:—Bd. 2, 1.*  
*remd foreign, strange, v. fremed.*  
*remdian To alienate, estrange; alienare:—R. Ben. 4.*  
*RENE Profit, advantage, gain, kindness; commodum:—Bt. 14, 1: Cd. 12.*  
*REMED, fremd, fremð [Plat. fremd: Dut. vreemd: Frs. fremeth: Ger. fremd strange: Ker. Ot. Not. fremed: Dan. fremmet: Sued. främmande: Icel. framandi hospes, advena. —Fram from afar: Old Eng.*

*fren, forenne foreign: Chau. uses fremde, fremed strange. Spen. appears to use fren as a contraction for frenne a stranger] An alien, a stranger, a guest, used as an adjective, foreign, strange; alienus:—Of fremedum, Mt. 17, 25, 26: Ps. 68, 11. Ac fremdum menn, Deut. 28, 20.*  
*Fremfull; adj. Beneficent, profitable; benefic:—Lk. 22, 25.*  
*Fremfulllice Effectually, beneficially; efficaciter:—R. Ben. interl. Prol.*  
*Fremfulness, se; f. Profitableness, utility; utilitas:—R. Ben. 53.*  
*Fremian; part. fremiende, fremigende; p. ede [Dan. fremme to forward, promote: Sued. främja: Icel. frama artes edocere, nomen et famam acquirere] To profit, do well, prosper, advance, avail; prodesse:—Hwæt fremað ænegum menn, Mt. 16, 26. Hwæt him his swefn fremion, Gen. 37, 20.*  
*Fremman, gefremman; p. de; pp. ed [Icel. fremia: Celt. Bret. framma to join] To FRAME, form, make, do, effect, execute, benefit; facere:—Ærest fremman first to frame, Cd. 1. Ic hæla gefremme to dag, Lk. 13, 32.*  
*Fremming, fremmingc, e; f. A framing, an effect, efficacy, power; fabricatio:—Elf. gr. 11.*  
*Fremsum; adj. Kind, benign, courteous; benignus:—Bd. 3, 6.*  
*Fremsumlice; adv. Kindly, benign, Bd. 1, 25.*  
*Fremsumny, se; f. Kindness, benefit, liberality; benignitas:—Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 8.*  
*Fremþ a guest-stranger, v. fremmed.*  
*Fremþian to make as an alien, to excommunicate, to curse.*  
*Fremung, freomung, e; f. Advantage, profit; emolumentum, v. fremme.*  
*Francisc; adj. Belonging to France; Francus:—Chr. 660.*  
*Frend a friend, v. freond.*  
*Frendliere more kindly, bearable.*  
*FREð, friþ, freoh, frig; adj. [Plat. Dan. Sued. Icel. fri: Dut. vry: Ger. frey: Ker. fri, frig: Moes. frya] FREE, having liberty or immunity; liber, sui juris:—Bd. 4, 10: Ps. 87, 4.*  
*Freo a lord, v. frea.*  
*Freð-beorn free-born.*  
*Freð-borþ; g. freoborþes. A free surety, pledge, bondman.*

*Freod, freode Liberty, affection, good will; dilectio:—Cot. 48.*  
*Freðdóm, es; m. [Dut. vrydom m.—freo free; dom power, state] FREEDOM, liberty; emancipatio:—Bt. 41, 2: Bd. 3, 24.*  
*Freofestlice Quickly; propere, Som.*  
*Freþgan, gefreogan To free; manumittere:—Lev. 25, 10.*  
*Freoh free, v. freo.*  
*Freolic; adj. [freo a lord, lic like] Liberal, ingenuous, goodly; liberalis:—Cd. 9.*  
*Freolice, friolice; comp. or; adv. FREELY; libere:—Ps. 93, 1: Bt. 18, 4.*  
*Freols; m. A time of freedom, a holy day, a feast, festival; festum:—Lk. 2, 42.*  
*Freols-dæg a feast-day.*  
*Freolsdóm Freedom, liberty; libertas:—L. With.*  
*Freoligefan to give a holy day or freedom.*  
*Freols-gear a feast-year, jubilee.*  
*Freolsian; pp. gefreolsod, gefrylsod [Ker. Not. frihaloe: Dan. frælse to save: Sued. frälsa: Icel. frælsa to free] To keep holy day, to celebrate, to deliver, free; celebrare diem festum:—L. eccl. Cnut. 17: Lev. 25, 2.*  
*Freollice Solemnly, freely; solemniter:—Bd. 3, 10.*  
*Freols-tid a feast-time.*  
*Freol-stow a feast-place, banqueting room.*  
*Freolsung, e; f. A feasting, celebrating a feast; solenne:—Ps. 73, 5.*  
*Freom firm, strong, v. from.*  
*Freomæg A relation, kinsman; germanus:—Cd. 47.*  
*Freó-man frig-man Freeman; liberæ conditionis homo:—L. Edw. Guth. 7, 8.*  
*Freomlic; adj. Firm, strong; fortis:—Bd. 1, 3.*  
*Freomon a freeman, v. freoman.*  
*Freomung profit, v. fremung.*  
*Freon; p. gefreode; pp. gefreod [Plat. fryen: Dut. vryen: Frs. fryen to woo: Ger. freyen to free, lose: Dan. frie: Sued. fria: Icel. fria to free] To FREE, liberate, lose; liberare:—Deut. 15, 12.*  
*Freo-nama A surname; cognomen:—Bd. 2, 5.*  
*Freónd, frend, friend; pl. nom. ac. frynd, gefrynd; g. frynda; d. fryndum; m. [Plat. fründ m: Dut. vriend, vrind m: Frs. vriend m: Ger. freund m: Ker. Ot. friunt: Moes. frionds: Dan. frønde m. a kinsman: Sued. frände m. a relation: Icel. frændi c.—freonde; part. of freon to love] A FRIEND;*

*amicus*:—Hwylc eower hæfð sumne freond, *Lk.* 11, 5, 6. Ge synt mine frynd, *Jn.* 15, 14.

\**Freōndheald* friend inclined, friendly.

*Freōndlēas*; *adj.* Friendless; *absque amicis*:—*L. pol. Cnut.*

*Freōndleaste* Want of friends, indigence; *indigentia*:—*L. pol. Cnut.* 32.

*Freōndlic*; *adj.* Friend-like, friendly; *amicus, benignus*:—*Bd.* 5, 14.

*Freōndlice*; *adv.* Like a friend, kindly; *amice*:—*Cd.* 76.

*Freōnd-lufu* friend-love, friendship.

*Freōnd-rædenn, freōndrædene* A friend-condition, friendship; *amicitia*:—*Bt.* 21: *Gen.* 37, 4.

*Freōndscipa*; *m.* [*Dut. vriendshap f.*] Friendship; *amicitia*:—*Bd.* 3, 5.

*Freora* manna of freemen; *g. pl.* of *freo*.

*Frēo-riht* a free-right, common-right, right of a free-man.

*Frēot*; *m.* Freedom, liberty, an enfranchisement, a setting a man free; *libertas*:—*L. Edo.* 9.

*Frēoþan* To rub, froth; *fricare*:—*Cod. Exm.* 36.

*Frēoþe, frēoþo, frēoþo, frīþo* Liberty, peace, love; *libertas, amor*:—*Cd.* 48.

*Frēoþian*; *p. ods.* To consider kindly or affectionately, to pursue; *amare consolare*:—*Bd.* 2, 6.

*Frēan* *Frīans*; *Prisones*:—*Bd.* 3, 13.

*Frēasac*; *adj.* Belonging to Frisian-land, Frisian; *Friscus*:—*Chr.* 897.

*FRĒTAN*, he frit, fryt; *p.* fræt, we fræton, fræton; *pp.* fræten [*Plat. fræten*: *Dut. vreten*: *Ger. fressen*: *Ot. Not. fressen*: *Moes. frætan, frætān*: *Dan. frædaæ*: *Swed. fräta*.—This word has, in all dialects, a contemptible meaning. *Ot.* uses it only once in a good sense. *Ni frāzum sie iz allaz, Ot. Krist. iii.* 6. v. 56.] To *FRĒT*, gnaw, break, eat up, devour; *devorare*:—*Dent.* 28, 38.

*Frētere* A glutton; *lurco, Som.*

*Frēþo* peace, v. *frēoþe, frīþ*.

*Frētnes*, *se*; *f.* A devouring, ravaging; *edacitas, Som.*

*Frētol, frēttol* [*Dut. vreter m.*] A glutton; *edax*:—*R.* 88.

*Fri, frīa* a lord, v. *frēa*.

*Friþorþes* of a freeman, v. *frēoþorþ*.

*Fric* [*Dut. vrek m.*] A devourer; *devorator*:—*C. Mt.* 11, 19, v. *frēc*.

*Friþgean* to ask, v. *frēgan*.

*Frician* To dance; *saltare*:—*Mt.* 11, 17.

*Friclan* To desire, seek for; *appetere*:—*Cd.* 89.

*Friclo* An appetite; *appetitus*:—*L. M.* 2, 16.

*Frico* With interest; *cum usura*:—*C. Mt.* 25, 27.

*Friend* a friend, v. *frēond*.

*Frig free*, v. *frēo*.

*Friga, frigea, frigia* a lord, v. *frēa*.

*Frigan* to free, v. *frēogan*.

*Frig-dæg* [*Plat. freedag m.*: *Dut. vrydag m.*: *Frs. fredī m.*—from *Frēja, Friga, Frēa*, the goddess of love, and the consort of *Woden*] *Friga's day, FRIDAY*, the day on which the heathens worshipped the goddess *Friga*, or *Venus*; *dies Veneris*:—*L. Athel.* 3. On *frige-dæg, Mt.* 4, 11, 22.

*Frige* Love; *amor*:—*Cod. Ex.* 8, b. 1.

\**Frigenes, frigny, gefrygny, se*; *f.* An asking, a question; *interrogatio*:—*Bd.* 5, 13.

*Frig-læta* one let free.

*Frigman* a freeman, *L. Cnut. pol.*

*Frignes, se*; *f.* Freedom; *libertas*:—*Chr.* 796.

*Frignian* to inquire, v. *frēgan*.

*Frigny* a question, v. *frigenes*.

*Frihtan* To fright, terrify; *terrere, Som.*

*Frihtung, e*; *f.* Divination, sooth-saying; *hariclatio*:—*Cot.* 21.

*Fri-lic* free, liberal, *Proc.* 28.

*Friman* a freeman, *L. Ethelb.* 28.

*Frimdie, frimdig*; *adj.* Inquisitive, asking; *inquisitivus*:—*With beon* To be inquisitive, to ask, require; *requirere*:—*Ex.* 12, 31.

*Frinan, befrinan, frinþ*; *p.* fran, we frunon, gefrunon; *pp.* gefrunen; *v. a.* [*Dut. vragen*: *Frs. fragia*: *Plat. Ger. fragen*: *Ker. frāhen*: *Icel. frāghen*: *Moes. fraihnan*: *Swed. frāga, v. frēgan*] To ask, consult; *interrogare*:—*Hi frunon me, Ps.* 34, 13. He befran hi, *Mt.* 2, 7: *Ps.* 34, 13.

*Frio free*, v. *frēo*.

*Friodóm* freedom, v. *freedom*.

*Friolice* freely, v. *freolice*.

*Friolsend, friolsiend* A deliverer, redeemer; *liberator*:—*T. Ps.* 69, 7, v. *freolsian*.

*FRID*, *frēo, es* [*Plat. frede contracted frē m.*: *Dut. vrede m.*: *Frs. freda*: *Ger. friede m.*: *Icel. frido*: *Dan. fred c.*: *Swed. fred, frid m.*: *Icel. fridr m.*: *Lat. mid. fredus*.—from *frēon*, or *Moes. frion* to love] Peace, love, agreement, league; *pax*:—*He nam frīþ wiþ þat folc, he made*

peace with that

2. *Friþes* bot or offering of peace, *L. pol.*

*Friþ-bena* a peace-fuge.

*Friþ-candel* a peace, *Cd.* 18.

*Friþ-geard* a peace, *antrum.*

*Friþ-gedal* life, *tion, death.*

*Friþ-gewritu* peace, *pieces of peace.*

*Friþ-hus* peace, *antrum.*

*Friþian*; *p.* frīþ, *pp.* gefrīþod; *peace*; *pacem*; *tect, defend, k*; *protegere*:—*p.* 104, 21. *woldon þat* *protect all that* *ed, Chr.* 921.

*Friþlēas* peace, *is a treaty of*

*Friþlic*: *adj.* *ficus*:—*L. pol.*

*Friþ-man* a peace, *an envoy.*

*Friþo* peace, *le*

*Friþ-soen, a* *antrum.*

*Friþ-stol* a peace, *an altar, antrum.*

*Friþ-stow* a peace, *antrum.*

*Friþsum, peace*

*Frōcca, frōga*

*Frōd old, prudent*

*Frōken, v. forod*

*Frōfer*; *g.* frōfr, *lace, conveni* *um*:—*Ps.* 17. *fre sunu con* *of consolation* *tyr.* 11. *Jan.*

*Frōfer-boc* cons

*Frōfer-gast* con

*Holy Ghost, J*

*Frōfrīan* To co

*Som.*

*Frōfrung* A com

*Som.*

*Froga, frogga, frox*; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. vorach c.* *Ger. froch* *Mons. frok*: *frōka f.*] *A* *Ps.* 104, 28.

*Frohto* Fearful

*Mk.* 4, 40.

*FROM, freom*; *adj.* [*Plat. fra* *Frs. from*: *G* *Swed. from*: *J* *strong, stout, b* *Bd.* 2, 23.

*From* A physical

*R. Matt.* 9, 12

From *from*, v. *fram*.  
 From *FROME*; fluvii nomen in agro Dorsetensi, *Som*.  
 Fromswelled rolled away, *C. R. Lk. 24, 2*.  
 From-cumen to be rejected, *R. Lk. 9, 22*.  
 From-cyne a coming from, a race, progeny.  
 From-cyn a from-kin, progeny.  
 Fromian to be well, strong, v. *fromian*.  
 Fromlic; adj. *Strong, stout*; strenuus:—*Jdth. 10*.  
 Fromlice, framlice; adv. *Strongly, stoutly, effectually*; strenue:—*Bd. 5, 7*.  
 Fromcipe; m. *Exercise, use, a preceding, courage*; exercitatio:—*Bd. 1, 34*.  
 From-utinis desolation, *C. Mk. 13, 14*.  
 From-wican to withdraw, desert, *Cd. 46*.  
 Fromung, c; f. *A going, journey*; profectio:—*Bd. 5, 8*.  
 Fromc, Froncland France, *Chr. 836, v. Francan*.  
 Frost *frut*, v. *forat*.  
 Frostig *Frasty*; gelidus, *Som*.  
 Fromer *A faviour*; fautor:—*Chr. 1089*.  
 From a frog, v. *froga*.  
 Fromen asked, v. *fregman*.  
 From; def. se fruma; adj. [*Icel. frum a. prima proles*] *Original, primitive, first*; natusus, primitivus:—*From*, in composition, is used with the preceding meanings:—*Done fruman* sceth gefencan to remember the first creation, *Bt. 30, 2*.  
 From fruman gesceafte, *Mk. 10, 6*.  
 Fruma, an; m. [*Moes. fruma*] *Beginning, origin, author, founder*; principium:—*Bd. 1, 13*; *Bt. 39, 13*. *Æt fruman, Jn. 6, 64*. On fruman, *Mt. 19, 4*, at or in the beginning.  
 From-bearu first-born.  
 From-cenned first-begotten, primitive.  
 From-cerr first turn.  
 From-meow a progenitor, *Cd. 161*.  
 From-cyn original kind, race, offspring, seed.  
 From-pa, from-gara [*from first, gearyear*] *A patriarch, father of a family, a prince*; patriarcha:—*Cd. 58*; *Jdth. 11*.  
 From-geceap first creation.  
 From-gyld the first payment made to the kindred of a slain person, in recompence of his murder.  
 From-howung first formation.  
 From the beginning, *C. Mk. 13, 2*, v. *from*.  
 From-ripan the first fruit.  
 From-sceaf first creation, the creation.

From-sceateas, from-sceattas first fruits.  
 From-sprece an original speech, a promise, a covenant.  
 From-stol a chief seat, mansion-house, a proper residence or station.  
 Fry free, v. *freo*.  
 Fryccea *A crier, preacher*; præco:—*Past. 15, 3*.  
 Frydom freedom, *Bt. 40, 7*, v. *freedom*.  
 Frymlie, frymðelic; adj. *Primitive, first*; primitivus:—*Bd. 1, 26*.  
 Frymð, es; f. *A beginning*; initium:—*Of middan geardes frymðe, Mt. 25, 34*.  
 Frymðelic primitive, v. *frymlie*.  
 Frynd, gefrynd friends, v. *freond*.  
 Frysa *A Friesland*; Friso:—*Bd. 5, 9*.  
 FRYSAN; pp. gefroren [*Dut. vriezen*] *To FREEZE*; gelare:—*Elf. gr. 22*.  
 Frysisc *Friesic*; Frisius, *Som*.  
 Frysland *Friesland*; Frisie:—*Ors. 1, 1*.  
 Fryt consumes, v. *fretan*.  
 Fryð a peace, league, v. *frið*.  
 Fryðing a making peace.  
 Fugel, es; pl. fugelas, fuglas; m. [*Plat. fagel, vagel m: Frs. fugel f: Dut. Ger. vogel m: Ot. Not. fogal: Moes. fugls: Dan. fugl c: Swed. fogel m: Icel. fugl m.—from fleogan to fly; pp. of flogen flown; hence fug syncope fug-el*] *A FOWL, bird*; volucris:—*Lk. 13, 34*; *Mt. 6, 26*.  
 Fugel-cynn fowl kind, *Gen. 1, 30*.  
 Fugelere, es; pl. fugeleras; g. a; d. an; m. [*Dut. vogelaar m*] *A FOWLER*; auceps:—*Elf. gl. 6*.  
 Fugeles-wise fowl-wise, in the manner of a fowl, a dolphin from its swiftness.  
 Fugel-hælsere, fugel-hweolere *A soothsayer*; augur:—*R. 4*.  
 Fugel-hwate a divination by birds, *R. 48*.  
 Fugelian, fuglian [*Dut. vogelen*] *To fowl, catch birds*; aucupari:—*Elf. gr. 35*.  
 Fugel-lime birdlime, *Cot. 194*.  
 Fugel-noð a fowling, *Ethel. privit*.  
 Fugla of birds; fuglas birds, v. *fugel*.  
 Fuglian to fowl, v. *fugelian*.  
 Fugol a bird, v. *fugel*.  
 Fugol-wyll bird-springing, producing birds, abounding in birds.  
 Fugul a bird, v. *fugel*.  
 Fuhlas for fuglas fowls, v. *fugel*.  
 Fuht; adj. [*Plat. fucht, fuchtig: Dut. vocht, vochtig: Ger. feucht: Dan. fugtig: Swed. fuktig: Icel. fugt f. odour*] *Moist*; humidus:—*Herb. 9, 1*.

Fu'l, es [*Moes. fuls*] *Foulness, impurity, a fault*; impuritas:—*Ne naht fules, Jud. 13, 4*.  
 Dæs fules gewita conscious of the fault, *Jud. C. L. 4, Mann*.  
 Ful; adj. [*Plat. fuul: Dut. vuil: Frs. ful: Ger. faul: Ot. ful: Moes. fuls: Dan. fuul rotten, malicious: Swed. ful ugly: Icel. füll putrid*] *FOUL, dirty, impure, corrupt, guilty*; sordidus:—*Nic. 27*.  
 Ful-, full-, in composition, denotes the fulness, completeness or perfection of the meaning of the word with which it is joined, v. *full*.  
 Ful-betan to give full satisfaction.  
 Fulbete, fulbot full satisfaction, *Som*.  
 Ful-boren full born, noble born.  
 Ful-brecan to violate; violare:—*L. Cnut. 2*.  
 Ful-cuð well-known, public.  
 Fule *A stink, foulness*; fæstor, *Som*.  
 Ful-fældan *To explain*; explicare:—*Elf. gr. 24*.  
 Ful-fremed full or quite perfect.  
 Ful-fremedlice perfectly.  
 Ful-fremednes, se; f. *A perfection*; perfectio:—*Job. p. 167*.  
 Ful-fremian; p. de; pp. od. *To perfect, accomplish, fulfil, practice*; perficere:—*Bt. 35, 6*.  
 Ful-gan, ful-gangan, full-gan; p. fulleode. *To go to the full, to accomplish, perfect, fulfil*; perficere:—*Bt. 39, 2*.  
 Ful-gehende full night, neighbourhood, *Som*.  
 Ful-georne very well.  
 Ful-hare gray-haired or headed.  
 Fúlían, befylan, befulan, ic fulige; p. fulode; pp. gefulod. *To FOUL, rot, corrupt*; putrescere:—*Ors. 1, 1*.  
 Fulice *Foully*; sordide:—*R. Ben. 82*.  
 Full; adj. [*Plat. full, vull: Dut. vol: Frs. ful: Ger. voll: Ot. and all the authors of the 8th and 9th century, full: Moes. fulla: Dan. fuld: Swed. full: Icel. fullr.—fyll the full*] *FULL, entire, complete*; plenus:—*Lk. 6, 38*. *Full mona full moon*.  
 Tyn winter full ten years full or complete, *Bt. R. p. 188*. *Ðar hig wæron seofon dagas fulle, Gen. 50, 10*.  
 Full-, full, v. *ful-*.  
 Fullafred a defender.  
 Fullan-ham (*A foul or dirty habitation, Som.*) *FULHAM, Middlesex*.  
 Full-betan to make full satisfaction, *Elf. gr. 37*.  
 Fullere, es; m. *A FULLER, bleacher*; fullo:—*Mk. 9, 3*.  
 Full-fleon to chase away, *rent*.

**Full-fremian** to perfect, v. ful-fremian.  
**Full-fyllan** To fulfil, accomplish; implere:—*Elf. gr.* 28.  
**Fullgan**, fullgangan to fulfil, v. fulgan.  
**Full-getreow** full true, altogether  
**Fullian**, fulwian, gefullian, ic fullige, he fullaþ; p. fulode; pp. fullod, gefullod; v. a. To baptize, whiten; baptizare:—*Ic eow fullige on wætere, Mt. 3, 11.*  
**Fullian** To fulfil; exequi:—*Cd.* 106.  
**Fullic** foul, base, v. ful.  
**Fullice**; comp. icor; adv. Fully, perfectly, completely; plene:—*Bd. 2, 3: 4, 25: Osa. 2, 5.*  
**Fullice**; comp. icor; adv. Faulty, shamefully; cordide:—*L. Can. Edg. poen.* 42.  
**Fulligeaþ** baptize, v. fullian.  
**Full-mannod** full manned, *Bt.* 17.  
**Full-neh**, full-neah; adv. Full nigh, near, almost; prope:—*Bt.* 4.  
**Fulnea**, se; f. FOULNESS; factor:—*Bd. 5, 12.*  
**Fulloc** baptism.  
**Full-soþ** full sooth, most truly.  
**Fulluht**, fulwiht, es; m. A baptism, baptizing; baptismus:—*Mt. 21, 25: Bd. 1, 27.*  
**Fulluhtere**, fulwihtere, es; m. A baptizer, baptist; baptista:—*Mt. 3, 1.*  
**Full-wiht** baptism.  
**Full-wyrcan** to accomplish, v. fulwyrcan.  
**Fulnes** foulness, v. fullnes.  
**Ful-oft** full oft, very often.  
**Ful-rihte** full right, quite right.  
**Fultemian** To assist, help; juvare:—*Past. 34, 3.*  
**Fulpiclice** very thickly, frequently.  
**Fultom** help, v. fultum.  
**Ful-truwian** to trust fully in, confide in.  
**Fultum**, fultom, fultume, fylst, gefylst. 1. Help, aid, assistance, emolument, favour; auxilium. 2. An helper, army, force; adjutor, copie:—1. *Ho asende þe fultum, Ps. 19, 2. 2. Ps. 17, 2: Chr. 913.*  
**Fultumian**, gefultumian; p. ade; pp. od. To help, assist; juvare:—*Bd. 2, 13.*  
**Fultumiend** A helper; adjutor:—*Bd. 3, 30.*  
**Ful-wacor** very watchful.  
**Ful-wærlie** full wary, cautious.  
**Fulwer** A baptist; baptista:—*Menol.*  
**Fulwian** to baptize, v. fullian.  
**Fulwiht** baptism, v. fulluht.  
**Fulwihtere** a baptist, v. fulluhtere.

**Fulwihta** a full melet or foe.  
**Fulwihte** baptism, v. fulluht.  
**Fulwon**, fulwod baptized, v. fullian.  
**Ful-wyrcan** to finish, accomplish.  
**Funde**, funden found, v. findan.  
**Fundian**, ic fundige; p. ode. To endeavour to find, tend to, strive, go forward; tendere:—*Twegen men fundiaþ to anre stowe two men are going to one place, Bt. 36, 4. Fyr fundige up þre tends upward, Bt. 34, 11. De fundode wiþ his, Num. 22, 6, v. findan.*  
**Funding** a departure, absence.  
**Fura**, furh [*Plat. fore f: Dut. voore, vore f: Ger. Not. furche f: Dan. furre c: Swed. fura m.*] A furrow; sulcus:—*Bt. 5, 2.*  
**Furlang**, furlung FURLONG; stadium:—*Lk. 24, 13.*  
**Furþan**, furþon, furþum Also, too, even, indeed, further; etiam, quidem:—*Mt. 6, 29.*  
**Furþor**, furþur; adv. FURTHER; ulterius:—*Jos. 10, 12.*  
**Furþra**, seo het furþre; adj. def. FURTHER, greater; major:—*Nis se þeowa furþra þonne his blaforð, Jn. 13, 16, v. form.*  
**Furþrung** a furthering, v. fyrþrung.  
**Furþum** also, indeed, v. furþan.  
**Furþumlic**; adj. Effeminate; mollis:—*Osa. 1, 12.*  
**Furþur** further, v. furþor.  
**Fu's**; adj. [*Dan. fusc to rush violently forth, to hasten on: Icel. fúa pronus: Eng. fusa a bustle*] Ready, prompt, quick, willing; promptus:—*Swiþe fua very quick, Elf. T. p. 30: Cd. 8.*  
**Fualice**; adv. Quickly; prompt:—*Bd. 4, 27.*  
**Fyht** a fight, v. gefeoht.  
**Fyht** fights, v. feohtan.  
**Fyhtling**, c. A fighting, soldier; paeliator:—*Dial. 2, 3.*  
**Fyht wite** a foe for fighting.  
**Fylc** A company, troop; agmen.  
**Fyld**, es; m. A fold, a volume; volumen, Som.  
**Fylging**, e; f. That which follows, a harrow; occa:—*Cot. 143.*  
**Fylgean**, fylgean, filian, feligean, folgian, befyrgan; p. fylgde, filide. To follow, succeed; acqui:—*Wyle me fyligean, Mk. 8, 34. He ne let hym enig ne fylgean, Mk. 5, 37.*  
**Fyligneas**, se; f. A following, completing, executing; successio:—*Bd. 3, 5.*  
**Fyll**, fill [*Ger. fülle f: Ker. fulli: Not. fulli: Swed. fylle n: Icel. fylli f.*] The FILL,

fulness; plenitudo  
 to fylle, Lat.  
**Fyll**, es; m. A construction; constructio  
**Fyllan**; p. de  
 v. a. [*Plat. 1*  
 fullen: *Ker.*  
 lan: *Mea.*  
 de: *Swed.*  
 To fill, v.  
 finish; imp  
 alc, *Ps. 14*  
 hig, *Ps. 10*  
 oþende, *De*  
 fyllan.  
**Fyllan**; p. fyl  
 v. a. [*Plat.*  
 fallen: *Not.*  
 felde: *Swed.*  
 from feoll fe  
 fall] To fell,  
 prosternere  
 11, p. 24, 1  
 fylled was  
 destroyed, C  
**Fylle** a full, re  
**Fylle** Wild thy  
**Fyllen** Oment  
**Fylle-seoc** a i  
**Fylle-seocny**  
 epilepsy, lu  
**Fylmen**, ea  
 prepuce; p  
 17, 11.  
**Fylnea**, se;  
 fuligo:—C  
**Fylst** help, au  
**Fylstan**, gefyl  
 adjuvare:—  
**Fylþ** FILTH,  
 tia:—*Mt. 2*  
**Fynd** enemies,  
**Fynegean**, fy  
 musty, alth  
**Fynig**; adj.  
 —*L. Alf. C*  
**Fyr**, fyryn,  
 vuer n: *D*  
 fior, fiore  
*Ker. fuire:*  
*Tat. fuir:*  
*Icel. fyr m:*  
*Fr. feu m:*  
 hearth; ig  
 andget swa  
 an underato  
 39, 4: *Mk.*  
**Fyr** far, v. feo  
**Fyran** To ca  
 trare:—*Ob*  
**Fyrbeta** One  
 fire; focari  
**Fyr-bryne** a f  
**Fyrcelian** To  
 rere:—*Chr.*  
**Fyr-clomman**  
**Fyr-cruse** a fu  
**FYRD**, feord;  
 an expedite  
 military exp  
 faren to his  
 snares.—fer

ge, proceed] *An expedition, army, chiefly of citizens; expedition:—L. In. 6, 1: Bd. 1, 3.*  
 Fyrd a *ford*, v. *ford*.  
 Fyrding *A preparation or provision for a journey; expedition apparatus, Som.*  
 Fyrd-cene *a warlike youth or man.*  
 Fyrd-færede, fyrd-fære *military expedition or service of citizens, inhabitants.*  
 Fyrd-gesteal *a martial comrade, Cd. 93.*  
 Fyrd-getrum *a martial band, Cd. 147.*  
 Fyrdian; p. hi fyrdedon. *To go out, send, proceed; ire:—Chr. 443.*  
 Fyrdingc, fyrding, firdingc, e; f. *An expedition, army, an army prepared for battle; expedition:—Chr. 1016: L. pol. Cnst. 10: 75: 80.*  
 Fyrdlic *like an army, military.*  
 Fyrd-man *a military man, a soldier.*  
 Fyrd-rinc *a man of arms, a warrior.*  
 Fyrdingnes, se; f. *A promotion; exaltatio, Som.*  
 Fyrdscip *a ship of war, naval expedition.*  
 Fyrd-timber *a sacrifice.—Fyrd-truma an army, Som.*  
 Fyrdwæn *a travelling wain or wagon.*  
 Fyrd-wic *An army-station, a camp, tent; castra:—Gen. 32, 2.*  
 Fyrd-wite *an army-fine, a fine for leaving the army.*  
 Fyre-bryne *A burning; incendium:—Ora. 4, 7.*  
 Fyren *a crime, v. firen.*  
 Fyren; adj. *Fiery, flagitious, wicked; igneus:—Gen. 3, 24.*  
 Fyrenan *To commit adultery, sin; machari:—Lk. 18, 20.*  
 Fyren-cylle, fyren-cylne *a frolic, an oen.*  
 Fyren-dæd *a wicked deed, Cd. 191.*  
 Fyren-full, fyren-ful; adj. *Sinful, unjust, wicked; iniquus:—Used as a noun, One who is sinful, a sinner; peccator, Ps. 9, 18: 72, 3.*  
 Fyrenfullnes, se; f. *Luxury, riot; luxuria, Som.*  
 Fyren-gata *a wild goat, v. fir-ginbocca.*  
 Fyren-lust, fyren-lust *Impure pleasure, luxury; luxuria:—Bt. 15.*  
 Fyren-pecelle *an oen.*  
 Fyren-farz, v. fyra.  
 Fyren fræt, v. fyrst.  
 Fyren-faran *to travel far.*  
 Fyren-gege *see far away, v. fleogan.*  
 Fyren a *furrow, v. fur.*

Fyrhtniafear, trembling, v. forht-yus.  
 Fyrhto, afyrhto, fyrhtu *Fear, fright, dread, terror, trembling; tremor:—Ps. 2, 11.*  
 Fyr-hus *a fire-house, chimney.*  
 Fyrian, frige *To make a fire, give warmth, to cherish; focum præbere:—L. Can. Edg. 14.*  
 Fyrian *To make a furrow, to plough, till; proscindere aratro:—Scint. 32.*  
 Fyrlen; adj. *Far, distant; longinquus:—Gen. 20, 13.*  
 Fyrlíc *suddenly, v. færlic.*  
 Fyrlöcan *fire bonds, Cd. 214.*  
 Fyrme *A feast, epulse:—Jud. 16, 27.*  
 Fyrmest, foremost; def. se fyrmesta, seo, þæt fyrmeste, adj. *FOREMOST, first, utmost; primus:—Se þe wyle beon fyrmest he who will be first, Mt. 20, 27. Disys þæt mæste and þæt fyrmeste bebod, Mt. 22, 38. Se fyrmesta and se be- testea the foremost and best, Cot. 153. Fyrmyste nama primitive names, Elf. gr. 5. Swa we fyrmest magon as the utmost we could, Bd. 5, 21, v. form.*  
 Fyrmða, fyrmðe [from feormian to purify, to procure food.] 1. *A receiving to food, a reception, an entertainment, a table, harbouring; receptio ad victum. 2. A washing, baptizing; ablutio:—1. L. In. 46. 2. Mk. 7, 4.*  
 Fyrm Fire; ignis:—Cd. 216.  
 Fyrm [Luther. firm, fernd: *Al. forn: Not. firnen: Moes. fairnja, fairni: Old Swed. fyrnas: Icel. fyrnd f.] Antiquity, age; antiquitas:—Frod fyrm broken with age, Cd. 57.*  
 Fyrm-dagum *with length of days, Cd. 62.*  
 Fyrm; adj. *Ancient, old, former; antiquus:—Fyrm geweorc ancient work, Cod. Ex. 57, a. 15. In fyrm dagum in former days, Cd. 170.*  
 Fyrm, gefyrm; adv. *Formerly, long ago, of old; olim:—Mt. 11, 21: Cd. 25.*  
 Fyrnum; adv. *With horror, horribly, intensely; horribiliter:—Donne cymð forst fyrnum cold then cometh frost intensely cold, Cd. 17.*  
 Fyrm-panne *a fire-pan.*  
 Fyrre farther; fyrrest farthest, Bt. 39, 7, v. feor.  
 Fyrs, es; m. *Furze, furze-bushes, brambles; genista, rhamnus:—Bt. 23.*  
 Fyrscofi *a fire-shovel.*  
 Fyrscyan; p. yde. *To shade the fire.*  
 Fyrrian; p. syde [Plat. versa-

ten: *Frs. versta to delay: Ger. fristen, fernen: Icel. fersta to delay] To put far, remove, separate, drive away; elongare:—L. Edw. Guth. 11, v. afyrrian.*  
 Fyran [Dut. verzenen; f. pl. the heels: *Ger. ferse f: in the south of Germany fern, versan, fiersen: Not. fersenn: Tat. fersna] The heel; calca-neum:—Cot. 38.*  
 Fyr-spearcan *fire-sparks.*  
 Fyrst [Dan. fyrste m: *Swed. första m. a prince: Plat. Frs. forst m: Dut. vorst m: Ger. fürst m: Ot. furist: Icel. fyrati, fursti m.—Plat. furst, vaste f. the ridge of a thatched roof: Dut. Kii. vorst f. culmen: Frs. forst f: Ger. firste, forste, f. forst m. the ridge of a roof. In the south of Germany it signifies a house, and also the top of a mountain.—fyrst first; sup. v. feor.] 1. *The first in station, a prince, chief; princeps. 2. The first in height, the top, ridge, the inward roof, ceiling of a chamber; laquear, culmen. 3. The first entrance, a threshold, door; limen:—1. Fyrst forð gewata a prince went forth, Beo. 3, 43. 2. Elf. gl. 20: R. 29. 3. Cot. 118.*  
 Fyrst, first [Plat. ferst f: *Frs. ferst n: Ger. Dan. frist f: Ker. Mons. frist an occasion: Ot. frist: Swed. frist m: Icel. frest f.] A space, time, space of time, respite, truce; spatium:—Nu binnan lidon fyrste, Ex. 17, 4. Wunode mid hire oð þone first dwelt with her to the time, Bt. 38, 1, Card. p. 300, 31. After litan fyrste, Mt. 28, 73.*  
 Fyrst, first, fyrst; adj. [Dan. *Swed. förste: Icel. fyrstr.—sup. v. feor] First; primus:—Chr. 973.*  
 Fyr-stan *a fire-stone, a flint to strike fire with.*  
 Fyrstan *To give respite; inducias facere, Som.*  
 Fyrste *a torch.*  
 Fyrstæg; adj. *Frosty; gelidus:—Bd. 3, 19.*  
 Fyrst-mearc *a space-mark, a space of time, a respite, setting of the sun.*  
 Fyr-polle *an oven.*  
 Fyrþrian, gefyrþrian; p. ede; pp. ed. *To further, support, advance, promote, prosper; provehere:—Fridað and fyrðrað protects and supports, Bt. 34, 10.*  
 Fyrþrung *A furthering; promotio:—Som. 166.*  
 Fyrþung, e; f. *What relates to the hearth, home, domestic af-**

*fairs*; res domesticæ:—*L. pol. Cnat.* 10.

*Fyr-tor* a fire-tower, light-house.

*Fyryn* a fire, v. *fyr*.

*Fysan*; pp. gefysed. To prepare, haste, to hasten; festinare:—*Sona* ongan *fysan* soon began to hasten, *Cd.* 138; *Jðth.* 11.

*FYST* [*Plat.* fuust *f*: *Dut.* vuist *f*: *Frs.* fest *f*: *Ger.* faust *f*: *Tat.* fust: *Ger.* faustel *m.* o club: *Lat.* fustia, fausten, fust-

ten, signify to take in the hand, also, to beat, to fight. A *fäus-tler m.* is a fighter. *Faust-recht* the earlier privilege of the German nobility, to settle their differences, (armata manu) without applying to a court of justice] A *FIST*; *pugnus*:—*Ex.* 21, 18.

*Fyst-gebeat* A fist; *pugnus*:—*Past.* 1, 3.

*Fyber*, *fæper*, *feper*, *fiper*, *es*; pl. *fyberu*; *m.* [*Frs.* *feer*: *Dut.*

*veder*] A *FEAT* penna:—*Mt.*

*Fyðered* feathers

*Fyðer-fete*, *fyðer* quadruped.

*Fyðerlinc* A four-ran, v. *leaver*

*Fyðer-æcyt* four-rangular.

*Fytung*, *e*; *f.* A

—*L. Æth.* p. *Fyxas* fishes; p

## G

\* When *g* is the last radical letter of an Anglo-Saxon word, and follows a vowel or an *r*, it is often changed into *h*, as *burh*, for *burg* a town; *g. burge*; *stāh* (he) ascended, from *stigan* to ascend.—*G* is always inserted between the vowels *-ie*, making *-ige*, *-igende*, etc. the first sing. indef. and part. of verbs in, *-ian*. Thus, from *lufian* to love, *blestian* to bless, &c., are formed *ic lufige* I love, *ic blestige* I bless, *lufigende* loving, *blestigende* blessing. In English words, directly formed from the Anglo-Saxon, *g* is often changed, in the beginning and end, into *y*; and, in the middle, into *i*: as, *gear* a year; *gealew* yellow; *gildan* to yield; *ganian* to yawn; *dæg* a day; *cæg* a key; *sæg* a sail; *stæger* a stair, step; *tægl* a tail, &c.

*Gā go*, v. *gan*.

*Ga*, *gaad* a goad, v. *gad*.

*Gaarleec* garlic, v. *garleac*.

*Guast* a ghost, *C. Jn.* 4, 23, 24, v. *gast*.

*Gabban* To scoff, mock, delude, jest: hence, perhaps, *GABBLE*, *GIBBERISH*; *deridere*, *Som.*

*Gabbung*, *e*; *f.* A scoffing, mocking, *GIBING*, *jesting*; *derisio*, *Som.*

*Gabere*, *es*; *m.* An enchanter, a charmer; *incantator*, *Som.*

*Gabote* A platter; *paropais*, *Som.*

*Gabul-roid* A line, rod, staff, compass; *radius*, *Som.*

*Gād*, *gād*, *gaad* [*Swed.* *gadd m.* a sting: *Icel.* *gaddr m.* a pin, peg] A point of a weapon, a spear or arrow-head, a sting,

*prick*, *GOAD*; *stimulus*:—*Ne wyrð inc wilna gād let* (it) not be to you a goad of desires, *Cd.* 13; *Elf. gl.* 8. ¶ *Gad-isen* a gad-iron, a goad, *R.* 1.

*Gaderian*, *gadrian*, *gædrian*, *ge-gaderian*, *ic gaderige*; *p. ade*; *pp. od* [*Plat.* *gaddern*, *gaderen*: *Dut.* *gaderen*: *Frs.* *gad-dura*, *gradia*: *Ger.* *gattern*: *Icel.* *gadda*.—The *Dut.* have *gade f.* a consort, and *gader together*] To *GATHER*, assemble, join, collect, store up; *col-ligere*:—*Hi sic-weppla ne gaderiað*, *Lk.* 6, 44: *Ps.* 38, 10.

*Gaderigendlic*; *adj.* Collective, that is gathered together; *collectivus*, *Som.*

*Gadertang*, *gædertang*, *gæder-teng*; *adj.* Continuous, *Scint.* 1.

*Gadertangnys*, *gædertangnys*, *se*; *f.* A continuation, *Scint.* 12.

*Gadertengan* To continue, join; *continue*, *Som.*

*Gaderung*, *gegaderung*, *e*; *f.* A gathering congregation, joining, council, assembly, crowd; *congregatio*:—*Jn.* 5, 13. ¶ *Geleassful gaderung* a lawful congregation, a church; *Elf. gr.* 18. *Gegaderung*, *opðe gega-derede* word to anum *gebede* words collected into one prayer, a collect.

\* *Gador-wist*, *gegador-wist* An assembly for feasting, a feast, club; *contubernium*:—*Cot.* 43.

*Gadrian* to gather, v. *gaderian*.

*Gæ yea*, *yes*, *R.* *Mt.* 17, 25, v. *gese*.

*Gmc* [*Plat.* *Ger.* *gauch m.* the cuckoo, but also the name of some other birds, as chough:

*Dan.* *giög m.* *Icel.* *gaukr* *GAWK*; *cucu-sure cuckoo* *rel*; *acetosa*

*Gæd* a goad, *Cd.*

*Gædeling*, *e*; comes, v. *ge*

*Gædrian* to gather

*Gæf* gave, *Bd.*

*Gæfel* a gift, *o* *Lk.* 2, 24, v.

*Gæfel-gereose* publican.

*Gæfil*, *gæfi* a t

*Gægl* wanton, v.

*Gægl-hærnes* ury, riot; *la*

*GÆLAN*, *agæl* led, wed. 1

*lay*, keep in dire. 2. To

*lect*; neglig *geal*, as with

*terrify*; *co* *R.* p. 152.

*bu ure lif*, *J* *agelde* I ne

*conf.* 8. 8. *wed then wo*

*34, 5, Card.* *34, 5.*

*Gælnys*, *se*; *f.* *tadium*:—*P*

*Gælsa*, *an.* *Lur* 15, 13.

*Gæmnian*; *po* To play, *ge*

*Bd.* *W.* p. 38

*Gængans* *Prey* —*L. Ethelb.*

*Gæp*; *adj.* *Cau* *sie*; *sagax*, *c*

*GÆRS*, *gers*, *ge* [*Plat.* *Dut.* *G*

gær, gres, gers, ges *m*: *Moes.*  
 gras: *Dan.* græs *n*: *Swed.*  
 gräs: *Icel.* gras *n*:—*Heb.*  
 גרס grs to shoot forth, to  
 sprout] GRASS, a blade of  
 grass, corn, herb, hay; gra-  
 men—*Ofer* gersera cibus, *Deut.*  
 32, 2: *Mk.* 4, 28. ¶ Gærs-  
 hoppa GRASS-HOPPER; cica-  
 da, *Ps.* 77, 61.—Gærs-stapa  
 GRASS-STEPPER, a locust;  
 locusta, *Mk.* 1, 6: *Ex.* 10,  
 14.—Gærs-tun *A* grass-enclo-  
 sure, a meadow; pascuum:  
 hence, GERSTON, now used in  
 Surrey and Sussex, in the  
 same sense.  
 Gersuma, *an.* Expense, riches,  
 treasure, a premium, fine, an  
 earnest; opes:—*Chr.* 1070:  
 1035.  
 Gærs; *adj.* Dear, rare; carus:  
*Cod. Ex.* 20, a.  
 Gæst a guest, *v.* guest: also, a  
 ghost, *v.* gast.—Gæst-hus a  
 guest-house.  
 Gæstliðnes, gæstliðnes, giest-  
 liðnis, angestliðnes, se; *f.*  
 [gest a guest, liðnes kind-  
 ness] Hospitality, entertainment  
 of guests; hospitalitas:—*Bd.*  
 4, 5.  
 Gæt a gate, *Bd.* 3, 11, *v.* geat.  
 Gæt a goat, *Cod. Ex.* 26, a, *v.*  
 gal.  
 Gætt-rocc a garment made of  
 goat-skin, *v.* broccen.  
 Gæð ges, *v.* gan.  
 GAR, gegal; *adj.* Base, vile, lewd;  
 turpis:—*L. Alf.* can. 35.  
 Gaf gæse; *p.* of gifan.  
 Gafel a tribute, *L. Lund.* p. 71,  
*v.* gafol.  
 Gafellic; *adj.* Tributary; tribu-  
 to nive fisco pertinens:—*Cot.*  
 85.  
 Gafas; *m. pl.* [*Plat. Dut. Dan.*  
*Swed.* gaffel *f*: *Ger.* gabel *f*:  
*Icel.* gaffal *m*: *Bret.* gaolod]  
*Forks, prope, spars of a build-  
 ing, a gallows; furcæ, patibula,  
 Som.*  
 Gafol, gafel, gæfel, es; *m.* [*From*  
*gaf; p.* of gifan to give, *el.* The  
*Eng.* gabel a tax seems nearly  
 allied to gafel] Tax, tribute,  
 rent; tributum:—*Mt.* 17, 26:  
 25, 27. ¶ Gafoles manung a  
 levying of tribute, *Cot.* 73.—  
 Gafol-gylt tribute-money, usury.  
 —Gafol-gylta, gafol-gylta  
 a tribute-payer, debtor, usur-  
 er.—Gafol-gyltan to pay tri-  
 bute.—Gafol-hwitel a tribute  
 cloak, a kind of livery; saga  
 vectigalis, *Som.*—Gafol-land  
 tribute-land, land granted or  
 demised on condition of paying  
 some contribution in money or  
 other property.  
 Gafol a tribute, *Elf. gr.* 9, 2, *v.*  
 gafol.

Gafol-ford [*The tribute ford*]  
*Camelford, Cornwall, Chr.* 823.  
 Gagates *The agate or jet, a pre-  
 cious stone; gagates*:—*Her bið*  
*eac gemeted gagates, se stan*  
*bið blæc gym here is also found*  
*the agate, the stone is a black*  
*gem, Bd.* 1, 1.  
 Gagol, gægl; *adj.* [*Icel.* gagl]  
*Lascivious, wanton; lascivus*:  
 —*R.* 106, *v.* gal.  
 Gagol - bærnas wantonness, *v.*  
 gægl-bærnas.  
 GA'L, *an.* Lust, lightness, folly;  
 levitas:—*Hyra gal beswac*  
*their folly deceived, Cd.* 18, *v.*  
 hælga.  
 Gal; *adj.* [*Plat.* gail: *Dut.* geil:  
*Dan.* Ger. geil: *Bret.* gadal]  
*Light, pleasant, wanton, licen-  
 tious, wicked; levis, libidi-  
 nous*:—*Bt.* 37, 4: *Cd.* 209.  
 Galan gastas wicked spirits,  
*Bd.* 5, 13.  
 GALAN, agælan; *part.* galende,  
 agælende, he gæð; *p.* gól,  
 we gólon; *pp.* galen, gægalen  
 [*Dan.* gale: *Swed.* gala to sing:  
*Icel.* gala] To sing, enchant;  
 canere:—*C. T. Ps.* 57, 5.  
 Galdere *An enchanter, sorcerer*;  
 augur, *v.* galere.  
 Galdor; *pl.* galdru; *g.* galdra.  
*An incantation, enchantment,  
 a charm; incantatio*:—*Purh*  
*heora galdor, Bd.* 4, 27, *S. p.*  
 604, 8: *Ex.* 7, 11: *Deut.* 18, 11.  
 Galdor-cræft the art of enchant-  
 ing.  
 Galdor-cræftiga one crafty or  
 skilful in enchantments, an en-  
 chanter.  
 Galdra of enchantments, *v.* gal-  
 dor.  
 Galere, galdere, es; *m.* *An*  
*enchanter; incantator*:—*Elf.*  
 gl. 7.  
 Gal-ferhð a lustful mind, lustful.  
 Gal-full lustful, luxurious.  
 Gal-fulllice lustfully, luxuriously.  
 GALGA, gealga, *an* [*Plat.* galg,  
 galge *m*: *Dut.* galg *f*: *Frs.*  
 galgam: *Ger.* galgen *m*: *Moes.*  
 galga: *Ot.* galgen: *Dan.* *Swed.*  
 galge *m*: *Icel.* galgi *m.*] *A gal-  
 lows, gibbet, cross; crux*:—  
 On galgan on the cross, *Cd.*  
 225.  
 Galga-mod gallows-minded, evil-  
 minded, *Beo.* 19.  
 Galileisc Galilean, *Mk.* 14, 70.  
 Galleas Gauls, the French, *Bd.*  
 5, 11.  
 Gallia-ricce the kingdom of Gaul  
 or France.  
 Galloc Sowbread; malum terræ,  
*Som.*  
 Galmanho *A Saxon abbey at*  
*York, afterwards St. Mary's.*  
 Galnes, se; *f.* Lustfulness, lust,  
 luxury; lascivia:—*Cot.* 150.  
 Gal-scype, es; *m.* [gal lust, scype

ship] Lustfulness, luxury; lux-  
 uria:—*Deut.* 21, 20: *L. Cant.*  
*ecc.* 24.

Galere lustful.

Gal-walas, Gal-wealas Gauls,  
 Frenchmen, *Chr.* 1.

Gamele old.

GAMEN [*Frs.* geane *c*: *Icel.* ga-  
 man *n*:—*The Moes.* 2 *Cor.* 13,  
 13, has gaman κοινοβια; but  
 this is not the root, as the  
 stress of the accent is on the  
 second syllable, and in gamen  
 upon the first. The word is  
 connected with gheenen sub-  
 ridere, *Kil.* and yavow, ya-  
 vos: *Frs.* geane a public feast.  
 The *Old Frs.* has the *m*, like  
*A. S.* Tha dede God use he-  
 ra en grate gama then God,  
 our Lord, caused us great joy,  
*Asegabok, p.* 332. H.] GAME,  
 joy, pleasure, sport, gaming,  
 taunt, scoff; ludus:—*Him*  
*macian sum gamen, Jud.* 16,  
 27. Ic mæg awegles gamen  
 gehyran I can hear heaven's  
 joy, *Cd.* 32.

Gamenian To joke, be merry;  
 joculari:—*Scint.* 55.

Gamenlice; *adv.* Sportingly, de-  
 ceitfully; jocose:—*Jos.* 9, 3.

Gaming, e; *f.* A GAMING, play-  
 ing, gesticulation; lusus:—  
*Cot.* 203.

Gammigende jesting, joking, *v.*  
 gamenian.

Gamol, gamul old, Lye:—a ca-  
 mel, *Som.*

Gamol-feax old, grey or flaxen  
 hair.

Gamol-ferhð camel spirit, brave,  
 magnanimous.

GA'N, gangan, ic gá, gange, he  
 gæð, we gáð, gæð; *imp.* gá,  
 gang; *p.* ic eóðe, we eóðen;  
*pp.* gán, agæn, agán, gangen;  
*v. n.* [*Plat. Dut.* gaan, gaen:  
*Frs.* ga, gean: *Ger.* gehen:  
*Old Ger.* kan: *Ot. Moes.* gag-  
 gan, pronounced gangan: *Dan.*  
 gaa: *Swed.* gå: *Icel.* gánga:  
*Heb.* נָתַן gea to rise] To go,  
 walk, happen; ire:—*Du* gæst  
 on pinum breoste, *Gen.* 3, 14.  
 Balle hi eodon, *Lk.* 2, 3. He  
 wæs þanon agan he was gone  
 from thence, *Mt.* 26, 39. Ða  
 sæternes dæg wæs agan, *Mk.*  
 16, 1. Ga or gang hider come  
 hither, *Gen.* 27, 21, 26. Her  
 gæð comes here, *Gen.* 37, 19.  
 Agæð, *Deut.* 13, 2.

Gandis, gandes the river Ganges,  
*Ors.* 1, 1.

Gandra, ganra A GANDER; an-  
 ser masculus:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 18.

Ganet a fen-duck, *v.* ganot.

Gang, gong, es; *m.* [*Dut.* gang]  
*A journey, step, going, way,  
 path, a passage, drain, privy*;  
 iter:—*Ors.* 2, 4: *Ps.* 139, 5.

Gangan, agangan *to gang, go, v. gan.*

Gang-dagas *gang-days, Rogation-days, the time of perambulating parishes, Mt. 27, 5.*

Gangere [*Dut. ganger m.*] *A ganger, footman; pedestaler, Som.*

Gang-here *a foot-army, Ora. 4, 1.*

Gang-pytte, gang-settl, gang-tun *A privy; latrina:—Alb. Resp. 48.*

Gang-wæfre *a spider.*

Gang-weg *a gang-way, a way.*

Ganian *To YAWN, gape, open, spread; aperire:—Cod. 147.*

Ganot *A sea-fowl, fen-duck; fulica:—Ganotes bæð the sea-fowl's bath, the sea, Chr. 975.*

Ganra *a gander, v. gandra.*

Ganung, o; f. *A yawning; excitation:—R. 78.*

Ga'n *A dart, javelin, arms, weapon; jaculum:—Cd. 17.*

Gara; g. pl. garena. *An angular point of land, a promontory, gulph, whirlpool; prominens ora, gurgis:—An þara gerana one of the promontories or points of land, Ora. 1, 1, Ing. Lect. p. 68, 15.*

Gár-beam *the wood or handle of the javelin.*

Gár-berend *a javelin-bearer, soldier.*

Gare yare, ready, v. gearo.

Gár-getrum *A javelin-soldier, a soldier; jaculator:—Cod. Ex. 17, b. 14.*

Gar-leac, garlec GARLICK; allium:—R. 41.

Garsecg, garcege, garsegg *The ocean, main sea; oceanus:—Bd. 1, 1, S. p. 473, 8.*

Garwan *to prepare, v. gearwian.*

GA'ſT; m. [*Plat. Dut. geost m: Frs. gast m: Ger. geist m: Ker. keist: Isd. gheist: Ot. geist: Dan. geist m: Swed. gust m.*—The first signification of this word as well as the *Lat. spiritus* is *breath, a blowing*. In *Old Ger.* *geisten* is used for *to blow*. *Gen. 2, 7*, is translated in a German Bible, of the year 1483, *den geist des lebens the breath of life* 1. *The breath; halitus.* 2. *A spirit, ghost; spiritus.* 3. *A guest; hospes:—1. Gast mutes his, Ps. 32, 6. 2. Se unclæna gast, Mt. 12, 43. Segast is hræd, Mt. 26, 41. Se Halga Gast the Holy Ghost, Lk. 1, 35. 3. Col. 102, v. gast.*

Gást-cýning *king of spirits, God, Cd. 139.*

Gástlic; adj. GHOSTLY, spiritual, holy, mystical, fearful; spiritualis:—*Þat gastlic folc spiritualis populus, Bd. 1, 27, Resp. 9. Þa gastlican þearfan, Mt. 5, 3.*

Gástlice; adv. Spiritually; spiritualiter:—*Bd. 1, 27.*

GAT, gæt [*Plat. Dut. Frs. geit f. geitbok m. a he-goat: Ger. gais, geisse f: Wil. geizzo: Ker. geizzi: Moes. gaitci: Dan. geed, gjed f. gedebuk m. a he-goat: Swed. get f. Iscl. geit f: Twc. geitzi: Heb. יָגֵל gdi a kid*] *A goat, a she-goat; caper, capra:—Twa hund gata and twentig buccena two hundred she-goats and twenty he-goats, [bucks] Gen. 32, 14. Gif seo offrung beo of gatum, Lev. 1, 10. ¶ Gata-hus a house of goats, a goat-house, R. 108.—Gata-hierde goat-herd.*

\*Gat a gate, Lk. 7, 12, v. geat.

Gates - heued [*Goat's head*] GOATE'S HEAD, *Durham, Som.*

Gað go, v. gan.

Gaderian *to gather, v. gaderian.*

Gauel *a tribute, v. gafol.*

Gauel-seater *a measure of rent ale; sextarius vectigalis cerevialis.*

Ge ye, you; pl. of þu.

Ge-, or æg-, prefixed to pronouns, v. æg.

Ge- [*Dut. Ger. ge-, Moes. ga-*] which sometimes forms a sort of collective, as, *gebroðru brothers; gehusan housefolk; gemagas kinsmen; gemacan mates; gegylda a member of a corporation or guild; gewita a witness, accomplice; gefera a companion, attendant; gescy shoes; gegadrian to gather.* It sometimes gives an active signification, like a preposition placed after a neuter verb in English, as, *neuter, to laugh; active, to laugh at, deride; and then forms verba out of substantives; as, geendian to end; gescyldan to shield; getimbrian to build.* It often seems void of signification; as, *ge-sælb bliss; gelic like; gesund sound, healthy.* In verba, it seems sometimes to be a mere augment and to be prefixed to all the imperfects, not, as in German, to the participles only. It often changes the signification from literal to figurative; as, *healdan to hold; gehealdan to observe, preserve; fyllan to fill; gefyllan to fulfil; biddan to bid, require; gebiddan to pray.*

Ge; conj. And, also; et:—*Ge-ge, both—and, as well—as.* He bebyt ge windum ge sæ he commanded both the winds and sea, Lk. 8, 25. God wat beforan, ge god ge yfel God foreknows both good and evil, Bt. 41, 3.

Gea; adv. Yea, yes; etiam:—*Jn. 21, 15, 16, v. gese.*

Geac *a cacha, v.*

Geacian *to ask,*

*by asking, v. 1.*

Geadlud *discreet*

Geador *together,*

Geabylian *to*

*v. æbyligan.*

Geafenlæcan *to*

*læcan.*

Geatnettigan, æmtigea *to*

*sist from, v. 1.*

Gearendian *to*

*ask, tell, inter-*

Geernian *to de-*

Geerwe; adj. 1.

—T. Ps. 100.

Gest ate, v. et

Gestbed swora

Gestbel naturu

Gesttred poison

Gestwrod mas

Elf. T. p. 12

Geaf gave; p.

Geafa, geafe a

face, v. gifu.

Geafas The ja

91. — Geaf

cock's spur,

GEAOL *A jam*

*mandibula,*

Geaglic lasciv

Geagnian *to*

Geagniendlic,

*possessive, ov-*

Geagnod own

agnian.

Geahlas the ja

Geahned own

Geahsian *to*

Geabtige value

Geal-adl yellow

*disease, jaun-*

Geald paid; p

Gealder-craft

Gealew Yellow

Gealga a galle

Gealh; adj. Sa

Geall all, v. ea

GEALLA, an;

*Fr. galle c.*

—Mt. 27, 3

gealla the bl

ly, Col. 133.

Gealled galled,

Gealp doated,

Geau to give, v

Geau opposite, a

Geau-bæran to

geonbæran.

Geaubidian to

bidian.

Geaubyrde opp

ran.

Geaucsummed e

mian.

\*Geau-cyme, ge

against, meeth

ing.

Grandettan to co

Geandawarian s

swarian.



Geardweard *presented*, v. and-  
weardian.  
Geardwyrdan *to answer*, v. and-  
werian.  
Geaede *made one, united*, v. un-  
nan.  
Gea-fare *returned*, v. faran.  
Geangsumian *to vex*, v. angsumian.  
Geanlecan *To unite, make one, atone*; unire:—*Elf. gr.* 37.  
Geanlician *To liken*; assimilare:—*Mt.* 4, 30.  
Gearyne *running against, meeting*.  
Geawyrdan *To arraign, accuse*; convincere:—*Chr.* 1055.  
GEAR; *comp. ra*; *adj.* 1. *Crooked, bent*; curvus. 2. *Deceitful, raising*; fallax:—1. *Cot.* 50. 2. *Gen.* 3, 1.  
Geapan *To GAPE, open*; pandere:—*Cot.* 158.  
Geaplic; *adj.* *Deceitful*; subdolum:—*Jos.* 9, 4.  
Geaplice; *adv.* *Deceitfully*; pro-caciter:—*Prov.* 21.  
Geapscipe, es; m. *Deceit, fraud, guile*; frans:—*Jos.* 9, 17.  
GEAR, ger, es; m. [*Plat. Dut.* *jaar* n: *Frs. jer* n: *Ger. jahr* v: *Ker. jar*: *Isd. jaar*: *Moes. jer*: *Dan. aar* n: *Swed. år* n: *Icel. ár* n.] A YEAR; and-nus:—*þis was feorðes geares this was in the fourth year*, *Chr.* 46.  
Gears, gear, gearwe, gere; *adv.* [*gear a year*] 1. *YORE, formerly, for a long time*; olim. 2. *That which has been known for a long time, is well known*; hence, well, certainly, enough; bene:—1. *Bd.* 2, 3. 2. *Bd.* 1, 27, *Rep.* 1: *Lk.* 20, 6.  
Gears Procion, furniture, GEARS for horses; apparatus, v. gear-wa.  
Gearcian, gegearcian, ic gear-  
age; p. ode; pp. ed; v. a. *To prepare, make ready*; parare:—*Pt.* 7, 14: *Gen.* 19, 3.  
Gearcung, gegearcung, e; f. *A preparation, preparing*; præparatio:—*Ps.* 9, 41.  
Gear, es; m. [*gird, gyrd a rod*] A YARD, enclosure, region, the earth, world, turf, peat; sepes:—*Mt.* 4, 16: *Chr.* 852. Grene geardas green regions, places, *Cd.* 25: 35.  
Gear-daga yore-days, days of yore, of old.  
Gear formerly, certainly, v. gear-wa.  
gearð *difficult*, v. earfeð.  
Gearian *to pardon, honour*, v. gearian.  
Gearlic; *adj.* *Yearly, annual*; annuus:—*L. Athel.*  
Gearlice; *adv.* *Yearly, quickly*; annuatim, *Cot.*

GEARN [*Plat. Dut.* *garen* n: *Frs. jern* n: *Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel. garn* n: *Ot. garno*] YARN, spun wool; pensa:—*Cot.* 85.  
Gearnfull; *adj.* *Anxious*; sollicitus:—*Lk.* 12, 11.  
Gearnian *to earn, deserve*, v. earnian.  
Géaro, gearu, gearow, gearuw, gearw, ageara, agearwa, gare; *comp.* gearor, gearwur; *adj.* YARE, ready, prepared; paratus:—*Gearo wyrde on ges-præce was ready in speech, Bd.* 5, 2, *S. p.* 615, 29: *Ors.* 5, 14. Ealle mine þing synt gear-we, *Mt.* 22, 4.  
Gearo formerly, v. geara.  
Gearod clothed, v. gegyrian.  
Gearow prepared, *Ors.* 4, 4, v. gearo.  
Gearowita, an; m. *Intellect, understanding*; intelligentia:—*Bt.* 39, 8.  
Gears grass, *Dent.* 32, 2, v. geara.  
Gearu ready, *Jn.* 7, 6, v. gearo.  
Gearuw prepared, *Bd.* 4, 2, v. gearo.  
Gearw ready, *Mt.* 22, 4, v. gearo.  
Gearwa Clothing, preparation; habitus:—*Cd.* 30.  
Gearwe YARROW; millefolium:—*Elf. gl.* 15.  
Gearwe formerly, well, v. geara.  
Gearwian, agearwian, gearwan, geearwian, gearwigea, gyrian. *To prepare, procure, supply*; parare:—*Jn.* 14, 2: *Ps.* 27, 48.  
Gearwung, gegearwung, e; f. *A making ready, preparation*; præparatio:—*Ps.* 64, 10.  
Gearwurðod honoured, v. arwurðian.  
Geasceade asked, inquired, heard, v. acsian.  
Geascung asking, v. acsung.  
Geasmyred smeared, anointed, v. smirian.  
Geasyndrod sundered, separated, v. asyndrian.  
GEAT, gat, gæt, es; pl. geatu, gatu; n. [*Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Dan. Icel. gat* n. a hole, aperture] A GATE, door; porta:—*Mt.* 7, 13, 14.  
Geat poured out, v. geotan.  
GEATAN; p. hi geottan, getton. *To grant, confirm*; concedere:— *Ic geate þe I grant thee, Chr.* 658. *Ic Ædgar geate and gife to dæi I Edgar grant and give to-day, Id.* 963: 675: 656.  
Geatas the Jutes, the Goths, v. Iutas.  
Geatolod deformed, v. atol.  
Geatolic like the Jutes, warlike.  
Geatweard a gate-ward, door-keeper.  
Geaxian *to ask after, inquire, hear*, v. acsian.  
Gebacen, gebæc baked, v. bacan.

Gebæc a back; gebæcu back parts, v. bæc.  
Gebæd prayed, v. biddan.  
Gebæded driven, compelled, v. biddan.  
Gebædded animated, v. bædded.  
Gebær; d. pl. gebærum. *A bearing, a state or habit of body or mind, practice, society, fellowship, deportment, demeanour*; gestus:—*Ors.* 1, 12.  
Gebæran *to carry, bear, pretend*, v. beran.  
Gebæarscype a feast, v. gebeor-scipe.  
Gebæte, gebætel bit of a bridle, a bridle, v. bæte.  
Gebætte bridled, v. bætan.  
Geban, geben *A proclamation, edict, BANNS*; edictum:—*Elf. gl.*  
Gebannian *to proclaim*, v. abannan.  
Gebasnian *to expect*, v. basnian.  
Gebatad, gebatod Abated; mitigatus:—*Cot.* 135.  
Gebeacnian *to point out*, v. bic-nian.  
Gebearscype a feast, v. gebeor-scipe.  
Gebeaten beaten, v. beatan.  
Gebecnan *to point out*, v. bicnian.  
GEBED, gebedd, bead; pl. gebedu, gebedo [*Plat. bede, bidde f: Dut. Frs. gebed* n: *Dut. bede f: Ger. gebeth* n: *Ker. pet: Wil. gebote: Ot. gibet*] 1. *A prayer, petition, supplication*; oratio. 2. *A command, demand*; mandatum:—1. *Ps.* 34, 16: *Lk.* 6, 12. 2. *Geheal-dað his gebed, Ex.* 12, 24.  
Gebed-clyfa a den, *C. Ps.* 9, 31.  
Gebedda a bed-fellow, a wife.  
Gebeden demanded, intreated, v. biddan.  
Gebedgiht Bed-time; conticinium:—*R.* 16.  
Gebed-hus a prayer-house, an oratory, house of prayer.  
Gebed-man a praying man, a supplicant.  
Gebed-ræddenne the office of prayer, prayer.  
Gebed-scipe bed-fellowship, marriage.  
Gebed-stow a prayer-place, oratory.  
Gebegan *To recline, lie down*; reclinare:—*R. Lk.* 9, 58.  
Gebegd bowed, bent, crooked, v. bigan.  
Gebegean *To crown, to bend*; coronare:—*C. Ps.* 102, 4.  
Gebeged bowed, constrained, v. bigan.  
Gebelg Anger, offence; offensio, *Bd.*  
Gebelgan *to be angry, displeased*, v. belgan.  
Gebelimpe the event, v. gelimp.  
Gebend bound.

beoeda *prayers*, v. *gebed*.  
 beoedan *to command*, v. *beoedan*.  
 beoēon *for gebonn*, v. *geban-*  
*nian to proclaim*.  
 beoēon *beon*, v. *beon*.  
 GEBOR, es; m. *A guest; hos-*  
*pes*:—*Bd. 3, 10*.  
 Gebeoran *to bear*, v. *beran*.  
 Gebeort *barked*, v. *beorcan*.  
 Gebeorgan *to defend*, v. *beorgan*.  
 Gebeorge *for a defence*, v. *gebeorh*.  
 Gebeorglic, *gebeorhlic*; *adj. De-*  
*fensible, mitigated, bearable,*  
*pardonable, cautious, safe; to-*  
*lerabilis*:—*L. Edg. pol. 1*.  
 Gebeorh *a refuge*, v. *beorh*.  
 Gebeorhlic, v. *gebeorglic*.  
 Gebeorhny, se; f. *A refuge;*  
*refugium*:—*C. Ps. 30, 3*.  
 Gebeorhtian *to glorify*, *Jn. 17, 5,*  
*v. beorhtian*.  
 Gebeorscipe, *beorscipe*, es; m.  
 [*beor beer, strong drink*] *A*  
*drinking together, feast, enter-*  
*tainment, banquet; convivium*:  
 —*Mt. 23, 6*.  
 Gebeot *a threatening*, *Elf. T. p.*  
*39, 12, v. beot*.  
 Gebeotan *To threaten, try, beat;*  
*minari*:—*Ors. 2, 4, v. beotan*.  
 Gebeotung *a threatening, beat-*  
*ing*, v. *beotung*.  
 Geberan *to bear*, *Ors. 4, 1, v. be-*  
*ran*.  
 Gebered *Moved, teased, steeped;*  
*vexatus, maceratus*:—*C. Mt.*  
*9, 36*.  
 Geberhtan *to enlighten*, v. *beorh-*  
*tian*.  
 Gebernan *to light, burn*, v. *bær-*  
*nan*.  
 Gebetan *to make better, amend,*  
*Bt. 39, 11, v. betan*.  
 Gebetered *bettered, amended*, v.  
*betrian*.  
 Gebetod *bathed, washed*, v. *bað-*  
*ian*.  
 Gebett *amended*, v. *betan*.  
 Gebette *Defended, walled; mu-*  
*rate*:—*Nun. 13, 20*.  
 Gebetung, e; f. *A bettering,*  
*amending, renewing, restoring;*  
*emendatio*:—*L. Athel. 13*.  
 Gebicgan; p. *gebohte. To buy,*  
*Past. 59, 2, v. bycgan*.  
 Gebicnian *to show, indicate*, v.  
*bicnian*.  
 Gebicnigende, *gebicnigendlic*  
*Indicative, showing; indicati-*  
*vus*:—*Elf. gr. 21*.  
 Gebicnung *A presage, prophecy;*  
*presagium*, *Bd.*  
 Gebidan *to abide, remain, expect,*  
*Bt. 38, 3, v. bidan*.  
 Gebiddan, *gebidan to pray, wor-*  
*ship, adore*, *Ex. 32, 8, v. biddan*.  
 Gebigan *to bend, turn*, *Elf. T. p.*  
*30, v. bigan*.  
 Gebigednys, se; f. *A bending,*  
*declining, case; declinatio*:—  
*Elf. gr. p. 17, 30*.

Gebige [*bigan to bend*] *A case;*  
*casus*:—*Nemnigendlic nomi-*  
*native; gestrinendlic, geagni-*  
*endlic genitive; forgifendlic*  
*dative; wregendlic accusative;*  
*clypigendlic vocative; ætbre-*  
*dendlic gebige ablative case,*  
*Elf. gr. 7: Som. p. 6, 16*.  
 Gebigð *duys, Mt. 13, 44, v. byc-*  
*gan*.  
 Gebind *A binding, bundle; fas-*  
*ciculus*:—*R. 11*.  
 Gebindan *to bind, feign, pretend,*  
*Ps. 31, 12, v. bindan*.  
 Gebirað, *gebireð happens, be-*  
*comes*, v. *gebyrian*.  
 Gebirhtan; pp. *gebirht. To en-*  
*lighten, illuminate; illuminare*:  
 —*Bt. 34, 5, 8*.  
 Gebirigan *to taste*, v. *onbirian*.  
 Gebitered *made bitter*, v. *biterian*.  
 Geblædfeast; *adj. [blæd fruit]*  
*Fruitful; fertilis*:—*Cd. 5*.  
 Geblecte *destroyed; extermina-*  
*vit*:—*C. Ps. 79, 14*.  
 Geblend *blinded*, v. *blendian*.  
 Geblendan; p. *gebland, geblen-*  
*de, hi geblendon; pp. geblan-*  
*den, geblonden. 1. To BLEND,*  
*mix, mingle; miscere. 2. To*  
*stain, colour, corrupt; inficere*:  
 —*1. Ors. 4, 8: Bt. R. p. 155.*  
*2. Cot. 112, v. blendan*.  
 Gebleod *Of different colours, va-*  
*riegated; versicolor*:—*Prov. 31*.  
 Gebleow *blew; p. of blawan*.  
 Gebletsian; p. *ode. To bless,*  
*consecrate*, v. *bletsian*.  
 Geblinnan; p. *geblann. To cease,*  
*v. blinnan*.  
 Geblissian *to rejoice*, *Lk. 15, 32,*  
*v. blissian*.  
 Geblissung *rejoicing*, v. *blissung*.  
 Geblodgod; *part. Beblooded,*  
*blooded, covered with blood;*  
*cruentatus*:—*L. Hloth. 8*.  
 Geblonden *mixed*, v. *geblendan*.  
 Geblot *a sacrifice*, v. *blot*.  
 Geblowan *to blow, flourish*, v.  
*blowan*.  
 Gebocian, *bocian; p. ode; pp.*  
*od [Dut. boeken] 1. To book,*  
*register or enter in a book;*  
*libro aliquid donare. 2. To*  
*furnish with books; instruere*:  
 —*1. Chr. 854. 2. Elf. ep. 43*.  
 Gebod *a command*, v. *bod*.  
 Gebodian *to command, tell, offer,*  
*L. Alf. pol. 5, Wilk. p. 36, 8,*  
*v. bodian*.  
 Gebodscipe *a commandment*, v.  
*bodscipe*.  
 Geboetan *to improve, amend*, v.  
*betan*.  
 Gebogen *subjected*, v. *bugan*.  
 Gebocht *bought*, v. *bycgan*.  
 Gebolgen *offended, angry*, v.  
*belgan*.  
 Geboned *like a bone; ossena*.  
 Geboren *born*, v. *beran*.  
 Geborgen *defended, safe*, v. *be-*  
*organ*.

Geborh-fastun *to*  
*fasten by a*  
*fasten*.  
 Geborung *car-*  
*brothing*.  
 Gebræc *a mis-*  
*gebrec*.  
 Gebræc broke, *v. bro-*  
*troyed*, v. *bro-*  
 Gebræcæoc *a h-*  
*æoc*.  
 Gebrædan, *gebr-*  
*draw out, pa-*  
*Bd. 5, 20, v. b-*  
 Gebrægdan; *p-*  
*fraude; frau-*  
*22*.  
 Gebrægdny, se  
*astum*:—*Cot. 1*.  
 Gebrec, *gebræ-*  
*ing, storm; i-*  
*1*.  
 Gebredan; *p-*  
*brudon. To*  
*gebrædan, b-*  
 Gebregan *to*  
*gean*.  
 Gebreman *to*  
*nour, v. bre-*  
 Gebrengnis *Pa-*  
*tus*:—*C. R. 1*.  
 Gebrice *a breac-*  
 Gebridlian *to*  
*v. bridlian*.  
 Gebrihted *clea-*  
 Gebringen *to b-*  
 Gebroc *paia, q-*  
 Gebrocad, *ge-*  
*broken, afflic-*  
 Gebrocen *bra-*  
 Gebrocen *ere-*  
*v. brucan*.  
 Gebroht *broug-*  
 Gebroiden *pla-*  
 Gebroanad, *ge-*  
*v. brosnian*.  
 Gebrosnung, *a*  
*corruption;*  
*15, 10*.  
 Gebroðorscipe  
*ship, brother-*  
*fraternitas*:  
 Gebroðra, *ge-*  
*chiefly used*  
*for brethren*.  
 Gebrotu, *ge-*  
*ments; fragm-*  
 Gebrowen *coal-*  
 Gebrucan *to e-*  
 Gebrysed *br-*  
*brysan*.  
 Gebugan, *he*  
*beah, we ge-*  
*gen. To bo-*  
*bend or su-*  
*Jos. 10, 4, v-*  
 Gebugian; *p-*  
*buen, gebu-*  
*inhabit; in-*  
*v. buan*.  
 Gebuh *depart-*  
*gebug or bu-*

Gebunden, se; *f. An obligation; obligatio*:—*L. Ps.* 124, 5.  
 Gebur, es; *m. [Plat. buur m. in earlier time a neighbour, a citizen; now a farmer, a peasant: Dut. Frs. boer m. : Ger. Bauer m. : in Silesia gebaur m. The Old Franc. and Al. writers designate by puarre, buara an inhabitant, and by gibura, giburo a peasant, a farmer: Heb. בֵּר open fields, country. From the A.-S. byan to inhabit, buan to till] A husbandman, farmer, countryman, 2008; colonus*:—*L. In.* 6.  
 Geburhscape a neighbourhood, village.  
 Gebyrgean to buy, *v. byrgan*.  
 Gebyncian to beckon, *v. bicienian*.  
 Gebydan to abide, wait, *v. bidan*, gebidan.  
 Gebyde, hi gebyedon inhabited, *v. gebugian*.  
 Gebygge; *adj. Subject, obedient; subjectus*:—Gebygge to donne to make obedient, *Chr.* 1091.  
 Gebyld boldness, courage, *v. byld*.  
 Gebyld; *adj. Bold, courageous; audax*:—Gebyld swiðe þurh God, *Jud.* 4, 14.  
 Gebylded emboldened, animated, *v. byldan*.  
 GEBYRD: *f. 1. A birth, origin, beginning, parentage, family, lineage; nativitas, origo. 2. Quality, nature, state, condition, pulchre; qualitas*:—*1. Syn. alle men anra gebirða all men are of one origin, L. Can. Edg.* 13. Be þam gebyrdum concerning their families, *Bt.* 30, 1. 2. By his gebyrdum by his qualities, nature, *Ora.* 1, 1.  
 Gebyrd; *adj. Birth, natal; natalis*:—On gebyrd dæge, *Mt.* 14, 6.  
 Gebyres bears, produces, *v. beran*.  
 Gebyrgde tasted, *v. byrgan*, onbiran.  
 Gebyrged buried, *v. birgan*.  
 Gebyrthe declared.  
 Gebyrian, gebyrgan, gebiran; *f. ede; pp. ed [Dut. gebeuren] To happen, fall out, become, behave, concern, belong to; often used impersonally. It becometh, becomes, happens; accidere, oportere*:—*Pat hit acyle gebyrian that it may happen, Bt.* 40, 5.  
 Gebyrgednes a burial, *v. byrgnes*.  
 Gebyrmæd; *adj. BARMED, fermented, leavened; fermentatus*:—*Ex.* 12, 15, 19.  
 Gebyrman; *pp. geburnen. To burn, consume, v. byrnan*.  
 Gebyrmæd, gebyrmd clothed with armour, *v. byrn*.

Gebyrgan; *pp. od. To occupy, v. byrgan*.  
 Gebysmerian to deride, *v. bysmerian*.  
 Gebysnung an example, *v. bysning*.  
 Gebytlā, gebytlū Instruments, foundations; fundamenta:—*Deut.* 6, 10.  
 Gebytlīan to build, *v. bytlīan*.  
 Gecælan to cool, *v. cælan*.  
 Gecænēis, gecænēs a calling, vocation, *v. gecigednes*.  
 Gecennan [cennan to know] To make himself known, to clear, purify; manifestare:—*L. Hloth.* 2.  
 Gecastrod bridled, restrained, *v. cæfeater*.  
 Gecamp warfare, *v. camp*.  
 Geceapian; *p. ode; pp. ed. To buy, purchase; emere*:—*Ora.* 5, 7: *Bar.* p. 188, 12: *Gen.* 43, 21.  
 Gecearfan To kill, cut off or up; interficere:—*R. Mt.* 3, 10.  
 Geceas chose, *v. ceosan*.  
 Gecegan, geceigan, gecigean to call, to call together, *Gen.* 16, 11, *v. cyan*.  
 Gecelan to cool, *v. acolian*.  
 Gecelē an icicle, *v. gicel*.  
 Gecelfe cy an in-calved cow, a cow great with calf, *Gen.* 33, 13.  
 Gecelnys coolness, *v. celnes*.  
 Gecenned begotten, born, brought forth, *v. cennan*.  
 Gecēolan to cool, *v. acolian*.  
 Geceosan to choose; geceas chose, *v. ceosan*.  
 Gecerran; *p. de; pp. ed. To turn, return, Bt.* 35, 1, *v. cerran*.  
 Gecerringe a turning, *v. cer*.  
 Gecid strife, *v. cid*.  
 Gecidan; *pp. en. To chide, v. cidan*.  
 Gecigednes, se; *f. A calling, profession; vocatio*:—*Bd.* 5, 12.  
 Gecind, a kind, nature, sort, generation, *Gen.* 7, 3, *v. gecynd*.  
 Gecist chooses, *v. ceosan*.  
 Gecladed; *adj. Clothed; vestitus*:—*C. Mk.* 5, 15.  
 Geclānsian to purify, cleanse, *v. clānsian*.  
 Geclānsung a cleansing, *v. clānsung*.  
 Geclānsian to cleanse, *v. clānsian*.  
 Geceleofede cleaved to, *v. clifian*.  
 Geclebs, gecleps, geclebs, geclysp. A clamour, outcry; clamor:—*L. Eccl. Alf.* 41.  
 Geclungne; *adj. CLINGING; adherens*:—*Cod. Exon.* 59, a.  
 Geclutod; *adj. [clut a patch] CLOUTED, patched, nailed; consutus, clavatus*:—*Jos.* 9, 5. Geseod mid gecludedum soon shod with clouted shoes, *Dial.* 1, 4.  
 Geclypode, cyleped, called, invited, *v. clypian*.  
 Gecnæw knowledge, witness.

Gecnawan, he gecnæw; *p. gecneow. To know, Bt.* 23, *v. oncnawan*.  
 Gecnedan, cnedan, cnædan; *pp. gecneden; v. a. [Plat. Dut. kneden: Frs. knetten, knetjen: Ger. kneten: Dan. knede: Sued. knåda: Icel. gnyda] To mix, mingle, spread, knead; depere*:—Gecned nu hrædlice þri sestras amedeman, *Gen.* 18, 6. Gecneden sealf cataplasma, *Cot.* 209.  
 Gecneord Intensive, diligent; intentus:—*Bd.* 4, 28.  
 Gecneordlæcan to study, be diligent, *v. cneordlæcan*.  
 Gecneordlice; *adv. Diligently; studiose*:—*Hom.* 8. Jan.  
 Gecneordnys, se; *f. Study, diligence; studium*:—*Ps.* 105, 28.  
 Gecneowian to bend the knee, *v. cneowian*.  
 Gecnocian; *pp. oced, uced. To knock, beat, v. cnucian*.  
 Gecnoden given, dedicated, *v. cnodan*.  
 Gecnyrdlæcan to study, *v. cneordlæcan*.  
 Gecnysan; *p. þu gecnysdyd; pp. gecnysed. To beat down, afflict, v. cnysan*.  
 Gecnyt, gecnytt knitted, fastened, tied, *v. cnyttan*.  
 Gecope, gecoplic fit, proper, *v. coplic*.  
 Gecoren chosen, select, beloved, *Dent.* 3, 25, *v. ceosan*.  
 Gecorenes a choice, *v. corenes*.  
 Gecorfen carved, *v. ceorfan*.  
 Gecostan to prove, try, *v. costian*.  
 Gecostnes, se; *f. A trial; probatio*:—*Bd.* 3, 19.  
 Gecraft art, *v. craft*.  
 Gecraftgad made, fabricated, *v. craftan*.  
 Gecrang; *p. gecrang, gecrong, gecrung. To die, v. crangan*.  
 Gecristnad, gecristod christened, *v. cristnian*.  
 Gecuelled quelled, killed, *v. cwellan*.  
 Gecumen come, derived, *v. cumman*.  
 Gecundelic; *adj. Natural; naturalis*:—*Bt.* 14, 2.  
 Gecunnian to try, *Bd.* 5, 6, *v. cunnan*.  
 Gecure, gecuron chose; gecoren chosen, *v. ceosan*.  
 Gecurð known, *v. cunnan*.  
 Gecwæðan, gecweðan to say, *v. cwæðan*.  
 Gecwed, gecwid, gecwyde a word, command, *v. cwide*.  
 Gecweman to please, *Mk.* 15, 15, *v. cweman*.  
 Gecweme; *adj. Pleasant, pleasing, grateful, acceptable, fit; gratus*:—*Gen.* 6, 8: *Jn.* 8, 29.  
 Gecwemedlic well pleased.

Gecwemednes *a pleasing*, v. gecwemmys.  
 Gecweming, *e*; *A pleasing*; beneplacitum:—*Ps.* 88, 7.  
 Gecwemlic; *adj.* *Agreeable, well pleased*; congruus:—*L. Ps.* 149, 4.  
 Gecwemmys, *se*; *f.* *A pleasing, satisfaction, appealing*; beneplacitum:—*Ps.* 68, 18.  
 Gecwican; *pp. od.* *To resolve, create*, v. acwician.  
 Gecwidrædden, cwydræden; *f.* *An agreement, a contract, statute*; conventio:—*Ors.* 3, 8: *Mt.* 20, 2.  
 Gecwime *please, appease*, v. gecweman.  
 Gecwis *A conspiracy, consent*; conspiratio:—*Cot.* 46.  
 Gecwylman *to kill*, v. cwyman.  
 Gecygan, gecygean *to call upon, invoke, intreat*, v. cygan.  
 Gecygd *Strife, contention, debate*; jurgium:—*Bd.* 1, 14, v. cid.  
 Gecygednes *a calling*, v. gecygednes.  
 Gecynd, gecind, cynd; *f.* 1. *Nature, kind, manner, condition*; natura. 2. *Generation, birth, nakedness*; generatio:—  
 1. For his agene gecynde from its own nature, *Bt.* 13. On swiðe lydon hæfð seo gecynd genog with very little, nature has enough, *Bt.* 14, 1. 2. *Gen.* 9, 23.  
 Gecyndelic; *adj.* *Natural*; naturalis:—Gecyndelic god natural good, *Bt.* 27, 3.  
 Gecyndelice; *adv.* *Naturally*; naturaliter:—*Bt.* 35, 4.  
 Gecynd-lim *a birth-limb, womb*.  
 Gecyndnys, *se*; *f.* *A nation*; natio:—*Ps.* 72, 15.  
 Gecynn *Nature*; natura:—*Bd.* 1, 27.  
 Gecypæd *fettered*, *Ps.* 78, 11, v. cypsan.  
 Gecyrnan *to return*, v. cernan.  
 Gecyrrednes, gecyrringe *a turning, conversion*, v. acyrrrednes.  
 Gecyspyd *fettered*, *C. Ps.* 78, 11, v. cyspan.  
 Gecysæd *kissed*, v. cynsan.  
 Gecyat *chose*, v. ceosan.  
 \*Gecyðan *to make known*, *Ps.* 101, 24, v. cyðan.  
 Gecyðelic; *adj.* *Manifest, made known*; manifestatus:—*Alb. resp.* 10.  
 Gecyðnes *testimony, testament*, v. cyðnes.  
 Gecyððe *a country*, v. cyððe.  
 Ged *a song, proverb*, v. gyd, geddung.  
 Gedæstan; *pp.* gedæft. *To do a thing in time, to take the opportunity, to be fit, ready, prepared, prepared in mind, mild, humble*; in tempore aliquid facere:—*Lk.* 22, 12: *Mt.* 21, 5.

Gedæftlice, gedæftelice *fitly*, v. gedæftelice.  
 Gedælan *to separate*, v. dælan.  
 Gedæledlice; *adv.* *Apart, separately*; separatim:—*Cot.* 201.  
 Gedæman *To obstruct, dam*; obstruere:—*Serm. Creat.*  
 Gedærsted, gederated; *part.* *Leavened, fermented*; fermentatus:—*R. Lk.* 13, 21.  
 Gedæfelic, gedæfenlic; *adj.* *Decent, fit, convenient, agreeable*; decens:—*Swa* it gedæfenlic is as it is fit, *Alf. Can.* 22.  
 Gedæfenigendlice; *adv.* *Consequently*; consequenter:—*Scnt.* 11.  
 Gedæfenlicnes *an opportunity*, v. dæfenlicnes.  
 Gedæfnian; *p.* -fenode; *pp.* -dæfen. *To become, behave, to be agreeable, fit*. Often used impersonally, *it behoves, it concerns, it ought*; decere: impera. decet:—*Lk.* 4, 43.  
 Gedal, dal *A separation, division, difference, part*; separatio:—*Æfter þæs lichaman gedale and þære sawle after the separation of the body and soul, Bt.* 18, 4: *Ex.* 8, 23.  
 GEDDIAN, giddian, giddigan, gyddigan, gieddian; *p.* ode; *pp. od.* 1. *To sing, chant, praise*; cantare. 2. *To be GIDDY, elevated, troubled*; vertigine corripit.—1. Ongean he eft giddigan he began again to sing, *Bt.* 16, 4: 21: 31, 2. 2. Gyddigan þurh gylp micel to be giddy through great pride, *Cd.* 205. Gyddedon troubled, *Cd.* 210.  
 Geddung, giddung, *e*; *f.* *A similitude, parable, riddle*; similitudo:—*C. R. Lk.* 13, 6, v. gyd.  
 Gedead *dead*, v. adeadan.  
 Gedægod *died, coloured*, v. deagan.  
 Gedecan *to cover*, v. decan.  
 GEDEFE; *comp. fre*; *adj.* *Quiet, tranquil, mild, fit, proper, convenient, agreeable*; quietus.—*Swa* hit gedefe ne wæs as it was not fit, *Bt.* *R.* p. 190. On gedefe ylde in a more proper age, *Bd.* 4, 1.  
 \*Gedefelice, gedæftlice, deaftice, gedæftlice; *adv.* *Properly, fitly, decently, commodiously*; decenter:—Gedefelice bebyriged decently buried, *Bd.* 2, 3.  
 Gedefen due, *9.* gedafnian.  
 Gedefenlic; *adj.* *Due, proper*; debitus:—*Bd.* 4, 3.  
 Gedefnes, *se*; *f.* *Quietness, mildness*; tranquillitas:—*L. Ps.* 89, 12.  
 Gedeflice, v. gedefelice.  
 Gedegan *To sow*; seminare:—*C. Mt.* 13, 3.

Gedeigeled *hid*.  
 Gedemed *judg*.  
 deman.  
 Gedeofol-geld folgeld.  
 Gedeorf *Lak*.  
 tribulatio:—  
 Gedeorfan *to*.  
 Gedeorfnys, *se*.  
 tribulatio:—  
 Gedeorf-sum  
 Gederede *inje*.  
 Gederian, *ic*.  
 join, v. gad.  
 Gedician *to m*.  
 Gedieglel *hid*.  
 Gedihten, *ged*.  
 dihtan.  
 Gedihtnan *to*.  
 Gedihtnung *a*.  
 nung.  
 Gedon; *p.* *he*.  
 cause, effect.  
 don.  
 Gedrafnes *a*.  
 drefednes.  
 Gedraf driwen  
 Gedrecednes  
 drefednes.  
 Gedrecte *opp*.  
 Gedrefan; *p.*.  
 disturb, off.  
 drefan.  
 Gedrefedlic;  
 turbulent.  
 Gedrefednes,  
 recednes,  
 nys, *se*;  
 ance, confu.  
 bulation, off.  
 turbatio:—  
 17, 1.  
 Gedreht *opp*.  
 drecan.  
 Gedrem, *ge*.  
 shrill, har.  
 sonorus:—  
 Gedrenced  
 drecan.  
 Gedreog *A*.  
 modesty; m.  
 Gedreogan *to*.  
 v. adreogan.  
 Gedreohlice;  
 modestly, c.  
 ter:—*L. Ps.*  
 \*Gedreosan *to*.  
 dreosan.  
 Gedrif *What*.  
 stipula:—  
 Gedrif *a fever*.  
 Gedrifan *drie*.  
 fan.  
 Gedrigan; *p.*.  
 dry, v. drig.  
 Gedriht *a lord*.  
 Gedrinan; *p.*.  
 drink, v. dri.  
 Gedripan *to d*.  
 Gedrof *muddy*.  
 Gedrofednys *a*.  
 sednys.

Gedryn *harmonious*, v. gedrem.  
 Gedryn *drink, drinking together*, v. drinc.  
 Gedrymed *vanished, extinguished*, v. drysian.  
 Gedryt *a lord*, v. gedriht.  
 Gedufian, dufian, gedyfð; p. gedelf, we gedufon; pp. gedofen, gedyfed. *To plunge in water, to duck, sink, dive, be drowned; mergere*:—He wearð gedofen, *Mt.* 14, 30: *Ors.* 1, 7.  
 Gedurfon *perished*, v. deorfan.  
 Gedwelan, gedwelan, gedwellan; p. gedwalde; pp. gedweled. *To deceive*, *Bt.* 33, 3, v. dwelian.  
 Gedwola, gedweola, gedweolda, gedwild, gedwyld, dwola, dwala, an; m. *An error, deceit, imposture, heresy; error*:—Se mennisca gedwola the *human error*, *Bt.* 33, 2. On gedwolan gelædde, *Mt.* 24, 24: *Gen.* 21, 14.  
 Gedwolene; *adj.* *Wandering, erroneous; erraticus*:—*Cd.* 91.  
 Gedwol-goda *false gods, idols*.  
 Gedwol-man, gedwol-mon *an erring man, an impostor, a heretic*.  
 Gedwolode *erred, wandered*, v. dwelian.  
 Gedwolum; *adj.* *Erroneous; erroneous*:—*Esf.* *pref.* *Gen.*  
 Gedwol-ping *an erroneous thing, deceit, imposture*.  
 Gedwymer, gedwimor. 1. *A phantasm, false representation*; phantasma. 2. *A juggler; prestigator*:—1. *L. pol. Cnut.* 5. 2. *Jud.* 15.  
 Gedwymoric; *adj.* *Like a juggler, illusory; phantasticus*:—*Dial.* 2, 10.  
 Gedydgan, for gedydon, dydon *did, effected, escaped*, *Chr.* 978, v. gedon.  
 Gedyn *a clang, loud sound*, v. dyne.  
 Gedynged *dwined*, v. dyngan.  
 Gedyre *a door-post*, v. duru.  
 Gedyrsam *Afflictive; calamitous*. *Lye*.  
 Gedyrneð *shall hide*; pp. gedyrned. *Hidden*, v. dyrnan.  
 Gedyrmelce *boldly*, v. dyrstelice.  
 Gedyrstig *bold*, v. dyrstig.  
 Gedyrstigan *To dare, presume; audere*:—*Bd.* 5, 21.  
 Gedyrstignes *boldness*, v. dyrstignes.  
 Gedyrstlæcan; *pp.* gedyrstlæht. *To dare, v. dyrstlæcan*.  
 I'edysig *foolish*, v. dysi.  
 I'ee. geeac *yea, yes*, v. gea.  
 Geeacnian *ic geeacnige*; p. geeacnode, we geeacnodon; pp. geeacnod. *To conceive, to be pregnant, bring forth, produce, add, increase; concipere*:—

Elizabeth his wif geeacnode, *Lk.* 1, 24. Pu on innoðe geeacnast, *Lk.* 1, 31. Ic hine bletsige and gesacnige, *Gen.* 17, 20: *Jud.* 4, 1, v. eacnian.  
 Geeacnung, eacnung, e; f. *A conceiving, conception; conception*:—*Gen.* 3, 16.  
 Geeadmedan, geeaðmedan, he geeadmedeð; p. medde, mette; pp. moded, met; v. a. [ead *happiness; eað mild; mod mind*] *To be humble, to become humble, adore; humiliare*:—Hine to him geeaðmedde, *Mt.* 8, 2: 18, 4: 23, 12. Geeadmedum þe ealle mægða, *Gen.* 27, 29: *Jud.* 11, 33.  
 Geeadmoded *humbled*, v. eadmodan.  
 Geeadmodlice *humbly*, v. eadmodlice.  
 Geeaðlæanian, ic geaðlæenige *to repay, reward*, v. edlæenan.  
 Geeærfoðod *troubled*, v. eærfoðian.  
 Geealden *grown old*, v. ealdian.  
 Geealgian *to defend*.  
 Geeane *yeaned*, *Gen.* 33, 13, v. eanian.  
 Geeardod *dwelt*, v. eardian.  
 Geearnian *to earn, deserve*, *Bt.* 13, v. earnian.  
 Geearnung *merit*, v. earning.  
 Geeaðmodad *designed, vouchsafed*.  
 Geeawian *to shew*.  
 Geebalsadon *they blasphemed*, v. ebalisan.  
 Geebbod *ebbed*, v. ebban.  
 Geeced, geecte *increased*, *Bt.* 31, 1, v. ecan.  
 Geedcenned *Regenerated; regenerating*:—*R. Jn.* 3, 5.  
 Geedcucude, geedcucod *revived*, v. educian.  
 Geedlæanian *to reward, renew, remit*, v. edlæenan.  
 Geedleht *repeated*, v. edlæcan.  
 Geedniwian *to renew, restore*, *Mt.* 17, 11, v. edniwian.  
 Geedstaðelung *repairing*, v. edstaðelung.  
 Geedstaðolian *to restore*, v. edstaðelian.  
 Geedwyrrpen *improved, revived*.  
 Geefenlæcan *to be like*, *Mt.* 6, 8, v. efenlæcan.  
 Geefsoð *shaved*, *Jud.* 16, 16, v. efisian.  
 Geegeasod *frightened*, v. egesian.  
 Geegian *to excite*, v. eggian.  
 Geegeleg *troubled*, v. eglian.  
 Geegeode, geegeod *frightened*, v. egesian.  
 Geeld, geelded *put off*, v. eldan.  
 Geelnode *contended*, v. elnian.  
 Geembehtan, geambihtan *to minister*, v. embehtan.  
 Geemnet *equals*, v. emnian.  
 Geemmittan *to equal*, v. emnyttan.  
 Geende *an end*, v. ende.

Geendebyrdan *to set in order*, *Lk.* 1, 1, v. endebyrdan.  
 Geendian, ENDIAN; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. *To END, finish; finire*:—*Lk.* 14, 30. Ic geendige on heom, *Deut.* 32, 23.  
 Geendode his dagas, *Jud.* 3, 11.  
 Geendung *an end, finish, death*, *Gen.* 6, 13, v. endung.  
 Geengd, geenged *anxious, sad*, v. ange.  
 Geeode *overcome, vanquished, happened*, v. gegangan.  
 Geeofot *a debt*, v. eofot.  
 Geeorod *enraged*, v. yrsian.  
 Geeowian *to shew, discover*, *Bt.* 39, 8, v. ywan.  
 Geerod *ploughed*, v. erian.  
 Gees geese; pl. of gós.  
 Geeten *eaten*, v. etan.  
 Geeðcucigan *to revive*, v. educian.  
 Gef *if*, *Bt.* 36, 4, v. gif.  
 Gefa *an enemy*, v. fah.  
 Gefadian *to set in order; gefadod, gefæd arranged, ordered*, v. fadan.  
 Gefadung *a disposing*, v. fadung.  
 Gefæde *in order*, v. gefadian.  
 Gefædren *paternal*, v. fæderen.  
 Gefægnian *to rejoice*, v. fægnian.  
 Gefægnung *a joy, an exultation*, v. fægnung.  
 Gefægon *united*, v. gefegan.  
 Gefelian *to overturn*, v. afælan.  
 Gefælsian; p. ode. *To recompense, expiate; expiare*:—*Cod. Ex.* 10, a.  
 Gefær *a journey, going*, *Ps.* 104, 36, v. fær.  
 Gefæran *To go, to act; proficisci*:—*L. Can. Edg. poen.* 12, v. faran.  
 Gefærreden, gefærscepe, geferscepe *a society, company, college*, v. gefærræden.  
 Gefæst, gefæsted *fasted*, v. fæsttan.  
 Gefæstan *to commit*, v. befæstan.  
 Gefæstnian *to fix, fasten, confirm, betroth*, *Ors.* 5, 13, v. afæstnian.  
 Gefætian *to fetch, send for*, v. fetian.  
 Gefætnodest *hast fattened; gefætted, fattened*, v. fættian.  
 Gefagen *glad*, v. fægen.  
 Gefagenian, gefagnian *to rejoice*, *Lk.* 1, 14, v. fsgennian.  
 Gefah, gefahmon *an enemy*, v. fah, fagmon.  
 Gefandod *tried*, v. afandian.  
 Gefara *a companion*, *Bd.* 1, 15, v. gefera.  
 Gefaran *to go, proceed, depart, die*, *Num.* 11, 31, v. faran.  
 Gefa *a gift*, *Bd.* 2, 13, v. gifu.  
 Gefea, fæa, an; m. *Joy, gladness, glory, favour; gaudium*:—*Jn.* 3, 29: 15, 11. On gefean with joy, *Ps.* 20, 6.

Gefealden *folded*, v. fealdan.  
 Gefealic; *adj.* Pleasant, joyous; lætus:—*Somn.* 336.  
 Gefeallan *to fall*, *Ps.* 7, 4, v. feallan.  
 Gefealh-sugu *a farrowing sow*.  
 Gefeax *hair*, *Bd.* 2, 1, v. feax.  
 Gefeaxode *haired*, v. feaxod.  
 Gefeccan, gefecean *to fetch, to send for*, *Ors.* 5, 13, v. feccan.  
 Gefed, gefedd *fed, nourished*, v. fedan.  
 Gefedera, *an. A nurse, a god-mother; susceprix*:—*L. Eccl. Cnut.* 7.  
 • GEFEƆ *A joining, juncture; commissura*:—Gefegborda *a joining of boards*, *R.* 62.  
 Gefegan, fegan; *p. de; pp. ed; v. a.* To join, unite; jungere:—God gefegð folc *God joins people*, *Bt.* 21. Gefegð fela folca *to some joins many people together*, *Bt. R.* p. 165. Fæste gefeged *firmly joined*, *Bt. R.* p. 176.  
 Gefegean *to rejoice*, v. fægrian.  
 Gefeging, gefegung *A joining, composing; compositio*, *Som.*  
 Gefelan, FELAN; *p. gefelde, gefoelde* [*Dut.* gevoelen: *Frs.* flele] *To FEEL, perceive; palpate*:—*Ors.* 1, 7: *Bd.* 3, 2, 9.  
 • Gefelled *filled, finished*, v. gefilian.  
 Gefelnes, *ac; f.* A feeling, perception, sense; sensus:—*Bd.* 4, 11.  
 Gefelsode *expiated*, v. gefelsian.  
 Gefeng took, v. fon.  
 Gefeoht, gefioht, FEOWT, fyht, *en; pl. u, a, um; m.* [*Dut.* gevecht *n*: *Frs.* gefiocht *n.*] *A FIGHT, contest, battle, war; bellum*:—Ge gehyrað gefeoht and gefeohta hlían, *Mt.* 24, 6: *Ors.* 1, 9.  
 Gefeohtan *to fight*, *Lk.* 14, 32, v. feohtan.  
 Gefeol fell upon, insisted, v. feallan.  
 GEFERON, *ic gefeo; p. gefeah; pp. gefagen, gefegen.* To be glad, to rejoice, exult; gaudere:—*Ps.* 9, 16: *Bd.* 6, 23, v. fægrian.  
 Gefeorðon came upon, v. gefaran.  
 Gefeorðian *to entertain, farm, cleanse*, v. feorðian.  
 GEFER, *ea. A company, society; comitatus*:—Eart þu ures geferes? *Jos.* 6, 13: *Lk.* 2, 44.  
 Gefera, gefara, foera, *an* [*Chaus. fere*: *Prov. fiere*] 1. *A companion, associate, fellow, comrade, colleague; socius.* 2. *A bailiff, steward, agent, man; villicus*:—1. Ðæt wif þæt þu me forgeafe to geferan, *Gen.* 3, 12: *Jn.* 11, 16. 2. *Cd.* 100.  
 † Wordes gefera *a word's*

*companion, an adverb, Elf. gr.* 5, v. gerefa.  
 Gefercod supported, v. fercian.  
 Geferdon sustained, v. ferian.  
 Gefered, gefered brought, carried, v. ferian.  
 Geferlæcan; *pp. læht.* To keep company or fellowship, accompany, associate; associare:—*Elf. gr.* 30.  
 Geferræden, geferræden, geferrædnes, geferræcipe; *m.* [gafer a society; ræden or scipe a state] *An agreement, familiarity, society, company, fellowship, family, college, congregation; societas, pactum*:—*Bt.* 29, 1. Sæge hyt geferrædenne, *Mt.* 18, 17. He hæfde on his geferrædene, *Gen.* 50, 9.  
 Gefestnian *to fasten*, v. gefæstnian.  
 Gefetelaod; *adj.* Polished; perpolitus, *Som.*  
 Gefeterian; *p. rode; pp. rod, rad.* To FETTER, bind; compedire:—*Cod. Ex.* 114, b.  
 Gefeseran, gefeserian, gefiseran; *p. ede; pp. ed.* To give wings, cover with feathers, plume; alas addere:—Ic sceal wreat þin mod gefiserian *I must first give wings to thy mind*, *Bt.* 36, 1, 2.  
 • Gefette brought, gefetod sent for, v. fetan.  
 Gefian *to hate*, v. fian.  
 Gefiht a battle, v. gefeoht.  
 Gefild a field, v. feld.  
 Gefillan; *p. de; pp. ed; v. a.* To fulfil, finish, complete; complere:—God þa gefilde hys weorc, *Gen.* 2, 2.  
 Gefindan *to find*, v. findan.  
 Gefinegod mouldy, v. finie.  
 Gefioht war, v. gefeoht.  
 Gefirenodon sinned, v. firenian.  
 Gefinesnes incarnation, v. fiesne-  
 nes.  
 Gefleard a trifling, v. fleard.  
 Gefleaman, geflieman *to drive away*, v. aflyman.  
 Gefleow flowed, v. flowan.  
 Geflit A fan to clean corn; vannus:—*Cot.* 33.  
 Geflit contention, strife, v. flit.  
 Gefliten, geflioten, gefliotun contended, v. flitan.  
 Geflitfull, geflitfullic; *adj.* [flit strife] Contentious; contentious:—*Chr.* 785.  
 Geflitlice by strife.  
 Geflyman *to rout*, v. aflyman.  
 Gefoeded fed, v. fedan.  
 Gefog a joining, v. gefeg.  
 Gefol giving such, full.  
 Gefolc people, a troop, v. folc.  
 Gefolgian *to fill*, v. fyllan.  
 Gefon; *part. gefonde; pp. gesongen.* To take, v. fon.  
 Geforht timid, v. forht.  
 Geforðian *to further*, v. forðian.

Geforweardian  
 weorðan.  
 Geforword; *pa-*  
 covenanted, *l.*  
 pactus:—*L.*  
*Anax.* 4.  
 Gefotcypæd; *ter*] Bound  
 peditus:—*P.*  
 Gefraege, *rum*  
 formation, sh  
 gacity; volu  
 gefraege in  
 inquiry, as I  
 know, as I  
 975: 973:  
 Gefraege, gefr  
 coived, know  
 markable; *l.*  
 175: *Cd.* 16.  
 • Gefrægnan *to*  
 v. fregan.  
 Gefrætian *to de*  
 Gefrætweð, ge  
 v. frætweian.  
 Gefrætweodnes  
 frætweodnes.  
 Gefrasan *to sa*  
 Gefrean *To fr*  
*Ps.* 43, 29.  
 Gefreodnes  
 Gefredan, gef  
 feel, perceiv  
 to, regard,  
 Ne mæg  
 cannot feel  
 On hyre ge  
 29: *Ps.* 30,  
 Gefredendlic;  
 ceptible; se  
 Som. p. 2, 3  
 Gefrednes, s  
 sense, perce  
 sus:—*Bt.* 4  
 Gefrefred com  
 Gefremmednes  
 ment, effect  
 1, 4.  
 Gefremian; *p*  
 To finish, ef  
 commit; eff  
 fremode, G  
 Gefremman *to*  
 fremman.  
 Gefreod, gefr  
 liberty, v. fi  
 Gefreogan *to*  
*L. In.* 7, 3,  
 Gefreolaod, ge  
 ed, liberate  
 sian.  
 Gefricgeað hæ  
 41, 121, v. f  
 Gefrigen ing  
 heard of, v.  
 Gefrihtan *to*  
 v. frihtan.  
 Gefrinan; *p*  
 ask, hear, pe  
 Gefriðod, gef  
 tected, deliv  
 39, 10, v. fr

Gefroren *frozen*, v. frysan.  
 Gefrunon *asked, understood*, v. fryan.  
 Gefrygn *a question*, v. frigenes.  
 Gefryrd *friends*, Lk. 23, 12, v. freond.  
 Gefrytsum, *adj. Safe, fortified*; salvus:—Ps. 70, 3.  
 Gefullan *to fill*, Ps. 15, 11, v. fyllan.  
 Gefullfremman *to perfect*, v. fullfremian.  
 Gefullod *baptized*, v. fullian.  
 Gefultumian *to help*, v. fultumian.  
 Gefulwian; *pp. Iwad, luhtod. To baptize*, Bd. 5, 6, v. fullian.  
 Gefunden *found*, v. findan.  
 Gefungon *took*, v. fon.  
 Gefylan *to pollute*, v. befylian.  
 Gefylc [solc people] *A troop, people*; turma:—Jud. 16. Gefylce *camp, forts*, Psal. 21, 5.  
 Gefylced *collected as an army*.  
 Gefylde *cut down*, v. fyllan.  
 Gefyllan; *p. de; pp. ed; v. a. To fulfil, accomplish, satisfy*; implere, saturare:—Pus unc gedafenab ealle rihtwisnisse gefyllan, Mt. 3, 15. He gefylde bi, Pt. 80, 15.  
 Gefylled *cut down, destroyed*, v. fyllan.  
 Gefyllednes, *se; f. A fulness, perfection, finishing*; plenitudo:—Jn. 1, 16.  
 Gefylledlic; *adj. Filling*; expletivus:—Elf. gr. 44.  
 Gefylst *help*, v. fultum.  
 Gefylsta, *an; m. A helper, an assistant*; adiutor:—Ps. 17, 2: 27, 9.  
 Gefylstan *to help*, v. fylstan.  
 Gefynd *foes, enemies*, v. feond.  
 Gefyndig; *adj. Capable*; capax:—Elf. gr. 9, 60.  
 Gefyrht, gefyrhted; *adj. Fearing, afrighted, doubting*; timidus:—Bd. 1, 7.  
 Gefyrn *long ago, of old*, Jos. 10, 11, v. fyrrn.  
 Gefyrrian *to promote*, v. fyrrrian.  
 Gefynd hastened, prepared, v. fryan.  
 Gefyndian; *pp. lad. To beat with the fists, to buffet*; pugnis impetere:—Scint. 2.  
 Gefyrded *feathered, winged*, v. gefeðeran.  
 Gegada, *an, gad, gadeling. A fellow traveller, a companion, associate*; comes:—Elf. gr. 27.  
 Gegaderian *to gather*, v. gaderian.  
 Gegaderung *a collection*, v. gaderung.  
 Gegadorwist *an assembly*, v. gadorwist.  
 Gegade *A collection, congregation*; congregatio:—R. Ben. interl. 2.

Gegaderian *to gather*, v. gaderian.  
 Gegælen, gegalen *enchanted*, Ps. 57, 5, v. galan.  
 Gegæncg *A society, meeting, an assembly*; cœtus:—Elf. ep. 1st, 50.  
 Gegæwan *to prepare*, v. gearwian.  
 Gegaf *base*, v. gaf.  
 Gegafelod *Confiscated*; infascatus:—Cot. 108, 194.  
 Gegan *to go, observe*, v. gegangan.  
 Gegang *an event, a fate, v. gegong*.  
 Gegangan, gegang; *p. geode. To go, happen, enter into, overrun, go against with hostile intention, to subdue, overcome*; superare:—Gif friman edor gegangeð if a freman forcibly enter a residence, L. Ethelb. 29, Pr.  
 Gegælt *keep, hold*, v. gehealdian.  
 Gegearcian; *p. ode; pp. od. To prepare*, v. gearcian.  
 Gegearcung *a preparation*, v. gearcung.  
 Gegearwian, gegearwigan *to prepare, procure*, v. gearwian.  
 Gegearwung *a preparation*, Ps. 88, 14, v. gearwung.  
 Gegerela, gegyrela, gegyrla, geyrela, gyrla, *an. Clothing, apparel, habit, garment, robe*; amiculum, stola:—Bringað raðe þæne selestan gegyrelan, Lk. 15, 22, Mk. 12, 38.  
 Gegerelad, gegerlad; *part. Clothed*; indutus:—L. Ps. 92, 1.  
 Gegladian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To please, make glad, gladden*; oblectare:—Ps. 103, 17.  
 Geglencan, geglengcan, geglengan *to adorn, set in order, compose*, v. glengan.  
 Geglesc; *adj. Lascivious, wanton*; lascivus:—Bd. 5, 6.  
 Geglidan *to glide*, v. glidan.  
 Gegn, gegnes, v. geng.  
 Gegnes-burh *Gainsborough, Lincolnshire*, Chr. 1013.  
 Gegnidan *to rub*, v. gnidan.  
 Gegnunga; *adv. Plainly, wholly, altogether, certainly, directly*; omnino:—Cd. 32.  
 Gegnyyan *to dash against*, Ps. 136, 12, v. forgnidan.  
 Gegodian *to please, enrich*, v. godian.  
 Gegogud *Relying on*; fretus:—R. Conc.  
 Gegolden; *part. Paid, performed*; præstitus:—L. In. 71.  
 Gegong, gegang *Fate, a falling out, an accident*; fatum:—Cot. 48.  
 Gegongan *to go over*, v. gegangan.  
 Gegoten *poured out, molten, melted*, v. geotan.  
 Gegrapian *to grope, touch*, Bt. 41, 4, v. grapien.

Gegremian *to irritate, provoke*, v. gremian.  
 Gegretan; *p. gegrette. To greet*, v. gretan.  
 Gegrewð *grows*, Bt. 34, 10, v. growan.  
 Gegrin *a snare*, v. grin.  
 Gegrinan; *pp. nod. To ensnare*; illaqueare:—Prov. 6.  
 Gegrind *A grinding or rubbing together, a noise, whizzing, clashing*; fragor:—Cd. 95.  
 Gegrip *a gripe, seizing*, v. gripa.  
 Gegripan; *p. grap; pp. gripen. To gripe, seize*, v. gripan.  
 Gegripennis, gegripnes, *se; f. A taking, seizing, snare*; correptio:—T. Ps. 34, 9.  
 Gegriðian *to make peace*, v. griðian.  
 Gegrunded *grounded, founded*, v. agryndan.  
 Gegrundon *ground*, v. grindan.  
 Gegrundweallian *To ground a wall, to found, lay a foundation*; fundare:—Ps. 23, 2.  
 Gegyddode *sang*, v. geddian.  
 Gegyfan *to bestow*, v. gifan.  
 Gegyld *gilded*, v. gylden.  
 Gegylda, GYLDIA, gylða, *an; m. A person who belongs to a guild or corporation, a companion, fellow*; socius:—Healf þæm gegyldan half to the companion, L. Alf. 27, W. p. 41, 17: Hiccses' Ep. dis. p. 20, 51, &c.  
 Gegyldan *to pay*, v. gyldan.  
 Gegyldscipe *a society*, v. gildscipe.  
 Gegyltan *To become guilty, to offend*; peccare:—Ora. 1, 12.  
 Gegymmod; *adj. Gemmed, set with gems*; gemmatus:—Elf. gr. 43.  
 Gegyrela, gegyryla *a garment*, v. gegerela.  
 Gegyrian; *p. ode; pp. od, wed; v. a. To clothe, put on, adorn, endow*; vestire:—Du gegyrydist, C. Ps. 103, 2. Þone lichoman gegyredon clothed the body, Bd. 4, 30. Gegyrewod *endowed*, Bt. 14, 3.  
 Gegyrnendlic; *adj. Desirable*; desiderabilis:—T. Ps. 18, 11.  
 Gegyrwan *to prepare*, Ora. 1, 7, v. gearwian.  
 Gehabban *to have*, v. habban.  
 Gehaccod *hacked, cut*, v. haccan.  
 Gehada, *an; m. One of the same state, condition*; qui ejusdem status est:—L. Cnut. 5, W. p. 128, 33, 35, 37.  
 Gehadian *to ordain, consecrate*, Bd. 3, 7, v. hadian.  
 Gehæftan, HÆFTAN; *pp. gehæfted, hæfted, gehæfed, gehæfd, gehæft, hæft [Dut. hechten: Fra. heftje] To take, take captive, cast into prison, detain, bind*; captare:—Hi gehæftað on sawle rihtwisea, Ps.



93, 21. Abraham geseah anne  
ramm be þam hornum gehæft,  
*Gen.* 22, 13. On ecnesse ge-  
hæft for ever binds, *Bt.* 19:  
*Ex.* 12, 29.  
Gehæftednes, gehæftnys, *sc*; *f.*  
*A captivity; captivitas*:—*L.*  
*Ps.* 125, 5.  
Gehæged *hedged*, *v.* hegian.  
Gehælan *to heal*, *Mt.* 9, 28, *v.*  
hælan.  
Gehæld *A keeping, regarding*;  
*observatio*:—*Bd.* 4, 23.  
Gehæled; *comp.* gehæledra, ge-  
hæledra, gehaldre; *adj.* *Safe,*  
*secure, good*; *tutus*:—*Bd.*  
2, 2.  
Gehæman *to cohabit*, *v.* hæman.  
Gehænan *to accuse*, *C. Jn.* 8, 6,  
*v.* gehenan.  
Gehæt *made warm*, *v.* hatian.  
Gehætan *To promise; promitte-*  
*re*:—*Bt.* 20.  
Gehafa *have*, *Mt.* 18, 26; *imp.* of  
habban.  
Gehafen *Heaved up, fermented*;  
*tumefactus*:—*R.* 66.  
Gehal; *adj.* [*Dut.* *geheel*] *En-*  
*tire, whole*; *integer*:—*Bt.* 34,  
11.  
Gehaldan; *pp.* gehalden. *To keep,*  
*hold*, *v.* healdan.  
Gehalding, *e*; *f.* *A holding, keep-*  
*ing; custodia*:—*Ps.* 118, 9.  
Gehaldre *better*, *v.* gehæled.  
Gehalgian, *p.* ode; *pp.* od. *To*  
*consecrate, dedicate*, *Jn.* 11,  
55, *v.* halgian.  
Gehalgung *a consecration, a sanc-*  
*tuary*, *v.* halgung.  
Gehamettan *To appoint a home*;  
*domum assignare*:—*L. Athelst.*  
2.  
Gehát *a promise, vow*, *Bd.* 3, 27,  
*v.* behat.  
Gehata *A hater, an enemy; ini-*  
*micus*:—*Cot.* 74.  
Gehatan; *pp.* en. *To promise,*  
*vow*, *v.* behatan.  
Gehaten *called*, *v.* hatan.  
Gehaþrian; *p.* erod. *To restrain,*  
*v.* heaþerian.  
Gehatude *heated, grew warm*, *v.*  
hatian.  
Gehawade *looked around*, *v.* ha-  
wian.  
Gehead *exalted*, *v.* geheed.  
Geheahendlic; *adj.* *Eminent*;  
*insignis*:—*Prof. Wütr.*  
Geheald *What is held, a terri-*  
*tory, keeping, regarding; cus-*  
*todia*:—*Bd.* 5, 21: *Chr.* 1055.  
Gehealdan, *pu* gehiltst, *he* ge-  
hilt; *p.* geheold, *gehold*; *pp.*  
gehealden; *s. a.* 1. *To keep,*  
*preserve; custodire.* 2. *To*  
*observe, regard; observare*:—  
1. Fiftyne winter geheold *he*  
*kept it fifteen years*, *Chr.* 189.  
Ic þe geheolde, *Gen.* 20, 6.  
Þat weð si gehealden, *Gen.*  
7, 3. 2. *Gif þu hig gehiltst,*

*Dent.* 7, 12. ¶ *Mid* geheal-  
dan *to satisfy*, *Bt.* 13. Wel  
gehealden *contented, satisfied*,  
*Bt.* 18, 3, *v.* heald.  
Gehealdnys *a keeping, v.* heald-  
nes.  
Gehealdsum; *adj.* *Keeping, stin-*  
*gy, modest, chaste; parcus*:—  
*Past.* 20.  
Gehealdsumnes *a keeping, v.*  
healdnes.  
Gehealgian *to consecrate, v.* hal-  
gian.  
Gehealtsumnys *captivity, v.* he-  
aldnes.  
Geheapod *heaped, v.* heapian.  
Geheaw *A gnashing; stridor*:—  
*Cd.* 221.  
Geheawan *to how, cut, v.* hea-  
wian.  
Gehede *seized*.  
Geheed *lifted up*.  
Gehefigod, gehefegod, gehef-  
god, gehefigod *made heavy,*  
*troubled, aggravated, v.* hefi-  
gan.  
Gehelan, *ed.* *god to hide, con-*  
*ceal, deceive, v.* helan.—*to heal,*  
*v.* hælan.  
Gehelmian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od  
[*helm a helmet*] *To crown,*  
*crest; coronare*.—*Ps.* 5, 15:  
8, 6.  
Gehelpian *to assist, preserve, Bt.*  
14, 1, *v.* helpian.  
Gehenan *to accuse, R. Lk.* 23, 2,  
*v.* hynan.  
Gehend; *adj.* *Neighbouring, next;*  
*vicinus*:—*On* gehende tunas,  
*Mt.* 1, 38.  
Gehende, gehened *humbled, op-*  
*posed, condemned, v.* hynan.  
Gehende; *prep.* d; *adv.* *Nigh,*  
*near at hand; prope*:—*Me*  
gehende, *Gen.* 45, 10. Sumor  
ys gehende, *Lk.* 21, 30.  
Gehendnes, *sc*; *f.* *Nearness;*  
*proximitas*:—*Elf. gr.* 5.  
Gehentan *to take, pursue, Bt. R.*  
*p.* 168, *v.* hentan.  
Geheold *a regard, v.* healdnes.  
Geheoran *to hear, v.* hyran.  
Geheordnes, geheordung *a cus-*  
*tody, keeping, v.* healdnes.  
Geheorte, geheorted; *comp.* ra;  
*adj.* *Hearted, animated, Mt.*  
10, 49.  
Geheran *to hear, v.* hyran.  
Gehered *praised, v.* herian.  
Gehergian *to ravage, afflict, des-*  
*troy, v.* hergian.  
Gehernes, *sc*; *f.* *A hearing;*  
*auditus*:—*Bt.* 41, 4.  
Gehet *promised, v.* behatan.  
Gehhol *Christmas, v.* geol.  
Gehicgan, gehicggan, gehicge-  
an, gehiggan *to study, search*  
*out, v.* hicgan.  
Gehienan *to humble, v.* hynan.  
Gehierstan *to fry, v.* hyrtan.  
Gehihtan *to hope, rejoice, in-*  
*crease, v.* hihtan.

Gehilt *a hill, have*.  
Gehiltst *keepst,*  
gehealdan.  
Gehinan *to oppress*.  
Gehindred *hinder-*  
drian.  
Gehioraþ *hear, v.*  
Gehiowian, gehi-  
*to form, pretend.*  
Gehiscian *to hate.*  
Gehiwung *a prete-*  
Gehliden, gehlæd  
*of hlidan.*  
Gehlænian *to mak-*  
lænian.  
Gehlæst, gehlæst  
hlæstan.  
Gehlaþen *invited,*  
Gehleapan *to dance*.  
Gehleat *appointed*  
*ed, v.* hleotan.  
Gehleoþ; *adj.* *A*  
*monious; conse-*  
25.  
Gehleow *a lowing*.  
Gehlid *a lid, cover*.  
Gehlidad, gehlyd  
dan.  
Gehlihan, bi gehl  
*v.* hlihan.  
Gehliran *to pass*.  
Gehliþ [hleotþ *a te-*  
*tectum*:—*Cd.* 3.  
Gehlodon *laden, v.*  
Gehlot *a lot, Jos*  
hlot.  
Gehluten *appoint-*  
hleotan.  
Gehlow, gehleow  
*beasts; mugitu*  
Gehlyd, HLYD, hl  
*n.] A clamour, v.*  
*turbance, noise,*  
*mor*:—*Mt.* 27, 1.  
Gehlyst *hearing, v.*  
Gehlystan *to listen*  
tan.  
Gehlyt *A companion*  
*Ps.* 44, 9.  
Gehnad, es *A comp-*  
*manitas*:—*Chr.*  
nest.  
Gehnægde; *part.*  
*pressed; oppre-*  
15, *v.* hnæcan.  
Gehnæst, gehnæst  
*slaughter; conf-*  
*ter þam gehnæst*  
*slaughter, Cd.* 94.  
Gehnæctun, gehnæ-  
*v.* hnæcian.  
Gehoered *heard, v.*  
Gehogode, gehogo-  
*terminated, despise*.  
Geholen *hidden, v.*  
Gehopp *A little bay*  
—*Cot.* 87.  
Gehorsad, behorsad  
*part. Behorsed, s-*  
*on horseback; equ-*  
—*Ors.* 3, 9: *Chr.*  
108, 14.



Gehrad *Hastened, prospered*; *acceleratus*:—*Bd.* 4, 19, v. *hradan*.  
 Gehran *touched, v. gehrinan*.  
 Gehreas *rushed, v. hreosan*.  
 Gehrec *government, v. gerec*.  
 Gehremmed *hindered, v. hremman*.  
 Gehreosan *to rush, v. hreosan*.  
 Gehrero *banishment, v. gehrore*.  
 Gehrifede *brought forth, v. hrif*.  
 \*Gehrinan, gerinan, HRINAN, *ic* *gehrine*; *p. gehran, hi gerhino*; *pp. gehrinen*. 1. *To touch, to take hold of; tangere*. 2. *To touch with an instrument, to brush, clean, adorn, deck; verrere*:—1. *Gehrinen mid adle, Bd.* 4, 8. 2. *Gehrinæd mid besumum, C. Mt.* 12, 44.  
 Gehrinenes *a touch, v. hrinenes*.  
 Gehrist *full, v. hreosan*.  
 Gehroden *adorned, v. hroden*.  
 Gehrore, gehrero, gerora *Banishment, exile, a casting away; exilium*:—*Bd.* 4, 7.  
 Gehroren; *pp. Fellen, forsaken, desolate, v. hreosan*.  
 Gehrorenes, *se*; *f. Affliction, rain; erumma*:—*L. Ps.* 31, 4.  
 Gehruon, gehryred, gehriered, gehrored, gehroren *rushed down, destroyed, was desolate, v. hreosan*.  
 Gehruol *a noise, disturbance; tumultus*:—*Dial.* 2, 10.  
 Gehryne *a sacrament, v. geryne*.  
 Gehrysed *shaken, v. hryrsede*.  
 Gehs *a station, Ex. MS. Comb.* p. 233, v. *ghit*.  
 Gehugod *studied, intended, purposed, v. gehogod*.  
 Gehusan *Housefolk, those of the household; domestici*:—*Mt.* 10, 36.  
 gehwa; *n. gehwæt*; *n. g. gehwas*; *pron. Every one, whoever, who; quisque, quis*:—*Mt.* 15, 24, v. *hwa*.  
 gehwednes, gehwednes, *se*; *f. Sparagness, paucity, fewness, mility; parcity, paucitas*:—*Ps.* 101, 24.  
 gehwer, gehwar *On every side, everywhere; undique, ubique*:—*Bd.* 2, 1.  
 gehwer Both, each, either, doubtful; *uterque, promiscuous*:—*Bd.* 5, 7.  
 gehwæres; *adv. Anywhere, on every side, every way; undique*.  
 hwanon *on all sides, round about*.  
 hwearf *returned, v. hweorfan*.  
 hwearf, gehweorf, gehwyrf *a heave, v. hwearfung*.  
 hweald *healed*.  
 hwerfnes *a conversion, v. gehwyrfednes*.  
 hwet *wetted, v. wætan*.  
 hwiler *Whithersoever, any-*

*where, everywhere; alicubi*:—*Bd.* 3, 17.

Gehworfen *returned, v. hweorfan*.

Gehwylc *Each, every one, all, whoever, whatever; quisque, unusquisque*:—*Lk.* 19, 15: *Deut.* 24, 16.

Gehwyrfednes, gehwyrfenes, *se*; *f. A conversion, change; conversio*:—*Bd.* 1, 26: 4, 5, v. *hwearfung*.

Gehwyrf8 *turns; gehwyrfed turned, v. hweorfan*.

Gehydan, he gehyt; *p. gehyd, gehydde; pp. gehyden, geheded. To hide, v. hydan*.

Gehydnas, *se*; *f. An inn; diversorium*:—*Past.* 50, 1.

Gehygd *A thought; cogitatio*:—*Cd.* 221.

Gehyht *a hope, refuge, v. hiht*.  
 Gehyhtan *to hope, v. hihtan*.

Gehyhtlic; *adj. Seasonable, fit, commodious; opportunus*:—*R. Ben.* 63, v. *hihtlic*.

Gehyld *Regard, observation, keeping, concealing; observantia, custodia*:—*Bd.* 2, 4.

Gehyldre *Safer; tutius*.

Gehylt *keeps, v. gehealdan*.

Gehynan; *p. de; pp. ed. To humble, oppress, waste, destroy*, *Ex.* 1, 10, v. *hynan*.

\*Gehyran *to hear, obey, v. hyran*.  
 Gehyrde *kept, oppressed, v. hyrdan*.

Gehyrned *Horned, covered with horn or scales, glazed or brightened; cornutus*:—*Moises was gehyrned, Ex.* 34, 29, 30.

Gehyrnes, *se*; *f. A hearing, report; auditus*:—*Mt.* 13, 14.

Gehyrst, gehyrsted *fried, baked, v. hyrstan*.

Gehyrsted *adorned, Bt.* 37, 1, v. *hyrstan*.

Gehyrsum *obedient, v. hyrsum*.

Gehyrsumian *to obey, v. hyrsumian*.

Gehyrsumnes *obedience, v. hyrsumnes*.

Gehyst *hides, v. gehydan*.

Gehy8elic; *adj. Favourable, seasonable; opportunus*:—*Ps.* 31, 7.

Gehy8nes *opportunity*.

Gehywuog *a deception, deceit, v. hiwuog*.

Geicean; *p. geichte, hi geihton; imp. geic; pp. geiced, geict, geicht. To add, eke, Cx.* 86, v. *ecan*.

Geicendlic; *adj. Added to, adjective; adjectivus*:—*Geicendlic nama a noun adjective, Som.*

Geichte, geihton *added; p. of geicean, v. ecan*.

Geilleroce8 *Surfeited; crapulatus*:—*Ps.* 77, 71.

Geimpod *grafted, v. impan*.

Geinnian; *pp. geinnod. To*

*bring in, include, to fill, supply, charge; præstare, includere*:—*Wolde God geinnian pone lyre God would supply the loss, Ser. Creat.* p. 9: *L. In.* 62. *Susle geinnod with sulphur filled, Cd.* 2. *He hæf8 geinnod þat ær geutod was he has included what before was excluded, Cod. Ex.* p. 1.

\*Geirged affrighted.

Gelad *a way, road, v. lad*.

Geladian *to excuse, v. ladian*.

Gelæccan, gelæccæcan, læccan; *he gelæcc8; p. he gelæchte, læhte, hi gelæhton, gelæhton; pp. gelæht. To take, catch, seize, apprehend; capere, arripere*:—*Þat hig woldon hine gelæccæcan and to cýninge don, Jn.* 6, 15. *Hig gelæhton hys hand, Gen.* 19, 16: *Mk.* 9, 18. *Eac menne læhte also took men, Chr.* 1094: *Gen.* 12, 15.

Gelædan, he gelæt; *p. gelædde; pp. gelæded. To lead, v. lædan*.

Gelædenlic; *adj. What is easily led or bent out, malleable; ductilis*:—*Ps.* 97, 6.

Gelæfa *permission, v. leaf*.

Gelæfan *to believe, v. gelyfan*.

Gelæfed *left; pp. of læfan*.

Gelæmed *Lamed; claudus factus*:—*L. Ethelb.* 39, v. *lam*.

Gelænde *lent, v. lænan*.

Gelænde *One accusing, a slanderer; detrahens*:—*C. Ps.* 100, 5, v. *getælan*.

Gelænged *lengthened, drawn out, v. langian*.

Gelær *Void, empty; vacuus, Som.*

Gelæred *Taught, persuaded, learned, skilful; doctus, v. læran*.

Gelærednes, *se*; *f. Learnedness, knowledge, skill; eruditio*:—*Gelærednes to spræcenne, Bd.* 4, 27.

Gelæstan *to last, continue, follow, perform, v. læstan*.

Gelæswod *fed, v. læsian*.

\*Gelæte, *es*; *pl. gelætu*; *n. [lætan to let go, leave] A going out, ending, meeting; exitus, occursus*:—*To wega gelætum to the meetings of ways, Mt.* 22, 9. *Twegra wega gelætu meetings of two ways, Cot.* 110. *Æt þæra wega gelæte, Gen.* 38, 21.

Gelæten *let, let go, omitted, v. lætan*.

Gelagod *Lawed, sanctioned by law; lege sancitus*:—*Elf.* op. 40.

Gelamp *happened; p. of gelimpan*.

Gelandian. 1. *To land, arrive; accedere ad terram*. 2. *To enrich with lands or possessions; terris locupletare*:—1. *Som.*

Cristes lichoman and blodes,  
Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5.

Gemæsumung, e; f. *A communion*; *communio*:—*R. Ben.* 38.

<sup>1</sup>Gemære, MEARE, es; n. pl. nom. a, o, u [*Frs. maren c. canals which bound a district*] *An end, a MERE, boundary, termination, limit*; *finis*:—*Gemære þu settest, Ps. 103, 10. Oð gemære Humbre streamas to the boundary of Humber river, Bd. 5, 23. To þæm gemæran to the borders, Cot. 21. Gemæro eorðan, Ps. 2, 8. Landgemæra land boundaries, land marks.*

Gemæred *Celebrated, enlarged*; *divulgatus*:—*Bd. 3, 10.*

Gemærsian; p. ode; pp. od. *To praise, v. mærsian.*

Gemærsung *magnificence, v. mærsung.*

Gemæst; adj. *Fat*; *pinguis*:—*Deut. 32, 15.*

Gemæstan *to fatten, v. amæstan.*

Gemæt *Fitted, meet*; *aptus*:—*Mod. conf. 1, v. gemet.*

Gemætfast; adj. [*mæte modest, fæst fast*] *Moderate, modest*; *modestus*:—*Bd. 1, 16: Bt. 10: 11, 1.*

Gemætfasted *Compared*; *comparatus*:—*L. Ps. 48, 21.*

Gemætfastnes *moderation, temperance, v. gemetfastnys.*

Gemæðegode *Bestowed, honoured, given with honour*; *honoravit, benigne contulit*:—*Elf. T. p. 4, 11.*

Gemæðrian *To gratify, honour*; *honorare*:—*L. pol. Cnut. 12, 14.*

Gemætte *dreamed, v. mætan.*

Gemagas *relations, v. mæg.*

Gemagdnes, gemagnes, se; f. *Babbling, urgency, importunity*; *garrulitas, Som.*

Gemah, gemagn, gemahlic; adj. *Greedy, shameless, wicked, resolute, importunate*; *procax*:—*Elf. gl. 28: Ors. 1, 10.*

<sup>1</sup>Gemáh watered, v. migan.

Gemahlice; adv. *Stoutly, importunately*; *importune*:—*Dial. 1, 8.*

Gemahlicnes, gemahnes, se; f. *Importunity, perverseness, dishonesty*; *importunitas*:—*Past. 3, 2.*

Gemal mægene *an assembly, v. mal.*

Gemaleca *Importunate*; *importunus*:—*Cot. 2.*

Gemalice; adv. *Importunately*; *importune*:—*Cot. 189.*

Geman *The hollow of the hand, sole of the foot*; *vola*:—*Cot. 198.*

Geman, þu gemanst, we gemunon, gemunan; p. gemunde,

gemundon; v. a. *To remember*; *recordari*:—*Jn. 16, 21, v. gemunan.*

Geman care for, regard, v. gyman.

GEMA'NA, an; m. [*Plat. meente f: Dut. gemeente f: Frs. mente f: Ger. gemeine f: Not. kemeine: Ot. gimeinda: Dan. gemeene f.*] *A company, society, association, fellowship, familiarity, commerce, conjunction*; *consortium, copula*:—*Bd. 2, 9. Þu mines gemana bruce, Gen. 38, 16.*

Gemang, gemong, amang, onmang; prep. d. ac. [*gemang a mixture, gemenged mixed*; pp. of menga] *AMONG*; inter:—*Aris gemang hym, Mk. 3, 3: Mt. 10, 16: Jn. 21, 23. ¶ On gemang þam, Jn. 4, 31, or Gemang þam in the mean time, then, Gen. 43, 1.*

Gemang *A mixture, an assembly, encumbrance, burden*; *mixture*:—*L. With: Ex. 23, 3: Deut. 1, 12.*

Gemangnys, se; f. *A mingling, confection*; *commixtio, Som.*

Gemangode *gained, v. mangian.*

Gemannian; pp. gemannod. *To man, supply with men, v. mannian.*

<sup>k</sup>Gemanode, gemanod *admonished, v. manian.*

Gemartyrad [*Dut. gemarteld*] *Martyred, suffered as a martyr*; *martyr factus*:—*Hi gemartredan, Ors. 6, 5.*

Gemaðel *conversation, v. meðel.*

Gemdon *regarded, gyman.*

Gemear *an end, v. gemære.*

Gemearc, es; m. [*Dut. merk n.*] *A boundary, limit*; *locus designatus*:—*Cd. 139.*

Gemearcian *to describe, appoint, determine, v. mearcian.*

Gemearr *a boundary, impediment, L. Can. Edg. 16, v. gemære.*

Gemearra *Bad, wicked*; *malus*:—*L. Edw. 1.*

Gemeca, gemecca *a wife, companion, v. gemaca.*

Gemed *mad, v. gemæd.*

Gemedemian *to honour, moderate, humble, v. medemian.*

Gemedder *godmother*: whence our GAMMER, *Som.*

Gemedred, gemedren *Related on the mother's side, by a mother*; *a materna parte*:—*Gemedryda broðor, Gen. 43, 29: Ors. 3, 7.*

Gemeldod *betrayed, v. meldian.*

Geme-leas *negligent, v. gyme-leas.*

Gemeleaslice *negligently, v. gyme-leaslice.*

Gemeleat *negligence, v. gyme-least.*

Gemeltan *to melt, v. meltan.*

<sup>1</sup>Gemen care, v. gymen.

Gemencednys, gemencgdnys, gemencgnys, gemengednys. *A mixture, mixing, mingling together, connexion, copulation*; *mixture, admistio*.—*Gemencgdnys þæs gesinscypes admistio conjugalis, Bd. 1, 27. ans. 8. Wifes gemencgnys admistio cum muliere, id.*

Gemend *a memorial, v. gemynd.*

Gemendfull; adj. [*gemynd a mind*] *MINDFUL, memorable, attentive*; *memor*:—*Obs. Lex. 7.*

Gemenelic; adj. [*gemæne common, lic*] *Common*; *communis*:—*L. Pol. Cnut. 10.*

Gemengde, gemenged, gemenged, gemenenged, gemengced *mixed, mingled, confused, v. menga.*

Gemengung, e; f. *A mixing, confusing*; *mixture*:—*Cot. 35.*

Gemenigfealdan, gemenigfildan; p. de [*menig many, feald a fold, plait*] *To multiply, increase, extend*; *multiplicare*:—*Ex. 32, 13: Gen. 9, 27: 32, 12.*

Gemenis, gemenn care, v. gymen.

Gemercad *marked out, described, v. mearcian.*

Gemere *a boundary, v. gemære.*

Gemerran *to mar, spoil, v. myrran.*

Gemet, mete, es; n. [*gemet; pp. of metan to measure*] 1. *A measure, size, quantity, limit, bounds*; *mensura*. 2. *A manner, way, sort*; *modus*:—1. On þrim gemetum melewes, *Mt. 13, 33. And gefylle ge þat gemet eowra fædera, Mt. 23, 32. On þam gemete þe ge metað, Mk. 4, 24: Dent. 25, 15. Gytsung gemet nat avarice knows no bounds, Scint. 25. Gemetta and gewibta measures and weights, L. pol. Cnut. 9. 2. On þat ylce gemet in the same manner, Bd. 4, 24. Ealle gemete by every way, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5. On þam gemetum, on þam gemete, Ps. 32, 22: 36, 2, 21.*

<sup>m</sup>Gemét; adj. *MEET, fit, proper*; *aptus*:—*Swa him gemet þinceð as to him seemeth meet, Cd. 140: Bt. R. p. 195.*

Gemet *met, found, painted*; pp. of metan.

Gemet *an assembly, v. gemot.*

Gemét, gemétte *met, found, v. métan.*

Gemétednes, se; f. *An invention, a discovery*; *inventio*:—*L. Ps. 27, 5.*

Gemetegod *moderated, v. gemet-gian.*

Gemetegung, gemetgung, metgung, e; f. *Measure, limit,*

*guidance, moderation, temperance; temperantia*:—*Bd.* 3, 5: *Bt.* 39, 5.  
*Gemet* *measured, painted; pp. of metan.*  
*Gemetung, a meeting, v. gemeting.*  
*Gemetæst* *modest, moderate, v. gemetæst.*  
*Gemetæstlice; adv. Modestly; moderate*:—*Bd.* 5, 19.  
*Gemetæstny, se; f. Modesty, moderation, sobriety; modestia*:—*Bd.* 3, 3, 14.  
*Gemetæst, es; n. A measuring out, a measure; mensura quævis definita*:—*An gemetæst full, þe hig Gomor heton, Ez.* 16, 16, 33.  
*Gemetgian, METGIAN, gemetian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To temper, moderate, regulate, order, govern, restrain; temperare*:—*A sceal þæt wiðerwearde gemetgian, ever must the contrary moderate, Bt.* 21, *Card.* p. 114, 18. *Se gemetgað þone bridel he regulates the bridle, Bt.* 36, 2, *Card.* p. 270, 22: 39, 8. *Se God se þat eall metgað the God that governs all, Bt.* R. p. 165.  
*Gemetung, gemétung, e; f. Meeting; conventus*:—*Ora.* 4, 9.  
*Fram gemetinge, Ps.* 15, 4: 63, 2. *Gemetung folces a congregation of folk, V.* *Ps.* 61, 8.  
*Gemetlic; adj. Fit, moderate, modest; aptus*:—*Bt.* 14, 2: 40, 3.  
*Gemetlice; adv. Meetyly, soberly, modestly; apte*:—*Bd.* 4, 24.  
*Gemetlicung; e; f. Due, measure, moderation; moderatio, Som.*  
*Gemetnes, se; f. A discovery, invention; inventio*:—*Bd.* 6, 10.  
*Gemetod painted, v. metan.*  
*Gemetian To compare; comparare*:—*T. Ps.* 48, 21.  
*Gemetnan Eaters; comestores, Som.*  
*Gemetu Metre, verse; metrum, Som.*  
*Gemiclian; p. de; pp. od; v. a. 1. To increase, enlarge; augere. 2. To praise, extol; magnificare*:—1. *Ora.* 1, 12: *Ps.* 103, 1. 2. *Gemicliað hine, Ps.* 21, 22: 49, 16.  
*Gemiclung, myclung, e; f. [mycel much, great] Greatness, magnificence, glory; magnificentia*:—*Ps.* 144, 5: 70, 21.  
*Gemicldian, gemiddlian; p. de; pp. od [middel middle] 1. To divide, to separate in the middle; dimidiare. 2. To keep in the middle, to restrain; frenare*:—1. *C. Ps.* 54, 27. 2. *Scint.* 12: *Past.* 38, 8.  
*Gemidlige a bridle, v. midl.*  
*Gemeltan to boil thoroughly, v. gemeltan.*

*Gemigan To water, mingere, v. migan.*  
*Gemiclian to milk, v. meolcian.*  
*Gemildscad Any thing mixed with honey; mulsus, v. milisc.*  
*Gemildsian to pity, v. gemiltsian, miltsian.*  
*Gemilt Consumed, melted; absumptus, Som.*  
*Gemiltsian, ic gemiltsige to pity, pardon, v. miltsian.*  
*Gemiltsung mercy, v. miltsung.*  
*Gemimor Known, cunning, skilful, expert; notus*:—*Bd.* 5, 20.  
*Gemimorlice; adv. Knowingly, by heart, extempore; memoriter*:—*R. Ben. inter.* 13.  
*Gemincged mixed, v. mengan.*  
*Gemind memorial, v. gemynd.*  
*Gemindbliðe [bliðe cheerful] A grateful remembrance, a memorial; memoriale*:—*T. Ps.* 101, 13.  
*Gemindig, gemyndig; adj. Mindful; memor*:—*Ps.* 8, 5: 110, 5.  
*Gemindiglicny, se; f. [licnes likeness] A remembrance, memorial; memoriale*:—*Ps.* 101, 13.  
*Gemittan to meet, find, v. metan.*  
*Gemittincg, gemitting, gemittung, e; f. A meeting, assembly; congressus*:—*Ora.* 4, 6, 8. *Wega gemittung a meeting of ways, Lye.*  
*Gemme AGEM; gemma*:—*Sweor-gemme a neck-gem or lace; monile*:—*Cot.* 170.  
*Gemnis, se; f. Care, anxiety; cura*:—*Ne is þe gemnisse non est tibi cura, C. R. Lk.* 10, 40.  
*Gemod [mod mind] Of one mind, agreed, plotted; concors*:—*Solil.* 8.  
*Gemodsumian To agree; concordare*:—*Past.* 46, 6.  
*Gemodsumnes, se; f. An agreement, concord; concordia*:—*Past.* 46, 5.  
*Gemodpencende [pencende thinking] Agreeing; consensuens*:—*R. Mt.* 5, 25.  
*Gemolsnad Rotten, putrified; tabefactus*:—*R.* 12, v. *formolsnian.*  
*Gemolten molten, melted, v. meltan.*  
*Gemon, for genom laid hold of, took, C. Mk.* 5, 41, v. *niman.*  
*Gemong among, v. gemang.*  
*Gemonian, ic gemonige; p. ode; pp. od. To remind, remember, recollect; monere, meminisse*:—*Seo leo gemonð þæs wildan gewunan the lion remembers the wild manner, Bt.* 25, *Card.* p. 136, 16: *Bd.* 4, 19, v. *monian.*  
*Gemonigfealdan; p. ode. To increase, multiply; amplificare*:—*Bd.* 5, 20.  
*Gemonnad manned, supplied with men, v. gemannian.*

*Gemot; adj. Agreeing, according; consensuens*:—*R. Mt.* 5, 25.  
*Gemot; n. [gemet; pp. of metan to meet] 1. A meeting, MORE or MOOT, assembly, council; conventus. 2. A deliberation, consultation, advice, counsel; consilium*:—1. *Eall þat gemot sohton lease saga, Mt.* 26, 59. *Þa gesomnedon hi gemot then summoned they a meeting, Bd.* 1, 14, *S. p.* 482, 35. *Ær þat gemot sy ere the meeting is, L. Athel.* 20, *W. p.* 60, 7. *On þæm gemote, id.* 2. *Hig hæfdon micel gemot, þat hig woldon þone Hælend oflean, Mt.* 26, 4. *Þa gesamnudun þa ealdras big and worhtun gemot, Mt.* 28, 12. ¶ *Witena gemot an assembly of the wise; sapientium conventus, Bd.* 3, 5, *the supreme council of the Anglo-Saxon nation or parliament*.—*The king, the gentry or the egrns, knights, bishops and abbots, were members of it. Some were elected, Mr. Turner says (Hist. of A.-S. b. 8, ch. 14. vol. iii. p. 180) after many years' consideration, I am inclined to believe, that the Anglo-Saxon witena gemot very much resembled our present parliament, in the orders and persons that composed it; and that the members, who attended as representatives, were chosen by classes, analogous to those who now possess the elective franchise*.—*Synodlice gemot a synod; synodale consilium, Pref. R. Conc.*—*Biscop a gemot a bishop's meeting, Bd.* 1, 14.—*Folc gemot an assembly of the people, L. Alf.* 30, *W. p.* 41, 35.—*Gemot ærn a meeting place, a hall, Ora.* 5, 12. *Gemot man a senator, preacher, Elf. gl.* 5.—*Gemot stow a meeting-place, T. Ps.* 25, 4.—*Scir gemot a meeting of a shire, Hickee's Dis.* p. 2.  
*Gemotod disputed, discussed, v. motian.*  
*Gemutan to melt, v. meltan.*  
*Gemunan, MUNAN; p. de; pp. en; v. a. To remember, call to mind, consider, reflect; reminiscere*:—*Gemunan his halegan cyðnesse, Lk.* 1, 72. *Gemunnað wundra his, Ps.* 104, 3. *Ne bið gemunen naman, Ps.* 82, 4: 108, 4, v. *munan.*  
*Gemund Meditation; meditatio, Som.*  
*Gemundbyrdan, gemundian; p. de [mund a defence, byrd birth] To protect life, defend, patronize; protegere*:—*Bt.* 35, 6, *Card.* p. 262, 15: *Cd.* 113.

**Gemung**, *e*; *f.* *A marriage; nuptial*:—*R. Mt.* 22, 2, 3.  
**Gemunglic** *Marriage-like, nuptial*; *nuptialis*:—*R. Mt.* 22, 12.  
**Gemytan** *to melt*, *v.* *meltan*.  
**Gemynan** *to remind, admonish*, *v.* *gemunan*.  
**Gemynd**, *es*; *m.* *Mind, memory, memorial, commemoration, intention, purpose, consideration*; *mens*:—*Elf. T.* p. 24. *To his gemynde to his mind*, *Bt.* 35, 1, *Ex.* 17, 14: *Mt.* 26, 13. *Purh modes gemynd by thought of mind*, *Cd.* 52. ¶ *Gemynd dæg commemoration day*, *Bd.* 3, 8. *Gemynd drepe mind's noon, delirium*.  
**Gemyndelic**; *adj.* *Belonging to memory, memorable; memorabilis*:—*Bd.* 3, 16.  
**Gemyndelice**; *adv.* *By memory, without book; memoriter*:—*Butan bec*, *Deut.* 31, 19.  
**Gemyndgian**, *gemyndan*; *p.* *de, te*; *pp.* *ded, ted, t.* *To remember, commemorate, remind, attend, determine, resolve; reminisci, attendere, statuere*:—*Du gemyndeast þa word thou rememberest the word*, *Bt.* 35, 2, *Cord.* p. 244, 24. *Gemynted hafnð hath resolved*, *Bd.* 3, 9. *Hæfde gemynt*, *Gen.* 18, 33: *Num.* 24, 11, *v.* *myngian*.  
**Gemyndig** *Mindful*; *memor*:—*Bd.* 4, 26, *S.* p. 600, 14.  
**Gemynt** *remembered*, *v.* *gemunan*.  
**Gemyð** *mouth of a river*, *v.* *muða*.  
**Ge'n**, *gēna*, *gien*, *giena*; *adv.* [*Fra. jin*] *Again, moreover, besides, at length, as yet, hitherto; iterum*:—*þa gen then again*, *Cd.* 98: *Bd.* 2, 7.  
**Genacian**, *genacodian*, *benacan*; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* *od, nacod, genacod*. *To make bare, naked, to strip; nudare*:—*Bd.* 4, 3.  
**Genæfð** *Necessity, need; necessitas*:—*Bt.* 14, 1.  
**Genægdon** *approached*, *v.* *nægde*.  
**Genæged** [*Dut.* *geneigd* *inclined*] *Subdued, humbled; subactus*:—*Mt.* 23, 12.  
**Genæsa**, *genæsson* *saved*, *v.* *genæsan*.  
**Genæte** *oppressed, afflicted*, *v.* *gehnægde*.  
**Genæmode** *named, called*, *v.* *nemnan*.  
**Genap** *Shaded, extinguished, destroyed; extinxit*:—*Cd.* 166.  
**Genð-geotan**, *p.* *gendgute*. *To pour out fully*, *v.* *geond*.  
**Genædian** *to compel*, *v.* *neadian*.  
**Genæh**, *genæhe*, *genæhhe* *nigh, sufficient*.—*genæhht* *sufficiently*, *v.* *neah*.  
**Genælcæcan**; *p.* *lehta*; *pp.* *leht, we lehton*. *To approach, draw near, adhere, hasten; appropinquare*:—*Hit to him na to ge-*

*nealcæcð*, *Ps.* 31, 8: 33, 5. *Folce genælcæcendum him*, *Ps.* 148, 14. *Genælcæcende*, *C. Mt.* 4, 3.  
**Genælcæcung**, *e*; *f.* *An approach; appropinquatio*:—*Herb.* 156.  
**Genear**, *gener* *A refuge, protection; refugium*:—*Genear min eart þu*, *Ps.* 90, 3: *Ors.* 1, 12.  
**Genearwod**, *wad*, *wot* *straightened, vexed, oppressed*, *v.* *nearwian*.  
**Geneat**, *geneat-mann*, *es*; *m.* [*neat, nitan* *cattle*] *A cowherd, farmer, bailiff, husbandman, vassal, associate, servant; bubulcus, colonus*:—*Be cyninges genæte*, *L. In. Tit.* 19, 22. *Strange genæteas strong associates*, *Cd.* 15.  
**Genec** *A light ship, a frigate; liburnica*:—*Cot.* 120.  
**Genedde**, *geniðde*, *geniedde*, *genoded*, *genieded*, *genided*, *genied*, *gened forced, compelled, urged, invited*, *v.* *nydan*.  
**Genededlic**; *adj.* *Compulsive, coercive; compulsorius*:—*Bd.* 1, 26.  
**Genefa** *anephew*, *Ors.* 6, 1, *v.* *nefa*.  
**Genehhe** *near*, *v.* *neah*.  
**Genehlice** *chiefly*, *v.* *neahlice*.  
**Geneh was**, *genh was* *adheres, cleaves to; geneh wade adhered*, *C. Mt.* 19, 5.  
**Genemned**, *genemnod*, *genemnd* *named*, *v.* *nemnan*.  
**Genecop** *destroyed*, *Cd.* 166, *v.* *genap*.  
**Genecolian**; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* *od*. *To visit*, *Ps.* 8, 5, *v.* *neolian*.  
**Genecung** *a visiting*, *Lk.* 19, 44, *v.* *neocung*.  
**Geneoðerian** *to condemn*, *v.* *niðerian*.  
**Gener** *a refuge*, *v.* *genear*.  
**Generence**, *se*; *f.* *A taking, delivrance; ereptio*:—*Bd.* 4, 22.  
**Generian**; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* *od, ed*. *To save, deliver*, *Ps.* 34, 12, *v.* *nerian*.  
**Generwde** *vexed*, *v.* *nearwian*.  
**Genesan** *he* *genist*; *p.* *genes*; *pp.* *genesen* [*Dut.* *genezen*] *To heal, to be recovered, saved, preserved; sanare, servari*:—*Guðe geneses saved in battle*, *Cd.* 94: *Ors.* 4, 8, *Bar.* p. 167, 8.  
**Genesaburh** *Gainsborough*, *v.* *Gegnesburh*.  
**Genesān**; *p.* *de*. *To subdue, bring under, decline; subjugare*:—*Ne dorsta he genesān*, *Ors.* 1, 10, *Bar.* p. 43, 15: 41, 8: *Cd.* 170. *Nihtes genesæcð*, *Bt.* R. p. 169, 16.  
**Geng**, *genga* *a privy; latrina*; *Cot.* 123, *v.* *gang*.  
**Gengdon** *passed*, *v.* *gangan*, *gan*.  
**Genge** *A gang, flock, company; grex*:—*Chr.* 1070.  
**Genge** *would go*, *v.* *gan*.

**Genge** *been* *To possess*:—*Bd.* 3, 10.  
**Gengyme** *A marriage; nuptial*; *conventum*:—*T.*  
**Genhlade**, *genlade* *ing, a discharging*; *ex-charge*; *the sea, into which charges itself; ex-chium oceani*, *v.*  
**Genian** *to yawn*, *v.*  
**Genierede**, *wodwæc*  
**Geniht** *abundance*,  
**Genihtlice**; *adv.* *abunde*:—*Cot.* 6.  
**Genihtum**; *adj.* *A fruitful, fruitful*; *Bd.* 5, 11.  
**Genihtsumian**; *p.* *To suffice, abundare*:—*Ps.* 64, 14: 72.  
**Genihtsumlice**; *adv.* *ly, abundantly*, *p.* *bunde*:—*Ps.* 30, 1, *resp.* 8.  
**Genihtsumnes**, *se*; *dance, plenty, sufficiency*:—*Ps.* 29, 1.  
**Geniman**; *p.* *genan* *genumen*. *To take into*, *v.* *niman*.  
**Genioman** *to take*, *v.*  
**GENIP**, *es*; *pl.* *u.* *bes*:—*On þat genip* *Of þam genipe*, *A big calle* *geawon* *nip stod*, *Ex.* 33, 1.  
**Genirwed** *vexed*, *v.*  
**Geniðerian**, *genið* *pp.* *od*. *To condemn*, *v.* *niðerian*.  
**Geniðle**, *an.* *Hatred, odium*:—*Ic* *of geniðlan* *I took enemies*, *Cd.* ex. 11, *Thm.* p. 24, 3.  
**Geniwian** *to renew*, *niwian*.  
**Geniwung**, *e*; *f.* *recovering; remanere*.  
**Genlade** *a discharging*, *blade*.  
**Genneahhe** *nigh*, *v.*  
**Gennelung**, *e*; *f.* *magnificentia*:—*Genoo*, *genoh*, *nob*  
**Ger.** *genug*: *I*  
**Fra.** *genoach*: *I*  
**Al.** *ginuoh*: *Dan.*  
**nog**: *Icel.* *guðgr*  
**γγγ** *nuh*, *nuch* *a*  
**nh** *to settle*; *in*  
**rest**] *Sufficiently*,  
**enough**; *satis*,  
**Genog** *sweetol* *h*  
**ciently** *manifest*.  
**þu** *segt* *rightly*  
**seyest**, *Bt.* 33, 1.  
**ia**, *Mt.* 14, 41.  
**Mt.** 6, 34. *Hab*  
**Ja.** 10, 10.  
**Genogan** *to multiply*, *care*, *Lyc.*

Genob: *g. ea, re, es; adj. Suffi-*  
*cient, abundant; abundans:—*  
*Dageða genohra of abundant*  
*beings, Cd. 42.*  
*Genotad, benotod used, noted,*  
*v. sotian.*  
*Gen Ghen, in Flanders; Gan-*  
*daram:—Chr. 879.*  
*Genad Driven; pulsus:—Chr.*  
*Gik 975, p. 123, 39.*  
*Genyced Knuckled, crooked;*  
*obuncus, Som.*  
*Genydan, he genyt; p. de; pp.*  
*ed. To compel, v. nydan.*  
*Genydmagas, genyhemagas those*  
*necessarily related, related by*  
*blood.*  
*Genyht, geniht An abundance,*  
*plenty, efficiency, fulfilment;*  
*abundantia:—Bt. 33, 1, Card.*  
*p. 186, 18: 35, 3: Cd. 90.*  
*Genyhtfull, genyhtsum plentiful,*  
*v. genihtsum.*  
*Genyman to take, Ps. 49, 17, v.*  
*niman.*  
*Genyrtian to narrow, restrain,*  
*psa, Lk. 19, 43: Ps. 68, 19,*  
*v. nearrtian.*  
*Genyt compels, v. nydan.*  
*Genyrtian, genyrtian; p. ode;*  
*pp. od, ad, ud. To humble, con-*  
*demn, Ps. 17, 29: Lk. 6, 37,*  
*v. nrtian.*  
*Genyrtung humility, condemna-*  
*tion, v. nyrtung.*  
*Geo; adv. [Frs. ea] Formerly, of*  
*old; olim:—Bd. 1, 1: 4, 3, 4.*  
*¶ Geoer, geo hwilum, geo da-*  
*gum, geo gara, geo geara here-*  
*before, long ago, Bt. 31, 1.*  
*Geoc; n. [Plat. juk, jok n: Dut.*  
*juk n: Frs. jok n: Ger. joch*  
*n: Per. جوح yogh: Sans. yu-*  
*ga] A TOKE; jugum:—Ps.*  
*2, 3: Mt. 11, 29, 30.*  
*Geoc; adj. [Plat. Dut. gek fool-*  
*ish: Kil. gheck: Ger. geck*  
*foolish: Moes. juk] Rash, vio-*  
*lent, troublesome; praecepta:—*  
*Cd. 183: 205.*  
*Geocan To keep, save; servare:*  
*—Geoca user preserve us, Cd.*  
*158. Geocend saving, a sa-*  
*viour, Cod. ex. p. 10, b.*  
*Geocoga a yoke, v. geoc.*  
*Geoce Safety, help, succour; sa-*  
*lus:—Bd. 5, 13. Geoce ge-*  
*fremede might afford succour,*  
*Cd. 77.*  
*Geocend a saviour, v. geocan.*  
*Geoca, geocung A sobbing; sin-*  
*gultus:—Bt. R. p. 152: R. 99.*  
*Geoc-stecca, geoc-sticca A bolt of*  
*of a door, a bar; obex:—Cot. 145.*  
*Geof a gift, Bd. 1, 33, v. gifu.*  
*Geoffrian; p. ode; pp. od. To*  
*offer, sacrifice, Elf. T. p. 8, 13.*  
*Geofian to give, Cd. 26, v. gifan.*  
*Geofon, es. The sea, deep; mare:*  
*—Cd. 171. Geofonhus a sea-*  
*house, Cd. 66.*

Geogelere *A juggler; praestigia-*  
*tor, Som.*

GEORGUD, geoged, geogod, geo-  
gað, iugod; [Plat. jögd f:  
Dut. jeugd f: Frs. jeucht c:  
Ger. jugend f.] YOUTH, a  
youngling, the young; juven-  
tus:—Of minre geoguðe, Mk.  
10, 20: Gen. 8, 24.—Geogað  
hád youth, the state of youth,  
docility.

Geogudlic; adj. YOUTHLIKE;  
juvenilis:—Bd. 5, 6.

GEOL, geohol, gehhol, iule [Dan.  
juul: 'Swed. jul: Ice. jól:  
Norw. jaul: Arm. gouvel, gouil  
a feast] YULE, Christmas; fes-  
tum nativitatís Domini:—On  
geol at Christmas, L. Alf. 5: 38.  
¶ Se ærra geola the ere or  
before yule, December. Se æf-  
tera geola the after yule, Ja-  
nuary. Se monað is nemned  
on Leden, Decembris, and on  
ure gepeode se ærra geola;  
Januarius se æftera geola, Cott.  
Tiberius, b. 1: Hicckes's Thea.  
vol. i. p. 212, 55, v. Fox, Me-  
nol. p. 69, n. 1.3.

Geolca, groleca A YOLK: ovi  
vitellus:—Serm. in Nat.

Geoleccan; v. a. To allure; blan-  
dici:—Pa hi þe mæst geolec-  
can when they most allured  
thee, Bt. 7, 2.

Geolewe, geolu, geoluwe, geol-  
wa, geolwe yellow, v. gelew.—  
Geolo-read yellow red; cro-  
ceus.—Geoluhwit yellow white;  
mellinus, color stramineus.—  
Geolwe-blac yellow black; ful-  
vus, L. M. 3, 62.—Geoluwe  
adl, geolwa adl yellow addle,  
jaundice; icterus.

Geolstor, geolster matter, cor-  
ruption, poison, venom; sanies:  
Bd. 4, 19.

Geolstru Full of poison, virulent;  
virulentus, Som.

Geomelealice carelessly, v. gy-  
melealice.

Geomen care, v. gymen.

GEOMER, geomor, geomre [Plat.  
Dut. Ger. jammer n. pity]  
Graum, sad, sorrowful; que-  
rulus, mæstus:—Geomre  
gastas sad spirits, Cd. 4. Pu  
scealt geomor hweorfan thou  
shalt sad depart, Cd. 48. Ge-  
omor-mod sad minded, Gen.  
27, 34: Cd. 40.

Geomerian, geomrian; p. ode;  
pp. od. To grieve, groan, mourn,  
lament, bewail; gemere:—Bd.  
1, 27, resp. 9. Se Hæland  
geomrode on hys gaste, Jn.  
11, 33, 38. Geomriende, ge-  
omrigende, Mk. 5, 38: 8, 12:  
Gen. 42, 38.

Geomerung, geomrung; e; f.  
A groaning, lamentation; ge-

mitus:—Ps. 6, 6: Bd. 1, 13:  
Ps. 30, 12.

Geomian to take care of, v. gy-  
man.

Geomorlic Doleful, afflictive; que-  
ribundo similis:—Ora. 4, 5.

Geona, geone hitherto, through,  
during, Ps. 7, 12, v. gen.

Geonan, geonian to yawn, chat-  
ter, v. gynian.

Geon-bæran; p. geonbyrde. To  
bear against, oppose, resist;  
opponere:—L. Edw. and Guth.  
6.

Geonc young, Bt. 8, v. geong.

Geond, geonda; prep. ac. [Plat.  
günner: Dut. ginder: Frs.  
gint: Moes. jaïnd.—ge, Frs.  
ond to, as far as, by] Through,  
over, as far as, after, beyond;  
per, ultra:—He geð geond  
drige stowa, Mt. 12, 43: 14,  
35: Lk. 19, 1: 21, 12. Geond  
to þam stane, Num. 20, 8.  
Geond feowertig daga after  
forty days, Num. 13, 22. Fram  
geondan sæ from beyond sea,  
Chr. 1047, v. begeond.

Geond; adv. Yond, yonder, thi-  
ther, beyond; illuc:—Hider  
and geond hither and thither,  
Bd. 5, 13. Hyder geond yon-  
der, Mt. 26, 36.

Geondettan to confess, L. Alf.  
14, v. andettan.

Geondfolen beyond full, filled  
throughout, Cd. 2.

Geond-send, geondsended over-  
spread.

Geondapettan to spit or squirt out.

Geond spregde poured out; per-  
fudit:—Guthl. vit. c. 6.

Geonduarde Answered; respon-  
dit:—C. Mt. 3, 15.

Geone through, v. geona.

Geonetan; pp. geonet. To occu-  
py, fill up, hasten; occupare:  
—C. Lk. 13, 7: Cot. 149.

Geong a journey, path, C. Lk.  
10, 33, v. gang.

Geong sighs; gemitus:—Bd. 1,  
13.

GEONG, ging, geonc, giung,  
gung; def. se geonga; comp.  
gyngra, geongra; sup. gyn-  
gest; adj. [Plat. junk: Dut.  
jong: Ger. jung: Swed. Dan.  
ung] YOUNG, tender; juvenis:  
—Pa ic geong wea when I was  
young, Bd. 4, 19. Se geonga  
man, Mt. 19, 22. Geongra  
younger, a younger, one obedi-  
ent, a servant, vassal. Geon-  
gra weorðan to be a vassal,  
Cd. 15: Bd. 4, 23.

Geongerdóm, geongordóm, es;  
m. Youngership, minority, sub-  
jection, obedience, service; ju-  
venilis status:—Cd. 14: 15:  
30: 35.

Geonglic; adj. Youthful, young;  
juvenilis:—Elf. gr. 9, 28.

songlicnys, se; *f.* Youth; juvenis:—*Scint.* 32.

songling, gungling, es; *m.* [*Dut.* jongeling] *A Youngling, a boy; juvenis*:—*Elf. gr. pref.*: *R. Mt.* 18, 2.

sonre *Thers*, yonder; illuc, *Som.*

sonung, e; *f.* A YAWNING, braying, chattering; oscitatio, barritus:—*Cot.* 95.

born; *adj.* [*Plat.* geern: *Dut.* gaarne: *Frs.* jern: *Ger.* gern: *Dan.* gierne: *Swed.* gerna: *Icel.* giarn] *Desirous, eager, studious, intent, careful, diligent; cupidus*:—*Dns* gefeohtes georn *eager for the fight*, *Ors.* 3, 8. *Dat ic seo teonum georn that I be anxious for mischief*, *Cd.* 27.

orne; *comp. or; sup.* ost, est; *adv.* *Earnestly, diligently; diligenter*:—*Herodes befran hi georne*, *Mt.* 2, 7. *He geornor wolde sibbe he more earnestly desired peace*, *Ors.* 3, 1: *L. Cnut. secu.* 11, *W.* p. 135, 12. *Swa mon geornest mæg to his utmost; pro virili.*

ornes, gyrnes, se; *f.* *Earnestness, diligence, industry, care, endeavour; solertia*:—*Bd.* 3, 6, 11, 17, 23, 28, 30.

ornest earnest, vehement, *Som.*, *v.* georne.

ornfull, geornfullic; *adj.* *Full of desire, eager, solicitous, anxious, intent; sollicitus*:—*Lk.* 10, 41: *Bd.* 2, 1: 5, 11, *v.* georn.

ornfullice; *adv.* *Most anxiously or diligently; studioso*:—*Bd.* 5, 13, 20.

ornfulnea, se; *f.* *Diligence, earnestness, zeal, fervour; solertia*:—*Bd.* 3, 7, 23, 30: *L. eccl. Edg.* 5.

ornian, girnan, gyrnan; *p.* de [*georn eager*] *To desire, study, seek for, YEARN, require; desiderare*:—*Satanas gyrnde*, *Lk.* 22, 31: *Bt.* 18, 2. *Dat ge georniað þam þinga that ye earnestly desire the things*, *L. Athel. pref.*, *W.* p. 66, 66, 61. *Girn þu fram me*, *Pa.* 2, 8. *Chr.* 674, *Ing.* p. 52, 2.

ornlic; *adj.* *Earnest, diligent; diligens*:—*Ora.* 4, 12.

ornlice; *adv.* 1. *Diligently, anxiously; diligenter.* 2. *Therefore, on that account; ergo*:—*1. Mt.* 2, 8: *Lk.* 7, 4. 2. *Bd.* 5, 8, *Lye.*

ornung, gyrning, e; *f.* 1. *An endeavour, industry; industria.* 2. *A petition; petitio.* 3. *Merit, desert; meritum*:—*Lye.* 2. *Chr.* 675, *Ing.* p. 10, 30. 3. *R. Conc.* 1.

orrotan. 1. *To defame, slan-*

*der; infamare.* 2. *To defile, disfigure, deface; turpare*:—1. *Cot.* 111. 2. *Som.*

Georsod enraged, *L. Pa.* 105, 37, *v.* geysian.

Georst heath, *v.* gorst.

Georstan-dæg yesterday, *v.* gyrstan-dæg.

Geortruwian to distrust, despair, *Bt.* 10, *Card.* p. 44, 28, *v.* ortruwian.

Georwenan; *pp.* ed [*wen hope*] *To despair, to be out of hope; desperare*:—*Georwened out of hope, desperate; desperatus*:—*Bd.* 5, 14.

Georwyrðed Disgraced; traductus:—*Cot.* 171, *v.* orwurðe.

Geosterlic yesterday, *v.* gysterlic.

Geot yet, *Bt.* 5, 3, *v.* gyt.

Geotan, he gyt; *p.* geát, get, we guton; *pp.* goten, gegoten; *v. a.* [*Dut.* gieten: *Frs.* jette: *Plat.* geeten: *Ger.* giesen: *Dan.* gyde: *Swed.* gju-ta] *To pour, pour out, shed, fundere*:—*He get þat blod*, *Lev.* 8, 24. *Geat tearas shed tears; fundebat lachrymas*:—*Bd.* 2, 6.

Geotende *A pouring out, an artery or vein; arteria*:—*Cot.* 8.

Geotere *A melter; fusor*:—*Ora.* 1, 12.

Geotton confirmed, *v.* geatan.

Geoweorða Jugurtha, *Ors.* 5, 7.

Geowēðan To subdue; subjungere, *Som.*

Geoxa, geoxung a sobbing, hiccup, *Cot.* 109, *v.* geocsa.

Gep sly, cunning, *Scint.* 3, 24, 65, *v.* geap.

Gepilod heaped or piled up, *R.* 16, 14.

Geplægde danced, *v.* plægan.

Gepoce The pose, stuffing of the head; gravedo, dolor capitis:—*Herb.* 46, 1, *Som.*

Geprice *A point or comma; comma*, *Som.*

Gepunian To pound, bray, break; comminere:—*Herb.* 100, 3, *v.* punlan.

Gepyndan To pound, impound, shut in; circumcludere:—*Past.* 39, 1.

Ger a year, *Lk.* 2, 36, *v.* gear.

Gerad invaded, *v.* geridan.

Gerad; *m.* [*ræd advice*] *Consideration, account, condition, reason, wisdom, prudence, manner; ratio, conditio*:—*Pa* he þæt gerad sette, *Mt.* 18, 24. *Se blaforð dyhte hym gerad*, *Mt.* 25, 19: *Elf. gr. pref.*, *Som.* p. 1, 33. ¶ On þæt gerade, (*Ors.* 1, 12.) On þagerad (*Bt.* 7, 3, *Card.* p. 32, 18.) on the condition or account.

Gerad; *adj.* *Considered, instructed, learned, skilful, expert, pru-*

*dent, suited, cond-*  
*dens*:—*Of ge*  
*from considerate*

*Card.* p. 4, 25.

radne gemete

instructed [*skilf*]

Gerad beon wi

be suited to hi

11, 1. ¶ Þus g

rad such, of suc

11, *Card.* p. 352

Geradnes, se; *f.*

a conspiracy; c

*Cot.* 209.

Geradod quickene

ranged, *Bt.* 35, 2

Geradscipe, es; *m.*

sideration, scip

Prudence; prum

*R.* p. 183.

Geræc Opportunity

portunitas.—*Fr*

Geræcan; *p.* geræ

ræht; *v. a.* To

obtain, earn, seiz

reach to, to exten

assequi:—*Sio f*

can ne mihte t

not reach them, t

sealt þine and

thou shalt earn t

*Cd.* 43: *Chr.* 97

tearas of eagus

chrymas ab oculis

poen. magn. 3,

Geræhte þa bu

city, *Ors.* 2, 4.

Geræd prudent, *v.*

Geræd ready, quic

*S.* p. 648, 27, *v.*

Gerædde, geræded

pared, determin

rædan.

Geræde, geræd re

imagined, *v.* ræd

Geræde, geræda,

dro. *Trappings*

*Elf. gl.* 23.

Geræding Decrees

*Cot.* 59.

Gerædnys, se; *f.* A

decree, purpose, c

resolution; con

*Edg. pol.* 1.

Geræf Fixed; fix

*pol.* 28.

Geræft Torn, dist

cerptus:—*Bt.* 37

Geræpan to bind,

*v.* ræpan.

Geræde rushed, *v.*

Geræstan To rest,

re:—*Geræstan m*

land, *C. Mt.* 9, 10

Geræwen, geræwud

plaited, embroider

tatus:—*R.* 63.

Geræfende, geræwen

clawing; infundens

Gerar *A rearing, ho*

tus, ululatus:—

*Jan.*

*Geru* *It became, it ought; de-*  
*cuit:—Bd. 3, 8, 17, v. riseð.*  
*Geru* *A yard, rod, read, twig,*  
*young shoot; virga, arundo:—*  
*Joh. pref. C. R. Mt. 9, 7: 12,*  
*20.*  
*'Gerdel* *a girdle, Prov. 31, v.*  
*gyrdel.*  
*Geru* *well, v. geara.*  
*Gerofod* *bereaved, spoiled, v.*  
*reafan.*  
*Gerahf* *ruled, explained, guided,*  
*corrected, v. recan.*  
*Gerapan* *to bind, Bt. R. p. 187,*  
*v. repan.*  
*Geret* *gehrec* *Rule, government,*  
*direction, exposition, correction;*  
*regimen:—Bd. 4, 12.*  
*Geret* *A governor, ruler; præ-*  
*fectus:—Heah gereca, Hom.*  
*Nat. Greg. p. 21, 1.*  
*Geretan* *gereccan, gereccan* *to*  
*tell, say, shew, instruct, ex-*  
*plain, define, fix, establish, rule,*  
*govern, compel, subdue, Bt. 11,*  
*2: 20, Card. p. 108, 22, v. re-*  
*can.*  
*Gerecednys, gerecednys, gere-*  
*cennes, se; f. A narration,*  
*history, report, an interpreta-*  
*tion, a direction, correction,*  
*hæp; relatio:—Ps. 98, 4.*  
*After Mathæus gerecednysse,*  
*Mt. 1, 1, Lye.*  
*Gerecellic; adj. Drawn, ex-*  
*tended, firm, steadfast; stric-*  
*tus, Som.*  
*Gereclie; adv. Widely, far*  
*and near; extensive:—Bt. 35,*  
*4, Card. p. 252, 13.*  
*GEREFA, an; m. [Plat. græve,*  
*greve m: Dut. graaf m: Fra.*  
*greif c: Ger. graf m: Dan.*  
*greve m: Swed. grefw. The*  
*same as gefera a companion;*  
*from fer, fer a journey, ge*  
*together, a travelling together,*  
*Wach.] 1. A companion, an*  
*associate, a fellow; socius. 2. A*  
*person having a delegated au-*  
*thority, a governor, prefect,*  
*commander, REEVE, bailiff, a-*  
*gent; præpositus. A gerefa*  
*or reeve was an officer ap-*  
*pointed by the executive pow-*  
*er, and in rank inferior to the*  
*earl, or ealdorman. There*  
*was one in every byrig; he*  
*was a judicial officer and was*  
*ordered to judge according to*  
*right judgment, and the*  
*domboc or book of judgment.*  
*He delivered over offenders*  
*to punishment, and was pre-*  
*sent at the folgemot, where*  
*he was to do justice. He*  
*was ordered to convene a ge-*  
*mot every four weeks to end*  
*lawsuits. He took bail or*  
*security in his shire for every*  
*one to keep the peace; and*  
*if he omitted to take the bail*

and neglected his duty, he  
lost his office and the king's  
friendship, and forfeited to  
him one hundred and twenty  
shillings, *Turner's Hist. of the*  
*A.-S. b. 8, ch. 7, p. 225:—1.*  
*Bd. 4, 1, v. gefera. 2. And*  
*se sette gerefan geond eall*  
*þat rice, Gen. 41, 34: 43, 16:*  
*Mt. 15, 43. Þa cwæð se ge-*  
*refa, Lk. 16, 3. ¶ Margrave,*  
*mær-gerefa finium præpositus.*  
*—Palegrave, palant-gerefa pa-*  
*latii præpositus, etc. Our she-*  
*riff or shire-reeve, i. e. scire-*  
*gerefa a governor of a shire.*  
*Geref-land* *Tributary land; tri-*  
*butarium territorium:—Cot.*  
*106.*  
*Geref-mæd* *a governor's wages,*  
*Heming. p. 138, v. med.*  
*Geref-scipe* *office of a sheriff.*  
*Gerefcire* *Stewardship, a county,*  
*shire; villicatio, locus in quo*  
*officium exercetur:—Lk. 16,*  
*3.*  
*Geregnian* *To dye, stain, colour;*  
*inficere:—Cot. 112.*  
*Geregnong* *A making up; con-*  
*fectio:—Cot. 44.*  
*Gerehtad* *Made whole, set up;*  
*erectus:—C. Lk. 13, 13.*  
*Gerehte* *Rules; regit:—Ps. 22,*  
*1.—Gerehtest explainedst, v.*  
*recan.*  
*Gerela* *a robe, v. gegerela.*  
*Gerenian; pp. od. To adorn,*  
*enlarge; ornare:—Ora. 3, 8:*  
*Bt. 14, 3, Card. p. 70, 15, 16:*  
*27, 1.*  
*Gerenu* *Ornaments; ornamenta:*  
*—Bt. 14, 3.*  
*Gereofage* *seizes, v. reafan.*  
*Gereohnung, e; f. A making*  
*up; confectio:—Cot. 171.*  
*Gereonian* *To conspire, conjure,*  
*adorn; conspirare:—Elf. gr.*  
*47.*  
*Gereonung, e; f. A conspiracy,*  
*confederacy; conjuratio, Som.*  
*Gereord. 1. Language, speech;*  
*lingua. 2. A table, food, re-*  
*past, feast, supper; mensa,*  
*convivium:—1. Bd. 1, 1. 2.*  
*Æt georde, Mt. 26, 20: Mt.*  
*14, 14: Lk. 11, 38. ¶ Ge-*  
*reord-hus* *a dining-room, R.*  
*207, v. reord.*  
*Gereordian; p. ode; pp. od;*  
*v. a. To refresh, take food, to*  
*dine, satisfy; saturare:—Dat*  
*ge eow gereordian, Gen. 18,*  
*5: C. Ps. 80, 15.*  
*Gereordig-hus* *a dining-room.*  
*Gereordnes, gereordnys, se; f.*  
*A repast, dinner, fullness; re-*  
*fectio:—C. Ps. 22, 2: Bd. 4,*  
*28.*  
*Gereordung, e; f. A dinner, re-*  
*past; prandium:—Ps. 22, 2.*  
*Gereosan* *to fall, Ps. 9, 33, v.*  
*reosan.*

*Geresp* *Convicted; convictus:—*  
*L. Alf. pol. 28.*  
*Gerestan; p. t; pp. ed; v. a.*  
*1. To rest, be at leisure; qui-*  
*escere. 2. To rest, lie with,*  
*to cohabit; coire:—1. Ic me*  
*gerest I rest, Elf. gr. 28. Ge-*  
*rest þe, Lk. 12, 19. 2. Heo*  
*nam Balan and sealde Jacobe*  
*to gerestan, Gen. 30, 4.*  
*Gerestscepe. 1. Rest, ease; oti-*  
*um. 2. A cohabitation; con-*  
*cubitus:—1. Som. 2. Bd. 1,*  
*27, resp. 8.*  
*Geretan* *to refresh, v. aretan.*  
*Gereðra, gereðre, gereð* *a sailor,*  
*rower, an oar, the colours, Chr.*  
*891, v. reðra.*  
*Gerlan* *To clothe; vestire:—Bd.*  
*4, 31.*  
*Gerice* *a kingdom, L. Ps. 67, 35,*  
*v. rice.*  
*Geridan; p. gerad; pp. geriden.*  
*To ride, to ride through or over,*  
*invade; equitando peragra-*  
*re, invadere:—Geridon West*  
*Seaxna lond rode over the*  
*West Saxon's land, Chr. 878.*  
*Gerad* *to Ecgyrhtes-stane*  
*rode to Briston, Chr. 878, Ing.*  
*p. 105, 12: 1015: 1016. Se*  
*cyng let geridan ealle þa land*  
*the king determined to invade*  
*all the land, Chr. 1043, Ing. p.*  
*214, 12.*  
*Gerid-men* *horsemen, knights.*  
*Gerif* *[reafan to seize] 1. A*  
*seizing, capture; raptura. 2.*  
*An impediment, obstacle, a de-*  
*lay; mora:—1. Gerif fisca a*  
*taking of fishes, R. 98. 2. Lye.*  
*Gerifen* *seized, v. reafan.*  
*Gerihtright, justice, custom, duty,*  
*reason, L. pol. Crut. 12, v. riht.*  
*Geriht; adj. RIGHT, direct; di-*  
*rectus:—Beoð on gerihthe, Lk.*  
*3, 5.*  
*Gerihthan* *to make right or straight,*  
*to correct, direct, Jn. 1, 23, v.*  
*rihtan.*  
*Gerihthæcan, rihtthæcan; p. læh-*  
*te; pp. læht. To justify, cor-*  
*rect, direct, rectify, reprove;*  
*corrige:—Dat hys weorc ne*  
*syn gerihthæte, Jn. 3, 20: L.*  
*Ps. 36, 24.*  
*Gerihthnes, se; f. Setting right,*  
*correcting; correctio:—Bd. 5,*  
*22.*  
*Gerihthwisan; p. ode; pp. od;*  
*v. a. To justify; justificare:*  
*—Lk. 10, 29: Mt. 3, 7.*  
*Gerim* *a number, computation,*  
*calendar, Ps. 38, 6, v. rim.*  
*Geriman* *to number, Gen. 13, 16,*  
*v. riman.*  
*Gerinan* *to touch, Bd. 3, 12, v.*  
*gehrinan.*  
*Gerino* *Buildings; ædificatio-*  
*nes:—R. Mt. 18, 2.*  
*Gerip* *a harvest, Gen. 8, 22, v.*  
*rip.*



Geriped *grown old, ripe*, Gen. 18, 12, v. ripian.  
 Gerisan *To take, seize; rapere*:—R. Mt. 11, 12.  
 Gerisen *A seizing, plunder; rapina*:—On gerisne, Guthl. vit. c. 18.  
 Gerisene, gerysene, gerisn; *adj. Convenient, agreeable, fit, worthy; congruus*:—Gerisene stowe, Bd. 1, 26, S. p. 488, 19: Cd. 9: Ors. 4, 6.  
 Gerisenlic; *adj. Convenient, suitable, fit; aptus*:—Bt. 41, 2, Card. p. 374, 9.  
 Gerisenlice; *comp. or; adv. Fitly, agreeably; apte*:—Bd. 4, 9, S. p. 588, 27.  
 Gerisennes, gerisnes, se; *f. Conveniency, agreeableness, congruity; convenientia*:—Cot. 58.  
 Gerislio *convenient*, Bd. 5, 19, v. gerisenlic.  
 Gerisnian *To agree, accord; convenire*:—Cot. 38.  
 Gerist, ariseð, geriseð *It behoveth, becomes, agrees, suits; convenit, decet*:—Rihtwise gerist, Ps. 32, 1: Bt. 34, 10: 64, 1.  
 Geriw *Sorrow, affliction; ærumna*:—T. Ps. 31, 4.  
 Gerlic *Yearly; annuus*:—Cot. 18.  
 Germanie *Germany; Germania*:—Chr. 449.  
 Gernde *Is busy; satagit*:—Cot. 178, q. from geornian.  
 Gernwinde *Yern-wind; conductum [apud textores]*:—Cot. 39, 161, Lye.  
 Gerora *banishment, v. gehrore*.  
 Gerosod *Rosy, belonging to roses; rosaceus*, Som.  
 Gerostod *Roasted; assus*, Som.  
 Gerowen *rowed, v. rowan*.  
 Gers *grass, v. gærs*.  
 GERST [*Plat. garste, gast f: Dut. gerst, garst f: Dan. byg n: Swed. bjugg n: Ger. gerste f.*]  
 GRIST, *pearled barley; frumentum quodvis tritum*, Lye.  
 Gerume *room, space, Bt. 21, v. rum*.  
 Gerumpen *Rough, wrinkled; rugosus*:—Gerumpenu *nædre cerastes, coluber*:—Cot. 38.  
 Gerunnen *Run together, congealed, joined; coagulatus*:—Ps. 67, 16: 118, 70.  
 Gerwigan *To prepare; parare*:—Somn. 204.  
 Geryman; *p. de; v. a. To extend, enlarge, make room, open, lay waste; dilatare*:—Ic geryme, Ex. 34, 24. Geryman wæg *to open a way*, R. Ben. 59, 71.  
 GERYNE, gehryne; *pl. u; n. A mystery, sacrament; mysterium*:—Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9: L.

Eccl. 4, Wilk. 178, 27: Mt. 13, 11.  
 Gerynelic *Mystical; mysticus*:—Bd. 2, 1.  
 Gerynelice *Mystically; mystice*:—Cot. 131.  
 Gerypan *to reap or mow, v. ripan*.  
 Gerysene *fit, v. gerisene*.  
 Gés *geese, v. gos*.  
 Gesaca *An adversary, accuser; adversarius*:—Bd. 2, 2. On gesacum, Cd. 4.  
 Gesadelod *saddled, L. pol. Cnut. 69, v. sadelian*.  
 Gesadod *filled, L. Ps. 103, 18, v. sadian*.  
 Gesæd *said, told, v. secgan*.  
 Gesæga *A saying, relation; narratio*:—Bd. 5, 13.  
 Gesægan *to say, tell, relate, Bd. 1, 12, v. sægan*.  
 Gesægdnis *A mystery; mysterium*:—C. Mt. 13, 11.  
 Gesæged *Sacrificed; immolatus*:—Jdth. 12.  
 Gesægen *a saying, relation, tradition, Bd. 5, 12, v. sægen*.  
 Gesæhtlad *reconciled, v. sæhtlian*.  
 Gesælan; *p. de [sæl an opportunity] To happen, come to pass; provenire*:—Gif hit æfre gesælf *if it ever happen*, Bt. R. p. 168.  
 Gesæld, gesæled *tied, united, sealed, Cd. 37, v. sælan*.  
 Gesælgæ; *adv. Happily; fauste*:—Cot. 89.  
 Gesælig, gesæli, sælig, gesæliglic, gesællig; *comp. ra; sup. ost; adj. Happy, prosperous, fortunate; felix*:—Elf. gr. 7, Som. p. 1, 34. Swiðe gesælige *very or most happy*, Cd. 1, Th. p. 2, 12. Fram gesælgum *tidum from happy times*, Ors. 5, 2. Se seo se gesælgosta *who is the happiest*, Bt. 26, 1, Card. p. 140, 9. Gesæli, Bt. 26, 1.  
 Gesæliglice, gesælllice, gesælllice; *adv. Happily; feliciter*:—Bt. 11, 1: Bd. 5, 19.  
 Gesælignys, gesælignes, se; *f. Happiness; felicitas*:—Bd. 1, 7.  
 Gesælf *happiness, felicity, wealth, good, advantage, Bd. 26, 1, v. sælf*.  
 Gesæt *sat, sat down, v. gesittan*.  
 Gesætnys, se; *f. 1. A site, situation; collocatio. 2. A thing settled, a decree, law; decretum*, Som.  
 Gesætu, gesetu *Seats, dwellings; sedes*:—Past. 50, 1.  
 Gesam, *in composition, denotes together, with; simul, con, v. sam*.  
 Gesamhiwan *companions, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8, v. hiwan*.

Gesamnian *to assemble, collect, unite, Bt. 21, v. somnian*.  
 Gesamnung, gesomnung, samnung, e; *f. A congregation, union, assembly, synagogue, church; congregatio, synagoga*:—On gesamnungum, Mt. 23, 6. Dære gesamnunge ealdor, Lk. 8, 41.  
 Gesanco *Suckers; exugia*:—Cot. 167.  
 Gesargod, gesaroged *grieved, afflicted, torn, Chr. 897, v. sargian*.  
 Gesawan; *pp. gesawen. To sow; seminare*:—C. Mt. 13, 3, v. sawan.  
 Gesawen *seen, v. seon*.  
 Gescad *reason, difference, v. gescæd*.  
 Gescadenlice, gescadlice *Separately, distinctly; separatim*:—Can. Edg. Con. 3: Cot. 198.  
 Gescadwis, gescadwite *reasonable, intelligent, v. gescædwis*.  
 Gescadwislice; *comp. or; adv. Wisely, prudently, clearly; prudenter*:—Ors. 1, 10.  
 Gescæft *a creation, v. gescæft*.  
 Gescæncstest *Thou hast given drink; potasti*:—L. Ps. 59, 3.  
 Gescænednes, gescæningnes, se; *f. A dashing together, a breaking; collisio*:—Cot. 59.  
 Gescænian *to lessen, shake, v. scænan*.  
 Gescafen *shaven, v. scafan*.  
 Gescaldwyr *Groundsel; senecio*:—Cot. 174.  
 Gescamian, ic gescamige *to shame, blush, Ps. 69, 3, v. sceamian*.  
 Gescapa *pudenda, Herb. 94, 4: 102, 1, Lye*.  
 Gescapen *formed, created, v. sceapian*.  
 Gescappennys, se; *f. A formation; figmentum*:—L. Ps. 102, 13.  
 Gescea *A sobbing; singultus*:—Cot. 174.  
 Gescead *Reason, discretion, prudence, distinction, difference, respect, regard; ratio*:—Gescead agyldan, Mt. 12, 36. For hwylcum gesceade *for which reason, wherefore*, Elf. gr. 44.  
 Gesceadan *to separate, Cd. 167, v. sceadan*.  
 Gesceadlice; *adv. Reasonably, rationally; rationabiliter*:—Bt. 39, 2, Card. p. 244, 3.  
 Gesceadwis; *adj. Reasonable, intelligent, prudent, cautious; rationalis*:—Bt. 41, 2: 42.  
 Gesceadwislic; *adj. Reasonable; rationalis*:—R. Ben. interl. 2.  
 Gesceadwislice, sceadwislice; *adv. Rationally; rationabiliter*:—Bt. 21: 33, 4.  
 Gesceadwisnes, sceadwisnes, se; *f. Reason, discretion; ratio*:—Bt. 33, 4, Card. p. 384, 18.



- Geceaf, scrafft, es; n. m. 1. A** *cratium, origin; creatio. 2. A created being, a creature; creatura. 3. A thing created, an element, the world; elementum*:—1. Fram fruman geceafte, *Mk. 10, 6. Gif ge willaþ þone fruman sceafte geþencan if you will remember the first origin, Bt. 30, 2, Card. p. 170, 18. 2. God is fierder allra geceafsta God is the father of all creatures, id. p. 170, 9. Bodiað godspell aþre sceafte, C. Mk. 16, 15. 3. On frower geceafsta into four elements, Bt. 33, 4, Card. p. 200, 4: 39, 3.*
- Geceamian to blush, to make ashamed, L. Ps. 6, 10, v. sceamian.**
- Geceandnys confusion, Ps. 68, 23, v. sceonde.**
- Geceanian To shake; conquare**:—*C. Ps. 109, 7.*
- Geceap A creation, forming, shaping; creatio**:—*Bd. 4, 24, v. geceaft.*
- Geceapen formed, created, v. scyppan.**
- Geceapenis, se; f. A creation; creatio**:—*Alb. resp. 1.*
- Geceaplice; ado. Properly, fitly, well; apte**:—*Bd. 4, 19.*
- Geceapu. 1. Beauty, form; forma. 2. Verenda, pudenda. 3. Commanda, precepta, destiniæ; mandata**:—1. *Cd. 26, Th. p. 32, 14. 2. Gen. 9, 22. 3. Cd. 40, Th. p. 52, 12: 76: 136.*
- Geceatan, he gescytt; p. gescot, we gescoton; pp. gescaten [scent a part] To fall to, give up, divide; dividere, cedere in partem alicujus**:—*Hit gescitt to his dæle, Ex. 29, 26. Eower earde us gescote, Jos. 9, 8. Hig gecea-tað to Aarones dæle, Ex. 29, 28.*
- Geceatan to injure, hurt, L. recli. Cunt. 26, v. aceanan.**
- Geceawian; p. ode; pp. od. To regard; considerare, v. sceawian.**
- Geceland, gescindan, scend-an; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [Dut. schenden] To confound, deprave, defile, shend, mar, disgrace, defeat; confundere**:—*Nylle þu me gescendan, Ps. 118, 31. Ðu gescendest, Ps. 43, 11: 24, 3: 30, 1: Gen. 20, 6.*
- Geceandnys, gescyndnys, se; f. A confounding; confusio**:—*Ps. 34, 30.*
- Geceod shod, covered, rendered, Mt. 6, 9, v. sceadan.**
- Geceop created, v. scyppan.**
- Geceortan To shorten; deficere**:—*C. Ja. 11, 3.*
- Geceot, gescot. 1. A shot, spear, dart, an arrow; pila, jaculum. 2. A shot, reckoning, lattices, a most sacred place; symbolum, cancelli gradus ligneus, propitiatorium**:—1. *Ða wænna flugon mid swiftum geceote tela volabant, celeri jactu, Jud. c. 16, p. 162. Nim þin gescot, Gen. 27, 3. 2. Geceot bæftan þam heah weofode a lattices or step behind the high altar, R. 169.*
- Geceppan to create, Elf. gr. 26, v. scyppan.**
- Gescerian To bestow, give; tribuere**:—*Cd. 14, Th. p. 17, 12.*
- Gescerpte adorned, Bt. R. p. 170, v. gescyrped.**
- Gescierpan to sharpen, Past. 35, 1, v. scyrpan.**
- Gescild a refuge, shield, Ps. 71, 1, v. scyld.**
- Gescildnes, se; f. A protection, defence; tutio**:—*Bd. 2, 5: Gen. 14, 20.*
- Gescinan to shine, Bt. 34, 5, v. acinan.**
- Gescindan to confound, deprave, defile, Gen. 20, 6, v. gescendan.**
- Gescipan To ship, to go on board a ship, to load; navem conascendere, in navem imponere**:—*Chr. 893.*
- Gescippan to create, Elf. gr. 26, Som. p. 29, 16, v. scyppan.**
- Gescirpan to sharpen, Deut. 32, 41, v. scyrpan.**
- Gescod Shod; calceatus**:—*Somm. 49, 50.*
- Gescola A fellow-debtor; condebitor**:—*Cot. 208.*
- Gescomian to blush, Ors. 4, 12, v. sceamian.**
- Geseored, gescoren shorn, v. sceran.**
- Gescot; pl. gescotu. An arrow, Ors. 3, 9, v. gescot.**
- Gescoten brought, bestowed, Can. Edg. 7, v. sceotan.**
- Gescraþe, gescreop Convenient, meet, fit for, accommodated; aptus**:—*Gescraþe on læswe, accommoda pasture, Bd. 1, 1.*
- Gescreaded [pp. of screadan to shred] Cut, pruned; amputatus**:—*Gescreaded wingard sarpta vinea, R. 99.*
- Gescrencean, forscæncan, screncan, he gescrencð; p. þu gescrencyst. To supplant, overturn; supplantare**:—*C. Ps. 17, 41: Past. 2, 6, v. ascrencan.*
- Gescrencednes, se; f. A supplanting, an overturning; supplantatio**:—*C. Ps. 40, 10.*
- Gescreop fit for, apt, v. gescraþe.**
- Gescrepelice; ado. Aptly, conveniently, fitly; apte**:—*Bd. 4, 19.*
- Gescrif A reproof, command, ceremony; censura**:—*Cot. 69.*
- Gescrifan to thrive, impose, assign, appoint; prescribere, to impose penance or censure, Can. Edg. conf. 2, W. p. 87, 13, v. scrifan.**
- Gescrincan; p. hi gescriongon; pp. gescrunced. To shrink, contract; areascere**:—*Gescrunced him ealle ædra contracti erant et omnes nervi, Ors. 3, 9, v. scrincan.*
- Gescropelice fitly, meetly, v. gescrepelice.**
- Gescropenys, se; f. An applying, a fitting, accommodation; accommodatio, Som.**
- Gescrydan; p. gescridde; pp. gescryd, gescrydde, To clothe, Gen. 3, 21, v. scrydan.**
- Gesculdre The shoulders; humeri**:—*Elf. gl. Som. p. 71, v. sculder.*
- Gescy shoes, Mt. 3, 11, a shoe, Deut. 25, 9, v. sceo.**
- Gescyft [scyft a division] Divided, distributed, parted, shifted; distributus**:—*L. Cnut. pol. 68, W. p. 144, 14.*
- Gescyldan to shield, protect, defend, Ps. 16, 10, v. scyldan.**
- Gescyldend a protector, an avenger, Ps. 8, 3, v. scyldan.**
- Gescyldgian, bescyldigan, forscyldigan; p. hig gescyldgudun; pp. gescyldgad [from scyldig or scildi guilty] To be guilty, to find guilty, to catch, condemn, cast away, damn; reum facere, carpere**:—*Lk. 20, 20.*
- Gescyldnes, se; f. A protection, defence, safeguard; defensio**:—*Ps. 17, 37: Bd. 1, 12.*
- Gescyldrushe shoulders, v. sculder.**
- Gescyndnys a confusion, L. Ps. 43, 17, v. gescendnys.**
- Gescyppan to create, form, v. scyppan.**
- Gescyred decreed, Cd. 22, Th. p. 27, 28, v. sceran.**
- Gescyrped, gescyrpt Sharpened, adorned, decked; acutus, ornatus**:—*Bd. 28: Bd. 2, 13, v. ascyrran.*
- Gescyrtan; p. gescyrte; pp. gescyrte; v. a. [scyr short] 1. To shorten, contract; abbreviare. 2. To fail, to be sick; ægrotare**:—1. *Hð gescyrte þa dagas, Mk. 13, 20. Ða dagas beoð gescyrte, Mt. 24, 22. 2. Gescyrte æger est, C. Ja. 11, 3.*
- GESE, gise, gysc, gæ, gea; adv. [Plat. Dut. Ger. ja: Old Fra. ja: Dan. Swed. ja, jo: Icel. já: Moes. ja, jai: Ot. io, ja: Wel. ys] Yes, yea; immo; ja**:—*Gise, la geae, yea, oh yea, Bt. 16, 4, v. gea.*

Geseonge to be spoken, v. seogan.  
 Geseoh saw, v. seon.  
 Geseald given, sold, v. gesyllan.  
 Gescan to see, v. seon.  
 Gescan, gesecean to seek, in-  
 quire, make for, to advance,  
*Bd. 1, 23: 4, 19, v. secan.*  
 Gesecodnes, se; f. *A search, an*  
*inquiry, appeal; inquisitio,*  
*Som.*  
 Geseccan, geseccan, geseccan;  
 pp. gesecc, geseccen. *To say,*  
*confess, relate, declare, prove,*  
*Bd. 4, 3, v. seccan.*  
 Geseccian to sail, *Ors. 1, 1, Bar.*  
*p. 25, 5, v. seccian.*  
 Geseccian, geseccian to mark,  
*sign, bless, L. Eccl. 29, W. p.*  
*187, 50, v. seccian.*  
 Gesehtodan settled, *Chr. 1101,*  
*v. sehtian.*  
 Gesele *A tabernacle; taberna-*  
*culum:—T. Ps. 14, 1, v. sel,*  
*sele.*  
 Geselenis tradition, *C. Mk. 7, 3,*  
*v. selenis.*  
 Geselig happy, *Somn. 188, v.*  
*geselig.*  
 Geselignes happiness, v. gesum-  
 lignys.  
 Gesellan to give, *C. Mt. 22, 17,*  
*v. syllan.*  
 Geselð happiness, *Chr. 1009, v.*  
*selð.*  
 Geseman, gesemian; pp. gese-  
 mod. *To compose, settle, Ors.*  
*3, 7, Bar. p. 100, 28, v. seman.*  
 Geseme *An agreement, compro-*  
*mise; reconciliatio:—L. Hloth.*  
*10, W. p. 8, 49.*  
 Gesencan to sink, v. sencan.  
 Gesene; adv. *Clearly; mani-*  
*feste:—C. Jn. 11, 14.*  
 Gescon, gescon, ic geseó, þu  
 gesiht, he gesyhð; p. geseah,  
 þu gesawe, we gesawon; imp.  
 gesyh, geseoh; pp. gesawen.  
*To see, v. seon.*  
 Geseotu dwellings, *Cd. 227, Th.*  
*p. 302, 20.*  
 Gesete possess; imp. of gesettan.  
 Geseted, gesetted placed, *C. Mt.*  
*7, 25, v. gesettan.*  
 Gesetednes, gesetenes, gesetnes,  
 gesettednes, se; f. *Position,*  
*foundation, institution, consti-*  
*tution, decrees; positio, funda-*  
*tio:—Fram middan-eardeas*  
*gesettednesse, Mt. 13, 35;*  
*Mk. 7, 5; Ex. 12, 25, 26; Bt.*  
*21, Card. p. 114, 31.*  
 Geseten settled, *Cd. 37, v. ge-*  
*settan.*  
 Geseten placed, *Ors. 3, 9, Bar.*  
*p. 112, 18, v. gesettan.*  
 Geseðan; pp. geseðed. *To utter,*  
*speak, say, testify, prove, show,*  
*affirm, Bt. 7, 3, Card. p. 30, 4,*  
*v. seðan.*  
 Gesetl a seat, settle, *R. Mk. 12,*  
*39, v. setl.*  
 Gesethian *To lay wait, to deceive,*

*to have a quarrel against; in-*  
*sidari:—C. Mk. 6, 19.*

Gesettan; p. gesette; pp. geset,  
 gesett, geseten. *To set, appoint,*  
*ally, settle, populate, plant,*  
*replace, possess, put, expose,*  
*constitute, sanction, provide,*  
*Bd. 3, 8, S. p. 532, 16, 38;*  
*Cd. 21, Th. p. 25, 20, v. settan.*  
 Gesetu seats, *Cod. Exon. 26, a,*  
*v. gesetu.*

Geseuling *A servant; minister:*  
*—Chart. Canuti.*

Geseunes The sea; sequor:—  
*Cat. 15.*

Gesewenlic Visible; visibilis:—  
*Bt. 33, 4.*

Gesib; g. gesibbe; f. [sib peace,  
 a relation] *One of the same*  
*stock or tribe, a neighbour, a*  
*relation; cognatus, propin-*  
*quus:—Þe him gesibbe wa-*  
*ron who were relations to him,*  
*Job. p. 167.*

Gesibbian to pacify, appease, *Bd.*  
*4, 21, v. sibbian.*

Gesiblice; adv. *Peaceably; pa-*  
*cifice:—Bt. R. p. 175.*

Gesibling a relation, *R. 92, v.*  
*sibling.*

Gesibnes, se; f. *Relationship;*  
*affinitas:—Cat. 7.*

Gesibsum peaceable, loving peace,  
*Mt. 5, 9, v. sibsum.*

Gesibaumian *To be reconciled,*  
*made at peace; reconciliari:—*  
*Mt. 5, 24.*

Gesibaumlice peaceably, *Ps. 34,*  
*23, v. sibsumlice.*

Gesibaumnes concord, agreement,  
 reconciliation, *Leo. 7, 32, v.*  
*sibsumnes.*

Gesiced Weaned; ablactatus, v.  
 asicyd.

Gesicelod, gesiclod, gesyclod,  
 gesiclod. *Become sick, infirm,*  
*sick, in danger; agrotatus:—*  
*Gen. 48, 1; Jn. 4, 46.*

Gesida Sides; latera:—*Leo. 3, 3,*  
*v. side.*

Gesiehðe sight, *Bt. 5, 3, v. ge-*  
*sieht.*

Gesigan to set as the sun, v.  
 sigan.

Gesigefest Triumphant; trium-  
 phans:—*Cd. 188, Th. p. 234,*  
*8.*

Gesigefated Crowned; corona-  
 tus:—*Bd. 2, 6.*

Gesiht, gesiht, gesyhð, gesihtð,  
 gearð. 1. *Sight, view, aspect,*  
*respect; visus. 2. A vision,*  
*apparition; visio:—1. Þu*  
*wast þat gesiht, and gehernes*  
*thou knowest that sight, and*  
*hearing, Bt. 41, 4. Yfel ge-*  
*syhð, Mk. 7, 22. Scarp ge-*  
*sieht a sharp sight, Elf. gr. 5:*  
*Lk. 4, 18; Cd. 49, Th. p. 63,*  
*20. Of heora gesihtsum, Jud.*  
*16, 3. Butan gesyhðe without*  
*respect, Bd. 4, 12. 2. On*

gesyhðe in a  
 He on þam to  
 sihtðe geseah  
 28.

Gesingallcode  
 tinnatim:—  
 singallice.

Gesingan to sing  
 38, v. singan

Gesinhiwan, g  
 joined together

Past. 52, 8, v  
 GesinhiweMar

—Bd. 4, 5.

Gesinigan to w  
 34, v. siniga

Gesinlice Curio  
 rious:—R. 1

Gesinacipe, es  
 wedlock, ma  
 gium:—Bd.

Gesinaciplic; i  
 trimonial;  
 Eccl. 43.

Gesion to see,  
 seon.

Gesiowed seow  
 wian.

Gesirian; pp.  
 opre, delibe

v. syrian.

Gesið; g. gesið

m. [sið a p

panion, fol

partner; soc

dent, noble

tus:—1. 8.

the compani

23, W. p. 1

allies, Cd. 9

91. On ge

panion, Cd.

2. L. In. 50

3, 14.

Gesiðcund of

L. In. 45,

siðcund.

Gesiðcundlic

tion, social;

Gesiðman a

L. In. 30, v

Gesiðcipe, es

society; co

28.

Gesittan; p. g

sesa, inhabi

126, 3: Lk

land inhabi

Th. p. 59, 9

Gesiwed, ge

sowed, v. siw

Geslaa, C. Mk

Geslagen, gesl

forged, v. sle

Geslapan to sl

alapan.

Geslefed Havis

catus:—E. 1

Gesleht, es. C

czes:—I

sword clank

Price's Wall

Gealóh *struck*, v. *slean*.  
 Gesmæccan *to taste*, R. 5, v. smæccan.  
 Gesmead *considered, feigned*, R. 100, v. smean.  
 Gesmeagan *to search, consider*, Pecc. Med. 1, v. smean.  
 Gesmered, gesmirwed, gesmyred, gesmirode *besmeared, anointed*, Ex. 29, 29, v. smyrian.  
 Gesmeðian, smeðian; p. gesmeðde; pp. gesmeðed; s. a. *To make smooth or even, to soothe, soften*; complanare:—Se ele gesmeð þa wunda *the oil soothes the wounds*, Past. 17, 10.  
 \* Gesmicerad [smicere *elegant*] *Worked, neatly made*; fabrefactus:—Cot. 88, 184.  
 Gesmiten *Anointed, smeared, smutted*; litus, unctus, Som.  
 Gesmiðed, asmiðod *made, forged*, R. 64, v. smiðian.  
 Gesmyltan [smylt *serene*] *To appease, quiet*; placare:—Bd. 5, 1.  
 Gesnað *cut off*, C. Mk. 14, 47, v. snidan.  
 Geane *cut off*, v. snidan.  
 Gesnid *A killing, slaughter*; occisio:—R. Ben. 7.  
 Gesnidan; pp. gesniden. *To cut, make even, cut off*, Ex. 20, 25, v. snidan.  
 Gesniðung, e; f. *A smoothing, making even*; dolatio, Som.  
 Gesnote *snot*, v. snote.  
 Gesoc *suck*, Gen. 21, 7, v. soc.  
 Gesod *A boiling, seething*; coctio:—Elf. gl. 21.  
 Gesoden *sodden, boiled*, v. seoðan.  
 Gesoecan *to seek, follow*, C. R. Jn. 13, 37, v. secan.  
 Gesoht *sought*, v. secan.  
 Gesome *Unanimous, peaceable*; concors:—Gen. 45, 24.  
 Gesomnian *to assemble*, Jn. 11, 52, v. somnian.  
 Gesomnung *a congregation, church, synagogue, a union*, Mt. 4, 23, v. gesamnung.  
 Gesoð *A soother, flatterer*; parasitus:—Cot. 152.  
 Gesoðfestad [soð *truth, fast*] *Justified*; justificatus:—C. Mt. 12, 37.  
 Gesoðian, ic gesoðige; p. ode; pp. od. 1. *To prove the truth, to assert*; probare. 2. *To soothe*; assentari:—1. L. Edw. Guth. 6. 2. Som.  
 \* Gespanning *A provocation*; incitamentum, Som.  
 Gespan *The tamarisk tree*; myrica:—Cot. 131.  
 Gespan *A prompting*; suggestio:—Past. 53, 7.  
 Gespannan *to join, span*, v. spannan.  
 Gesparrade *shut*; clausus:—C. Mt. 6, 6, v. sparran.

Gespearn *perched*, Cd. 72, v. gespornan.  
 Gespedan *to prosper, succeed, affect*, Cd. 75, Th. p. 92, 12, v. spedian.  
 Gespediglice *Prosperously, successfully*; prospere:—L. Ps. 44, 5.  
 Gespelia, gespeliga *A substitute, deputy, vicar*; vicarius:—L. Const., W. p. 147, 13.  
 Gespellian *to speak, tell*, C. Lk. 24, 15, v. spellian.  
 Gespeon *persuaded, joined*, v. spannan.  
 Gespeow *prospered*, Jdth. 11, v. spowan.  
 Gesperod *A spearman*; hastatus:—Elf. gr. 43.  
 Gespillan *to waste*, C. Lk. 16, 1, v. spillan.  
 Gespinnan *To stretch out*; extendere:—C. Mt. 8, 8.  
 Gespitted *spit*, C. Lk. 18, 32, v. spittan.  
 Gespon *A persuasion, an artifice*; suasio:—Cd. 33, Th. p. 45, 2, v. spannan.  
 Gespon *enticed*, Chr. 905, Ing. p. 127, 4, v. spanan.  
 Gespon, gespong *A joining, clasp- ing*; junctio, nexus:—Cd. 35, Th. p. 47, 17: 19, Th. p. 24, 14, v. spannan.  
 Gesponnen *persuaded*, Bd. 3, 21, S. p. 551, 5, v. spanan.  
 Gespornan; p. gespearn. *To perch, tread upon, to spurn*, Cd. 72, Th. p. 87, 33, v. ætspurnan.  
 Gespræc, gesprec *a speaking, discourse, conversation, advice*, Bd. 3, 14. Gespræcu, gesprecu *oracula*, Cot. 143, v. spræc.  
 \* Gespræc *spoke with*, v. sprecau.  
 Gespræce; adj. *Eloquent*; facundus:—Ex. 4, 10.  
 Gespræcelice *Loquularis*, Elf. gr. 47, Som. p. 48, 49.  
 Gesprang *went*, v. springan.  
 Gesprecen *spoken*, v. sprecau.  
 Gespredan *To SPREAD*; extendere:—C. Mt. 12, 13.  
 Gesprengan *to sprinkle*, v. spren- gan.  
 Gesprucg *Discord, strife*; seditio:—Somn. 171.  
 Gespryng *a spring*, v. spring.  
 Gespunnen *Spun*; netus, Som.  
 Gæst, gæst, gast, giest, gist, ea; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Frs. Moes. gast m: Ot. gesto: Ker. kasto, kesteo: Dan. giest m: Swed. gäst m: Icel. giestur m: Böhm. host: Pol. gośc: Russ. gost: Wel. gwěst] GUEST, *stranger*; hospes:—Bd. 1, 27, resp. 1.  
 Gestæflæred *Literate, learned*; literatus:—Obs. Lun. 1, 7, 21.  
 Gestæl, gesteal *An ordinance, establishment, a decree*; constitutio, decretum:—Cd. 15, Lye.

Gestælan *to accuse*, Cd. 21, Th. p. 25, 10, v. stelan.  
 Gestænc *stinking*; odor:—Herb. 154, 1, v. stincan.  
 Gestæppan *to step*, v. steppan.  
 Gestærn *a guest-place, an inn*.  
 Gestæððig *steadfast*, Bt. 39, 5, v. stæðig.  
 Gestæððignya, æ; f. *Gravity, constancy, maturity*; gravitas:—Bd. 3, 15.  
 Gestah *ascended*, v. stigan.  
 Gestal *An obstacle, objection*; objectio:—Cot. 144.  
 Gestala *A thief*; fur:—L. In. 25.  
 Gestalian *to steal*, L. Edw. Guth. 8, v. stelan.  
 Gestandan; pp. gestanden, gestonden. *To stand, remain, detain, exist, be, urge, attack, seize*, Bd. 4, 6, v. standan.  
 Gestarian *to stare*, Cod. Exon. 12, 2, v. starian.  
 Gestæbelian, Bd. 3, 23, gestað- olfæstan, Ps. 20, 11, *to found, establish, confirm, fortify, re- pair, restore*, v. stæbelian.  
 \* Gestæðlung, e; f. *Firmness*; stabilitas:—T. Ps. 103, 6.  
 Gesteald *A settled place, a station, an abode*; statio:—Cd. 4, Th. p. 4, 36.  
 Gestedhors *A stallion*; equus admissarius:—Bd. 2, 13.  
 Gestefnde *fixed*, Cd. 8, Th. p. 10, 21, v. stefnian.  
 Gestenc *Odoriferous*; odor:—Herb. 154, 1.  
 Gestentan *To remind*; admone- re:—Elf. pref. Hom. p. 5.  
 Gesteoran, gestioran *to steer, rule, direct*, Edw. Guth. pref., W. p. 51, 16, v. styran.  
 Gesteped *One introduced, a be- ginner*; initiatus:—Cot. 108.  
 Gestepete *raised*, Cd. 158, Th. p. 196, 26, v. stepan.  
 Gestern *a place for guests, an inn*.  
 Gesthus *a guest-house, an inn*.  
 Gesticced, gesticode *stuck, prick- ed, transfixed*, Bd. 4, 19, v. stician.  
 Gestigan *to ascend*, Cd. 101, Th. p. 134, 22, v. stigan.  
 Gestihtan; p. gestihtade, gestih- tode, gestitode; pp. gestihtod. *To dispose, order, determine*, Bd. 1, 14, v. stihtian.  
 Gestihlung *a dispensing, dispos- ing*, Ors. 2, 1, v. stihlung.  
 Gestillan, STILLAN; p. de; pp. ed. 1. *To restrain, stop, stay, keep in*; compescere. 2. *To be quiet, still, mute*; quiesce- re:—1. Gestillende *restrain- ing*, Cot. 34: Elf. gr. 24, 33: C. Ps. 84, 3. Heht fyrde ge- stillan *command (the) march to stay*, Cd. 156, Th. p. 194, 2. 2. Gestildon *rested*, Lk. 23, 56.

Gestille be still, *Mk.* 4, 39.  
 Gestilled stilled, *Bd.* 3, 9.  
 Gestincan To smell, to perceive by the sense of smelling; odorari:—Sume magon gehyron, sume gestincan some can hear, some smell, *Bt.* 41, 5, *Card.* p. 384, 11. Hi lyft gestuncan they smelled air, *Bd.* 1, 1, *S.* p. 474, 35.  
 \*Gestiðian [styð a pillar] To increase, become stronger; fortior fieri:—*Guth. Vit.* c. 2.  
 Gestlið Hospitable; hospitalis.  
 Gestliðnes hospitality, *Bd.* 1, 7, v. gestliðnes.  
 Gestod stood, v. standan.  
 Gestolen stolen, v. stelan.  
 Gestondan, gestonden detained, confined, *Bd.* 5, 3, p. 616, 3, v. gestandan.  
 Gestrandæg yesterday; hesternus dies:—*V. Ps.* 89, 4, v. gyrstan dæg.  
 Gestrangian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To strengthen, confirm, establish; corroborare:—Ic gestrangie I confirm, *Coll. Mon.* Bebeod Iosue and gestrange hine, *Deut.* 3, 28. Gestrangod, *Ec.* 1, 7.  
 Gestredd spread, sprinkled, seasoned, v. stredan.  
 Gestreht spread, v. streccan.  
 Gestreon, gestrion, es; n. Gain, product, emolument, riches, treasure, usury, business; lucrum:—Gestreones wæstm mercis fructus, *Ps.* 126, 4: *Ora.* 5, 13. Beran gestreon to bring treasures, *Cd.* 209, *Th.* p. 260, 4. Eorðan gestreona ongenimeð taketh earth's treasures, *Cd.* 60, *Th.* p. 73, 22: *Ps.* 54, 11. Mid gestreone, *Lk.* 19, 23: *Ps.* 90, 6: *Bt. R.* p. 160, 44.  
 Gestreonan, *Cd.* 226.—gestrionan, *L. In.* 27.—gestrionan, *C. Mt.* 18, 15, to gain, get, acquire, procreate, *L. In.* 27, v. strynan.  
 Gestreonde placed out, hired, *C. Mt.* 21, 41, v. strynan.  
 Gestric strife, mutiny; seditio:—*Soma.* 159, v. stric.  
 Gestridan to stride, v. bestridan.  
 \*Gestrod Banishment; proscriptio:—*Cot.* 194.  
 Gestroden brought into the treasury, v. strynan.  
 Gestrodu Deceits; fraudes:—*Bt.* 3, 4.  
 Gestrudan plundered, v. strudan.  
 Gestrynan to gain, obtain, get, procreate, *L. In.* 27, *Roff.*, v. strynan.  
 Gestrynedlic, gestrynendlic Producing, genitive; genitivus:—Gestrynendlic oððe geagniendlic genitive or possessive, *Elf. gr.* 7, 17.  
 Gestrynga A wrestler, champion;

athleta:—Gestrynga plegatow a place of wrestlers, a theatre; athletarum locus:—*Cot.* 151.  
 Gestun A noise; strepitus:—Durh gestun per turbinem, *Cot.* 157.  
 Gestungen pierced, *L. eccl.* 21, v. stingan.  
 Gestyldton astonished; p. of styltan.  
 Gestyran; p. gestyde; pp. gestyred. To rule, correct, restrain, withhold, remove, *Bt.* 38, 2: *Cd.* 27, v. styran.  
 Gesufel Sifted, fine; pulmentaris:—*L. Lund.* 8, *W.* p. 68, 36.  
 Gesugian to be silent, *Bt. R.* 18, 4, C, v. swigan.  
 Gesuirfed Polished, fled; politus, Som.  
 Gesund, sund; adj. Sound, healthy, safe; sanus:—Beogesund be healthy; ave, salve. Beoð gesunde salute, *Elf. gr.* 33, 66. Beon hig ealle gesunde, *Deut.* 20, 11.  
 Gesund a swimming, sea, v. sund.  
 Gesundelic, gesundlic Prosperous, successful; prosperus:—*Ps.* 117, 24: *Bd.* 4, 23.  
 Gesundfull full or quite sound, prosperous, *Ps.* 67, 21, v. gesundlic.  
 Gesundfullian; p. ode; pp. od. To make prosperous, to be successful; prosperare:—*Ps.* 1, 4: 36, 7.  
 Gesundfullic Prosperous, successful; prosperus:—*Bt.* 39, 7.  
 \*Gesundfullice; adv. Successfully; prospere:—*Ps.* 44, 5.  
 Gesundfulness, se; f. Soundness, healthiness, prosperity; sanitas corporis:—*Elf. T.* p. 43, 16: *Bt.* 6.  
 Gesundig prosperous, *Bd.* 5, 1, v. gesundlic.  
 Gestindrian, asyndrian; p. de; pp. od, asindrod. To separate, divide, sunder; separare:—*Cd.* 6, *Th.* p. 8, 18: 8, *Th.* p. 10, 26.  
 Gesundsullice; adv. Soundly, without loss, peacefully; pacifice:—*Chr.* 920.  
 Gesungen sung, said, v. singan.  
 Gesuwian to be silent, *Solil.* 16, v. suwian.  
 Geswæled lighted, kindled, *R.* 60, v. swelan.  
 Geswanced fatigued, afflicted, v. swencan.  
 Geswæpa, geswæpo Sweepings; peripocema, sordes:—*Cot.* 149, 169. Geswæpa ruins, *R.* 17.  
 Geswes pretty, sweet, *Ans. S. Johan.* v. swes.  
 Geswælcæcan to flatter, *Elf. gr.* 31, v. swælcæcan.  
 Geswæwya, se; f. A sweet word, a compliment, an enticement, allurement, a dainty; blanditia:—*Elf. gr.* 13.

Geswæbrung  
 want; de  
 geswæbrung  
 L. M. 2, 2  
 Geswæarc fo  
 can.  
 Geswæarfge  
 scum of  
 metalloru  
 scolfre the  
 ex. quadr.  
 Geswæccan  
 —Na Ges  
 M.  
 Geswæfian;  
 wæfod. T  
 appeas; i  
 L. Ps. 3, 5  
 Geswæg a su  
 Geswæl, ges  
 mour; tun  
 \*Geswæltan  
 swæltan.  
 Geswæne tre  
 Geswæncan;  
 geswænce  
 afflict, Lk.  
 Geswænced  
 geswæncet  
 affliction, t  
 —Ps. 9, 9  
 Geswæogode  
 v. swigian  
 Geswæoporn  
 se; f. Can  
 pacis; i  
 12, 15.  
 Geswæor sw  
 Geswæorc, g  
 smoke; n  
 7, 19: 38  
 Geswæorcan  
 geswæarc,  
 geswærcen  
 ons, faint  
 animo. 2  
 dærcen, ob  
 cere, calig  
 excidit, F.  
 swæarc se  
 of God fai  
 cit Dei v.  
 600, 29.  
 Jos. 2, 11.  
 ened, Cd. 1  
 Geswæorcnes  
 horror, aff  
 Eccl. p. 17  
 Geswæorft the  
 v. geswæar  
 Geswæostor a  
 p. 157, 16,  
 Geswæotlad  
 otolan.  
 Geswætan; p  
 swet, gesw  
 To sweeten  
 indulcorare  
 geswæt win  
 indulcoratu  
 ton, R. 32  
 Geswæt wa

*indulcorata aqua, Herb. 33, 2: 111, 3.*  
*Geswērad, geswītrād, geswītrōd. Dispersed, decayed, soothed, mitigated; mitigatus:—Geswērad was se swyle the melting was (decayed) soothed, Bd. 5, 3: Jdth. 12, v. sweðerian. Geswēdest hast searched; investigated:—T. Ps. 138, 2. Gesweton afflicted; vexaverunt:—C. Ps. 93, 5, v. swencan. Geswic an offence, T. Ps. 49, 21, v. bewic. Geswican, geswicean, geswican. To leave off, desert, clear, avoid, cease, to deceive, seduce, Deut. 32, 26, v. swican. Geswices, se; f. A ceasing, repentance, an amendment; cessation:—Þurh geswicyensse fycles by the ceasing of evil; per cessationem a malo, Wan. Cat. p. 2: Elf. T. 29. Geswincful laborious, v. ge-wincful. Geswincg, e; f. A ceasing, an intermission; cessatio:—R. Cmc. pref. Mon. Angl. Geswigan, geswigan to be silent, keep secret, v. swigian. Geswigung silence, Off. Hom. Cbr. 4, v. swigung. Geswinc, swinc, geswung Labour, inconvenience, fatigue, trouble, affliction, torment, temptation, banishment; labor:—On hyra geswinc, Jn. 4, 38. Under tungan his geswinge and sar, Ps. 9, 29. On geswinc, Ps. 54, 2. On minnum geswincum, Lk. 22, 28. For þam com þis geswinc ofer us, Gen. 42, 21. Sum heard geswinc some hard torment, Cd. 17, Th. p. 20, 30. swincfull, swincfull Full of labour, difficult, troublesome, wearisome; laborious:—Hit bið swiðe geswincfull it is very laborious, Past. 60. Geswincfulran, Bt. 14, 1, Card. p. 64, 28. swincfulnys, se; f. Sorrow, affliction; tribulation:—L. Ps. 33, 6. swiopernis cunning, v. geswepornes. swipe A scourge, whip; flagellum, Som. swiþorlice; adv. Cunningly; sute:—F. Ps. 82, 3. swipp; adj. Cunning, crafty; stutus:—Bd. 2, 9. swira A sister's son; sororis filius:—Cot. 35. wiðian, geswiðrian; p. ode; a. od. To prevail, strengthen, winnow, conquer, subdue; prædere:—Hæfde he þa geswiðid he had then strengthened, 2. 143, Th. p. 179, 17. Ge-wiðe strong, Cd. 226, Th. p. 90, 29, v. swiðian.*

Geswiðrod subdued, v. geswiðian. Geswogen silenced, dead, Elf. T. 14, 5, v. geswugian. Geswogung Silence, dumbness; silentium, Som. Geswor swore; gesworen sworn, v. swerian. Geswugian; p. ede; pp. geswogen. To be silent, Bt. 18, 4, Card. p. 104, 2, v. swigian. Geswurdod Armed with a sword; gladio cinctus:—Elf. gr. 49. Geswuster a sister, Mk. 10, 29, v. swuster. Geswuteligan, geswuteligan, swutelian; p. ode; pp. od. To declare, publish, make known, to manifest, shew, glorify; monstrare, publicare:—Geswutelude þa se, Deut. 1, 5. Geswutelige hym me sylfne, Jn. 14, 21: 14, 22: 13, 32. Nan þing þat ne sy geswutelod, Lk. 8, 17. Geswyrf the scum of metals, Herb. 3, v. geswearf. Geswyrfian To file off, to polish; elimare:—Cot. 71. Geswystrena of sisters, Bt. 35, 4, v. swuster. Geswyrtelian; pp. geswyrtelod. To make known, L. Edu. 3, v. geswutelian. Gesyd A place for rolling; volutabrum:—R. 56. Gesyfted sifted; gesyfted hlaf sifted bread, fine bread, v. gesufel. Gesyft sifted, Ex. 12, 34, v. sifan. Gesyht sight, Cd. 188, v. geiht. Gesylhð A plough; aratrum, Som. Gesyllan to give, deliver, say, betray, sell, give up, Bd. 4, 19, v. syllan. Gesylt Salted; sale conditus:—Mt. 5, 13. Gesylh happiness, v. geaselh. Gesymed loaded, Gen. 45, 23, v. syman. Gesyndlic Prosperous, happy; prosperus:—Bd. 4, 23. Gesyndred, gesyndrod separated, v. syndrian. Gesynelic What can be seen; visibilis:—Bd. 3, 19. Gesyngalian; p. ade. To continue, to hold on, hold together, to be diligent; continuare:—C. Ps. 88, 49. Gesyngian to sin, Mt. 5, 28, v. singian. Gesynlice More frequently; sæpius:—R. Ben. 56. Gesynra manifest, from gesyne; pp. of seon. to see. Gesynto, synto Health, prosperity, success, advantage, profit; prosperitas:—Bd. 2, 13. Get, geta yet, as yet, Bt. 7, 3, v. gyt. Got a she-goat, Somn. 126, v. gat.

Get a gate, v. geat. Get poured out, v. geotan. Getacnian; p. ode; pp. od. 1. To denote by a sign, signify, instruct; significare. 2. To witness, seal; obsignare:—1. Elf. gr. 37: V. Ps. 118, 27. 2. Jn. 3, 33: 6, 27, v. tacnian. Getacniendlic, getacniendlic Bearing a sign, significative, typical; significativus:—Hom. Pasch. p. 11. Getacnung a signification, Jud. 16, v. tacnung. Getade Went, was spread; abiit, diffusus est:—Getade mersung his, C. Mt. 4, 24. Getæcan, getæcanian; p. getæhte. To teach, to shew, declare, assign, Bt. 34, 9, v. tæcan. Getæl a number, reckoning; computation, Mt. 14, 21, v. getel. Getelan to accuse, reprove, compare, Bt. 10, Card. p. 42, 4, v. tælan. Getæld a tent, Cot. 204, v. geteld. Getælfæst measurable, L. Ps. 37, 7. Getænge heavy, grievous, Herb. 11, 12, v. getenga. Getæse An advantage; commodum:—Cot. 69. Getæse; adj. Meet, convenient; accommodus:—Getæseost, Bt. R. p. 174. Getænes, se; f. An opportunity, a saving, placing; commoditas:—Cot. 65. Getal a number, reckoning, calendar, Deut. 1, 11, v. getel. Getalad, getaled numbered, esteemed, C. Lk. 12, 7, v. tellan. Getan, geatan TO GET; obtinere, Lye, v. geatan. Getang Lying, prostrate; prostratus:—C. R. Ben. 34. Getanned Tanned; cortice maceratus:—R. 17. Getawa Instruments; instrumenta:—L. Eccl. 2. Getawian to prepare, reduce or bring to, Nathan, 7, v. tawian. Getæd drawn, prepared, v. ge-teod. Geteag, geteah drew, united, v. teon. Geteal, geteall a number, Hymn. Nat. S. Greg. v. getel. Geteald told; p. of tellan. Geteald a tent, Ps. 51, 5, v. getæld. Geteama, getyma An advocate, avoucher, a warranter; advocatus, qui rei emptæ fidem præstat:—L. Edu. 1. Getecan to shew, Bt. 33, 1, v. tæcan. Getede enticed, Bt. R. p. 168, v. teon. Getegd bound, v. getian. Getehhod determined, v. teohhian. Getel, getæl, geteal, getal, es;

n. 1. *A number, series, TALE, reckoning; numerus.* 2. *A course, race, tribe, a book of reckoning; laterculus:—*1. Witodlice agene naman habbað anfeald getel, and nabbað mænigfeald eac sunne, and mona syndon anfealdes geteles, *Elf. gr.* 13, 8. *Das twa getel these two numbers, Elf. gr.* 13, 3, 5, 12, 14. *Pat ilce tigol getel, Ex. 5, 18: Ps. 89, 8.* 2. *Cot. 81, 37: R. Mt. 24, 30.*  
 Getelan to accuse, reprove, reproach, deride, impute to, to confer, dispute, *R. Lk. 20, 26, v. tælan.*  
 Geteld, getæld, geteald, teld, es; n. *A tent, tabernacle, pavilion, TILT, cover; tentorium:—*He sæt on his geteldes ingange, *Gen. 18, 1.* *Ðæt micele geteld the great tent. Aslogan an geteld erected a tent; fixerunt tentorium, Bd. 3, 17.*  
 Geteldung *A tent, tabernacle; tabernaculum:—T. Ps. 18, 5: 26, 9.*  
 Getelged Coloured, dyed; coloratus:—*Cot. 49, 81, v. tælg.*  
 Getellan to number, reckon, esteem, consider, *Ps. 89, 13, v. tellan.*  
 Geteman [teman to teem] To lead out, to excite, require; perducere, provocare:—*L. Hloth. 7: L. In. 35.* *Geteme required, provoked. Hæfdon hie wroht-geteme they had criminalations, Cd. 2, Th. p. 3, 34.*  
 \*Getemesd, getempsud Sifted; cribratus:—*Hlafas getemesda shew-bread, C. Mt. 12, 4.*  
 Getemian to tame, *Elf. gr. 36, v. temian.*  
 Getempsud sifted, v. getemesd.  
 Geten should confirm, *Chr. 675, v. geatan.*  
 Getenge, getænge. 1. *Heavy, grievous, troublesome; gravis.* 2. *Incumbent, happened, occurred, incident, lying, prostrate; incidens:—*1. *Cyme ðægles acur hefene getenge cometh a heavy shower of hail from heaven, Cd. 88, Th. p. 50, 14.* *Ðe him getenge wæs qui illis molestus erat, Ors. 5, 8: 6, 3.* 2. *Nan unaberenðlic broc getenge no intolerable misery happened, Bt. 10.* *Eorðan getenge prostrate on the ground; humi prostratus, Bt. R. p. 197.*  
 Getenys, gytenes, se; f. *A procuring, attaining, GETTING, instruction, education; adeptio, institutio:—Bd. 3, 22.*  
 Geteod drawn, prepared, determined, led, educated, finished, decreed, *Bd. 3, 24, v. teohhian.*  
 Geteode formed, decreed, *Cd. 182, Th. p. 288, 19, v. teode.*

Geteohan to determine, v. teohhian.  
 Geteolod Gained; lucrifactus:—*W. Bd. p. 289.*  
 Geteon, getion to draw, entice, *R. Jn. 21, 6, v. teon, ateon.*  
 Geteorian, geteorigean, ateorian, teorian; p. ode; pp. od. To fail, faint, tire, to be weary, to languish; deficere, languere:—*Geteorias, Ps. 17, 39.* *Geteorode, Ps. 38, 14.* *Ðe læs hig on wege geteorian, Mt. 15, 32.* *Geteorigean, Mk. 8, 3.* *Geteorod bið fatigatus est, Herb. 112, 1, v. ateorian.*  
 Geteorung, ateorung, e; f. *A failing, fainting, languishing, tiring; deliquium:—Ps. 118, 53.*  
 Getesa Convenient; commodus:—*Solil. 18.*  
 \*Getete pomp, shew, ostentation, magnificence, v. getote.  
 Gepæf Agreeing, content; consentiens:—*R. Ben. 7.*  
 Gepæslæcan To fit, to be fit, to become; aptare:—*R. Ben. interl. 2.*  
 Gepæslíc fit, proper, *Elf. gr. 14, v. þæslíc.*  
 Gepæst advice, *Bd. 2, 13, v. geþeahrt.*  
 Gepæfa, an; f. *A favourer, supporter, helper, assenter, consentor; fautor, adjutor:—*Wolde gepæfa wurdan would be a supporter, *Cd. 22, Th. p. 27, 8.* *Ic eom gepæfa I am an assenter, I grant, Bt. 35, 2: 38, 2.* *We sceolon beon nede gepæfan we should necessarily be consenters, Bt. 34, 12.*  
 Gepæfian, gepæfgean to consent, agree, permit, *Bd. 2, 13, v. þæfian.*  
 Gepæsum Agreeing; consentiens:—*C. Mt. 5, 25.*  
 Gepæfung, þæfung, e; f. *Permission, consent, allowance; permissio:—*Gepæfung gesyllan, to give consent, *Bd. 4, 8.* *Gepæfung sealde gave consent, Bd. 2, 13.*  
 Gepæh prevailed, throve, v. geþeawod.  
 Gepæh ate, *Cd. 42, Th. p. 54, 3, v. þicgan.*  
 Gepanc, es; m. [þanc will] Mind, will, opinion, thought; mens:—*Pat gepanc eode on hig, Lk. 9, 46.* *Se Hælend geseah hyra heortan gepancas, Lk. 9, 47.* *Þincð on his geþance thinks in his mind, R. Ben. 65.*  
 Gepancian to thank, *L. Lond. 7, v. þancian.*  
 Gepancmetan To deliberate, consider; considerare:—*Geþancmeta deliberate, Cd. 91.*  
 Gepancol mindful, *R. Lk. 1, 54, v. þoncel.*

\*Gepang, es. *Departure, leading; excessus:—Ps. 67, 29.*  
 Gepawened Wetted; humectatus:—*Bt. R. p. 176.*  
 Geþeado Captives; captivi:—*R. Lk. 21, 24.*  
 Geþeah finished; p. of þeon.  
 Geþeah þe wheresoever.  
 Geþeah, gepæht, þeah; f. 1. *Counsel, thought, consideration, advice, purpose, design, resolution; consilium.* 2. *A council, an assembly; concilium:—*1. *Geþeaht syllan to give advice, Bd. 4, 25.* *Butan geþeahhte without purpose, unadvisedly, Bd. 3, 1.* *Nime ge ealle an geþeahhte take ye all one design, Nathan. 6.* *Ðat hie þære geþeahhte wæron that they were of the resolution, Cd. 182, Th. p. 228, 21.* 2. *Ic ne sæt mid geþeahhte ydelnyssa, Ps. 25, 1: 21, 15.* *Geþeahtu consilia, Somn. 292.*  
 Geþeaht covered, v. þeccan.  
 Geþeahtendlic; adj. *Consulting, belonging to a consultation; consultatorius:—*Geþeahtendlic ym-cyme a convention in council, *L. With. p. 10, pref.*  
 Geþeahtere counsellor, *Bd. 5, 19, v. þeahtere.*  
 Geþeahtian to consult, advise, *Ps. 30, 17, v. þeahtian.*  
 Geþeahting, geþeahtung, e; f. *Counsel, consultation; consilium:—Bd. 4, 25.*  
 Geþearfan to have need or necessity, *Mor. præc. 73, v. þearfan.*  
 Geþeawlice well, properly, *Bd. 3, 19, v. þeawlice.*  
 Geþeawod prevailed. Land-riht gepah land-right prevailed, *Cd. 161, Th. p. 200, 10.*  
 Geþeh should proceed, v. þeon.  
 Geþencan, geþengcan, geþencean to think, consider, remember, *Mt. 6, 27, v. þencean.*  
 \*Geþenian to extend, *C. Mt. 12, 49, v. þenian.*  
 Geþenod served, v. þenian.  
 Geþensum Obsequious, obliging; officiosus:—*R. Ben. 53.*  
 Geþeodan, þeodan, geþyddan, he geþeot; p. geþeode, geþeode; pp. geþeoded; v. a. To join, associate; adjungere:—*Geþeothine to his wife, Gen. 2, 24: Mt. 19, 5: Bt. 16, 3.* *Hi hie ne þeodað they join not themselves. Hi hie oftost togeþeodað they ofttest join themselves, Bt. 16, 3, Card. p. 86, 30, 31.* *Geþeoded wæs was joined, Bd. 2, 20, S. p. 521, 10.*  
 Geþeode; n. *Language, speech, idiom, country, people, society; lingua:—*Ne furpum þat geþeode ne can nor even knows the language, *Bt. 27, 3.* *Ðat*



is gerehte on ure geþeode, *Mt.* 1, 23: *Mk.* 5, 41: 15, 22: *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 22, 30.  
 Geþeodendlic; *adj.* Conjunctive, joining; copulativus:—*Elf.* p. 44.  
 Geþeodnes, *se*; *f.* A conjugation, joining, desire, an appetite; conjunction:—Worda geþeodnys a conjugation of verbs, *Elf.* gr. 24, 2. To geþeodnesse to a desire, *Bd.* 4, 24.  
 Geþeodan To steal, seize; furari:—Geþeode, *L. In.* 48.  
 Gif hwa geþeodege si quis furatur, *L. Alf. pol.* 6.  
 Geþeon to flourish, thrive, proceed, *Elf.* gr. 26, v. þeon.  
 Geþeowade; *pp.* geþeowed, geþeowod. Subjugated, enslaved, *L. In.* 48, v. þeowian.  
 Geþere A stripe, blow; verber:—*Dial.* 1, 2.  
 Geþigan to eat, *Ors.* 3, 6, v. þigan.  
 Geþiden To add; adjicere:—*T. Ps.* 118, 28.  
 Geþið strenghtens, *Job.* p. 167, v. þeon.  
 Geþincgan; *pp.* ed. To celebrate, honour; honorare:—Geþincgeð honoured, *Menol.* 14.  
 Geþincð dignity, merit, *L. Lond.* 70, v. geþingð.  
 Geþincbe Honoured; honoratus:—*L. Const.* p. 117.  
 Geþing, þing, *es*; *m.* A council, an assembly, a thing, deed; concilium:—Geþinges wyrcan to form an assembly, *Cd.* 197, *Th.* p. 246, 25: *L. In.* 50: 52.  
 Geþingelic concerning a council, *Cd.* 179.  
 Geþingan; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. To intert, intercede, mediate, to obtain by intreaty, to bargain, agree, plead; intercedere, pacisci:—*R. Mt.* 5, 24: *L. In.* 22. Swa he þonne geþingan mæge on þa rædene as he ðen can agree on the condition, *L. In.* 62: 73.  
 Geþingio A provision; apparatus:—*Cot.* 8.  
 Geþingceat price of ransoming.  
 Þingð, geþincð, beþe-þincð Honour, dignity, merit, excellence, summit, top; honor:—Be heora geþingðum by their dignities, *Lib. Jud.* p. 161.  
 Ið we willað habban þa miclan geþingðe if we wish to ere the great honour, *W. Cat.* 2. Geþingðo honours, *Cd.* 3.  
 Þinnian To thin, disperse; atterare:—*Bt.* 5, 3.  
 Þinoð, geþinoð, geþinoðenes honour, dignity, step, *Nat. S. irreg.*, v. geþingð.  
 In de speech, v. geþeode.  
 Þugan to feed, eat, v. þigan.

Geþiostran to obscure, *Bt.* tit. 9, v. þiostran.  
 Geþofsta A companion, comrade, client; also affable, courteous; consors:—*Bd.* 3, 27.  
 Geþofþian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. To associate, to enter into an agreement; associare:—Geþofþian heom togædere associare se simul, *Ors.* 3, 2.  
 Geþofstape, *es*; *m.* Companionship, a treaty; consortium, socius:—*Past.* 46, 5.  
 Geþóht, þóht, *es*; *m.* THOUGHT, thinking, mind, determination; cogitatio:—Geþohtas of manegum heortum, *Lk.* 2, 35: *Ps.* 32, 10.  
 Geþohte thought, v. þencean.  
 Geþolian to sustain, bear, suffer, forþeit, *Cd.* 219, *Th.* p. 281, 17, v. þolian.  
 Geþonan, geþonne excellent, perfect, holy, *Chr.* 694; from geþeon, v. þeon.  
 Geþorscan to beat, to strike, *R. Mk.* 14, 65, v. þerscan.  
 Geþracen; *adj.* Prepared, decked; ornatus:—Geþracen hors ornatus equus, *R.* 5.  
 Geþrænes, *se*; *f.* Contrition, sorrow; contritio:—*Bd.* 5, 12.  
 Geþræstan to press upon, wear, torment, *Bd.* 3, 2, v. þræstan.  
 Geþrafod corrected, chastised, v. þrafian.  
 Geþrang A throng, crowd; turba:—*Ors.* 3, 9.  
 Geþrawen, geþræwen twisted, v. þrawan.  
 Geþread afflicted, v. þreatian.  
 Geþreatian to urge, chide, compel, afflict, torment, *L. Alf. pol.* 25, v. þreatian.  
 Geþrec, geþræce A preparation, provision; apparatus:—*Cot.* 1.  
 Geþrece, geþrete A noise; clangor:—*Cot.* 59.  
 Geþring A noise, company, breaking in upon, an entrance; strepitus:—*Chr.* 975.  
 Geþringan to press, throng, constrain, contend, *C. R. Lk.* 8, 45, v. þringan.  
 Geþristian [þrist bold] To dare, presume; audere:—*Bd.* 1, 7.  
 Geþristlæcan To dare, presume, excite; provocare:—We geþristlæcton provocavimus, *Cot.* 154.  
 Geþrowian to bear, suffer, v. þrowian.  
 Geþruen, for geþrunge joined, come, *Bt.* p. 177.  
 Geþrunge come. Ðæra tide is neah geþrunge to that time [it] is nearly come, *Cd.* 116, *Th.* p. 151, 15.  
 Geþryle An assembly, a meeting; frequentia:—For þæs folces geþryle for the folk's assembly, *Hom.* 8, *Cal. Jan.* p. 18.

Geþryscan To drive, incite; impellere:—*Past.* 14, 3.  
 Geþryðed Forced; coactus.  
 Geðtrywð Faith, integrity; fides:—*Chr.* 1001, v. getriwð.  
 Gepuf Growing, luxuriant; luxurians:—*Cot.* 123, 198.  
 Gepuht seemed, v. þincan.  
 Gepuild patience, *C. Lk.* 18, 17, v. geþyld.  
 Gepun A noise; clangor:—*Cot.* 56.  
 Gepungen prayed for, obtained, great, excellent, perfect, religious, *Bd.* 2, 1, 12, v. þingan.  
 Gepungenys, gepungennes, *se*; *f.* An increase, gravity, authority; gravitas:—*Scint.* 55.  
 Gepungon worshipped, obtained, v. þingan.  
 Geþuog anointed, washed, v. þwean.  
 Geþwænan To moisten, wet, soften; irrigare:—Gif þat wæter hi ne geþwende if the water moisten it not, *Bt.* 33, 4.  
 Geþwær, þwær Agreeing, consonant, accordant, mild, humble; consonus, mansuetus:—*Bt.* 33, 4: *Ps.* 36, 11.  
 Geþwærrian, geþwærian, geþweorian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od. To agree, consent, conform, to make suitable, to adapt; consentire:—Gyf twegen of eow geþwæriad, *Mt.* 18, 19: *Bt.* 39, 8.  
 Geþwærlican To agree; concordare:—*Alb. resp.* 47.  
 Geþwærlic agreeing, *Fulg.* 33, v. geþwær.  
 Geþwærlice; *adv.* Constantly, gently, mildly; constanter:—*Bd.* 4, 17.  
 Geþwærnes, *se*; *f.* Concord, agreement, mildness; mansuetudo:—*Ps.* 44, 6: *Bd.* 4, 23.  
 Geþweorian [þweor bad] To become bad, corrupt, to be spoiled; depravari, rancidus fieri:—Butere geþweor ælc butyrum depravatur omne, *Coll. Monast.*  
 Geþwin Torment; tormentum:—*Cd.* 33, *Th.* p. 43, 26.  
 Geþwit cut off, v. þwitan.  
 Geþyddan to join, associate, *Bd.* 1, 26, v. geþeodan.  
 Geþyld Patience, resignation; patientia:—Gehafa geþyld on me, *Mt.* 18, 26. On geþylda, *Lk.* 8, 15: *L. In.* 6.  
 Geþyldelice; *adv.* Patiently, quietly; patienter:—*Bd.* 1, 7.  
 Geþyldgian, geþyldian, for þyldian. To be patient, to bear patiently, endure; pati:—*Mt.* 18, 29.  
 Geþyldig; *adj.* Patient, quiet; patiens:—*Ps.* 36, 9.  
 Geþyldiglice; *adv.* Quietly; patienter:—*Pass. S. Steph.*

Gepylmod *a patient mind, patience.*  
 Gepylmodnes, *se; f. Patience; patientia:—Off. Hom. Christ. 5.*  
 Gepynd *A knot, tumour; tuber:—Herb. 46, 4.*  
 Getian, þu getihat, he getit, getið; *pp. getiged, getigged, getegd. To tie, bind, finish; ligare, constringere:—Gyt gemetað assan folan getiged, Lk. 19, 30: Mt. 21, 2: Mk. 11, 2: Gen. 6, 16.*  
 Getidan, getydan; *p. de. To betide, happen; contingere:—De getide, Ju. 6, 14. Getideð oft happened oft, Bt. 33, 2.*  
 Getiht *persuaded, v. teon.*  
 Getilian *to cure, Bt. 5, 3, v. tilian.*  
 Getillan, atillan *To touch, practise, attain to, to appertain; attingere:—Job. p. 165, 16.*  
 Getimbernes, *se; f. A building; edificatio:—Bd. 4, 7.*  
 Getimbre; *pl. getimbro. An edifice, a building; structura:—Bd. 3, 8.*  
 Getimbrian, getimbrigan *to make of wood, to build, to build up, to instruct, define, Bd. 2, 3, v. timbrian.*  
 Getimbrung, timbrung, *e; f. 1. An edifice, a structure, building; edificatio. 2. A definition; definitio:—1. Mt. 24, 1: Mk. 13, 1. 2. Col. 69.*  
 Getimian, getymian *To happen, to fall out; accidere:—Lib. Jud. 5.*  
 \* Getinge *A condition, state; conditio:—Bd. 1, 7.*  
 Getinge, getinge *Pleasantness of speech, eloquence; lepor, Som.*  
 Getinge, getinge; *adj. Pleasant, eloquent, talkative, rhetorical; lepidus, facundus:—Elf. gr. 47.*  
 Getingelic; *adj. Pleasant in speech, affable, eloquent; lepidus, affabilis:—Col. 179.*  
 Getingnys, *se; f. Eloquence, ease of speech; facundia:—Dumbum he forgeafe getingnysse to the dumb he gave eloquence, Serm. Creat. p. 14: Elf. T. p. 17.*  
 Getiode *determined, decreed.*  
 Getiohhan, getiohan *to judge, determine, decree, Ps. 40, 9, v. teohbian.*  
 Getion *to draw, Bt. 38, 1, v. teon.*  
 Getiorian *to tire, grow weary, Bt. 16, 5, v. geteorian.*  
 Getitelod *Entitled, noted by the title; intitulatum:—Elf. T. p. 17, 18.*  
 Getiðian, getyðian, getyðian *to grant, give, afford, perform, v. tiðian.*

Getoge *Contraction, cramp; contractio:—Sina getoge a contraction of sinews, Med. Quad. 6, 20.*  
 Getogen *drawn out, risen, instructed, finished, Bd. 2, 9, v. teon.*  
 Getorfode *covered, v. torfian.*  
 Getote *Pomp, splendour; pompa:—R. Ben. 7.*  
 Getrahtian *to treat, explain, C. Mt. 1, 23, v. trahtian.*  
 \* Getredan *to tread under foot, C. Mt. 7, 6, v. tredan.*  
 Getregian *To disregard, despise; despiciere:—Du ne getregedest thou despisedst not, Te Dm.*  
 Getreminc *A fort, fortress; munimentum:—Prov. 12.*  
 Getreowe, getrewe *true, faithful, Gen. 42, 33, v. getrywe.*  
 Getreowfull; *adj. Faithful; fidus:—Ps. 18, 8.*  
 Getreowfullice; *adv. Faithfully; fideliter:—Ps. 11, 6.*  
 Getreowian, getriowian *to trust, confide, to make another to trust, to persuade, to clear, to be confederate with, to conspire, Bd. 31, 1, v. treowian.*  
 Getreowleas *unfaithful, perfidious, Bd. 3, 24, v. treowleas.*  
 Getreowleahnes, *se; f. Infidelity, perfidy; perfidia:—Bd. 1, 8.*  
 Getreowlic, getriowlic, treowlic *Faithful; fidelis:—Ps. 110, 7.*  
 Getreowlice; *adv. Faithfully; fideliter:—Bd. 3, 23.*  
 Getreowð *a covenant, treaty, Ex. 2, 24, v. treowð.*  
 Getricce *A custom; consuetudo:—R. Ben. 61.*  
 Getriowan, getriwan *to trust, confide, L. Alf. pol. 17, v. getrowian.*  
 Getriowe *true, prepared, R. Lk. 12, 40, v. getrywe.*  
 Getriowlice, getriowlice, getrywlice *faithfully, L. Ps. 11, 6, v. getreowlice.*  
 Getriwð, getrywð *truth, faith, Lup. 50, 7, v. treowð.*  
 Getrucian *to diminish, truck, H. Ju. 2, 3, v. trucian.*  
 Getrudend, *es; m. A seizer; raptor:—Col. 170.*  
 Getrugian *to confide, v. treowian.*  
 \* Getrugung, *e; f. A certainty, defence, refuge; confidentia:—V. Ps. 38, 18.*  
 Getrum *A knot, band; nodus:—Cd. 147, Th. p. 184, 6.*  
 Getruma *a soldier, a troop of soldiers, Chr. 871, v. truma.*  
 Getrumian *to recover, to gain strength, Ps. 79, 16, 18, v. trumian.*  
 Getruwa *confidence, v. truwa.*  
 Getruwan, getruwigað *to trust, confide, v. getreowian.*

Getruwung *a*  
 88, 18, v. g.  
 Getrymian *to strengthen, fortify, dis- bring forward trymian.*  
 Getrymnes *sion, Bd. 1.*  
 Getrywe, *triwe; ad- fidelis:— getrywe, Bd. 3, 13.*  
 Getrywie *che v. treowian.*  
 Getrywleas *14, v. treowian.*  
 Getrywian *v. treowian.*  
 Gette *get, C.*  
 Getucod *pas*  
 Getwæfan *desipere, Mod get courage, Ferhð ge Cd. 148, 1.*  
 \* Getwæman *Mt. 19, 6.*  
 Getweode *to doubt, Getweonode*  
 Getwisealda *fealdan.*  
 Getwinne *melli:— Getwisan mini, getryd Skiff —Getyde 5, 20.*  
 Getyd, gety *ed, taught.*  
 Getyðnes, *a knowledge:—Bd.*  
 Getyhted *pe*  
 Getyhtled, *Athel, 7,*  
 Getyma *an Guth. 4, v.*  
 Getyme *A —Ic boh Lk. 14, 1.*  
 Getyng *take v. geting.*  
 Getyrðian; *cover; ob-*  
 Getyrige *sh Bt. 40, 5.*  
 Geuferan; *ferod. T crease; e L. Ps. 36.*  
 Geunarian *despicere geunarod*  
 Geunclænti *to dirty; = Geunlibba, stroy life*



*mercy; veneficium*:—*Ex.* 22, 18.  
*Geunnan* *to give, grant, bestow*, *Bt.* 29, 2; *pp.* *geunnen grant-ed, given*, *R. Ben. interl.* 6, v. *unnan*.  
*Geunne* *a concession, gift*, *L. Cant. eccl.* 2, v. *unne*.  
*Geunret*, *geunrot sorrowful*, *Mt.* 14, 9, v. *unrot*.  
*Geunretan* *To be sorrowful, sad, sorry for*; *contristare*:—*Mk.* 4, 26.  
*Geunrotian*, *geunrotsigean* *To be sorrowful, contrite, sorry for, to grieve, to offend*; *contristare*:—*Pat* we hi ne geunrot-sigean, *Mt.* 17, 27. *Gast geunrotod*, *T. Ps.* 50, 18.  
*Geunrotian* *To disprove, refute, to prove false*; *refellere*:—*Cant.* 15.  
*Geunrotian* *To disquiet, disturb*; *inquietare*:—*Bd.* 4, 5.  
*Geunrotian* *To disagree, differ*; *discrepare*:—*Elf. gr.* 37.  
*Geunrotian*; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [*unrotian* *to decide*] *To be offended; scandalizari*:—*Deah* he hig ealle geunrotian, ic neare geunrotianige, *Mt.* 26, 23.  
*Geunrotian*; *p. ode*; *pp. od.* *To weaken, to make weak, to be sick; infirmare, egrotare*:—*Hi* geunrotianig, *Ps.* 9, 3. *Geunrotian*, *Ps.* 17, 38: 108, 23: *Ja.* 6, 2.  
*Geunrotian* *dishonoured, v. unweorðian*.  
*Geunrotian* *ran, occurred, v. yrnian*.  
*Geunrotian* *gave, granted*, *Chr.* 959; *p. of unnan*.  
*Geunrotian* *to eject, v. utian*.  
*Geunrotian* *as eallan*, *Chr.* 1055, v. *utian*.  
*Geunrotian* *outlived, v. utlagian*.  
*Geunrotian* *ejected, v. utian*.  
*Geunrotian* *to grow weak, v. awarian*.  
*Geunrotian*, *geunrotian*, *geunrotian*; *p. geunrotian*; *pp. geunrotian*, *geunrotian*, *geunrotian*.  
*To effect, trouble, vex, afflict*; *affligere*:—*Mid* deaðe hi geunrotian, *Mt.* 13, 12. *Geunrotian* *mid hungre confecti fane*, *Bd.* 4, 13: *Ps.* 37, 8. *Mid* hungre geunrotian, *Jud.* 6, 1. *We* synd to deaðe geunrotian *we are vexed to death*, *C. R. Ben.* 11.  
*Geunrotian* *Fitted up, prepared*; *apparatus, instructus*:—*Chr.* 992.  
*Geunrotian* *clothes*, *Bd.* 1, 6, v. *wead*.  
*Geunrotian*; *pp. geunrotian*. 1. *To carry, bear*; *advehere*. 2. *To weigh down*; *deprimere*:—1. *Mt.* 3, 16. 2. *Bt. R. p.* 162.  
*Geunrotian* *To be frustrated, de-*

*ceived, disappointed*; *frustrari*:—*Cot.* 83.  
*Geunrotian* *Troubled*; *vexatus*:—*R. Mt.* 9, 36.  
*Geunrotian* *To cast or fall down*; *provolvere*:—*Geunrotian* *cneuma provolutus genibus*, *C. Mt.* 17, 14.  
*Geunrotian*, *geunrotian*, *geunrotian*, *geunrotian*; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; *v. a.* 1. *To wean, accustom, reconcile, to reconcile to a loss, to detach; assuescere, ablactare*. 2. *To allure, incite or seduce, to study; excitare*:—1. *Pat* cild wearð geunrotian, *Gen.* 21, 8. *Geunrotian* *hine sylfne he accustomed himself*, *Elf. T. p.* 34, 19. 2. *Fram* Gode geunrotian *to seduce from God*, *Job.* p. 165. *Hi* geunrotian *they allured*, *Bt.* 25.  
*Geunrotian*, *geunrotian*; *p. ode*; *pp. od, ud.* *To arm*; *armare*:—*Elf. gr.* 24, 36: *Lk.* 11, 21.  
*Geunrotian*, *geunrotian* *To damage, hurt, strike; nocere*:—*Gif* hwa geunrotian *if any one hurt*; *si quis laeserit*, *L. Alf. eccl.* 18, 26, *W. p.* 31, 3.  
*Geunrotian* *wary, cautious*, *C. Mt.* 10, 17, v. *weorðian*.  
*Geunrotian* *Reminded, admonished*; *commonefactus*:—*Alb. resp.* 44.  
*Geunrotian* *A rising or swelling of water; alluvio*:—*R.* 100, 110.  
*Geunrotian*, *geunrotian* *to wet, to make wet*, *Past.* 43, 1, v. *weat*.  
*Geunrotian*, *geunrotian* *to water, irrigate*, *Past.* 18, 5, v. *weat*.  
*Geunrotian* *rolled, v. windan*.  
*Geunrotian* *to diminish, lessen, cut off*, *Gen.* 8, 1, v. *wanian*.  
*Geunrotian* *citizens, inhabitants*, *Nat. S. Greg.* v. *waru*.  
*Geunrotian* *Seen; visus*:—*Pat* he sy geunrotian *fram him ut videatur ab illo*, *R. Ben. interl.* 49.  
*Geunrotian* *beware*, *Bt.* 7, 2, v. *warnian*.  
*Geunrotian* *to admonish, warn, defend*, *Bd.* 2, 5, v. *warnian*.  
*Geunrotian* *departed*; *p. of geunrotian*.  
*Geunrotian*, *geunrotian* *A rolling, motion, an attack; volutatio, impetus*:—*Yða* geunrotian *a rolling of waves*, *Cd.* 166, *Th.* p. 206, 21: *Chr.* 975, *Ing.* p. 162, 11.  
*Geunrotian*, *anweald, angeweald, gewald, es*; *m.* 1. *Power, strength, might, efficacy*; *po-*

*testas*. 2. *Empire, rule, dominion, government, subjection*; *imperium*. 3. *Will, purpose, accord*; *voluntas, intentio*:—1. *Gif* mon oðrum þa geunrotian *forlea if one, the powers of others destroy*: *Pat* he nage geunrotian *that he have not power*, *L. Alf. pol.* 40. He is geunrotian *hafað he hath his power*, *Cd.* 30, *Th.* p. 40, 7. 2. He was of Herodes *anwealde*, *Lk.* 23, 7. *Pu* scealt wean on geunrotian *thou shalt be in subjection*, *Cd.* 43, *Th.* p. 56, 30. 3. *His* geunrotian *of his will, accord*; *sponte sua*, *L. Alf. eccl.* 13. *Brech* *unwealdes, bete* geunrotian *unwittingly offend, wittingly amend*, *Spel. Glos.* v. *anweald*.  
*Geunrotian*, *geunrotian-leðer, geunrotian-leðer a power-leather, a rein*, *Ps.* 31, 12: *Bt.* 21, *Card.* p. 116, 1.  
*Geunrotian* *Pudenda*, *Herb.* 5, 5. *Geunrotian* *commanded, governed*; *pp. of wealdan*.  
*Geunrotian*, *geunrotian* *Walled, fortified*; *muro cinctus, munitus*:—*Nam.* 13, 29.  
*Geunrotian* *bolled*; *pp. of wealdan*.  
*Geunrotian* *warmed, v. wearman*.  
*Geunrotian* *to admonish, avoid*, *Bd.* 1, 14, v. *warnian*.  
*Geunrotian* *was, was made, v. weorðan*.  
*Geunrotian* *to grow, grow up*, *Gen.* 38, 11, v. *weaxan*.  
*Geunrotian* *A raging, madness; furor insanus*:—*Bd.* 2, 20.  
*Geunrotian* *To clothe, put on*; *vestire*:—*Geweded*, *R. Mk.* 1, 6.  
*Geunrotian* *wedded, v. weddian*.  
*Geunrotian* *To weed*; *herbis noxiis purgare*:—*Cot.* 178, 188.  
*Geunrotian* *woven, v. wefan*.  
*Geunrotian*, *geunrotian* *carried, v. weagan*.  
*Geunrotian* *to rule, restrain*, *Past.* 17, v. *wealdan*.  
*Geunrotian* *Joined, united*; *copulatus*:—*Geweled togadære*, *Lup.* 1, 16.  
*Geunrotian*, *geunrotian*; *p. ode*; *pp. od, ad.* *To enrich, make wealthy, endow, to wax rich*; *locupletare*:—*Ps.* 64, 9. *Ic* geunrotian *God*, *Gen.* 14, 23. *Geunrotian*, *geunrotian*, *geunrotian*, *Bd.* 1, 26.  
*Geunrotian* *Every where*; *ubique*:—*Menol.* v. 58.  
*Geunrotian*, *geunrotian*, *wemman*; *p. de*; *pp. ed*; *v. a.* [*wom, wem a stain*] *To stain, calumniate, profane, to make impure, to defile, vitiate, corrupt by fornication*; *corrum-*

pere:—*Ps.* 118, 121. Ne moð þe ne gewemð, *Lk.* 12, 33. Eagan bregð wemde dirtied the brow of the eye, *Bd.* 4, 32, *S.* p. 611, 18. Gyf rihtwisnysa nim hi wemmað (*M. Ps.* gewemað), *Ps.* 88, 31. Ðam temple gewemmað, *Mt.* 12, 5. Hi gewemmede synd, *Ps.* 13, 2: *Bd.* 2, 12.  
 Gewemmednys, se; *f.* *Profligacy, collusion; prævaricatio:—Elf. T.* p. 34, 16: *Ps.* 100, 3.  
 \*Gewemming, gewemning *A corruption, violation, profanation; corruptio:—Nicol.* 10.  
 Gewenan to hope, think, esteem, note, *T. Ps.* 30, 31, v. wenan.  
 Gewendan; *p.* gewende; *pp.* gewended, gewend. To go, depart, turn, change, translate, return, *Cd.* 22, *Th.* p. 27, 34, v. wendan.  
 Gewened inclined; proclivis:—*Ex.* 32, 22.  
 Geweng the cheek, *Lk.* 6, 29, v. weng.  
 Geweorc, geworc, es; *m.* [weorc work] 1. *A work; opus.* 2. *A fort, fortress, workmanship; arx, figmentum:—1. Bd.* 1, 23. 2. *Scint.* 62: *Cot.* 85, 128.  
 Geweorht, gewyrht [worht that which is done, v. wyrcan] *Work, deed, merit, desert; meritum:—Bd.* 4, 6. ¶ Be gewirhton, be gewyrhtum, be geweorhtum deservedly, worthily, justly, *Gen.* 42, 21. Buton gewyrhtum, butan gewyrhton without desert, undeservedly, *Jn.* 15, 25.  
 Geweorht finished, for geworht; *pp.* of wyrcan.  
 Geweorhta, gewyrhta a workman, *L. Const.* p. 115, v. wyrhta.  
 Geweorðan to be, to be made, *Jn.* 3, 9, v. weorðan.  
 Geweorðian, gewurðian, gewyrðian to honour, dignify, adorn, distinguish, celebrate, to be worthy, endowed, *Bt.* 14, 3, v. weorðian.  
 Geweoton went, departed, v. gewitan.  
 Geweredlæht, gewerodlæht. Sweetened, made sweet; indulcoratus:—*Scint.* 64.  
 Gewergod wearied, v. werian.  
 \*Gewerian to keep, defend, protect, cover, clothe, *Elf. gr.* 28, v. werian.  
 Gewesan To soak, dissolve, subdue; macerare:—Gewesed mid ecede soaked in acid, *Herb.* 115, 3.  
 Gewexan to grow, grow up, *Bt.* 35, 4, v. weaxan.  
 Gewican; *p.* gewicode. To give way, depart, retire; cedere,

recedere:—To hwy driht gewic þu? *Ps.* 9, 22: *Dial.* 2, 14, v. wican.  
 Gewician to dwell, lodge, encamp, *Ors.* 1, 4, v. wician.  
 Gewider, gewidor the air, weather, a tempest, *Bd.* 5, 9, v. weder.  
 Gewiddian to defile, profane, *R. Mk.* 7, 15, v. widlian.  
 Gewidmærian to publish, spread abroad, divulge, defame, *Mt.* 1, 19, v. widmærian.  
 Gewife Fortune, destiny; fatum:—*Cot.* 88.  
 Gewifode, gewifod taken a wife, married, v. wifian.  
 Gewiglung, wigelung, e; *f.* Deceit, juggling, enchanting, bewitching; error:—*L. Can. Edg.* 16.  
 Gewiht *A weight; pondus:—Be fullon gewihts, Gen.* 23, 16. Twegra ponda gewiht two pounds' weight, *R.* 59.  
 Gewil, gewill; *a.* *A will, wish; voluntas:—On yfelra manna gewill to evil men's wish, Bt.* 4, *Card.* p. 12, 13, v. willa.  
 Gewilc a rolling, motion, *Ps.* 88, 10, v. gewealc.  
 Gewillsum desirable, *Ps.* 105, 23, v. willsum.  
 Gewilnian to wish, desire, expect, *Mt.* 5, 28, v. wilnian.  
 Gewilnigendlic, gewilniendlic, gewilnindlic Desirable; desiderabilis:—*Ps.* 105, 23.  
 \*Gewilnung a wish, desire, choice, appetite, *Lk.* 22, 15, v. willnung.  
 Gewin labour, contest, battle, sorrow, agony, *Cd.* 15, *Th.* 19, 23, v. win.  
 Gewind, gewynd [windan to bend] *A winding, circuit, spiral shell, a scroll, an ascent; circuitus, cochlea:—R.* 49, 55.  
 Gewinde a wind, *Bd.* 3, 16, v. wind.  
 Gewinful Full of labour; laboriosus:—*Bd.* 2, 2.  
 Gewinna an enemy, a rival, *Bd.* 1, 12, v. winna.  
 Gewinnan to win, acquire, obtain, fight, conquer, *Cd.* 21, *Th.* p. 26, 6, v. winnan.  
 Gewinnfulc Laborious, difficult; laboriosus:—*Bd.* 1, 12, 23.  
 Gewinnfullice; *adv.* Laboriously, with difficulty; laboriose:—*Bd.* 3, 14.  
 Gewinstow a battle-place, a place to contend in, a theatre.  
 Gewintrad, gewintred Grown to full ripeness or ripe, old age; adultus:—*L. In.* 38: *Ors.* 6, 31.  
 Gewiorðpan to be, *Bt. R.* p. 164, v. weorðan.  
 Gewirht *A deed; facinus:—Elf. T.* p. 4, 24.  
 Gewis, gewisse; *adj.* Certain, sure,

knowing, foreknowing; certus:—*Bd.* 5, 22. On gewissum dum at certain times, *R. Ben. interl.* 48. Of gewissum intima of certain causes, *R. Ben. interl.* 63. Ðurh gewis andgit þu certain knowledge, understanding, *Bt.* 41, 5, *Card.* p. 384 v. wiscan.  
 Gewiscan to wish, *Bt.* 38, 2, v. wiscan.  
 Gewiscendnys, se; *f.* *An education; adoptio:—R. Ben. interl.* 2.  
 \*Gewiscendlic Optative, wishing, desirable; optativus:—Gewiscendlic genet optative mood, *Elf. gr.* 21.  
 Gewiscing, e; *f.* *Adoption, wishing; adoptio:—R. Ben.* 2.  
 Gewisfullice; *adv.* Knowingly, expertly; scienter:—*Org. pref. lib.* 2, *Dial.*  
 Gewisian, gewissian to instruct, inform, direct, command, *pur. Jos.* 3, 7, v. wissian.  
 Gewislice, wislice; *adv.* 1. *Fa-ly, certainly, undoubtedly; w-pienter.* 2. *To wit, v. especially, besides; videlicet:—1. He wislice and v. Mk.* 12, 34. Swiðe gewis certainly, *Elf. T.* p. 11, 2. 2. *Elf. gr.* 38, 44: *Lk.* 14, 2.  
 Gewissung, gewissung *divine instruction, command, Ep.* 7 p. 12, v. wissung.  
 Gewistan To banquet, enjoy, merry; epulari:—*Lk.* 12: 1.  
 Gewistfullian, gewistecan feast, rejoice, *Lk.* 15, 23, v. wistfullian.  
 Gewit, wit; *g.* gewites; *a.* The mind, genius, innate sense; ingenium. 2. *Knowledge, instruction, wisdom, prudence; scientia:—1. Of his gewitte from the mind, Bt.* 5, 5, *Card.* p. 336, 14. He smag his gewittes beatus cannot decrease it of its understanding, *Bt.* 5, 3, *Card.* p. 118: *Cd.* 14, *Th.* p. 16, 29: *Th.* p. 252, 1. 2. *Lk.* 1, 7: *Bt.* 1.  
 Gewita, an; *m.* *A witness, accomplice; testis:—Lk.* 24, 48.  
 Gewitan; *pp.* gewiten. To understand, *Cd.* 123, *Th.* p. 15, 13, v. witan.  
 Gewitan, he gewit; *p.* gewit, *gewiton; pp.* gewiten. *He pass over, to go, depart, withdraw, go away, retreat, retire; die; transire, discedere:—Gyf ne mæge gewitan, Bt.* 26, 42. Gewitan of wætan to depart from the world, *v. Soma.* 217. Gewat se cū forð, *Lk.* 9, 12: *Mt.* 24, 4.  
 Gewiten, *Bd.* 3, 12.  
 \*Gewitednes, gewitenes, *w.* *A departure; discussio:—S.* 4, 24.

Gewitzendlic; *adj.* Ready to fall, transitory; deciduus:—*Past.* 46, 5.

Gewitig *knowing, wise, intelligent, Soil.* 2, v. gewittig.

Gewitichs; *adj.* Witless, ignorant, foolish, mad; inacius:—*Elf. gr.* 47.

Gewitleast, gewittleast *Folly, madness, phrensy, stultitia*:—*Elf. T.* p. 32, 24.

Gewit-loca *a container of intelligence, the mind; intelligentia clausura*:—*Bt. R.* p. 166.

Gewitnes *witness, testimony, knowledge, Mk.* 1, 44, v. witnes.

Gewitnian *to punish, Elf. gr.* 27, 23, v. witnian.

Gewitodlice *as, truly, T. Ps.* 57, 1, v. witodlice.

Gewitacipe, es; *m.* A testimony, witnessing; testimonium:—*Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 6.

Gewitacoc *mind-sick, a lunatic, dermnie, Elf. gl.* 9.

Gewitacocnes, se; *f.* Insanity; insanitas, *Som.*

Gewittig, gewitig; *adj.* Wise, knowing, conscious; intelligent:—*L. Cunt. pol.* 74: *Bt.* 36, 5.

Gewilacod *made warm, v. wliacian.*

Gewilæ, gewilæten *Defiled, debased; kadtatus*:—*Bt.* 37, 4.

Gewilht *Made warm; tepelactatus*:—*Herb.* 19, 6: 80, 3.

Gewilenced *Lifted up, enriched; elatus*:—*Heming.* p. 104, v. wlience.

Gewiltegian *to form, adorn, Ps.* 94, 5, v. wlitigan.

Gewlō *Adorned; ornatus*:—*Cd.* 85, *Th.* p. 107, 14.

Gewod *waded, pervaded, v. wadan.*

Gewoested *Desolated, destroyed; vastatus*:—*C. Mt.* 12, 25.

Gewon *deficient, wanting, v. won.*

Gewonian *to lessen, V. Ps.* 88, 44, v. wanian.

Geworc *work, Ps.* 91, 4, v. geweorc.

Geworden *been, done, made, v. weorðan.*

Gewurht *wrought, built, v. wyrcan.*

Geworpan *to cast, Bd.* 4, 15, v. weorpan.

Geworðan *to be, to be made, C.* Ja. 3, 19, v. weorðan.

Gewræc *wreaked, v. wrecan.*

Gewræstan *To writhe, twist, join; intorquere*:—*Cot.* 4.

Gewræðan [wrað, wrað *wrath*] *To trouble, vex; infestare*:—*Som.* 242.

Gewræðian; *p. ode.* To be angry with one; succensere:—*Chr.* 1070.

Gewrecan *to wreak, avenge, revenge, Cd.* 64, v. wrecan.

Gewregan; *p. de; pp. ed.* To accuse, *Mk.* 3, 2, v. wregan.

Gewreot *scripture, Bd.* 4, 23, v. gewrit.

Gewreðede *Supported; sustinuit*:—*Bd.* 4, 31, *B.* v. wræðian.

Gewrid; *pl.* gewrido. *A little heap, a place where shrubs grow; glomulus*:—*Cot.* 95.

Gewring *Drink, beer; siccera, potus*:—*Elf. gr.* 21.

Gewrit, es; *pl. nom. ac. u;* g. a. ena; *d. um;* n. *A writing, treatise, scripture, a letter, an inscription; scriptura*:—*Ne*

rædde ge þis gewrit, *Mk.* 12, 10, 16. Þis gewrit *this treatise, Elf. T.* p. 1, 1, 18, 22.

¶ Halig gewrit *holy writ or scripture. Ofer gewrit over writ, superscription, title. Riht*

gewrit *right writing, orthography.*

Gewritan; *p. gewrāt; pp. gewriten.* To write, to give or bestow by writing, *Ps.* 39, 11, v. writan.

Gewritere *a writer, T. Ps.* 44, v. writere.

Gewriðan *to bind, restrain, tie, tie together, L. Ps.* 34, 6, v. wriðan.

Gewrixl *a change, interchange, vicissitude, turn, course, Bt.* 21, *Card.* 114, 20, v. wrixl.

Gewroht *wrought, finished, v. wyr-*

can.

Gewrunge *bound, tied together, heaped up, v. wringan.*

Gewuldorbeagan, he gewuldorbeagað; *p. þu gewuldorbeagodest; pp. gewuldorbeagod [wuldor glory, beag a crown]*

To crown with glory, to crown; coronare:—*Ps.* 8, 6: 102, 4.

Gewuldrian; *p. ode; pp. od.* To glory, boast, extol, glorify; glorari:—*Gewuldriende, C. T.* Ps. 48, 6. Gewuldrod, gewuldrud, gewuldrode beoð, *Ps.* 48, 6: 73, 5: *Jn.* 7, 39: 14, 13.

Gewuna, wuna, an; *m.* A custom, manner, use, rite; consuetudo:—*After gewunan after the custom, Lk.* 1, 9: 2, 27, 42. Of gewunan from custom, *R. Ben. interl.* 7. Ofer mine gewunan beyond my custom, *Elf. T.* p. 43, 7. Swa hit gewuna is as it is a custom, *Ors.* 3, 3.

Gewundian; *p. ode; pp. ed, od.* To wound, *Mk.* 12, 4, v. wundian.

Gewundorlecan *To make wonderful; mirificare*:—*Ps.* 16, 8.

Gewunelic, gewunolic *Accustomed, wonted; consuetus*:—*Þam folce was gewunelic, Jud.* 7, 8.

Gewunelice; *adv.* According to custom, ordinarily, commonly; ritē:—*Swiðe gewunelice very commonly, Elf. T.* p. 17.

Gewunian; *p. ode; pp. od.* To

inhabit, remain, abide, to be wont, accustomed; manere, consuescere:—*Sceoldon his*

þegnas gewunian *his followers must inhabit, Cd.* 220, *Th.* p. 284, 24. Swa his mod ær swiðor to þam woruld sælðum

gewunod *was as his mind very early to worldly prosperity had been accustomed, Bt.* 1, *Card.* p. 4, 16. Swa swa he gewunode, *Mk.* 10, 1.

Gewunsum *pleasant, Bt.* 31, 1, v. winsum.

Gewurde *was, v. weorðan.*

Gewurra, gewurmasmed *Full of matter, suppurated; purulentus*:—*Cot.* 185, v. wurmsig.

Gewurðan *to be, to become, v. weorðan.*

Gewurðian *to honour, v. weorðian.*

Gewyrðe *the weather, a storm, Ors.* 3, 3, v. weder.

Gewyldan, he gewylt; *p. gewylde, we gewildon; pp. gewyld; v. a.* To tame, subdue, conquer, take hold of; domare:—*Hyne nan man gewyldan ne mihte, Mk.* 5, 4.

Gewylt *eow, Deut.* 31, 3. Hi gewildon synd dominati sunt, *P.* 105, 38. He gewilde þe, *Gen.* 3, 16. Gewildað, *Gen.* 1, 28. Gewylde man hine prehendat aliquis eum, *L. Cunt. pol.* 23. Gewild, gewyld subdued, taken; captus, *Elf. T.* p. 42. Ic beo gewyld, *Jud.* 16, 7.

Gewyld *power, Jud.* 3, 15, v. gewæld.

Gewyld *Joined, connected; copulatus*:—*Lap.* 1, 15.

Gewylwed *Wallowed, rolled; volutatus*:—*Dial.* 2, 2.

Gewyrc. 1. *A working, a work; operatio, opus.* 2. *The art of making any thing of earth; plasticæ*:—*1. Cd.* 65, *Th.* p. 79, 11: *Cd.* 65, *Th.* p. 79, 6. 2. *Cot.* 186.

Gewyrcean, gewyrcean *to work, do, make, prepare, build, celebrate, Cd.* 39, *Th.* p. 61, 31, v. wyrcean.

Gewyrð *condition, fate, destiny, fortune, prediction, Ors.* 3, 9, v. wyrd.

Gewyrðelice; *adv.* Excellently, worthily; præstanter:—*Elf. T.* p. 17.

Gewyrðlian *To hurt, injure; nocere*:—*Bd.* 3, 16.

Gewyrðed *turned, v. hweorfan.*

Gewyrpan *To convert, turn again, recover; recuperare*:—*Gewyrpte recuperaverat, Bd.* 3, 13.

Gewyrmed *putrid, v. gewurra.*

Gewyrð is, is become, shall be, v. weorðan.

Gewyrðian *to honour, v. weorðian.*

Gey can *To add, etc; addere*:  
 —To geyc *adjectives*, Ps. 60, 6.  
 Geycte *added*, Bd. 1, 12. Geyt: *added*; auctus, v. ycan.  
 Geyle *subdued, conquered*, Chr. 617, from geode, v. gegān.  
 Geylian *To injure, weaken, grow sick; maleficere, infirmare*:  
 —[3if hine mon geyfige if one injure him, L. Alf. pol. 2, W. p. 35, 5. Lazarus was geyfiod, Jn. 11, 2. Geyfiod mid fræceþo affectus contumelias, C. Mt. 22, 5.  
 Geyped, geypte *opened, revealed*, Ors. 3, 6, v. yppan.  
 Geyrwardian *To inherit*, L. Ps. 24, 14, v. yrwardian.  
 Geyrgd, geyrged *Terrified, afrightened; territ*: —Jos. 2, 9, 24: 8, 6.  
 Geyrmod *afflicted*, W. Bd. p. 168, v. yrman.  
 Geyrnan *to run, go back, arise, v. yrnan*.  
 Geyrnan; pp. geyraudd, geor-sod. *To irritate*, v. yrnan.  
 Gibed *a petition*, Lk. 23, 24, v. gebed.  
 Gibeged *bowed, constrained*, v. gebeged.  
 Gibeldan *To adorn with images; iconibus ornare*: —Cod. Cott. end of Evang. D. Jn.  
 Gibered *Teased, vexed; vexatus*: —C. R. Mk. 5, 15.  
 GICEL [Plat. ishekel, istakke, in the diminutive, istakel, in Ditmarshen, isjākel: Dut. yakegel: Ger. eizakken: Swed. ispigge: Dan. jistap m.—Gicel, cel or col cold, what is cold or congealed; hence isecel or gicel a drop of ice] An icicle; stiria: —Isas gicel glacialis stiria, R. 16.  
 Gicenes, se; f. An itch, or burning in the skin; prurigo: —Cot. 156.  
 Gieþa An itching, scab, tetter, ring-worm; pruritus, scabies: —R. 11: Herb. 21, 2.  
 Giddian, gieddian; p. ode. To sing, v. geddian.  
 Gidig; adj. GIDDY; vertiginous, Som.  
 Gield *a payment, offering, substitute, place, society*, v. geld.  
 Gieldan *to yield, pay, give, worship*, Bt. 41, 3, v. gildan.  
 Giellan *to yell, shriek*, Cod. Ez. 106, b, v. gyllan.  
 Gielp *presumption*, Cd. Th. p. 2, 27, v. gilp.  
 Gielso *care, trouble; sollicitudo*: —C. Mt. 13, 22.  
 Giemeleas, giemeleaslic, giemeleat, giemeliet. Careless, Past. 15, 1, v. gymleas.  
 Gien, giena *again, still, yet*, v. gen.  
 Gieran *to prepare*, v. gearwian.  
 Gierstandæg *yesterday*, v. gyrstandæg.

Gierwan *to prepare*, Cod. Ezon. 119, b, v. gearwian.  
 Giest *a guest*, Cd. 112, v. gest.  
 Giestliðnis *entertainment*, Cd. 112, v. gæstliðnes.  
 Giet, gieta *yet*, Cd. 29, v. get.  
 Gif, gyf; conj. [imp. of gifan to give] If; when, though; si: —Gyf cuning his leode to him gehateð if the king call his people to him, L. Ethelb. 2, W. p. 2, 1. Gif seo wyrd swa hweorfan if the fortune be so to change, Bt. 4, Card. p. 12, 12.  
 Gifa *gifts; nom. ac. pl. of giftu*.  
 Gifan, gyfan, geofan, he gifð; p. geaf, gæf, gaf, we geafon; pp. gifen. To give; dare: —Hwæt gifst þu me, Gen. 16, 2. Gyfan cystelice to give costly, liberally, Elf. gr. 31. Hit gæf wæstm his, Ps. 66, 5.  
 Gifende *Gives in marriage, is married; nubit*: —Cot. 216.  
 Gifer *A lurcher, devourer, glutton; ambro*: —R. 88.  
 Giferlice; adv. Covetously, greedily; averse: —Bd. 3, 9.  
 Giferne, se; f. Greediness, avarice, gluttony; aviditas: —Pat ilce yfel þæs giferneþe that same evil of greediness, Bt. 35, 6, Card. p. 264, 1: L. Can. Edg. conf.  
 Gifeþe *Given, granted; datus*: —Gifeþe weorðan or beon to be given; dari: —Cd. 83, Th. p. 103, 31: 101.  
 Gifneat *Able to receive, capacious; capax*: —Cot. 57.  
 Gi-flan, flan *To hate; odisee*: —Giflað þat leht hates the light, R. Jn. 3, 20.  
 Gifian *To give, grant; dare*: —Him cynelice gifode he royalty granted; eum regio more donavit, Chr. 994. Giffigende massere, Can. Edg. 14, W. p. 83, 35.  
 Gifi *A time for eating; cibi accipendi tempus*: —Æfen gif a supper, Past. 1, 2.  
 Gifoelde *felt*, v. gefelan.  
 Gifol, giful *Generous, bountiful, liberal; largus*: —Bt. 38, 3.  
 Gifr, gifra, gifre; adj. [Icel. gifur] Greedy, covetous, voracious, anxious, desirous; avidus: —Ic eom swiþe gifre I am very anxious, Bt. 22, Card. 118, 15: Elf. gl. 28: Lk. 16, 14.  
 Gifra *nuptials, marriage, dowry*, Ez. 22, 17, v. gyfta.  
 Giftelice *Belonging to a wedding; nuptialis*: —Cot. 139.  
 Gifð *gives*, v. gifan.  
 Giru, gyfu, geof, geafa, e; pl. nom. a; g. ena; f. [Plat. Dut. Dan. gave f: Ger. gabe f: Ker. gaba, geba, keba: Isd. gheba: Ot. geba: Moes. giba:

Swed. gifva f: Iscl. gifa f.] A gift, grace, favour; donum: —Godes gyfa was on him, Lk. 2, 40. Corban, þat is on ure geþeode, gyfu, Mk. 7, 11. Ðam he geaf micle gifte to them he gave a great gift, Bt. 41, 2, Card. p. 374, 14. Gifum growende wiþ gyfu flourishing, Cd. 5, Th. p. 6, 13. We onfengon gyfe for gyfe, Jn. 1, 16. ¶ To gifre or gifum gratis, Gen. 29, 15.  
 Gigant *A giant; gigas*: —C. P. 18, 6: 52, 16. Gigant magas *giant progeny; gigantas genere*, Cd. 64, Th. p. 76, 34.  
 Gign *A youth, young man; juvenis*: —C. R. Mt. 14, 51: 16, 5.  
 Gihrinan *To cover, clothe; tepe-re*: —Cod. Cott. end of Ezon. Jn.  
 Giht, giht, geht, gye. Tm. staying, station, refuge; tempus, mansio, statio, refugium. Manning thinks gyht is from gehryht, hihta *refuge*: —Gihlum healdeð in refuge hold Cd. 169, Th. p. 212, 1. Gihlum hremig in a querulous station, Ez. 45. Conk. p. 233, 1. —Gyte-sal an apartment, Jn. 10, 6. —Gibed-giht bed-hm. R. 16. —Sun-gihtseldier. Mart. 24, Jm. Wen. p. 107.  
 Gilceccan *to take, seize, R. R. 14, 48, v. gelceccan*.  
 GILD, gield, geld, gylt [Plat. Dut. Ger. geld: Mac. gild. Icel. gildi a.] 1. A payment of money, an exchange, a compensation, turn, fold, tribute; tributum. 2. A GUILD, society, or club where payment is made for mutual support, like our benefit societies; fraternitas. 3. A payment to God, worship, service, sacrifice, offering; cultus: —1. Chr. 1012. IX gylde forgyldre recompens 9 fold, L. Ethelb. 4. 1. On gilde in a society, Hicel's d. epis. 20. 3. On Abeles gild on Abele's offering, Cd. 47, Th. p. 60, 6: 137, Th. p. 173, 11. Bd. 2, 1.  
 Gilda *a companion, fellow*, v. gylða.  
 Gildan *to pay, restore, requite*, Ez. 22, 9, v. gyldan.  
 Gildan; p. gildede; pp. gilden, gyliden; v. a. To endow, deaurate: —Se abbot gildele þat mynastre the abbot gilded the minister, Chr. 1052, Jac. p. 240, 4: 1070. —Gilden, Lk. 8, 9.  
 Gildeneburh [The golden city, so called because Abbot Leofric gilded the monastery] Peterborough, Chr. 1053: 1064.  
 Gild-ford, Gylðford, Guldelford [Gild a fraternity; ford a ford]

*Demed. Gilda ad vadium*  
 GILDFORD, a town in Surrey,  
 on the river Wey, *Lye*.  
 Gildscipe a guildship, society, *L.*  
*Can. Edg.* 9, v. gild.  
 Gileadful faithful, *C. R. Lk.* 12,  
 42, v. geleadful.  
 Gilvester, gillestre Phlegm; pi-  
 nita:—*L. M.* 1, 72.  
 Gillinga, Gillinga—ham GIL-  
 LINGHAM, in Dorsetshire, on  
 the river Stour, *Chr.* 1016.  
 GILM, es; m. A TELM, a hand-  
 ful of reaped corn, bundle, bot-  
 tie; manipulus:—Bowre gil-  
 mas stodon, *Gen.* 37, 7.  
 Gilp Powder, dust; scobs:—*Cot.*  
 181.  
 GILP, gelp, gielp, es; m. [*Icel.*  
 gelp] Glory, ostentation, pride,  
 boasting, arrogance, vain glo-  
 ry, haughtiness; gloria, osten-  
 tatio:—Gilpes þu girnest of  
 glory thou desirest, *Bt.* 32, 1,  
*Cord.* p. 176, 23. Gielp mi-  
 cel great presumption, *Cd.* Th.  
 2, 27. Hu unnyt se gilp bið  
 how useless is the boast, *Bt.*  
 30, 1, *Cord.* p. 168, 13.  
 Gilpan, gylp; p. gealp, we  
 gylpon; pp. gelpen. To glory,  
 boast, desire earnestly; glori-  
 an:—Gif þu gilpan wille, gilp  
 Godes if thou wilt glory, glory  
 in God, *Bt.* 14, 1.  
 Gilpormesta most desirous of  
 glory, *Bd.* 1, 34.  
 Gilpica; adv. Proudly, vaunt-  
 ingly; arroganter:—*Cot.* 1.  
 Gilpa A heater; jactator:—  
*Past.* 20, 33, 1.  
 Gilp-word a glorious word, a pro-  
 verb, a proud word.  
 GILTE A gilt, a young female pig;  
 swilla:—*R.* 20.  
 GIM, gym; g. gimme; f. A GEM,  
 jewel; gemma:—Gim cynn a  
 gem kind, a gem, *Bt. R.* p. 159.  
 Be stan bið blac gym the  
 stone is a black gem, *Bd.* 1, 1.  
 Gimma white beauty of gems.  
 On gimnum in gems, *Bt.* 13.  
 Þæt æreste gim cynn is þæt  
 blac and grene, but togedere  
 gemenecgede geaspis haten.  
 Oðer is saphyrus, se is sun-  
 nan gelic, and on him stadað  
 swike gildene steorran. Sma-  
 ragdus ys swiðe grene. Sar-  
 donix is blode licoest the first  
 gem-kind is the black and green,  
 both together mingled, called  
 sarpis. The other is saphyrus,  
 which is like a sun; and in it  
 stand like golden stars. Sma-  
 ragdus is very green. Sardo-  
 nix is likeliest blood, *Cotton. MS.*  
*Th. A. III.* p. 99.  
 imelst careless, v. gymeleast.  
 imerc; pl. gimerca. A sign;  
 signum:—*C. R. Mk.* 16, 17, v.  
 gemearc.

Giming, gymung, e; f. A mar-  
 riage; nuptie:—*Bd.* 3, 24:  
*Cot.* 140.  
 Gimrean; p. hi gimrecede. To  
 take care of; curare:—*Bt. R.*  
 p. 168.  
 Gimrodor A precious stone; dra-  
 conites, dracontia:—*Cot.* 68.  
 Gimstan, gymstan a gem-stone, a  
 gem.  
 Gimwyrhta, gymwyrhta a gem-  
 worker, jeweller.  
 GIN [*Icel.* gin n. rictus, oris diduc-  
 tio] A gap, an opening, abyss;  
 hiatus:—Garsecgas gin ocean's  
 expanse, *Cd.* 163, Th. p. 205, 3.  
 Gin; adj. Gaping, lying open,  
 spacious, ample; hians, am-  
 plus:—Beligeð uton ginne  
 rice encompasseth ample realms,  
*Cd.* 12, Th. p. 15, 7: *Jdth.* 9,  
 11.  
 Gin, in composition, increases  
 the sense of the word; as,  
 feast fast, ginfest very or most  
 fast.  
 Ginan to yawn, *Cot.* 23, v. gyn-  
 ian.  
 Gind beyond, *Ors.* 4, 8, v. geond.  
 Ginfest Very fast or lasting,  
 ample; firmisimus:—Onfon  
 ginfestum gifum receive very  
 fast gifts, *Cd.* 141, Th. p. 176,  
 28: 169, Th. p. 211, 10.  
 Ging young, tender; gingra young-  
 er; gingast youngest, *Cd.* 176,  
 v. geong.  
 Gingra, an; m. A younger, disci-  
 ple; discipulus:—*Cd.* 224,  
 Th. p. 297, 24: 225, Th. p. 298,  
 11.  
 Ginian to open, yawn, *Gr.* 2, 26,  
 v. gynian.  
 Ginata for gingata youngest, v.  
 geong.  
 Ginung A yawning; hiatus:—  
*Cot.* 23.  
 Gio formerly, *Bt.* 16, 1, v. geo.  
 Giocha a scab, *Past.* 11, 5, v.  
 gicpa.  
 Gioful liberal, v. gifol.  
 Giofulnes, se; f. Munificence, li-  
 berality; munificentia:—*Past.*  
 44, 2.  
 Giogub, giagoð, giogað youth,  
 v. geogub.  
 Gioleca the yolk of an egg, *Bt. R.*  
 p. 178, v. geolca.  
 Giolu yellow, in composition, as,  
 giolureadan yellow red, &c. v.  
 geolewe, &c.  
 Giomor sad, *Bt. R.* p. 162, v.  
 geomer.  
 Giond through, over, beyond, and  
 in composition, v. geond.  
 Gionetan to occupy, *C. Lk.* 13, 7,  
 v. geonetan.  
 Giong young, *Ors.* 2, 4, v. geong.  
 Giongor a younger, servant, *Cd.*  
 21, v. geong.  
 Giongorcipe youngstership, service,  
*Cd.* 14, v. geongordom.

Giornan to beg, desire, v. geornia n.  
 Giornan, hi giornon to ra n.,  
 rush on, *C. Lk.* 5, 1, v. yrnan.  
 Giornis, se; f. Importunity, ea r-  
 nestness; importunitas:—*C.*  
*R. Lk.* 11, 8.  
 Giostordog yesterday, *C. Jn.* 4,  
 52, v. gyrstandeg.  
 Giowan to ask, *R. Mk.* 11, 24, v.  
 giuan.  
 Gird a staff, *Ex.* 4, 2, v. gyrd.  
 Giren, girn a snare, *V. Ps.* 17, 6,  
 v. grin.  
 Girian; p. þu giredost. To pre-  
 pare, *Ps.* 146, 8, v. gearwian.  
 Girnan to yearn, seek for, require;  
*Ex.* 21, 22, v. geornian.  
 Girran, gyrran To chatter, prate;  
 garrire:—*Ejf. gr.* 36.  
 Girwan To prepare; parare:—  
*Jdth.* 9, v. gearwian.  
 Giscian To sob, sigh; singulti-  
 re:—*Bt.* 2.  
 Gise yes, *Bt. R.* p. 16, 4, v. gese.  
 Gisedla A sitting down to meat;  
 discubitus:—*R. Mk.* 12, 39.  
 Gisel; g. giales; d. giale; m. A  
 pledge, hostage; obaes:—Gis-  
 las sealdon gawe hostages; ob-  
 sides dederunt, *Chr.* 876: 894.  
 To giale gesealde in obseidem  
 traditus, *Bd.* 3, 24.  
 Gislain; p. ode, ade; pp. od. To  
 give hostages or security; ob-  
 sides dare:—He gialode, *Chr.*  
 1016. Ða þægenas gialodon  
 the thames gave hostages, *Chr.*  
 1013.  
 Gist [Plat. gíst, jest m: Dut.  
 gíst, gest f: Ger. gíscht, giacht  
 m: *Icel.* jastr n. augurum stre-  
 pitus: ysting f. coagulatio:  
*Lat.* mid-gesta, gistum] YEAST,  
 barm, froth; spuma cerevi-  
 as:—*Herb.* 21, 5.  
 Gist, es; m. A guest, *Cd.* 113, v.  
 gest.  
 Gist a storm, v. yst.  
 Gist-burh a guest-house, a bed-  
 chamber, *T. Ps.* 18, 5.  
 Gist-hus, gyst-hus a guest-house,  
 an inn.  
 Git yet, you two, v. gyt.  
 Gipiode subdued, v. peowian.  
 Gipreatian to reprove, *R. Jn.* 16, 8,  
 v. preatian.  
 Gitsian to desire, v. gytian.  
 Gitsunc, gitsung desire, *Bt. R.* p.  
 159, v. gytung.  
 Gitugon conspired, v. teon.  
 Giu, giw A griffin; gryps.—*Cot.*  
 159.  
 Giuan; p. giude. To give, ask,  
 require; petere:—*R. Mk.* 6,  
 22.  
 Giuli yule, Christmas, v. geol.  
 Giululing August; sextilis, Man-  
 ning; but Som. and Ben. say  
 July; quintilia.  
 Giung young, *Bd.* 4, 32, v. geong.  
 Giwedo Clothes; vestimenta:—  
*R. Mk.* 11, 8,

Gríwan, gríwean *to ask*, v. gríuan.  
 Glad *glided, slid*, v. glidan.

Glad glad, v. glæd.

Glade *A river, brook; amnis*:—*Som.*

Glade; *adv. Gladly; læte*:—*Cd.* 195.

Glademuð *Gledmouth*, v. Clede-muð.

\*Gladian; p. ode [*Dan. glæde*: *Swed. glädja*] *To be glad; exultare*:—*L. Ps.* 12, 6. Mid to gladienne *with gladdening, willingly*, *Lev.* 1, 3.

GLÆD, glad; *adj.* [*Plat. Dan. Swed. glad*: *Icel. gladr*: *Frs. gléd*] GLAD, cheerful, merry, quick, lively, pleasant, mild; lætus:—*Glæd beon to be glad*, *C. R. Lk.* 1, 14. Heo gladu wære on to locienne *it was pleasant to look upon*, *Bt.* 6. Drihten hine gedo glædne wið eow, *Gen.* 43, 14.

Glæd [glæd *afre*, *Mann.*] *Purified, shining, bright; purificatus, clarus*:—*Cd.* 129.

Glæd, glædlic; *adj. Glad, pleasant, kind; delectabilis*:—*Scint.* 11.

Glædlice; *adv. Gladly, pleasantly, kindly; alacriter, leniter*:—*Gen.* 50, 21.

Glæd-mod *glad-minded, cheerful*. Glædmodnes, *se; f. Gladness, cheerfulness, joyfulness; alacritas*:—*Past.* 50, 3.

Glædnes, glædnes, *se; f. Gladness, joy; alacritas*:—*C. Mt.* 13, 44.

Glædscepe, *es; m. Joy; gaudium*:—*R. Jn.* 3, 29.

Glædsted *ember-place*, *Cd.* 137, v. glæd.

Glæm *Fruit; fructus*:—*Cd.* 48, *Lye.*

Glænge, glængð *Pomp, glory, magnificence, pride; pompa*:—*L. Can. Edg. conf.* 6.

Glære GLARE, *amber; pellucidum quidvis, succinum*:—*Cot.* 166. Hence our GLARE, or white of an egg.

GLÆS, *es; pl. nom. ac. glasu; g. a; d. um; n.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel. glas n: Frs. gles n: The Old Germans called amber, gles: Wil. glas*.—*Glas glia, gliz* were used in the middle age for *to glisten, glitter*] GLASS, *a glass; vitrum*:—*Elf. gl.* 25: *Bt.* 5, 1, *Card.* p. 14, 26.

\*Glæssen GLAZEN, *made of glass, grey; vitreum*:—*Elf. gr.* 5. Glæssen eag *grey-eyed*, *Cot.* 99.

Glæz-fæt *a glass-vat or vessel*.

Glæz-hluttur, glæz-hlutr *Glass-clear, pellucid; pellucidus, ut vitrum*.

Glæstinga-byrig, Glæstinga-byrig, Glæsting-byri [*Æth. Glas-*

tingabyrig: *Hunt. Glæstingebirh, Glæstinbirh: Ethel. Glæstingberi*] GLASTONBURY, *Somerset*:—*Ine getymbrade þæt mynster set Glæstingabyrig Ina built the monastery at Glastonbury, Chr.* 688: 1016.

Glæw *wise*.—glæwlice *wisely*, v. glæw, &c.

Glas *glass*, *Bt.* 5, 1, v. glæs.

Glæshlutr *glass-clear*, v. glæshluttur.

Glauwnes *prudence, skill*, *Bd.* 3, 27, v. glæwnes.

GLEAM, glæm [*Plat. Frs. glim*] *A gleam, splendour, glittering; splendor*:—*Hæfdon gleam had lustre, Cd. Th.* p. 2, 1. Leohta gleam *a gleam of light*, *Cod. Ex.* 51, 59.

Gleawnes *prudence*, v. glæwnes.

GLEAW; *adj.* [*Plat. glau: Ot. uses glawe for clever*] Skilful, sagacious, prudent, industrious, eloquent; sagax:—*Þæt þu wære glæw þæron, Gen.* 41, 15, 33: *Mt.* 24, 45.

Gleaw-ceaster, Gleu-cester, Glew-cester, Glew-cester, Glou-cester, Glowe-cester; *g. d. -ceastre* [*Malm. Glæcestria: Dun. Glocestre, Glocestre: Hunt. Hovd. Gloucestre*.—*Brit. glow splendid* or *Wel. glew strong, valiant; ceaster a city*] GLOUCESTER, *a county town in the west of England*:—*Æpelfæd lið binnan Gleawceastre Ethelfæda lies buried at Gloucester, Chr.* 920. ¶ Gleaw-ceaster-scire *Gloucestershire*, *Chr.* 1016.

\*Gleaw-ferhð *of a wise mind, sagacious*.

Gleaw-hydig [*hydig heedful*] *prudent, cautious, wary*, *Jdth.* 11.

Gleawlice; *adv. Prudently, wisely; prudenter*:—*Lk.* 16, 8.

Gleaw-mod *of prudent mind, cautious*.

Gleawnes, glauwnes, *se; f. Prudence, skill, dexterity, nature, disposition, reason; prudentia, indoles*:—*Ps.* 48, 3: 104, 20: *Bd.* 3, 17.

Gleawscipe, *es; m. Sagacity, wisdom; sagacitas*:—*Lk.* 1, 17.

GLED, gloed; *pl. a* [*Plat. gloot f: Dut. gloed m: Frs. glède f: Dan. Swed. glöd m: Icel. glód f: Chau. glède*.—*glowed, gloed; pp. of glowan to glow*] *A burning coal, coal, fire; pruna, carbo*:—*Gleda fyres coals of fire; carbones ignis, Ps.* 17, 14: *Elf. gl.* 21. Æt þam gledon *near the fire*, *Jn.* 18, 18.

Gled-fæt *a fire-vat, chafing-dish*. Glednes *gladness*, *Prov.* 19, v. glædnes.

Gled-styd *an ember-place*, *Cd.* 86.

Glemme *A spot, blemish; macula*:—*Off. Reg.* 15, *Som.*

Glén, glene *A GLEN, valley; vallis, Som.*

Glencas *Buildings; edificia*.—*C. R. Mt.* 13, 2.

Glencg *an ornament, Som.* 31, v. glenge.

Glengcgað *ye adorn; ornatis*:—*Mt.* 23, 29, v. glengan.

Glengrian *To devour, to glutinise; devorare*.—*R. Mt.* 11, 19.

Glengan, glengan, geglengan. *p. de; pp. ed; v. a. To adorn, deck, compose, set in order; ornare*:—*Glengdon hyr is-ohr-fatu, Mt.* 25, 7. Glengde *word compound words, Pm.* 17.

Glenge; *pl. glenga. An adorning, ornament; ornatum*.—*Ex.* 33, 5, 6.

\*Glenglic *Full of pomp; portus plenus*:—*Cot.* 154.

Gleo GLÉE, *joy, mirth; gaudium*:—*Cot.* 84.

Gleo-beam *a tabret, v. gligean*.

Gleowian, gliowian. *1. To be merry; jocular. 2. To sing; canere*.—*1. Bd.* 4, 23. *2. Bt.* 12.

Gleowlice; *adv. Clearly, distinctly; clare*:—*C. R. Mt.* 25.

Glesan, he glæst. *1. To explain; interpretari. 2. To flatter; adulari*.—*Elf. gr.* 50, 55. *2. Som.*

Gleasing, gleasing *A GLOSS; interpretation, explanation*. glossa:—*Þat is gleasing þe ne mann glæst þa eorðan word mid eabran Ledene is glossing when one explains the difficult words with eorðan Latin, Elf. gr.* 50, 45.

Glew skilful, *Gen.* 25, 27, v. glæw.

Glid Slippery, *ready to glide; lubricus*:—*C. Ps.* 34, 7.

Glida [glid glide, *n. v. 1c*] *A GLEDE, kite; milvus*:—*Elf. gr.*

GLIÐAN, he glideð, glit; *p. glid we glidon; pp. gliden* [*Plat. gliden: Dut. glyden: Ger. gliten: Dan. glide: Swed. Frs. glida: Icel. lida: Ar. kelitan to go back*] *To glide slip, slide; labi*:—*On set glideð in occasum labitur, Bt. R. p.* 193: *Ors.* 4, 6.

Gliow, glywe *A pipe, drum; tuba, tympanum*:—*Glioweden a female player on the tambour; tympanistria*:—*T. Ps.* 67, 27, *Lye.*

GLIO *Music, minstrelsy, past sport; ludibrium*:—*Hi lizdon him to glige his halwet de mynegunge habebat nase ludibrio, Basil. R.* 10: *Past* 26, 2.

\*Glig-beam *A timbrel, tabret*; tympanum:—*Ps.* 80, 2: 150, 4.

Glig-craft *the art of amusing, merrily, mummery.*

Glig-georn *One desirous of sport, a jester, buffoon*; joci amans:—*Off. Episc.* 3.

Gligman, gligman, gliiman, gli-man; *g.* -mannes; *pl.* -men; *a.* *A musician, minstrel, OLEEMAN, player, buffoon*; histrio, jocular:—It was in the character of a gleeman or jocular that Alfred visited the Danish camp. These persons were not only valued, but well rewarded in their day. Edmund, son of Ethelred, gave a villa to his gleeman. In *Doomsday* - book, Bertic, a jocular of the king, possessed three villas in Gloucestershire, *Mr. Turner's Hist. of A.-S. h. vii. ch. 7, vol. iii.* p. 61.

Gliowan *to sing*, *Bt.* 12, v. gleowan.

Gliword, es; *a.* [gleo *mirth, word*] *A song*; cantilena:—*Bt. R.* p. 156.

Glian, glianian *To GLISTEN, glow, shine*; micare:—*Glian8 carucet, Cott. M.S. Otho. A. 10, v. Hicet's Thea.* vol. i. p. 133.

Glienan, gliinian *To GLITTER, glisten, shine*; coruscare:—*His reaf wurdon glitiniende, Mk.* 9, 3.

Gliunung, e; *f.* *A flash of lightning*; coruscatio:—*Mid gliunungum, Ps.* 143, 8.

Gliw. 1. *A jester*; mimus. 2. *Repartee, drollery*; facetiæ:—*1. Cot.* 132, 214. 2. *Winnsum gliw jocunde facetia, R.* 115.

Gliw-beam *a timbrel, Ps.* 149, 3, v. glig-beam.

Gliw-bleofriend *following music, musical.*

Gliwian, glywian *To joke, jest, to play on an instrument*; joci:—*Ne ænige wisan gliwige nec ullo modo scurram equi, L. Can. Edg.* 58.

Gloed *a fire, R. Jn.* 18, 18, v. gled.

Gloed-scof *a fire-shovel, warming-pot, Som.*

Glof *a cliff, as cliof, v. clif.*

Glowung, glomunung, e; *f.* *Twilight*; crepusculum, *Som.*

Glowan *To glow like a coal of fire*; candere, *Som.*

Glydering, glyderung, e; *f.* *What glides away, a vision, an illusion*; visio:—*Cot.* 84.

Glywe *a pipe, L. Ps.* 146, 11, v. glyew.

Glywian *to play on an instrument, Ps.* 67, 27, v. gliwian.

Gnád rubbed; *p.* of gnidan.

GNÆT, gnat; *g.* gnættes; *m.* [Plat. gnid *f.* a small kind of gnat: *Ger.* gnatz *f.* the itch] GNAT; culex:—*Mt.* 23, 24. Gnætta, *Ex.* 8, 16, 17: *Ps.* 104, 29.

GNAGAN, he gnægð; *p.* gnóh, we gnógon; *pp.* gnagen [Plat. gnauen: *Dut.* knagen, knaauwen: *Ger.* nagen: *Dan.* gnave, nage: *Swed.* gnaga, nagga: *Icel.* gnaga, naga] *To gnaw, bite*; rodere:—*Elf. gr.* 28: *Cot.* 131.

Gneðelice; *adv.* *Sparingly*; parce:—*Dial.* 1, 7.

Gneðen, gneðn *Moderate, temperate, modest, low*; frugalis, modestus:—*Cot.* 129: *Bd.* 5, 19.

Gneðenes, gneðnes, se; *f.* 1. *Frugality, care*; parcimonia. 2. *A failing, want*; defectus:—*1. Cot.* 81, 149. 2. Gneðnes hwætes defectus tritici, *Martyrol.* 28, *Apr.*

\*GNFDAN, gegnidan, he gnit; *p.* gnád, we gnidon; *pp.* gniden, gegniden [Plat. gnittern, knittern: *Dut.* kneuzen: *Dan.* gnide: *Swed.* gnida: *Icel.* gnyfa] *To rub, break, rub together, comminute*; fricare, comminuere:—*Mid hyra handum gnidon, Lk.* 6, 1. Gnid swiðe smale to duste rub very small, to dust, *Herb.* 1, 2.

Gnidill [Plat. gniedel *m.* gniedelsteun *m.* a stone to polish or to rub with: *gnideln v.* to polish] *A pestle*; pistillum, *Som.*

Gniding *A rubbing*; frictio, *Som.* Gnorne *Discontent, a grudging*; mœstitia:—*Cd.* 111.

Gnorne; *adj.* [Plat. gnurrig, knurrig, gnarrig: *Dut.* knorrig: *Frs.* gnorrigh: *Ger.* knurrig: *Dan.* knurren, knarvorn: *Swed.* knarrig: *Icel.* gnudd n. knurr n.] *Sorrowful, sad, dejected, complaining*; mœstus:—*Gylp wearð gnornra want grew sadder, Cd.* 166. Gnornword *sad words, Cd.* 37.

Gnornian, ic gnornige, þu gnornast, hi gnorniað; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. *To grieve, murmur, groan, lament*; mœrere:—*Scyle ymb þat gnornian ought about that to grieve, Bt.* 40, 3. Ferde gnornigende went away sorrowing, *Mk.* 10, 22: *Elf. gr.* 33: *Bd.* 2, 12.

Gnorning, gnornung, e; *f.* *Grief, lamentation, mourning*; mœstitia:—*Þeos gnorning this grief, Bt.* 5, 3: 7, 2: *Bd.* 1, 13.

Gnyrn *a grudging, v.* gnorne. God, es; *m.* [Plat. *Dut.* *Frs.* God *m.* *Ger.* Gott *m.* *Dan.* *Swed.*

*Icel.* Gud *m.* *Moes.* Goth: *Ot.*

Got: *Pers.* خد choda: *Hindoo.*

khoda, codam.—There is a beauty in the name appropriated by the Saxon and German nations to the Deity which is not equalled by any other, except his most venerated Hebrew appellation יהוה yewe, with points Jehovah, or יהי ye, with points Jah, the existence, subsistence, he who exists of himself absolutely and independently, OQN. In *A.-S.* God both signifies God and good: but man is used to denote man and wickedness, sta, v. man. The Saxons call him God, which is literally the good; the same word signifying both the Deity, and his most endearing quality. For those qualities which the Gothic nations considered the best and most attractive, v. guð. 1. God; Deus. 2. In the *pl.* the heavenly gods, idols; divi, dii:—1. Weolde gôð þat þat he is, þat ic hate God gôð directed whatever is, that I call God, *Bt.* 35, 2. An God ys gôð, *Mt.* 19, 17. Nys nan man gôð, buton God ana, *Lk.* 18, 19. Hu gôð Israel God, *Ps.* 72, 1. Her is Godes lamb, *Jn.* 1, 29. Enoch ferde mid Gode, *Gen.* 5, 24. 2. Drihten sylf ys Gode God, mære God, and mihtig, and eyefull, *Deut.* 10, 17. Hig worhton him gildene godes, *Ex.* 32, 31: 23, 32: *Jn.* 10, 34, 35. ¶ God-fæder GODFATHER.—God-gelda a sacrifice.—God-gildice an enthusiast.—God-gyld an altar.—God-moder a god-mother.—Godsibb a maker of peace with God, a gossip, a sponsor.—Godspell the Gospel, v. in its alphabetical order.—Godsprece an oracle, a counsel.—God-sunu a godson.—God-wraca one banished from God, a wicked wretch.—God-wræcnis wickedness, a dreadful deed.

\*Gôð; *pl.* gôð; *g.* gôða; *a.* Good, goods, property; bonum, bona, facultates:—The phrases, to gôde, *Ors.* 6, 8; on nanum gôde, *Ors.* 6, 30; shew that when used as a noun, gôð is inflected as a noun. Hi þæt gôð forlætað they the good forsake, *Bt.* 37, 3, *Card.* p. 296, 12, 16. Of his hlafordes gôdum, *Gen.* 24, 10. Et þam heahstan gôde to the highest good, *Bt.* 32, 1.

Gôð; *def.* se gôða; *comp.* bete-

ra; *sup.* botest, betat; *adj.*  
**Good**; *bonus*:—*Dæ* gōdan  
 godnes bið his agen gōd the  
 goodness of the good is his own  
 good, *Bt.* 37, 8, *Card.* p. 294,  
 18. Gōd mann soðlice of gōd-  
 dum goldhorde bringð gōd  
 forð, *Mt.* 12, 35.  
 \* **Geda** a *Goth*, *Bt.* R. p. 151, v.  
 gota.  
**God-apple** *A quince apple*; *cy-*  
*donium*:—*Co.* 34, 93.  
**Godcund** [cund a *kind, sort*] *Di-*  
*vine, sacred, godly*; *divinus*:  
 —*Bd.* 1, 1: *L. Edm. pref.*  
**Godcundlice**; *adv.* *Divinely,*  
*from heaven, by inspiration*;  
*divinitus*:—*Peah* he se god-  
 cundlice geœadwis though he  
 be *divinely rational*, *Bt.* 14, 2:  
*Bd.* 4, 3, 24.  
**Godcundnys**, *se*; *f.* *Divine na-*  
*ture, Deity, Divinity*; *Deitas*:  
 —*Bt.* 34, 4.  
**Gode** *hwi*le a *good while*, a *long*  
*time*.  
**Godera**, *goddera* *better*, *Chr.* 1066,  
 v. gōd.  
**Gods-wæbb**, *god-webb* *Good-*  
*wæbb, any kind of fine cloth, pur-*  
*ple, scarlet silk*; *bona textura*,  
*purpura*:—*Bd.* 3, 2: *Cd.* 171.  
**Godgundnys** *Divinity*, *Elf.* T. p.  
 25, v. godcundnys.  
**Godian**, *gegodian*; *p.* *ede*; *pp.*  
*gegodod. To do good, benefit,*  
*delight, enrich, endow, cure*;  
*prodere*:—*L. Cnut. pol.* 11.  
**Godede** *pat mynstre enriched*  
*the minister*, *Chr.* 963.  
**God-leas**; *adj.* *Godless, good-*  
*less*; *sine Deo, infansus*:—  
*Bd.* 3, 1.  
**Godlec**, *godlic* *Godly, godlike,*  
*godly*; *pulcher, divinus*:—  
*Godlecan* *solt a divine throne*,  
*Cd.* 15. **Godlice** *geardas good-*  
*ly courts*, *Cd.* 35.  
**Godmundingaham** [mund, or  
 munding *defence, protection,*  
*ham an habitation, a home, a*  
*protecting home of the gods*]  
**GODMUNDHAM**, (*Lye* says,  
 Goodmanham, between Pock-  
 lington and Beverley) a place  
 a little to the east of York,  
 beyond the river Derwent,  
 where a famous Witenage-  
 mot was convened by Edwin,  
 king of Northumbria, in A.D.  
 625, to consider the propri-  
 ety of receiving the Christian  
 faith. The speeches were so  
 much in favour of Christiani-  
 ty, that the creed was at once  
 received; these speeches are  
 particularly worthy of notice,  
*Bd.* 2, 13. *Mr. Turner's Hist.*  
*of A.-S. b. iii. ch. 7, vol. i.*  
*p. 344—347, and Elements of*  
*Anglo-Saxon Gr. p. 283.*  
**Godnes**, *se*; *f.* **GOODNESS**; *bo-*

*nitas*:—*Bt.* 33, 4: 37, 3: *Ps.*  
 36, 3: *Elf. gr.* 5.  
**Godspedig** *rich in good*, *Cd.* 48.  
**God-spell**, *es, ys*; *n.* [spell a  
*history, speech, declaration*]  
**GOSPEL**; *Dei verbum, evan-*  
*gelium*:—*Pat* godspell the  
*gospel*, *Mt.* 13, 10. **Godspel-**  
*lys* *angyn*, *Mt.* 1, 1: *Mt.* 24,  
 14: *Mt.* 1, 15: 8, 35: 13, 10:  
*Bd.* 5, 9, 11.  
**Godspellere**, *es*; *m.* *An evan-*  
*gelist, a gospelier*; *evangelis-*  
*ta*:—*Chr.* 84: 90: *Bd.* 4, 3.  
**Godspellian** *To preach glad ti-*  
*dings or the gospel*; *evange-*  
*lizare*:—*Elf. gr.* 24.  
**Godspelic**; *adj.* *Like the gos-*  
*pel, evangelical*; *evangelicus*:  
 —*He* godspellige lare lere he  
*evangelical doctrine taught*, *Bd.*  
 3, 19.  
**Gol** *A song*; *cantilena*:—*Gol-*  
*gydæst most harmonious*, *Bt.*  
*R. p. 156.*  
**Gol** *sang*, *v.* *galan*.  
**GOLD**, *es*; *n.* [*Plat. Ger. Ot.*  
*Moes. gold n*; *Ker. cold*; *Wil.*  
*guld*; *Dut. goud n*; *Dan.*  
*Swed. guld n*; *Icel. gull n*:  
*Tart. golts*.—*Gelew yellow*:  
*Ar. لا* gla to be clear, bright]  
**GOLD**; *aurum*:—*Mr. Turner*  
 says, “my belief is, that gold  
 was used in an uncoined state,  
 in the payments of the Anglo-  
 Saxons, as no gold coins have  
 reached modern times,” *Hist.*  
*of A.-S. ap. No. 2, vol. ii. p.*  
 470. *Peah* Balac me aille  
 goldes an hus full, *Nam.* 22,  
 18. *Pat* templ þe þæt god  
 gehalgð, *Mt.* 23, 17: *Gen.*  
 2, 12, 13, 6. ¶ **Gold-bleoh**  
 [bleoh colour] a *gold colour*; *au-*  
*ricolor*.—**Gold-burh** a *golden*  
*city*.—**Golden-brytta** a *bestow-*  
*er of gold, a lord*.—**Gold-fat** a  
*gold-vessel*.—**Gold-fel**, *gold-*  
*fyld* *golden-skin, gold-leaf*.—  
**Gold-finc** a *goldfinch, a bird*.  
 —**Gold-fynger** the *gold-finger,*  
*ring-finger*.—**Gold-gyfa** a *giver*  
*of gold*; *auri dispensator*, *Joth.*  
 12.—**Gold-hilted** *gold-hilted,*  
*having a gold handle*.—**Gold-**  
**hold** *gold-hold, a treasury*, *R.*  
 109.—**Gold-hord** *gold-hoard,*  
*a treasury*, *Gen.* 43, 23.—**Gold-**  
**hord-hus** a *prisy*, *R.* 107.—  
**Gold-læfra** *gold-leaf*, *Cot.* 207.  
**Gold-mæstling** *latten or cop-*  
*per metal*; *aurichalcum*, *Elf.*  
*gr.* 8.—**Gold-sele** a *golden or*  
*splendid hall*, *Beo.* 11, 11.—  
**Gold-smið** *goldsmith*, *Gen.* 4,  
 22.—**Gold-wine** a *liberal*  
*friend, munificent chief*, *Beo.*  
 17, 95.  
 \* **Gold an idol**, *Cd.* 182, v. *gyld*.  
**Golden** *golden*, *v.* *gylden*.

**Golden** *paid, requited*, *Cd.* 55, v.  
 gildan.  
**Goldhordian** *To treasure up, to*  
*hoard*; *thesaurizare*:—**Gold-**  
**hordiað** *cow notice goldhor-*  
*das on heofenan*, *Mt.* 6, 20.  
**Golfetung** *A mock, taunt*; *sub-*  
*sannatio*:—*L. Ps.* 78, 4.  
**Gol-gyðæst** *very poetical, har-*  
*monious, tuneful*.  
**GOMA**, an [Ger. *gautmen n*: *Nel.*  
*gimmo*; *Swed. gom n*: *Icel.*  
*góm n*; *gom n*: *Dut. gom f*;  
*gom n*; *gummi n*: *Fr. goume*  
*Sp. goma*; *It. gomma resm*]  
 1. *The gums of the mouth the*  
*jaws*; *palatum, fauces*. 2.  
*Gum, resin*; *resina*:—1. *Elf.*  
*gr.* 9, 71: *Ps.* 68, 4. 2. *See*  
 ¶ **Gom-teð** *gum-teeth*.  
**Gombon** *Obedience, homage, tri-*  
*bute*; *obedientia*:—*Cd.* 93.  
**Gomel**, *gomol* *old, v. gamol*.  
**Gomen** *game, sport, v. gamen*.  
**Gomol-feax** *grey-haired, v. p.*  
*mol*.  
**Gond** *gond, beyond, v. goond*.  
**Gondfaran** *to go beyond or over*.  
**Gondsmegan** *To examine fully*,  
*discutere*:—*Bd.* 4, 3.  
**Gong** *a journey, path, step*, *R.*  
 1, 3, v. gang.  
**Gongan** *to go*, *Bd.* 25, v. ga-  
 gan.  
**Good** *good*, *Bt.* 35, 3, v. gōd.  
**Goodnes** *goodness*, *Bt.* R. p. 154,  
 v. godnes.  
**Gor.** 1. **GORR**, *clothed with*  
*tabum*. 2. *Dirt, mud, dung*;  
*finus*:—1. *Ex.* 29, 14. 2.  
*Herb.* 9, 3.  
**Gorst**, *gorst*, *Gorsz*, *furz*, a *brus-*  
*ble, bush*; *erica, rubus*:—*G.*  
*gorste*, *Lk.* 6, 44. *Jaip*  
*pat is gorst juniperus* *et*  
*bus*, *L. M.* 1, 31. *Of* þe  
*gorstbeam*, *Mt.* 12, 35.  
**GO'S**; *g. gōce*; *pl. an. a. f.*  
*gees*; *g. gōas*; *d. gōsum* [*Pa-*  
*goos f*; *Dut. Ger. gans*;  
*Dan. gans f*; *Swed. gis*;  
*Icel. gās f*; *Bret. gwa. f*;  
*f. Wel. gwyn*; *Ban. gwa*]  
 1. *goose*; *anser*:—*Hwite* *et*  
*white goose*, *Elf. gl.* 11. *Gra*  
*gos a grey goose*, *Cd.* 9.  
*Gose innelfe goss*; *gibbe*  
*anseris exta*. *Gta, gees gwa*  
*anseris*, *L. In.* 70.  
**Gos-hafoc**, *gos-fac* *Gothus*  
*goosehawk*; *aucarius*:—*R.* 3.  
**Gost** *goss*, *R.* 47, v. goss.  
**Gota**, *Goda* [v. *gub* *war*]  
**GOTR**; *Gothus*:—*Goten* *c*  
*ning a king of Goths*, *Bd.* 1: 1.  
**Gotende** *pouring out*.—*Gos*  
*shed*, *v. gōtan*.  
**Got-land** *GOTELAND*; *Goth*:  
 —*Ors.* 1, 1.  
**Goung** *A sighing, sobbing, weep-*  
*ing*; *gemitus*:—*Bd.* 1, 1:  
*resp.* 8.



Grad, *an A GRADE, step, order*; gradus, ordo:—Blod com uppon þam gradan and of þam gradan on þa flore blood came upon the step and from the step on the floor, *Chr. 1083: L. Wk. W. p. 12, 48.*

Great great, *R. 39, v. great.*

Grædan, grætan [*Dut. klyten to cry: Fra. greta to complain: Mæc. creitan: Dan. græde: Sued. gråta: Icel. græta: Wel. grydan: Sp. Port. gritar: It. gridar*] To cry, call upon, to lament; clamare, flere:—Græt se lærow clamat prædicator, *Psat. 63.* Ic græde swa gæo cæmo sicut caner, *Cod. Exon. p. 106, b.*

Græde, *es; m. Grass, a herb; gramen:—Grædas graminæ, Cat. 95.*

Grædelice, grædglice, grædili-  
ce; *adv. GREEDILY, covetously; avid:—Cot. 104.*

Grædig; *adj. I. GREEDY, covetous, avidus. 2 As a noun, a devourer; vorator:—L. Cot. 104: Scint. 46. 2. R. 88.*

Grædiges, *se; f. GREEDINESS, covetousness, a ravening; aviditas:—Scint. 30.*

Græf, graf [*Plat. Dut. graf n: Fra. graf n: Ger. grab n: Ot. grap: Not. grab, crab: Dan. grav c: Sued. graf m: Icel. gróf f. scrobe: Rus. grob*] 1. A GRAVE, sepulchre, den, case; tumulus. 2. A graver, an iron pen; stylus. 3. A GROVE; locus:—*L. Ethelb. 22: L. Cant. eocl. 13. 2. Elf. gl. 8. 3. Cot. 89, 183.*—Græf-hus græf-house. —Græf-sæx a pen-knife, an instrument to carve with; scalpellum, graphium, *Elf. gl. 8.*

Græf, *an; m. Coal; carbo fossilis:—Chr. 852.*

Græfere, grafere, *es; m. A graver, an engraver; sculptor:—Elf. gl. 8.*

Græf Carved, cut, a thing carved, a carved or graven image; sculptile:—*Dent. 5, 8: Elf. gl. 8.* Græftas sculptilia, *L. Ps. 96, 7: 105, 19.*

Greg GREY; glaucus:—*R. 79.*

Greg-hama A grey cricket, grasshopper; cicada:—*Hickes's Thea. p. 192.*

Greg-hwæte grey wheat, bread-corn.

Grenian, gramian to irritate, provoke, *L. Ps. 73, 11, 18, v. grenian.*

Grep A grip, furrow, ditch; sulcus, *Som.*

Græ grass, *Cot. 98.*—Græshop-  
pa a grasshopper, *v. gæra, &c.*  
Grætan to cry out, *L. Mk. 15, 13, v. grædan.*

Grætta GRITS, groats, bran; farina crassior, fuffur, *Som.*

Græf a grave, den, *Solid. 9, v. græf.*

Græfan he græfð; *p. gróf, agróf, we grófon; pp. grafen, agrafen* [*Plat. Dut. graven: Fra. grewa: Ger. graben: Dan. grave: Sued. grafwa: Icel. grafa*] To GRAVE, engrave, carve, dig; sculper:—Mid Godes handa agrafene, *Ex. 31, 18: Lev. 26, 1: Dent. 27, 15: Ps. 77, 64.* Grof æfter golde dug after gold, *Bi. R. p. 169, 5.*

Grám, grom; *adj. [grama anger]* 1. Furious, fierce, angry, offended, incensed, hostile; furiosus. 2. Troublesome; molestus:—1. Pam folce gram, *Dent. 1, 37.* Gram him incensed with him, *Cd. 16: Bi. 35, 6.* 2. Ne beo þu me gram, *Lk. 11, 7.* Deos wuduwe me is gram, *Lk. 18, 5.*

GRAMA, *an* [*Plat. Ger. gram m: Dut. gramschap f: Fra. gram: Dan. gram c: Icel. gramr m.*] 1. Anger, rage, fury, indignation, wrath; ira. 2. Trouble; molestia. 3. Injury; injuria:—1. Ic ondred his graman, *Dent. 9, 19: Ps. 6, 1.* Mid graman, *Gen. 19, 25.* 2. *Somn. 262.* 3. *Scint. 78.*

Gramaticsc-craeft the art of grammar.

Gram-bære bearing anger, angry. Grámlice; *adv. Angriily, fiercely; irate:—Cd. 210.*

Grámulic Furious; furiosus:—*Jud. 4, 2.*

Grand ground; *p. of grindan.*

Granian; *p. ude* [*Plat. grienen: Ger. grannen, greinen: Dan. grine: Fra. Sued. grina*] To GROAN, lament; gemere:—*C. Ps. 77, 69.*

Granta-brycge, Grantebrycge, Grantan-brycge [*Hunt. Grantabridge: Dunel. Grantabric, Granthebrige, Grantebryge: Hood. Grauntebrigge*] CAMBRIDGE, a county town and famous university, *Chr. 875, 921.* ¶ Granta-brycg-scire Cambridgeshire, *Chr. 1010.*

Granta-ceaster GRANTCHESTER, a village near Cambridge.

Granning, e; *f. GROANING, lamentation; gemitus:—L. Eccl. p. 176.*

Grap a gripe, grasp, *Beo. 6, 133, v. gripa.*

Grap grasped; *p. of gripan.* GRAPIAN, gropian, gegrapian, ic grapige; *p. ode; pp. od.* [Composed of ge and rapian to reap, gather: *Dut. rapen.* The Friesians have the old frequentative verb grabbelge. *Plat. grabbelen.* The Persians have

their گریستن griften totake: *Ger. greifen to gripe, v. gripan. H.]* To GROPE, touch, feel; palpare:—*Dystro swa picce þat hig grapion, Ex. 10, 21. Grapiæ and gesceot, Lk. 24, 39.*

Grasian To graze; gramine vesci:—*Somn. 36.*

GREADA A bosom; sinus, gremium:—On Habrahames greadan, *Lk. 16, 22, 23, v. bearm, bosm.*

GREAT [*Plat. Dut. groot: Fra. great, grat, grad: Ger. gross*] GREAT, large, thick; magnus:—*Greate hagol stanas, Jos. 10, 11.* Great beam a large tree, *Bi. 38, 2.*

Greatian To GREATEN, to become great or large; grandescere:—*Past. 11, 4.*

Greatnes, *se; f. GREATNESS; magnitudo:—R. Ben. 55.*

Greca, Græcas; *g. a; d. um. The Greeks; Græci:—Bd. 4, 81.*

Grecisc, Greccisc; *adj. Greek, Grecian; Græcus:—Greccisc gereord Greek language, Bd. 5, 8.* Ic leornige Grecisc I learn Greek, *Elf. gr. 36.*

Grec-land, Greca-land Greek land, Greece; Græcia:—*Ors. 1, 1.*

Gredig greedy, *Cd. 213, v. grædig.*

Gremetunc, gremetung, *e; f. A raging, roaring, murmuring; fremitus:—Prov. 19.*

Gremian, gegremian; *p. ede; pp. gegremed; v. a. 1. To irritate, provoke, exasperate; irritare. 2. To blaspheme, revile, curse; blasphemare:—1. Gegremedon, Dent. 9, 7, 8. 2. Hyne gremede, Lk. 23, 39.*

Grena-wic, Grene-wic [grene green; wic a village, bay] GREENWICH, near London, *Chr. 1013: 1014: 1016.*

GRENE; *adj. [Plat. Dan. Sued. grön: Dut. groen: Fra. gren: Ger. grün: Ot. gruan: Not. gruan: Icel. grønn]* GREW, flourishing; viridis, virens:—*Sæte ofer þæt grene hig, Mk. 6, 39.* Grene gæra, *Cot. 32.* On grenum treowe, *Lk. 23, 31.* Grene tacne with a green sign, *Cd. 157.*—Gren-hæwen green or azure colour, *Cot. 53.*

Grenian To become green, to flourish; virescere:—*Bi. R. p. 164.*

Grennea, *se; f. GREENNESS; viriditas:—Bd. 3, 10.*

Grennian, grinnian, ic grennige; *p. ode. To grim, to make a face, to be angry, to grunt; ringere:—Grenniendum welerum hle-  
ahter forð-bringan ringenti-*

*bus labiis risum proferre, Scint.* 55.  
 Grennung, grinning, *e*; *f.*  
 GRINNING; rictus, *Som.*  
 Greofa, greoua *A pot*; olla:—  
*Cot.* 146, 173.  
 GREOT [*Plat.* grut, gruus *n*:  
*Dut.* gruis *n*: *Frs.* grjues *n*:  
*Ger.* grus *m*: *Not.* grieze *f*:  
*Old Ger.* krieze: *Dan.* *Swed.*  
*grus n*: *Icel.* gríot *n*: *Wel.*  
*grut*] GRIT, sand, dust, earth;  
 pulvis:—*Pu* scealt greot etan  
*thou shalt eat dust, Cd.* 43.  
*greot gefeoll in terram decidit,*  
*Joth.* 12.  
 Greow, grew; *p.* growan.  
 Grep *a furrow, burrow, v.* græp.  
 GRÉTAN, he grét; *p.* grette; *pp.*  
 gretten, gegret; *v. a.* [*Plat.*  
 gröten: *Dut.* groeten: *Frs.*  
 groetjen: *Ger.* grüssen: *Ot.*  
 gruozen. *Ihre* thinks from  
 gríð, the *Old Frs.* *Icel.* gríð  
*peace, a wishing peace, being*  
*the oldest manner of saluting.*  
*The common people in Swed-*  
*en and Norway now salute*  
*one another with Gud's fred*  
*the peace of God] 1. To GREET,*  
*bid welcome, salute, call out,*  
*take leave, bid farewell*; salu-  
 tare. 2. *To approach, admit,*  
*touch, know carnally*; appropin-  
 quare:—1. Ongunnon hyne  
 þus gretan, *Mk.* 15, 18. Hilde  
 gretten battle [*greeted*] hailed,  
*Cd.* 151: *Bd.* 2, 12. 2. He ne  
 grette hi, *Mt.* 1, 25: *Bd.* 3, 17:  
*Cd.* 154.  
 Greting, gretung, *e*; *f.* A GREET-  
 ING, salutation; salutatio:—  
*Lk.* 1, 29, 44.  
 Gretta gríð, dust, *v.* greot.  
 Grette knew, *v.* gretan.  
 Greue greve, governor, *v.* gerefa.  
 Grewð groue, *Bi.* 34, 10, *v.* gro-  
 wan.  
 Griellan, grillan *To provoke, excite*  
*to anger*; provocare:—*Past.*  
 40, 4.  
 Grig-hund *a greyhound, Cot.* 173.  
 GRIM; *adj.* [*Old Plat.* *Ger.*  
 grim: *Adj.* crimmi: *Wel.*  
*Ied.* grimmi: *Dut.* grimmig:  
*Frs.* grimme: *Dan.* grim ugly,  
 grum *cruel*: *Swed.* grym: *Icel.*  
 grimmr: *It.* grimo *morose*:  
*Sp.* grima *fright*] Sharp, bitter,  
 dire, savage, cruel, GRIM, hor-  
 rible; acer, immanis:—*Bd.* 1,  
 14: 3, 14: *Ors.* 1, 2. Grim-  
 most most cruel, *Cd.* 184, *v.*  
 gram.  
 Grima *A witch*; venefica, *Som.*  
 Grimena, grimenæ *A caterpil-*  
*lar*; crucea, bruchus:—*Pa.*  
 104, 32.  
 Grimetan *to roar, rage, Pa.* 103,  
 22, *v.* grymetan.  
 Grimetung *a raging, roaring, v.*  
 grymetung.

Griming *A witch, witchcraft*;  
 veneficium, *Som.*  
 Grimlic Grim, sharp, severe,  
 bloody; atrox:—*Lap.* 1, 1.  
 Grimman *To rage*; fremere:—  
*Cd.* 37.  
 Grimnes, se; *f.* GRIMNESS,  
*ferceness, cruelty*; ferocitas:  
 —*Cot.* 1.  
 Grimsian *To rage, to be cruel*;  
 ævire:—*Bd.* 1, 7.  
 Grimsung Roughness; asperitas:  
 —*Past.* 17, 11.  
 Grin, gegrin, giren, girn; *pl.*  
 grinu. A GRIS, snare; la-  
 queus:—*Pa.* 34, 9: *Lk.* 21, 35.  
 GRINDAN, grine, he grint; *p.*  
 grand, we grundon; *pp.* grun-  
 den, gegrunden [*Plat.* Dut.  
 gruizen *to bruise*: *Frs.* grunea,  
 grusen *to grind in small pieces*:  
*Dan.* gryned gritty. It appears  
 to be allied to *A.-S.* rendan,  
 brendan: *Ir.* rannan, ran-  
 naim: *Wel.* rhannu: *Bret.*  
 ranna *to divide*: *Dan.* gryned  
 signifies grit, groats or gritty,  
 grytte *to grind or bruise by a*  
*mill*] To GRIND, bruise, gnash;  
 molere:—*Twa* beoð æt cwyne  
 grindende, *Mt.* 24, 41. Hi  
 grundon mid toðum heora,  
*Pa.* 34, 19.  
 Grindel, ea; *m.* *A hurdle, lattice-*  
*work, grating*; crates:—*Gea-*  
*lægene grindlas greate forged*  
*large gratings, Cd.* 19.  
 Grindere *A grinder*; molitor,  
*Som.*  
 Grind-toðas grinding teeth, the  
 grinders, *Som.*  
 Grinnian *to grin, v.* grennian.  
 Grinu, grionu *Mors greedily*;  
 avidius:—*R.* 79: also, a co-  
 lour; color, *Cot.* 79.  
 Gripan *to lay hold of, v.* gripan.  
 Griosn *A pebble stone*; calculus:  
 —*Prov.* 20.  
 Gripa, gripe, gegrip, grap, an;  
*m.* [*Plat.* Dut. greep *f*: *Frs.*  
 gryp, greep: *Ger.* griff *m*:  
*Dan.* greeb, greb *c*: *Swed.*  
 grepe *m*: *Icel.* greip *f*.] A  
 GRIPE, grasp, laying hold of, a  
 handful; manipulus:—*Beren-*  
*de gripan heora, Pa.* 125, 8.  
 Se gripe þære hand the gripe  
 of the hand, *R.* 72.  
 Gripan, gegripan, he gripð; *p.*  
 gráp, we gripon; *pp.* gripen;  
*v. a.* [*Plat.* grapsen, gripen:  
*Dut.* gypen: *Ger.* greifen:  
*Ker.* crifian: *Ot.* gripon:  
*Not.* greiffon: *Wil.* griphen:  
*Dan.* gribe: *Frs.* *Swed.* gri-  
 pa: *Icel.* greipa: *Grk.* γρι-  
 πειν, γριπίζειν: *Heb.* גָּרַץ  
 grp *to wrap, gripe, גָּרַץ*  
 agrp *what is wrapped together,*  
*a fist, gripe*] To GRIPE, grasp,  
 seize, lay hold of, apprehend;

rapere:—*Syrw* þat he gripe  
 þearfan, *Ps.* 9, 22. Gripað  
 lare, *Pa.* 2, 12. Ic gegripen  
 beo, *Pa.* 17, 31.  
 Gripeniss Captivity; captivitas,  
*Som.*  
 Grialic, grialic, angridic:  
*adj.* GRISTLY, horrible, dread-  
 ful, horrid; horridus:—*Bd.*  
 5, 2: *Pa.* 88, 3.  
 Grist grist, a grinding; molin-  
 ra:—*R.* 50, *v.* gryt.  
 Grist-bitan *to gnash the teeth*.  
 Grist-bitung *a gnashing of teeth,*  
*a raging.*  
 Gristle GRISTLE; cartilago:—  
*R.* 72.—*Gristl-ban gristlewe.*  
 Gristra Belonging to corn;  
 baker; cerealia, pistior:—*R.* 34.  
 GRID [*Old Frs.* grid *f*: *lo.*  
 grid *n*: *Chen.* grith *par-*  
 Peace; pax:—*L. Cant.* eccl. 1:  
*Chr.* 1004.—*Grib-brec, grib-*  
*brice a breaking of peace, L.*  
*Cant.* eccl. 14.  
 Griðian, gegriðan; *p.* oðe: *p.*  
 od. 1. *To make peace, or a*  
*treaty*; pacificare. 2. *To de-*  
*fend, protect*; tueri:—1. *Grið-*  
*ede mid þone here is mid*  
*peace with the army, Chr.* 1014  
 2. *Chr.* 1093: *L. Cant.* eccl. 2, 4  
 Griðleas Peaceless, without per-  
 or protection; pacis expen:  
 —*Lap.* 1, 5.  
 Gritta Grit, bran; furfur:—*D.*  
 gr. 9, 22.  
 Groen green, *C. R.* Lk. 23, 31, *v.*  
 grene.  
 Groetan *to greet*; greeting.  
 greeting, *v.* gretan, gréung.  
 Grof carved, *v.* grafan.  
 Grom, grum fierce, *Cd.* 51,  
 gram, grim.  
 Grome; *adv.* *Minutely, firmly*;  
 furiose:—*Cd.* 64.  
 Gropan *to grope, Elf.* gr. 24, *v.*  
 grapian.  
 Grornað grieves, for garnað,  
*v.* gnornian.  
 Grot [*greet dust*] *A particle, a*  
*atom*; particula:—*Nan* grá  
 rihtwisnesse *no particle of wis-*  
*dom, Bt.* 35, 1. *Nan* grot-  
 gites *no particle of sin, Bt.*  
 41, 5.  
 Groue *a grove, v.* græf.  
 GROWAN, gegrowan, growe,  
 he gréwð; *p.* growe, we gro-  
 wan; *pp.* grown [*Plat.* grui-  
 en, grojen: *Dut.* groeyen  
*Dan.* groe *a. n*: *Swed.* groa:  
*Icel.* gróa] To GROW, increas-  
 spring, sprout, spring up; cre-  
 cere:—*Dat.* sæd growe, *Mt.*  
 4, 27: *Elf.* op. p. 25, 4.  
 Groewan þa land and bloe-  
 modan the fields grew and bloe-  
 somell, *Bd.* 4, 3: *Gen.* 1, 11.  
 Grownes, se; *f.* Growth, increas-  
 a germ, flower, herb; incre-  
 mentum, germen:—*Bd.* 3, 11.

Gruman. 1. To consider, ruminate; ruminare. 2. To grunt; grunnire:—1. *Sciat.* 12. 2. *Elf. gr.* 22.

Grunn, es; m. [*Plat. Ger. Dan. Swed. grund m: Not. grund: Dat. grond m: Frs. grunv c: Bas. grunt*] GROUND, earth, foundation, depth, the deep, abyss; solum, fundus:—Grundus fundi, *Cot.* 83. On sæs grund, *Mt.* 18, 6. On þam grundum in profundis, *Bd.* 5, 14: *Ps.* 129, 1: *Lk.* 8, 31: *Ps.* 68, 2: *Cd.* 5: 18.

Grunden ground; pp. of grindan. Grunde-swelge, -swelige, -swilge, -swulie. GROUNDSELL; senecio:—*Herbal.* 77.

Grundleas, grundleaslic GROUNDLESS, bottomless, boundless, immense, unbounded, interminable, endless; fundo carens, immensus:—*Bt.* 7, 4: *Past.* 53, 6.

Grundlinga, grundlunge; adv. From the bottom, ground or root; funditus:—*Elf. gr.* 38, 30.

Grundsopa Gristle; cartilago:—*Cot.* 32, 30m.

Grundweall, es; m. A ground-wall, foundation; fundamentum:—*Lk.* 6, 48, 49. Grundweallas, *Ps.* 17, 9, 17.

Grund-welan earth's riches, *Cd.* 46.

Grundwong a region, country, *Beo.* 35.

grut. 1. Meal of wheat or barley GROUT; far. 2. Wort, new ale; condimentum cerevisie. 3. A OROT, dungeon, abyss; abyssus:—1. *Cot.* 93. 2. *Som.* 3. *Som.*, v. gryt.

grymtan, grimetan; p. ede, ode. To roar, rage, clash, grunt, cry out; fremere:—Forthwon grymetydon quarre fremmunt, *C.* 1. *Ps.* 2, 1. Esforas grymetodon bears granted, *Bt.* 38, 1. Grymetode, *Cd.* 162.

grymetung, grimetung, e; f. A surmuring, fretting, roaring; murmur, fremitus:—*Cot.* 134. gryme; adv. Bitterly; acerbic:—*Cd.* 4.

grynd an abyss, *Cd.* 220, v. grund.

gryndan to ground, *Cot.* 66, v. agryndan.

gryre [*Plat. grüsung f: Ger. graus m: Dan. grue c: Pol. groza*] Horror, terror, dread, shrieking; horror, stridor:—Mid grimme gryre with grim horror, *Cd.* 55: *Bd.* 4, 27: *Lup.* 3, 12: 5, 7.

gryrelc; adj. Horrible, roaring; horrendus:—*Cot.* 102. gryeode Gnashing; stridens. gryelling, e; f. A gnashing; stridor:—*Lk.* 13, 28.

GRYT, grytta, grut [*Plat. grüt f: Dut. grut, gort f: Frs. grôat n: Ger. grütze f: Dan. grød, gryn c: Swed. gryt n. gröt m: Icel. gríón n.*] GRIT, fine flour, mill-dust; furfur, polvis:—Hwæte grytta tritici furfur, *R.* 50.

Gryð peace, v. grið.

Grytte A spider's web; aranea:—*V. Ps.* 89, 10.

Gu if, v. gif. — Gu formerly; quondam:—*R. Mt.* 5, 27.

Guast a spirit, *C. Mt.* 1, 18, v. gast.

Gudæda Old deeds; antiqua gesta:—*Cod. Exon.* 64, a.

Gugeldoppe a water-hen, v. fugeldoppe.

Gugoð a youth, *L. Ps.* 70, 6, v. geoguð.

Gulde, guldon paid, *Bt.* 39, 1, v. gylدان.

Gum, prefixed to words, denotes excellence, eminence, as gumcysta choice, precious; pretiosus:—Gum-cystum god in wealth abundant; rebus pretiosis abundans, *Cd.* 85.—Gum-rinc a chieftain, prince, patriarch, *Cd.* 75, 30m.

GUMA, an; m. [*Ot. goma m. homo: Krist.* 1, 27, 27: *Icel. guminn. primipilus: Wel. gwr: Old. Eng. gom a man.* In the compound Eng. word bridegroom: *Plat. brögam: Dut. bruidegom: Frs. bredgome: Ger. bräutigam: Dan. brudgom: Swed. brudgum,* it signifies the bride's man.] A man; vir:—Guman God wurðedon men worshipped God, *Cd.* 187, *Th. p.* 232, 14. Gumena baldor chief of men, *Cd.* 128.

Gum-cynn Mankind; humanum genus:—*Cd.* 64.

Gumena of men, v. guma.

Gumenian; p. ode. To play, sport; alludere:—Pa Gregorius gumenode to þam naman tum Gregorius allusti circa nomen ejus, *Nat. Greg. p.* 16, v. gamenian.

Gum-rice a kingdom, *Cd.* 180.

Gum-rinc a brave man, a prince, leader.

Gum-peod human race, *Cd.* 12.

Gund Matter, corruption; pus:—*L. M.* 1, 4.

Gung young, *Bd.* 4, 25, v. geong. Gungling a youngling, v. geongling.

Guona wanting, *C. Mt.* 19, 20, v. wana.

GUD [Upr, ndr rage, the fury in battle, the highest god, Odin: *Icel. gudur, guwr battle, bel-lona: Icel. Gud God: Moes. Guth, Goth God; ytas, gytas ravenous warriors, the Jutes: O'dr violent, furiosus: Icel.*

Odin the most fierce in battle, the highest god of the Scandinavians, because he was the first and most heroic of their leaders in war. Woden the god of war, adored by the German nations; in other dialects godan. Gotnar warlike, valiant men: *Icel. Gautr the highest god, Odin.* The name of the Goths implies brave warriors. The name of God is justly also derived from good; but not after the usual mode of thinking, because he is kind and beneficent; but, because he is furious and destructive. It is a common error of etymologists to attribute to the savages, who composed our words, the ideas of a civilized age. Good and a-yað-or are the same word. The first notion of ayaðos is that of being quick and vigorous. Ayaðos ayðpis are Goths, and gotnar stout men. A coward was called kakos. Apistos comes from apis, virtus from vis. When bravery in battle was the first of virtues, and cowardice the meanest of vices, evil and good were indicated by words implying these notions. The intrepid man alone was deemed worthy to be obeyed as judge or commander, and adored as God. The Persians give a further proof of my assertion, for

چو خدا is not only God, but a lord, commander. H.] War, battle, fight; bellum:—*Jdt.* 11: *Bt. R. p.* 150. Guðe in battle, *Cd.* 94.—Guð-bil a war-bill, a sword, *Beo.* 35.—Guð-bord a warlike board, a shield, *Cd.* 128.—Guð-byrne a coat of mail, *Beo.* 5.—Guð-cyning a warlike king, *Cd.* 97.—Guð-cyste a war-tribe, *Cd.* 160.—Guð-fana, guð-fona a war-vane, a standard, *Ors.* 4, 1.—Guð-flan a war-dart, *Cd.* 95.—Guð-freca a warrior, *Beo.* 34.—Guð-gemot war-mote or assembly, *Cd.* 95.—Guð-gewædu war-garments, *Beo.* 3.—Guð-hafoc a war-hawk, a kite.—Guð-herge a hostile band, *Cd.* 92.—Guð-lac warfare.—Guð-myrcost hostile frontier, *Cd.* 145.—Guð-plega war-sport, war, *Cod. Ex.* 16, a. 11.—Guð-raes a warlike attack, *Beo.* 34.—Guth-aceorp war-clothing, *Jdt.* 12.—Guð-searo arms, armour, *Beo.* 3.—Guð-spell war-hidings, *Cd.* 97.—Guð-præc war-force, *Cd.* 93.—Guð-præc a war-host, *Cd.* 151.—

Guð-weard *a war-guard*. —  
Guð-wig *a warrior*, *Beo.* 28.  
—Guð-win *battle*, *Beo.* 37.  
Guton *shed*, v. *geotan*.  
Gycol-stan *ice-stones, hail*; crys-  
tallus:—*L. Pa.* 147, 6.  
Gyr, ged, gid, des; m. [*v. ged-  
dian to sing*] *A song, verse, elegy, proverb, parable*; can-  
tilena:—*Bd.* 3, 12, *S.* p. 537,  
27, 30: *Bt. R.* p. 162.  
\*Gyddian; p. ode. *To sing*, *Cd.*  
97, v. *geddian*.  
Gyddigan, hi gyddedon *to be*  
*giddy, troubled*, v. *geddian*.  
Gydene; f. *A goddess*; dea:—  
Sceolde bion gydene *should*  
*be a goddess*, *Bt.* 38, 1, *Card.*  
p. 300, 20: 35, 6.  
Gydenlic *Nunlike, vestal*; vesta-  
lis:—*Cot.* 179.  
Gyf if, *Jn.* 3, 12, v. *gif*.  
Gyfa *A giver, bestower*; dator:  
—*Chr.* 1038.  
Gyfe *grace, a gift*, *Lk.* 1, 30; ac.  
*of gift*.  
Gyfa *Fruit*; fructus:—*Cod. Ezon.*  
46, a.  
Gyfa, gifa; no *sing. pl. nom. g.*  
ac. a; d. um, on, an; f: seo  
gyft, is also found. *The price of*  
*a woman, nuptials, dowry, mar-*  
*riage*; nuptiae:—*De macode*  
*hys suna gyfa*, *Mt.* 22, 2.  
*Das gifa synt gearwe*, v. 8.  
*To þam gifum*, v. 3, 24, 38.  
*Be þære gifan mæsse accord-*  
*ing to the dowry of a virgin*,  
*Ex.* 22, 17. *Gif seo gyft forð*  
*ne cume if the dowry come not*  
*forth*, *L. In.* 31. ¶ *Gyft-hus*  
*a wedding or feasting-room*,  
*Mt.* 22, 10.—*Gyft-leob a mar-*  
*riage song*.—*Gyft-lic nuptial*,  
*belonging to a marriage*, *Mt.* 22,  
12.  
Gyftgean *To give in marriage*;  
nuptum dare:—*Mt.* 12, 25.  
Gyfu *a gift, grace*, *Lk.* 2, 40, v.  
gyfu.  
Gyfung, e; f. *A consent*; con-  
sensus:—*Bd.* 1, 27.  
Gyht *a refuge*, *Cd.* 169, v. *giht*.  
Gyl shine; gyl sunne *let the sun*  
*shine*, *Hymn*.  
Gylað, gelamp *Happened*; atti-  
gisset:—*Cot.* 184.  
\*Gyld *a payment, turn, place, fold*,  
*as two-fold, an idol*, v. *gild*.  
Gylda *a companion*, v. *gegylda*.  
Gyldan, gildan, geldan, gegyl-  
dan, he gylt; p. geald, we  
guldon; pp. golden; v. a. *To*  
*pay, restore, requite, give, ren-*  
*der*, *YELD, worship*; reddere:  
—*Gylde þæm Cyngre pay to*  
*the king*, *L. Ethel.* 1, *W.* p.  
103, 32. *He ne meashte mine*  
*gife gyldan he could not my*  
*gift repay*, *Cd.* 22, *Th.* p. 27,  
5: 141, *Th.* p. 176, 31. *Gilde*  
*twiseldon*, *Ex.* 22, 9, 12.

Dat he hit gilde, *Ex.* 14: *Bt.*  
40, 7. *Ne gylt he gafol*, *Mt.*  
17, 24. *Ælc gulde each should*  
*render*, *Bt.* 39, 1, *Card.* p. 321,  
15. *Geld þæt þu alt to gel-*  
*danne*, *C. Mt.* 20, 8. *Gyldan*  
*secolde must worship*, *Cd.* 183,  
*Th.* p. 229, 5.  
Gylden, gilden, gegyld; *def. se*  
*gyldena, gyldna*; *adj. Golden,*  
*gilded*; aureus:—*Þær is geat*  
*gylden there is a golden gate*,  
*Cd.* 227, *Th.* p. 305, 19. *Se*  
*gylden celf*, *Ex.* 32, 8. *Se*  
*gyldna þræd the golden thread*,  
*Cot.* 26. *To þam gyldnan*  
*gyldre to the golden idol*, *Cd.*  
182, *Th.* p. 228, 18. *Læfr*  
*gylden leaf-gold*, *R.* 58: *Lev.*  
8, 9.  
Gylding-weeg *A gold mine, a vein*  
*of gold*; aurifodina:—*Cot.* 16,  
167, *Som.*  
Gyld-seater *A measure belonging*  
*to a gild*; sextarius:—*Mon.*  
*Angl.* 1. 277.  
Gyllan, giellan; p. gylede [*Plat.*  
*Dut. gillen shriek*: *Dut. gal-*  
*men to sound*: *Fra. gallien*:  
*Ger. gellen to sound*: *Ger. gal,*  
*gall a sound*: *Ker. calm*: *Ot.*  
*galm*: *Icel. gella*] *To make a*  
*harsh noise*, *to yell, roar,*  
*shriek, scream, chirp*; stridere,  
fremere:—*Geaceod gyllende*  
*gyrye shed yelling horror*, *Cd.*  
167, *Th.* p. 208. *Ic gielle*  
*swa hafoc I shriek as a hawk*,  
*Cod. Ex.* 106. b. *Gylleð græg-*  
*hama a cricket chirps*, *Hicks's*  
*Theas.* p. 192.  
\*Gylm *a handful*, v. *gilm*.  
Gylp *pride, glory*, *Cd.* 4, v. *gilp*.  
Gylp, and its compounds, v. *gilp*,  
&c.  
GYLT, es; m. [*Dan. gjæld de-*  
*bitum*: *Icel. gjald a*: *Challa*,  
in the *Salic laws*, signifies a  
*fine, amercement*. *Gehte* has the  
same meaning in the *Schwa-*  
*benspiegel*, or laws of *Swabia*.  
The *Ger. gelten*, in earlier  
times, not only signified *to*  
*pay*, but when there was no  
restitution, to be obliged to  
submit oneself to punishment]  
GUILT, crime, sin, fault, debt;  
delictum:—*Forgyf us ure gyl-*  
*tas*, *Mt.* 6, 12: *Ex.* 32, 35;  
*Deut.* 9, 21: *Ps.* 18, 13. *De-*  
*bitum*, *Mt.* 18, 27, 32.  
Gylt paye, *Mt.* 17, 24, v. *gyldan*.  
Gyltend, es; m. *A debtor, an*  
*offender*; debitor:—*Mt.* 6, 12.  
Gylte GELT, *gilded*; castratus,  
*Som.*  
Gyltig; *adj. GUILTY*; reus:—  
*Mt.* 23, 18.  
Gyltlic-spræce *blasphemy*, *Mt.*  
26, 65.  
Gym *a gem*, v. *gim*.  
GYMAN, begyman, begiman; p.

gymde; pp. gymed, gegym  
1. *To take care of, attend,*  
*guard, observe, preserve, in-*  
*curare*. 2. *To govern, re-*  
*geree*:—1. *Ic gyme a*  
*wedd*, *Lea.* 26, 42, 43. *Ar-*  
*ne gymden hænnes nas ce-*  
*rust*, *Cd.* 113: *Mt.* 16, 6.  
*gymdon they observed*, *Mt.*  
2: *Lk.* 6, 7. 2. *Satan*  
*hine gyman Satan had*  
*rule*, *Cd.* 18, *Th.* p. 22, 14.  
*Lk.* 3, 1. ¶ *Don gymas*  
*have care, to regard*, *Orz.* 1,  
*Bar.* p. 115, 20.  
Gymeleas; *adj. Careless, ne-*  
*gent, wandering, straying*; ne-  
ligens:—*Gymeleas leas-*  
*ing cattle*, *L. Ecl. Efl.* 42.  
Gymeleasian *To neglect, be*  
*less, despicie*; negligere:—*I*  
4, 27.  
\*Gymeleaslice, gemeleaslice: *a*  
*Carelessly*; negligenter:—  
*Ben.* 44.  
Gymeleasny, se; f. *Care-*  
*ness*; negligentia:—*Bd.* 3,  
Gymeleast, gimelist, gende  
f. *Carelessness, neglige-*  
*negligentia*:—*Bd.* 3, 11,  
5, 1.  
Gymen, gyming, gemen; f. *Ca-*  
*heed, solicitude, diligence,*  
*perintendence*; cura:—*Gym-*  
*ne do se Abbot aram*  
*abbas*, *R. Ben. interi.* 11: 11  
26: *Bd.* 2, 1.  
Gymend, es; m. *A*  
gubernator:—*Scint.* 32.  
Gymung *a marriage*, *Bd.* 1,  
v. *giming*.  
GYMAN TO GAIN; lucrari:—  
*B.* p. 398.  
Gynd beyond, *L. Edm. v. geat*  
*Gyngra younger, v. gwege*.  
Gynian, ginian; p. ode; pp. 4  
[*Plat. janen*: *Dut. gevece*  
*Ger. gähnen*: *Old Ger. gin-*  
*geinon*: *Icel. gin, ginn-*  
*an opening*] *To YAWN, yawn*,  
*chatter*; hiare:—*Efl.* p. 1  
*Orz.* 3, 13. *Gynicendum*  
*with open mouth*, *Dial.* 2, 3.  
Gynnan [from *gan* to go, v. 1.  
ginnan] *To begin*; incipere  
—*Scint.* 22.  
Gypes-wic [Danel. Gippes  
Gern. Gipeswich: *Kni. Y-*  
*wich*.—*Theriver Gipping*:  
geap winding, vic a  
residence] *Irawich, the*  
*town of Suffolk*, *Chr.* 591: 1.  
GYR. 1. *A fir tree*; abies:  
*A marsh*; palus:—1. *C.*  
*treow*, *R.* 46. 2. *Gyras*,  
*ras marshes*, *Lge.* v. *gyras*.  
GYRD, gird, gyrda, gyrd; g  
[*Dut. gaard f*: *Fri. ger*  
*Ger. gerte f*: *Ker. Nat.*  
*Iad. garden*: *Ot. germa*  
*gird*: *Dan. gaard ch*  
*gärd*: *Icel. girdi n.*] *A d*

**gyrd**, *YARD, road; virga*: —Næbbe ge geacy ne gyrd, *Mt.* 10, 10. *Þæt næs ne an gyrdel landes that there was not a road of land, Chr.* 1085, *hug.* p. 289, 31: *Ex.* 4, 2, 4. Gyrdelandes *yard land, measured land; virgata terre, L.* 6, 67, *W.* p. 25, 16, 18. —Gyrdwile *pain bringing rod, Cd.* 143. **gyrdan**, he gyrt *p. gyrd; pp. gyrded* [*Plat. Dut.* gorden: *Ger.* gürten: *Ot. gürten*: *Ker. curian*: *Moes.* gaurdan: *Dan.* giorde: *Swed.* gjorda: *Icel.* gjrða] *To GIRD, bind round; cingere*: —Þu gyrdest þe, *Jn.* 21, 18. Gyrdel *sweorde girded with a sword, Cd.* 138: *Lev.* 8, 7. Oþer þe gyrt another shall gird thee, *Jn.* 21, 18. **gyrdel**, gyrdela, gerdels [*Plat. Dut.* gordel *m*: *Frs.* gerdel *f*. *Ger.* gürtel *m*: *Dan.* giord *c*: *Swed.* gjord*f*: *Icel.* gjirding *f*.] *A GIRDLE, belt, purse; cinchum*: —*Elf. gr.* 19: *Ps.* 108, 18. Ne feoh on hyra gyrdlum, *Mt.* 6, 8, *v. belt*. **gyrian**: *p. gyrede. To prepare, Ps.* 64, 7, *v. gearwian*. **gyra** *clothing, garment, v. gegerecla*. **gyrmian** *To roar; rugire*: —*L.* Ps. 37, 8. **gyrmian**: *p. de. To yearn, desire, request, Mt.* 11, 24, *v. geornian*.

**Gyrne** *diligently, Chr.* 1083, *v. georne*. **Gyrnes** *industry, labour, desire, Bd.* 3, 11, *v. geornes*. **Gyrning** *a yearning, desire, endeavour, Ps.* 9, 41, *v. geornung*. **Gyrnan** *to chatter, Elf. gr.* 36, *v. girran*. **Gyrretynde** *Roaring; rugiens*: —*L. Ps.* 21, 11. **Gyrstan-dæg, gestran-dæg** [*Plat. Dut.* gisteren: *Ot. gesteren*: *Ger.* gestern: *Moes.* gistradagis: *Lat.* hesternus] **YSTER-DAY**, heri: —*Jn.* 4, 52. **Gyrwa**, gyrwe, gyrwe fenn. *A marsh, moor, fen; palus, locus palustris*: —*Elf. gr.* 9, 33. **Gyrwalond** *marshy land, Bd.* 4, 6. —Gyrwa mægð *a country of marshes, Gyrviorum, sive palustrum provincia, Bd.* 3, 20. —Girvil, so called from *gyr, a marsh*. **Gyrwan** *to prepare, v. gearwian*. **Gyse** *yes, Mt.* 17, 25, *v. gese*. **Gyst** *a guest, v. gest*. **Gysternic - dæg yesterday, v. gyrtan-dæg**. **Gysetigan** *To lodge, to abide as a guest; hospitari*: —*Scint.* 47. **Gyst-sele** *a guest-hall, Cd.* 169. **Gyt ye, you; vos**: —*Mt.* 5, 19. **GYT**, get, geot; *adv.* [*Grk.* ἐτι yet, from ἐτι the *d. of eros* as a year: *Heb.* עתך oud, changed to out, yt, from עת od, a continuance, duration, beyond,

further; or from ght, *gyte time, as in the compound gebed-ght bed-time*] **YET**, *hitherto, moreover, still, as yet; adhuc*: —*Hys tid ne com þa gyte, Jn.* 7, 30. **Gyt** *ma yet more. Gyt swiðor yet rather, Elf. gr.* **Gyt** *pours out; git poured out, Lev.* 1, 16, *v. geotan*. **Gytan** *to get, v. getan*. **Gyte**, es; *m.* [*gyt pours out, from geotan*] *An overflowing, a shedding; inundatio*: —*Blod gyte blood shed, Cd.* 75. On þæra witegyra blades *gyte, Mt.* 23, 30. **Gytenes** *a getting, obtaining knowledge, Bd.* 4, 23, *v. getenys*. **Gyte-sal** *an apartment, v. ght*. **Gyte-streame** *A catarrh; rheuma*: —*R.* 105. **Gytser**, es; *m.* *A miser, a rapacious man; avarus*: —*Gitsunga þæs gytseres desires of the miser, Bt.* 16, 3, *Card.* 86, 9. **Gytseras**, *L. Cnut. pol.* 74. **Gytisan** *To covet, desire, lust after; concupiscere*: —*Gytlande, gytisende coveting, Cd.* 42: *Ps.* 100, 6: *Bt.* 26, 2: *Ps.* 61, 10. **Gytysung**, gytysung, e; *f.* *A desire, craving, lust, covetousness, avarice, rapacity, usury; concupiscentia*: —*Unriht gytysung, V. Ps.* 118, 86. He ne mæg þa grundleasan gytysunga afyllan *he cannot the boundless desires fill, Bt.* 16, 3, *Card.* 86, 8: 7, 3.

## H

is sometimes used for *g*; *v. Zra*. **To monosyllables ending in a vowel, the Anglo-Saxons** sometimes add an *h*, corresponding to the *Icel.* and *Swed.* (*þ*); as, *feoh money, Icel.* fé: *hish he beat, Icel.* slá, *alög*: *hæd. Dan.* slog; *seah he saw, Icel.* sá, *Swed.* såg: *Rask's* *Drum*. **ha**, he be. *An interjection of laughter; interjectio ridentis, ha*. **hal-stan** *a fire-stone, a crust, v. al-stan*. **ha** *a long linen vesture which wears wore, a surplice, v. hama*. **habba**, habban, ic habbe, hæbbe, þu hæfst, hafast, he hæfð, hafað, we habbað, hafað; *p. hædde, we hæddon; imp. hafa,*

**habbað**, habbe ge; *pp. hæfed, hæfid; v. a.* [*Plat. Dut.* hebben: *Frs.* habbe, ha: *Ger.* Ker. haben: *Moes.* haban: *Dan.* have: *Swed.* hafva: *Icel.* hafa] **To HAVE; habere, tenere**: —*Þat hi hine habban sceoldon that they should have him, Bt.* 3, 1. **Foxas habbað holu, Mt. 8, 20. **ic þis leoð asungen hæfde I had sung this lay, Bt. 3, 1. **ic hæbbe forðon, Ex. 10, 2. **Hig habbað him gegoten an gylden celf, Ex. 32, 8. **Haccan**: *pp. gehaccod* [*Plat. Dut.* hakken: *Ger.* hacken: *Dan.* hacke: *Swed.* hacka: *Frs.* hacher. —*acas an axe, v. sex*] **To HACK, cut, hash; concidere**: —*Cot.* 93, *Lye*. **Hacela**, hacle, hæcile, hæcla. 1. *A habit for a man of war, a*********

*cloak, mantle; chlamys, pallium, sagum.* 2. *A coat, cassock; lacerna.* 3. *An under garment, a skirt; subucula, capeula*: —*1. R.* 65: *Ors.* 5, 10. 2. *Masse hacle* *a mass or monk's garment. Preostes hacle* or *hæcla* *a priest's garment, Cot.* 126. 3. *Cot.* 39: 164, *Som*. **Hacine Pusta, R. 33. **Hacod**, es; *m.* [*Plat.* heket *m*: *Ger.* hecht *m*: *Mons.* hacid: *Lat.* mid. hacedus] *A pike, mullet, hakot, HAKEDS, a large sort of pike; lucius piscis*: —*Mugil: Elf. gl.* 12. **HA'D**, es; *m.* [*Ger.* haupt *n.* a head, person: *Dut.* hoofd *n.* *Frs.* haved, *haud n*: *Dan.* hoved *c*: *Swed.* hufvud *n*: *Icel.* höfud *n.* a head: *Icel.* hæd *f.* height. —*Plat.* hood *m.* a**

*hat, degree, dignity, v. hæst, for the other cognate words]*  
 1. *A person, form, sex; persona, sexus.* 2. *Habit, dress; habitus.* 3. *State, order, degree; ordo, gradus:—1. Þu ne beaceawast nanes mannes had, Mt. 22, 16. Ana God on hadum efnespedelicum one God in three persons; unus Deus in tribus subsistentiis, Bd. 4, 17. Æghwæteres hades of both sexes; utriusque sexus, Bd. 7. 2. Þone wfestnease had underfeng took the habit of religion; religionis habitum suscepit, Bd. 4, 11. 3. Had oferhøgedon halgan lifes despised a state of holy life, Cd. 188. Butan halgum hadum out of holy orders, Bd. 1, 27: Resp. 1. Biscopas oððe opara hada a bishop's or other degrees, Bd. 2, 5. Hades man a man of degree or orders, Elf. gr. 11. Heahlic had highest degree, L. Const. p. 110. ¶ Had-bote a recompence for violation of holy orders.—Had-breca a violator of holy orders.—Had-bryce a violation of holy orders.—Had-grið peace of holy orders, L. Const. p. 111. -hād [Plat. Dan. hed: Dut. heid: Ger. heit, keit] *Head, hood.* At the end of words it denotes, the person, form, sex, quality, state, condition:—Werhād, manhād manhood. Wifhād womanhood. Cildhād childhood. Weoroldhād secular state or habit. Broðrohād brotherhood. Preosthād priesthood.  
 \*Haderung, e; f. [had a person, arung an honouring] *The respect of persons; personarum acceptio, Som.*  
 Hadian, gehadian, ic hadige; p. ode; pp. ed; v. a. *To ordain, consecrate, give holy orders; ordinare:—Biscopas hadian to consecrate bishops, Bd. 2, 8. Hading, hadung, e; f. Ordaining, consecration; ordinatio:—Nat. Greg. p. 22.*  
 Hador *A comessity, an arch; arcus:—Under heofones hador under heaven's arch, Beo. 6, 83.*  
 Hador, hadre; sup. hadrost; adj. [Ger. heiter: Old Ger. hedro: Icel. heidr: Moes. haize light] *Clear, bright; serenus:—On hadrum heofone in serene sky, Bt. 9.*  
 Hadrian *To restrain; angustare, Lye.*  
 Had-swæpe a *bride-maid, v. heorð, &c.*  
 Hæbban *to have, move, v. habban.*  
 Hæbbendlic *Fit, handsome, able; habilis:—Elf. gr. 9, 28.**

Hæbbenga *A restraining; cohibito, Som.*  
 Hæbern *A crab, scorpion; nepa, cancer, Som.*  
 Hæca *A bar or bolt of a door, a HATCH; pessulus, Som.*  
 Hæcce *A cloak; pallium:—Chr. 1070.*  
 Hæccla, hæcla, hæcile *a cloak, mantle, shirt, v. hacela.*  
 Hæced, hæcid, *a pike, v. hacod.*  
 Hæcewoll *A collector; exactor:—R. 8.*  
 Hædern *A cellar, buttery; cellarium, Som.*  
 \*Hæfd *head, v. heafod.*  
 Hæfde *had; p. of habban.*  
 Hæfe [Dut. hef, heffe f. the lees: Ger. hefen f.—heavian to heave] *Leaven; fermentum:—Mt. 8, 15.*  
 Hæfe [Hunt. Hove] *Heafeld or Heugh, in Northumberland, a place where Bertfrith fought with the Picts, Chr. 710.*  
 Hæfed, hæfd *had; pp. of habban.*  
 Hæfednes, se; f. *Abstinence; retentio, Som.*  
 Hæsef, hæsig *heavy, Bt. 31, 1, v. hefig.*  
 Hæfeldan *HELVIANS; Helvetii:—Oss. 1, 1.*  
 HÆFEN [Plat. Dut. haven f: Ger. hafn m: Dan. havn c.—In Plat. havenung, hævenung signify, a place sheltered from wind and rain: and the Old Ger. heiman to cover] *A HAVEN; portus:—Chr. 1081.*  
 Hæfen-blæte, hæfen-bleat *a haven screamer, a seagull, hawk.*  
 Hæfenleas *Poor, needy; inops:—L. Ps. 11, 5.*  
 Hæfen-least *Poverty, want; necessitas:—L. Ps. 43, 27.*  
 HÆFER; g. hæferes, hæfres; m. *A he-goat; caper:—Cot. 32.*  
 Hæfer-bite *a pair of pincers.*  
 Hæfer-blæte *the bleating of a goat.*  
 Hæfern *a crab, Cot. 39, v. hæbern.*  
 Hæfig *heavy, v. hefig.*  
 Hæfignes *heaviness, v. hefignes.*  
 HÆFT, es; m. [Dut. Fra. Ger. heft m: Dan. hæfte m: Swed. häfte m: Icel. hefti m.—captio, captivitas, is in Fra. hefte f: Ger. haft f: Icel. haft m.] 1. *A HAFT, handle; manubrium.* 2. *A holding, captivity, bonds; captio.* 3. *One held, a captive, slave; captivus:—1. Elf. gl. 24. 2. Ps. 123, 5. Of hæftum from bonds, Cd. 225.* 3. *Hæftas ne willað wurðigean captives will not worship, Cd. 182: 187.*  
 \*Hæftan; pp. hæfted, hæft. *To take, Bt. 11, 1, v. gehæftan.*  
 Hæftedóm *Captivity; captivitas:—Bt. R. p. 188.*

Hæftencel, hæftencel *be bought; captio; 74.*  
 Hæftene *Captivity, captivitas:—Chr. 1055.*  
 Hæfting *A holding, retention; possessio:—M.*  
 Hæftling, es; m. *A captivus:—Beoð heftling 21, 24.*  
 Hæftnod, hæftnod. [Plat. Dut. heftig hefte f: Ger. heftig state of being bound; captivity, slavery; custodia:—Ps. 67.]  
 Hæftneð, hæftneð *or holds, a prison, a menut, custody:—Het on hæftneð ordered to be brought, Chr. 1095. On was was in custody.*  
 Hæftneð, hæftneð *Hæftnian, hi hæftnian lay hold of, capture:—L. Ps. 93, 21, v. 24, 9.*  
 Hæftnung, hæftnung, *taking, captivity:—Ps. 13, 11: 34, 9.*  
 Hæg *a hedge, defence.*  
 HÆGEL, hægel, hægel, hægles; m. [Plat. Not. hægel m: Fr. Dan. haggel, hægel. Swed. hægel m: Icel. hægl m.—So called globular form: He round, חגל agl s. חגל to roll] *Hæglas and snæw et nives, Bt. 39, 14: 77, 52: 104.*  
 \*Hægelan *To hail; Lye.*  
 Hægtes, se; f. [Plat. f: Ger. hexe f: hex f: Swed. hexa clever] *A HÆG, a fiend; larva, furia.*  
 Hægsteald, hægstælgastolt m: Ger. Old Ger. hagstalt; stædr temperate] 1. *A virgin, novice; celest.* 2. *One high in dignity, prince; princeps:—42, 45: Scint. 77. 2: 160.*  
 Hægtes *a fury, E. 112.*  
 Hægþorn, hægaþorn *thorn; alba spinosa.*  
 Hæh *A hole, den; fovea.*  
 Hæh-sedlan *a pulpit, v. Hæl [Icel. heill m.] A guess, conjecture; con.*  
 Hæl *whole, health, Lk. 1 hælu, Som.*  
 Hælan, gehelan; p. hæled; v. a. [hæl m. To HEAL, cure; san. To preserve, keep; see

hæls untrume, *Mt.* 10, 8.  
 hæls gehælan, *Lk.* 9, 2;  
 50, 20. 2. *Barm heora*  
 hæls hig, *Ps.* 43, 4. *Swe-*  
 ðin ne hæls me, v. 8.  
 hæls conceal, *Ors.* 6, 33, v.  
 hæls health-bearing, v. hal-  
 health, v. hælu.  
 hæls, hæleð, es; m.  
 at hæls to land; hence,  
 one praised, an eminent  
 a brave man, chief, hero,  
 hero, vir:—Frod  
 a sage hero, *Cd.* 62.  
 hæls hæle a sagacious  
*Cd.* 112. Boetius se  
 atte the man was called  
 Boetius hic vir vo-  
 est, *St. R.* p. 151:  
 98. Hæleðas heard-  
 heroes firm, *Cd.* 15: 59.  
 hæls hælsūm with the  
 112.  
 hæls; m. [hælende heal-  
 the healer, saviour; sal-  
 —Pu nemst hys naman  
 d. He soðlice hys folc  
 deð fram hys synnum,  
 31.  
 hæls; e; f. A greeting;  
 —*C. R.* *Mt.* 23, 7.  
 hæls d. hælfr; pl. hælfr.  
 hæls halter m: *Dut.* hal-  
 halter m: *Ger.* halfter  
 a halfter—hals, hals  
 HALTER, headstall;  
 capistrum:—*C. Ps.*  
 hæls [The] light; levis:—  
 4.  
 hæls, v. halig.  
 [Ger. heilung f.] Heal-  
 mation:—*Nicod.* 10.  
 hæls a hall, v. heal.  
 hæls halsen, stubble, v.  
 Wholeness, health; sa-  
 Past. 36, 1.  
 hæls, v. hælu.—a man, v.  
 hælsend A soothsayer,  
 aruspex:—*Cot.* 190,  
 to foretel, *Cot.* 14, 17,  
 man.  
 hæls divination, *Cot.* 11, v.  
 hæls.  
 hæls helse, hilse f: *Swed.*  
 f: *Icel.* heilsa f.—hæls  
 health or makes hale  
 hæls; sanitas:—*Scint.* 13.  
 hæls, hæls; g. hæls; pl.  
 g. hælsena; d. um; f.  
 Dut. *Fra.* *Dan.* heil  
 Ger. heil: *Moes.* hails:  
 bel: *Icel.* heil f. health]  
 hæls, health, care, safety,  
 salus:—*Ya* hæls ge-  
 Lk. 19, 9. Ic hæls  
 hæls, Lk. 13, 32. Hæls

gewit salutis scientia, *Lk.* 1, 77.  
 Hæls horn salutis cornu, v. 69.  
 Hæls beadun salutem dicere,  
*C. Mt.* 5, 47.  
 Hæm top, *L. In.* 61, v. healn.  
 Hæman, gehæman; p. de; pp.  
 ed [Old Ger. heimen to cover,  
 tegere.—hama a cover] To lie  
 with, cohabit, to commit forni-  
 cation or adultery; carnaliter  
 cognoscere:—Gif ænig man  
 hæme mid oðres wife, *Deut.*  
 22, 22: *L. Alf. pol.* 10: 11.  
 Hæmdo A marriage; nuptiæ:  
 —*C. R.* *Ja.* 2, 1.  
 Hæmed A lying with, cohabiting;  
 coitus:—Heora hæmed rihtan  
 coitus suos emendare, *L. Cnut.*  
 pol. 52.—Unriht-hæmed an  
 improper cohabiting, adultery,  
*Ja.* 8, 4.—Hæmed-ceorla hus-  
 band.—Hæmed-gemana mar-  
 riage, *Cot.* 129.—Hæmed-gifra  
 dowry, *Cot.* 102.—Hæmed-  
 scipe marriage.—Hæmed-ping  
 a cohabitation, propagation, *St.*  
 34, 11.—Hæmed-pingian to  
 cohabit, *L. Alf. pol.* 18.—Hæ-  
 med-wif a matron, wife, *Cot.*  
 136.  
 Hæmere A fornicator; concubi-  
 nus, *Som.*  
 Hæmeð A marriage, marriage-  
 song; hymeneus:—*R.* 9.  
 Hæn a hen, v. hen.  
 Hænran To stone; lapidare:—  
 Wylle ge me hænran, *Ja.* 10,  
 32, v. hynan.  
 Hæn-belle, hæenne-belle hen-bell,  
 hen-bane, *Herbal.* 5, 1.  
 Hænep [Plat. hemp, hennep m:  
 Dut. kennep, hennip f: *Ger.*  
 hanf m: *Dan.* hamp c: *Swed.*  
 hampa f: *Icel.* hanpr m: *Pers.*  
 کُنْب kunib. Most likely the  
 plant, and its Greek and Lat.  
 name cannabis, were brought  
 over at the same time from  
 its native country, the East  
 Indies] HEMP; cannabis:—  
*Herb.* 27, 115.  
 Hæn-fugol a hen fowl, v. hen,  
 &c.  
 Hængene A cage, stall; catasta,  
*Som.*  
 Hænð want, *St.* 11, 1, v. henð.  
 Hæp Fit; aptus:—*Coll. Monast.*  
 Hæplic Equal, also a compeer;  
 compar:—*Cot.* 35, *Som.*  
 Hæpmælum by heaps, v. heap-  
 mælum.  
 Hæps [Plat. Ger. Dut. Dan.  
 hæspe, hespe f: *Swed.* haspa  
 m: *Icel.* hepsa f: *Dut.* gesp  
 a buckle: *Lat. mid.* haspa] A  
 HAPSE, hasp; sera:—*Elf. gl.*  
 19.  
 Hæpsian To hapse, hasp, lock;  
 sera includere:—*Elf. gr.* 37.  
 Hær here, v. her.  
 Hær, her [Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan.

haar n: *Fra.* heer, her, hier  
 n: *Wil.* har: *Tat.* haru: *Swed.*  
 hår n: *Icel.* hår n.] HAIR;  
 crinis, pilus:—Mid oluendes  
 hærum, *Mk.* 1, 6: *Mt.* 3, 4.  
 Nostræla hærs hair of the nos-  
 trile, *R.* 16.  
 Hæra, hera, an; m. [Icel. herra  
 f: *Fr.* hère f.] Cloth made of  
 hair, sackcloth; cilicium:—Pu  
 slite hæran mine, *Ps.* 29, 13.  
 Ic scrydde mæd hæran, *Ps.* 34,  
 15. On hæran and on axan,  
*Mt.* 11, 21.  
 Hære an army, *Ex.* 14, 23, v.  
 here.  
 Hærean-lagol A hedge—hog;  
 herinaceus:—*Ps.* 103, 19.  
 Hærefest, hærfest, harfest, her-  
 fest; m. [Plat. harfat m: *Dut.*  
 herfat f: *Ger.* herbat m: *Ned.*  
 herbiest.—*Wach.* derives it  
 from ar yearly produce, and  
 fest from son to take] Hæ-  
 vest, autumn; messis:—Pat  
 se hærfest site well on wæst-  
 mum that the harvest is abun-  
 dant in fruits, *St.* 14, 1: 21:  
*Ps.* 73, 18. ¶ Hærfest-wæta  
 autumn wet, *Ors.* 3, 3.—Hær-  
 fest—monað, harfest—monað  
 harvest-month, September, *Elf.*  
 gr. 9, 13.  
 Hærelaf A report, common fame;  
 rumor, *Som.*  
 Hæren Made of hair; cilicinus:  
 —*L. Ps.* 68, 14.  
 Hærenes, se; f. 1. Praise; laus.  
 2. An assembly, troop, army;  
 congregatio:—1. *Bd.* 3, 19,  
 2. *Som.*  
 Hærg a temple, v. hearge.  
 Hæriht Hairy; crinitus:—*Cot.*  
 186.  
 Hæring, hæringc, herinc, es;  
 m. [Plat. hering m: *Dut.* ha-  
 ring m: *Ger.* haring m: *Icel.*  
 hæringr m: *Fr.* hareng m.]  
 HERRING; halec:—Hwæt  
 feht þu on sæ? Hæringas  
 what catchest thou in the sea?  
 herrings, *Colloq. Mon. MS.*  
*Cot. Tib. A. iii.* p. 60: *Elf. gl.*  
 12.  
 Hærlie Laudable; laudabilis:—  
*St. R.* p. 151: 161.  
 Hærn A full tide, ebbing, and  
 flowing water; æstus:—*Cot.*  
 81.  
 Hær-nædl hair-needle.  
 Hærnes The brain; cerebrum:  
 —*Chr.* 1137.  
 Hærðan Testiculi, pudenda viri-  
 lia, *Elf. gl.* 2: *L. Alf. pol.* 40.  
 Hærun HEARING; auditus,  
*Som.*  
 Hæs [Plat. hets n: *Dut.* eisch  
 m: *Ger.* geheiss n. m: *Old*  
*Ger.* till the 15th century ha-  
 isse, haiss] A command, behest,  
 precept, wages; mandatum:—  
 Be his hlafordes hæse, *Gen.*

24, 10: *Ex.* 18, 23. Cininges hæa king's behest, *Cd.* 6: 161: *Elf. T.* 84, 2.

Hæael *A hat*; *galerus, Som.*

Hæære *An instructor*; præceptor, *Lye.*

HÆSEL [*Plat.* hassel *f.*: *Dut.* hazelaar *m.*: *Ger.* hasel *f.*: *Mon.* hasal: *Dan.* *Swed.* hassel *m.*: *Icel.* haal *m.*] HÆSEL; corylus:—¶ Hæal-nutu hazel-nut, *R.* 45, 47.—Hwit-hæal white hazel, *R.* 45.

Hæste [*Lat.* æstus] *A raging of the sea or fire*; æstus maris, vel solis:—*Cd.* 69: 110.

Hæstingas, Hæstingas, Hæstinga-ceaster, Hæstingaport [*Flor.* Hæstinga: *Hunt.* Hood. Hastings: *Lat.* Hastinge.—hæste *a raging*] HÆSTINGOS, *Saxones, one of the Cinque Ports, Chr.* 1011: 1066.

Hæswalwe *A hawk, buzzard*; *astur, Som.*

HÆT [*Plat.* hood *m.*: *Dut.* hoed *m.*: *Fra.* hod *m.*: *Ger.* hut *m.*: *Mon.* huoth: *Ker.* Swabenspiegel, hut: *Dan.* hat *c.*: *Swed.* hatt *m.*: *Icel.* hatt *m.*] 1. HÆT; pileus. 2. *A mitre, an ornament for the head*; mitra, tiarra:—1. *Ors.* 4, 10. 2. *Cot.* 181, 189.

Hæt commands, *Bt.* 41, 3, v. hatan.

Hæta heat, v. hætu.

Hætian; p. gehæt; v. a. *To heat, make hot*; calefacere:—*L. In.* 78, v. hatian.

Hætero, hæteru *Clothing, apparel*; vestitus:—Mid his hætron cum vestitu suo, *Ex.* 21, 4. Se hund to tær his hæteru canis dilaceravit vestitum ejus, *Som.*

HÆÐ [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Fra.* *Ger.* heide *f.*] HEATH, thymus; erica, thymus:—*R.* 46: 48.—¶ Hæð-berge heath-berry.

Hæð-feld heath-field, *Bt.* 16, 1.

Hæð-cole [hæt *a hat, col cool*] *A cover to keep the head cool, a cap, mitre, helmet*; cassia, galea:—*Cot.* 32, 36, *Som.*

Hæðe, Hæðeby, Hæitabi [set at, by; hæð heath, by the heaths; so called from the heath which abounds in the neighbourhood] HADDEBY, once called Hæithaby, a town situate on the south of the small river Schle, and opposite to Schleswig. Though Haddeby is nearer the mouth of the river, it is now eclipsed by Schleswig:—Of Sciringes heale, he cwæð þæt he seglode, on fif dagan, to þæm portre þe mon hætt æt Hæðum, se stent betwuh Winedum, and Seaxum, and Angle, and

hyrð in on Dene he said that he sailed, in five days, from Sciringes to the port which they call Haddeby, which stands between the Wineda, Saxons, and Angles, and is obedient to the Danes, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 25, 12. Ða twegen dagas ær he to Hæðum come him was on þæt steor-bord Gotland, and Sillende, and iglanda fela, on þæm landum eardodon Engle ær hi hider on land comon for two days ere he came to Haddeby, on the starboard was Jutland, Sealand, and many islands, on which lands the Angles dwell before they came hither (England), *Id.* *Bar.* p. 25, 20.

Hæðen *A Sardonian garment*; mastruca.

Hæðen, heðen [*Plat.* *Dut.* heiden *m.*: *Ger.* heide *m.*: *Ot.* heithiner: *Moss.* haithins] HEATHEN, gentile, pagan; ethnicus:—Ðæt wif was hæðen, *Mk.* 7, 26: *Jn.* 12, 20: *Bd.* 1, 7.—Hæðen-cynn a heathen kind.—Hæðen-cynning a heathen king, *Cd.* 174.—Hæðendóm heathenism.—Hæðen-gyld heathen-worship, idolatry, *Elf. T.* p. 7.—Hæðen-man a heathen man.—Hæðen-ecype, heðenscype heathenism, *L. Cnut.* pol. 5: *Chr.* 634.

Hæðenisc; *def.* se hæðenisca; *adj.* HEATHENISH; ethnicus:—*Ors.* 3, 8.

Hæðennes, se; *f.* HEATHENISM; gentilismus:—*Bd.* 1, 26.

Hæt - heortnys hot-heartedness, rage, *Ps.* 6, 1, v. hat.

Hæð-feld a heath-field, v. hæð.

Hæð-feld, Heat-feld [*Bd.* Hedfeld: *Hunt.* Hatfeld: *Brom.* Hatfeld.—hæð heath; feld a field] Bishop's HATFIELD, *Herts.*, *Chr.* 680.

Hæðna, heðne heathen, v. hæðen.

Hæð-stapa heath-stepper, an insect found among heath, *Cod.* *Ex.* 87, a.

Hæðung, e; *f.* HEATING; calefactio:—*Serm.* *Fid.* *Cath.*

Hæting calipatum, *Cot.* 168.

Hæto heat, *Bt.* 33, 4, v. hætu.

Hætol hot, furious, v. hetol.

Hætron clothing, v. hætero.

Hætt calls, v. hatan.

Hættian *To pull the skin over a man's ears*; capillum cum cute detrahere, *Som.*

HÆTU, hæto; *g.* hæte; *d. e.* also nom. hæte; *g.* hætan; *f.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* hitte *f.*: *Fra.* hjitte: *Ger.* hitze *f.*: *Wil.* hizza: *Not.* hizum: *Dan.* hede: *Swed.* hetta *f.*: *Icel.* hita *f.* hiti *m.*: *Hab.*

hite to keep fire alive] HEAT; calor:—Cile and hæte, *Gen.* 8, 22. On þære hætan, *Gen.* 18, 1. On þyses dagas hætan, *Id.*: *Mt.* 20, 12: *Cd.* 21: 187: *Bt.* 33, 4: 34, 10. Mid monegum hætum cum multis fervoribus scilicet animi, *Bd.* 2, 12.

Hæued a head, *Chr.* 1137, v. heafod.

Hæwen *A grey, tawny, blue or sky colour or hue*; glaucus, fulvus, cæruleus:—*Cat.* 96, *Som.*

Hafa hæve; hafast hæst; hafð hath; hafedon obtained, v. habban.

Hafecere, ea; *m.* Hæter; uceps:—*L. Can.* *Edg.* 64.

Hafen raised; *pp.* of hebban.

Hafenes, se; *f.* Fermentatio, fermentatio:—*Ex.* 12, 12.

Hafenleas poor, v. hæfenleas.

Hafenleast need, want, *W. R.* p. 245, v. hæfenleast.

Hafettan *To applaud, rejoice*; plaudere:—*Elf. gr.* 23: *Ps.* 96, 8.

HAFOC, hafuc, ea; *m.* [*Plat.* h-vik, haafik, haaf *f.*: *Dut.* h-vik, *m.*: *Fra.* hauck *m.*: *Ger.* habicht *m.*: *Dan.* bøg *m.*: *Icel.* hök *m.*: *Icel.* hauk *m.*: *Fa.* haucka] A HAWK, falco, lvi of prey; accipiter:—*Mon.* 482. ¶ Hafoc-cynn hawk-kind. *Lev.* 11, 13.

Hafud-land headland, a promontory.

HAGA, hagen; pl. hagas [*The Ger.* hag *m.*: *Swed.* hage *a.* hügen *a.* signify not only a hedge and an inclosed field or space, but also in earlier times a house] A HAY, hedge, *huc.* a small quantity of inclosed land a dwelling-house; agellus domus:—Nigan and XX hagna syndon novem et viginti prædicia sunt, *Mon.* *Ang.* 1, 23, v. hege.

Hagal, hagol, hagul hail, *Ps.* 11, 14, v. hægel.

Hagal-scurc hail-shower, *M. Ps.* 104, 30.—Hagol-stan hailstone.

Hagan Hæwe, fruit of the wild thorn; mora spine alba:—*R.* 47: *Cot.* 99.

Haga-born hamethorn, v. hagborn.

Hagian to be at leisure, v. a. hagian.

Hagol, hagul hail, v. hægel.

Hagolan *To hail*; grandinare:—*Ors.* 3, 5.

Hagustald, Hagustald, Hagustaldesca, Hagustaldes-c, Hagustaldes-ham, Hagustaldes [Dun. Hestaldesham, Hestaldeshige: *Ric.* Hestaldesham





gl. 15; sinistus altus, *Herbal*. 127; auris leporia, *R.* 81. Haltsunmys custody, v. healdnes. Halwend, halwendlic, halewend; adj. [hæl health, wendan to turn] *Health-bearing, healthful; salubris*:—*Bd.* 1, 1. Halwendlice; adv. *Healthfully; salubriter, Som.* Halwendnes, se. *Healthiness, health; salubritas*:—*Bd.* 1, 1. Ham a skin, covering, v. hama. HAM, hamm, hom; pl. hamma [Plat. Dut. ham f: Frs. hamme f: Old Ger. hamm f.] The HAM, back part of the knee; poples:—*Elf. gl.* 2: *R.* 75. HAM, es; m. [Plat. ham: Frs. ham, hem n: Ger. heim n: Ot. heime: Moes. haim: Dan. hiem n: Swed. hem n: Lat. mid. hama.—Old Ger. heimen to cover: Chald. 𐤇𐤍𐤏 hme to protect] 1. A HOME, house, dwelling; domus. 2. A village, town, farm, property; prædium, villa. The terms hof, hiwa, ham, hyd, hide appear to be synonymous:—1. Ða he ham com, *Mt.* 9, 28. Woldon hamas findan would find homes, *Cd.* 166. Hig cyrdon calle ham, *Jn.* 7, 53. Ða Noe ongan ham staðelian then Noah began to found a house, *Cd.* 75. Æt ham at home, *Mk.* 9, 33: *Lk.* 9, 61. 2. Forbærndon feala oðra godra hama burnt many other good towns, *Chr.* 1001. Ciptun calle hira hamas vendebant omnia prædia sua, *Gen.* 47, 20. On hira hamon in possessionibus suis, *Gen.* 48, 6.—Ham-færeld, hamfæreld a journey home, *Ors.* 3, 11.—Hamfæst an inhabitant, *Bt.* 18, 2, 3.—Hamfare protection, freedom, *L. Henr.* 1, 80, v. ham-socn.—Ham-ferian to carry home, *Cot.* 8, 196.—Ham-scir the office of an edile; officium ædilis, *Cot.* 71.—Ham-sittend an inhabitant.—Ham-socn protection, v. in alphabetical order.—Ham-stede homestead.—Ham-weard homeward, hame-weardes homewards, *Gen.* 24, 61.—Ham-weorud neighbours, neighbourhood, *Bd.* 3, 10.—Ham-wyrt homewort, houseleek, *L. M.* 1, 1, 40. -ham, -hom, as a termination, denotes a covering, form. Feð-erhom a feather covering, a wing, *Cd.* 22. Wuldor-ham a glorious covering, a garb of glory, *Cd.* 190. In the names of places, ham denotes a home, dwelling, village.—Ham-ton home-town, Buckingham, &c. Hama, haam, an; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. hemd n: Frs. hemeth n:

himbd: South. Ger. hemat: Not. hemide a coat: Dan. ham a skin, coat: Icel. hams a skin] A skin, covering, shirt, surplice; cutia, tegmen, camisia:—*R.* 76: *Cot.* 31. Hama [Plat. hemken, ehme f: Ger. heime f.] A grasshopper, cricket; cicada, gryllus:—*R.* 37: *Cot.* 39, 96. Hamacgað Grows strong; convalescit, *Lye.* Hamelan To hamstring, to cut the hamstrings; poplites scindere, *Som.* Hamer a hammer, v. hamor. Hamere A staff by which the pilot directs the rowers; porticulus:—*Cot.* 158, 202. Hamod Covered, clothed; indutus, *Som.* Hamor a hammer; hamora of hammers, strikers, swords, *Chr.* 938, v. hamur. Hamorwyrt HAMMERWORT; parietaria:—*L. M.* 1, 25. Hamsocn, hamfare [Plat. heem-söken to visit: Frs. hamsekene, hemsäkene a searching, and an attack of a house: Ger. heimsuchen to afflict, visit. Its antiquated signification is burglary, and any violation or injury done to the owner of the house or his inmates: Dan. hiemsöge: Swed. hemsöka to afflict: Icel. heim-sökun visitatio, invasio hostilis: Lat. mid. hamsoca.—ham home, socn liberty, protection] 1. Protection from assault in one's own house; domus immunitas. 2. The privilege of lords of manors to hold a court, and impose a fine for a breach of that immunity, a breaking of the peace; facultas dominis maneriorum concessa inquirendi de immunitatis istius infra maneria sua violatione. Sæpius tamen in vet. L. L. pro ipsa violatione seu infractione juris accipitur. Ut in *L. Edm.* 6: *Cnut.* 12, 59.—Hamsocna est, vel Hamfare, si quis præmeditate ad domum eat ubi suum hostem esse scit et ibi eum invadat, Hamsocna judicatur:—Unworhtre hamsocne infecta invasio, *Text. Roff.* p. 44. Ham-tun. [ham a dwelling, tun a fence; habitatio vallo circumsepta] Used both for SOUTHAMPTON, *Chr.* 994, *Ing.* p. 170, 31; and also NORTHAMPTON, *Chr.* 917, *Ing.* p. 130, 28.—Hamtunscire HAMPSHIRE, *Chr.* 755, *Ing.* p. 69, 7: 860, for Northampton, v. Norðham-tun. Hamtun-port Northampton, *Lye.* Hamula A steersman; proreta:—*Chr.* 1039.

Hamur, hamer, hamor, homer. A HAMMER; malleus:—Hamera lafum with relics of hammers, *Chr.* 938. Homera lafe relics of hammers, *Beo.* 39, 18: *Cot.* 135. HANA, an; m. [Plat. Dut. haan n: Ger. hahn n: Salic laws, chana: Ot. hano: Moes. hana: Dan. Swed. hane n: Icel. hani n.] A cock; gallus:—Ne cræwð se hana to dæg, *Lk.* 22, 34, 60: *Mk.* 14, 30, 68, 72.—Han-cred, han-cræd a cock crowing. HAND; g. e; d. a; ac. hand; pl. nom. ac. a; d. um; f. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Swed. hand f: Frs. hond f: Ker. Ot. hant: Moes. handus: Dan. haand c: Icel. hönd, hand f: Tart. handa] HAND; manus:—He sæthran hyre hand, *Mt.* 8, 15. Of ure feonda handa alysed, *Lk.* 1, 74. Hyre handa gegripenre manu ejus prehensa, *Mk.* 1, 31. ¶ On hand agan to give up into the hands, to yield, *Ors.* 3, 11. Læstan to hande elocare in possessionem, *Chr.* 852. Hand on hand syllan to be idle; manum in manu ponere, *L. Edw.* 9. Swiðra hand a right hand. Winstra hand a left hand.—Hand-beahton have lamented; planximus, *C. Lk.* 7, 32.—Hand-bell a hand-bell.—Hand-boc a manual.—Hand-bred hand's breadth, *Elf. gr.* 8.—Hand-clað a hand-cloth, towel.—Hand-copse a hand-copee, hand-cuffs, *Ps.* 149, 8.—Hand-cræft a hand-craft, a handicraft, *L. Can. Edg.* 11.—Hand-cræftig mechanicus.—Hand-cwyrn a hand-mill; mola trusatilis, *Jd.* 16, 21.—Hand-dæd handy work.—Hand-dæda a deed-doer, *L. Ethel.* 5.—Hand-fæstan to pledge one's hand.—Hand-fæstnung, hand-fæstung an assurance, *Cot.* 136.—Hand-full a handful, *Ex.* 9, 8.—Hand-gang, hand-gong a giving up, *R.* 112.—Hand-gecliht the fist; manus collecta.—Hand-geceaft formed by the hand, a creature, *Cd.* 23.—Hand-geweorce handy work, *Deut.* 4, 28.—Hand-gewinne handy labour, *Bd.* 4, 4, 28.—Hand-gewrit a hand-writing, *R.* 13.—Hand-grið par manus data, *L. Edw. Guth.* 1.—Hand-hamer hand-hammer *Cot.* 135.—Hand-hrægle hand-cloth, *R.* 30.—Hand-hwile a moment.—Hand-hwyrft a turning of the hand, a moment.—Hand-lean a reward, recompence, *Cd.* 143.—Hand-lin hand-linen, a handkerchief,

*nephtin*, *Cat.* 152.—Hand-lin *ammale*, *Elf.* *gl.* 19.—Hand-lunga *forthwith*, *Greg.* 1, 9.—Hand-megen *the power of hand*, *Cd.* 14.—Hand-mitta *pendens quatuor scrupula*.—Hand-plega *hand-play*, *Cd.* 95.—Hand-rof *famous hand*; *manibus insignia*, *Cd.* 155.—Hand-sceaf *a creature*.—Hand-sceate *a hand-sheet*, *handkerchief*, *nephtin*.—Hand-seax *a short sword*, *cutlass*.—Hand-selen *a putting into another's possession*.—Hand-syllan *to deliver up*.—Hand-pegen, *hand-jeng*, *hand-jeng* *one always at hand, a servant, a domestic*, *Cd.* 224.—Hand-þreal *hand-bason*.—Hand-weard *hand-ward, at hand, ready*, *Ora.* 3, 4.—Hand-weace *a hand-work, workmanship*, *handwork*, *Cd.* 167.—Hand-worhte *hand-worked, finished*, *Mt.* 14, 58.—Hand-wyrm *hand-worm*, *R.* 24.—Hand-wyrt *a cubit*; *cubitum*, *Som.* *Handa hart*, *Gen.* 4, 23, v. *anda*. *Handle A HANDLE*; *manubrium*.—*Cat.* 167. *Handian To handle, feel*; *tracture, palpate*.—*Gifmin fæder me handleð*, *Gen.* 27, 12. *Hangian, ic hangige*: v. n. [*Plat. Dat. hangen* v. a.: *Fra. hängen* v. a.: *Ger. hängen, hängen*: *Kor. Ot. hangen*: *Dan. hange, henge*: *Swed. hänga*: *Icel. hänga*: *Wel. hongian*] *To hang down, de HANG*; *pendere, dependere*.—*Elf. Gr.* 26, 113, *Som.* p. 29, 11. *Of dune hangian to hang from a mountain; de monte dependere, Som.* *De mid him hangige*, *Lk.* 23, 39. *Hanne, highness, v. heahness.* *Haa* [*Icel. herra*: *Heb. Chal. Syr. Arab. הור hur white*] *Hoar, hoary, grey-haired*; *canus*.—*Har hæð hoar heath*, *Cd.* 146: 151: 154. *Of clife harum de clifis canis*, *Bt. R.* p. 155. *Hara, haran* [*Plat. Ger. hase* m.: *Dut. haas* m.: *Dan. Swed. hare* m.: *Icel. herin, hieri* m.] *HARE*; *lepus*.—*R. 19.* *Haran-hige the herb harefoot*, *Herbal.* 62.—*Haran-wyrt, hare-wyrt hare-wort*.—*Hare-fot the herb hare-foot*.—*Hare-mint hare-mint*, *R.* 42.—*Hare-wyrt hare-wort*. *Hara-hune, hare-hune Hore-hound*; *marrubium*.—*Herb.* 46: *R.* 43. *Haran* *an estuary*, *Chr.* 1066, v. *hara*. *Hara To spare; parcere*.—*M.* *P.* 77, 56. *Haran-spreccil, haran-spreccol*,

*haran-spreccol wild burrage*; *ecinus*.—*L. M.* 1, 38. *Harat* [*Icel. hérað a tribe*] *An assembly*; *castrum*, *Lye.* *Hardnys, se; f. [heard hard]* *HARDNESS*; *durities*.—*Lev.* 26, 19. *Harest harvest*, v. *hærefest*. *Harian To become grey, hoary, mouldy; canescere*.—*Elf. gr.* 26. *Harm harm, v. harm.* *Harnes, se; f. HOARINESS*; *canities*.—*Fron.* 20. *Harra a lord, v. hearra.* *Harung, e; f. 1. Greyness, hoariness; canities. 2. Old age; senium*.—*1. Elf. gr.* 12. *2. L. Ps.* 60, 19. *Harwæng, harweng, harwelle Hoary, grey; canus, Som.* *Harwengnes hoariness, v. harnes.* *Has* [*Plat. heserig*: *Dut. heesch*: *Old Fl. heersch*: *Ger. heisch*: *Old Ger. heis*: *Swed. hees*: *Dan. hæz*: *Icel. háa*] *HOARSE*; *raucus*.—*Hase geworden synd goman mine*, *Ps.* 68, 4. *Haseton Pilots; gubernatores*.—*Chr.* 1062, *Ing.* p. 234, 6. *Hasegian, hasian To be hoarse; raucare*.—*Elf. gr.* 30. *Hasnys, se; f. HOARSHNESS*: *raucedo*.—*Elf. gr.* 9, 3. *Haswe. 1. Livid, a sad colour mixed with blue, russet; lividus. 2. Dry, rough, rugged; aridus, ariditate asper*.—*1. Haswe culfran a Holed dove*, *Cd.* 72. *2. Haswe hero-stræta rugged army roads*, *Cd.* 167. *Hat* [*hætu head*] *Hot, fervent; calidus, fervidus*.—*Bd.* 1, 1. *Hat-heorta hot-hearted*, *Greg.* 1, 9.—*Hat-heortnes hot-heartedness, enthusiasm*, *Mk.* 3, 21.—*Hat-wend hot*, *Cd.* 146. *HATAN, he hæst, we hatað; p. het, heht, we heton; imp. hæt, hättu pu, hättun ge; pp. hâten, gehâten; v. a. [Plat. heten: Dut. heeten: Fra. heta: Ger. heissen: Moes. haitan: Dan. hede, hedde: Icel. heita]* *1. To call, name, have for a name; vocare. 2. To command, ordain, promise; jubere*.—*1. God het þa fæstnissæ heofenan*, *Gen.* 1, 8. *Ne hat þu*, *Gen.* 17, 16. *Hu ne hatte hysmodor, Maria*, *Mt.* 13, 55. *Þæt we heretoha hatað*, *Boetius was haten*, *Bt.* 1, *Card.* p. 2, 17. *2. He hæst fealdan þat segl he commands to fold the sail*, *Bt.* 41, 3. *Hat me*, *Mt.* 14, 28. *Hate hate*, *L. Ps.* 51, 1, v. *hete*. *Hapoliðan eena asillaris*, *L. M.* 2, 51. *Hatian, ic hatige; part. hatigende; p. ode; v. n. 1. To become or be hot; aestuare. 2. To*

*HATE*; *odium*.—*1. Hatode heorte min*, *C. T. Ps.* 38, 4. *2. Ne mæg middan-earð cow hatian, ac he hatað me*, *Ja.* 7, 7. *Hatigendlic Hatigul; odious, Som.* *Hatlice hardly, v. heardlice.* *Hatol Hatigul; odious*.—*Prov.* 14, 30. *Hätte call, command, v. hâtan.* *Hatte-fingol a hedgehog*, *M. Ps.* 103, 19. *Hatung, e; f. HATING, hatred; odium*.—*Ge boot on hatunge*, *Mt.* 10, 22: *Lk.* 21, 17. *Haulest poverty, v. hæfenleat.* *Hawad Cloven; fissus, Som.* *Hawe A view, aspect, sight; visus*.—*Bt.* 32, 4. *Hawere An inspector, a faviour; spectator, fautor, Som.* *Hawian; p. gehawade. To view, look on, regard; spectare*.—*Hawa nu mildelice look now mercifully*, *Bt.* 4. *He; pron. [Plat. he: Dut. hy: Fra. hi: Ger. Ot. er: Iad. ir, and other old writers of Southern Germany, her: Dan. Swed. han: Icel. hann: Heb. הוּ הוּ] He; or indefinitely, some one, any one; is, ille*.—*He was rihtwis*, *Mt.* 1, 19. *Hea, heach high*, *Ex.* 6, 6, v. *heah*.—*Hea-deor a roebuck, stag*, *Chr.* 1086.—*Hea-deor-hunta a hunter of stags, Ethelst.* *Test.*—*Hea-dor-hund a stag-hound.* *Heabur-cabg [heah high, burh a town, &c.] HABBROUGH or EBBOROUGH island, Yorkshire, Chr.* 686. *HEAF, es; m. A groan, mourning; ululatus*.—*Cd.* 2. *Heafð a head, v. heafod.* *Heafð-bolstal capitale, C. R. Ben.* 67. *Heafde with a head, Ps.* 39, 11, v. *heafod*.—*Heafdehte headed; ospitatus*.—*Heafde-peninc head-penny*.—*Heafde-weard head-ward; tribunus.* *Heafðian; pp. od. To behead, v. beheafðian.* *Heafian To mourn, v. heofian.* *Heafig heavy, v. hefig.* *Heafod; g. heafdes; d. heafde; pl. heafdu; n. [The cognate words, v. hād] A HEAD; caput*.—*On heafde boc gewriten is*, *Ps.* 39, 11. *Smyra þin heafod*, *Mt.* 6, 17.—*Heafod-ædre the head vein*.—*Heafod-beah a crown*, *Bt.* 37, 2.—*Heafod-bolla a skull*; *heafod-bollanætow Golgotha*.—*Heafod-bolster a pillow*, *R.* 70.—*Heafod-burh head borough, a metropolis*, *Ora.* 4, 8.—*Heafod-clað, head-cloth, a handkerchief*, *R.* 64.—*Heafod-*

cyric a *head-church*, *mother-church*, *L. Cant. eccl.* 3.—Heafod-ece *head-ach.*—Heafod-fæder a *patriarch.*—Heafodforeweard a *forehead*, *L. Eccl.* 29.—Heafod-frætwænes a *head-ornament*, *head-pin*, *Cot.* 65.—Heafod-gemas a *equal*, a *mate*, *fellow*, *Bd.* 4, 22.—Heafod-gewæd a *veil*, *Gen.* 20, 16.—Heafod-gim the *eye*, *Cod. Es.* 27, a. 20.—Heafod-gylt *head-guilt*, a *capital offence*, *Off. Reg.* 3.—Heafod-hær *hair of the head*, *R. 70.*—Heafod-hriefeo *scabies*, *L. M.* 2, 30.—Heafod-leahter a *capital offence*, *Off. Reg.* 15.—Heafod-leka *headless*, *Etf. gl.* 26.—Heafod-maga a *chief relation*, *prince*, *Cd.* 78: 60.—Heafod-man a *head-man*, *general*, *leader*, *prince*, *Num.* 1, 16.—Heafod-mynster a *mother-church.*—Heafod-pann *head-pan*, *skull*, *Golgotha*, *Mt.* 27, 33.—Heafod-port a *chief port*, *Chr.* 1087.—Heafod-rice a *monarchy*, *Ors.* 2, 1.—Heafod-sare a *head-sore.*—Heafod-sien *power of sight.*—Heafod-slaege an *ornament for the head*, *Cot.* 50.—Heafod-stede, *heafod-stol*, *heafod-stow* a *capital*, *metropolis.*—Heafod-swima a *head-swimming*; *vertigo*, *Cd.* 78.—Heafod-wære a *head-sore*, *Cot.* 209.—Heafod-wisa a *chief ruler*, *Cd.* 79.—Heafod-wylm *capitis fervor*, *astus*, *L. Md.* 1, 1.  
 Heafodlic, *heafudlic*; *adj.* *Capital*, *chief*; *capitalis*:—Heafodlicu ricu *capitalis regna*, *Ors.* 2, 1.  
 Heafodling *A fellow*, *mate*; *coequalis*:—*C. Mt.* 11, 16.  
 Heafre a *heifer*, *Lev.* 3, 1, v. *heahfore*.  
 Heaf-sang an *elegy*, *Cot.* 118.  
 Heafsting a *captiver*, v. *hæftling*.  
 Heafuc a *hawk*, v. *hafoc*.  
 Heafud a *head*, *top*, *C. Lk.* 19, 17, v. *heafod*.  
 Heag a *hedge*, *R. Mt.* 21, 33, v. *hege*.  
 Heag high, *Bt.* 35, 4, v. *heah*.—Heag-engel an *archangel*.  
 Heago-steald, Heago-stealdæca, *Heaham*. *Bd.* 5, 23, v. *Ha-gustald*.  
 \*HEAH, heag, heach, hea; *comp.* *hyrra*, *hyra*; *sup.* *hybat*, *hebat*; *adj.* [*Plat. Dut.* *hoog*. *Frs.* *hoech*: *Ger.* *hoch*: *Isd.* *Ot.* *hoh*: *Moes.* *hauhs*: *Dan.* *høj*: *Swed.* *hög*: *Icel.* *háa*: *Heb.* *נָחַל* *agg.* from *נָחַל* *gag* the *roof of a house*] *HIGH*, *lofty*, *noble*, *excellent*; *altus*, *sublimis*:—Heah in *bodige*, *Bd.* 3, 14.  
 Ofer þa hehstan duna, *Gen.* 7,

20. Heahran on heofonum *higher in heaven*, *Cd.* 15. On hean earne, *Ex.* 8, 6. Swiðe heage astigan, *Jos.* 8, 20.—Heah-bisceop an *archbishop*, *Bd.* 2, 3.—Heah-boda an *archangel*, *Cod. Esom.* p. 12, b.—Heah-burh a *metropolis*, *Bt.* 1.—Heah-bytlere a *master-build-er*, an *architect*.—Heah-cining the *high king*, *God*, *Cd.* 6.—Heah-craeft *architecture.*—Heah-craeftiga an *architect*, *Bd.* 5, 21.—Heah-ealdor a *chief ruler of the synagogue*, *Mt.* 5, 38.—Heah-ealdorman a *patriarch*, *Bd.* 1, 13.—Heah-engel an *archangel*, *Bd.* 5, 2.—Heah-fæder a *patriarch*, *Bd.* 1, 34.—Heah-gerefa *high-sheriff*, *Chr.* 778.—Heah-gesamnunga *archisynagogus*, *Mt.* 5, 22.—Heah-græfte *high-graved*, *much engraved*, *Cot.* 7.—Heah-had *high order*, *high degree*, *Off. Reg.* 11.—Heah-heort *high of heart*, *proud*, *Cd.* 202.—Heah-læca a *chief physician*, *Cot.* 3.—Heah-land-rica a *justice of peace*, *Cot.* 114.—Heah-lareow an *abbot*, *pri- or*, *prelate*, *Cot.* 4.—Heah-mod *proud.*—Heah-run one *who prophesies* or *divines*, *Cot.* 171.—Heah-sacerd a *chief priest*, *Mt.* 14, 1.—Heah-sæ-peof a *notable pirate*; *archipirita*, *Cot.* 9, 171.—Heah-sangere a *leader of a choir*, *Bd.* 4, 18.—Heah-setl *high settle*, a *throne*, *Bt.* 37, 1.—Heah-sungen *il-lustrious*, *famous*, *Ors.* 1, 1.—Heah-tid, a *festival*, *Bd.* 4, 19.—Heah-torras *the Alps*.  
 Heahfore, heafre A HEAFER; *vac- cula*:—Fæt heah-fore a *fat heifer*, *R.* 22.  
 Heahlic high, v. *healic*.  
 Heahmodnes, se; f. *Pride*; *su- perbia*, *Som.*  
 Heahnes, heanes, heannes, han- nes, se; f. 1. *HIGHNESS*, *height*, *top*, an *end*, a *pinnacle*, a *fort- ress*; *celsitudo*, *culmen*. 2. *Ex- cellence*; *excellencia*:—1. *Prit- tig fæðma* on heahnesse, *Ors.* 6, 15. Of eorðan heahnesse oð heofones heahnesse, *Mt.* 13, 27. 2. *Bd.* 2, 16: 3, 13.  
 Heahsteald, heahstald a *youth*, *virgin*; *R. Mt.* 1, 23, v. *hæg- steald*.  
 Heahþo *height*, *excess*, *Cot.* 60, v. *heaðo*.  
 Heal An *angle*, a *corner*; *angu- lus*, *Som.*  
 Heal, alh, hæll [*Dut.* *hal* f: *Ger.* *halle* f: *Moes.* *alh*: *Swed.* *hall* m: *Lat.* *mid.* *halla*: *Icel.* *höll* f.] A *HALL*, *place of enter- tainment*, *palace*, an *inn*, a *house*; *aula*, *cænaculum*:—Heale,

*Mt.* 9, 23: *Mt.* 14, 15: *Bd.* 13. Hælc8 in healle men is *hall*, *Cd.* 210.  
 Healand weaghty, v. *healede*.  
 Heald [*Plat.* *helden*, *halder*, *hellen* to *incline*: *Dut.* *hellen* to *hang* or *lean over*: *Frs.* *halda*, *hilda*, *heldre* f. a *devi- vity*: *Ger.* *halde* f: *Old Ger.* *haldo*, *halda*: *Dan.* *held* c. *Icel.* *halla* *inclinare* *aliquid*] *Inclined*, *bowed down*; *propen- sus*, *incurvatus*:—Pider heald ðiðher *inclined*, *Bt.* 24, 4. Of dune healde ðamward *in- clined*, *Bt.* 41, 6.  
 \*HEALDAN, he hylt, we healdst; p. *heold*; pp. *healden*; e. i. [*Plat.* *holden*, *holen*: *Dut.* *houden*: *Frs.* *halde*: *Ger.* *hal- ten*: *Ker.* *Ot.* *Wil.* *halten*. *Isd.* *haldan*: *Dan.* *holde*: *Swed.* *hälla*: *Icel.* *hallda*.] 1. *h* *HOLD*, *secure*, *fasten*, *keep*; *tenerere*. 2. To *regard*, *observe*, *watch*, *take heed of*, is *well* *feed*; *observare*, *pascere*.—1. Þe healdst ðe *servant*, *Gen.* 12, 12. Hig healdst þa wifmenn to life, *Num.* 31, 14. 2. Heald þa beboda, *Mt.* 14, 17. Healdst and wyrcst *Mt.* 23, 3. Hat nu heald þa byrgene, *Mt.* 27, 64. Þa he healde, *Lk.* 15, 15: *J. A.* 15, 16.  
 Healdend, es; m. *One who keeps*, a *preserver*, *general*, *pri- dex*:—Behealdost heald- ure, *Joth.* 12.  
 Healdnes, gehealdnes, geheal- sumnes, haltsomnes, gehælt- nes, gehealtsomnes, w: f. i. *keeping*, *custody*, *captivity*, *re- garding*, *chastity*, *observance*; *observatio*:—*Bd.* 2, 4.  
 Healede *Weighty*; *ponderosus*. *Past.* 11, 7.  
 HEALF, half [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Sm.* *half*: *Ger.* *Ot.* *Moes.* *halb*: *Dan.* *halv*: *Icel.* *half*] *Half*, *part*, *side*; *dimidium*, *pars*.—Ic healde þa swiðran healf. *Gen.* 13, 9. Ic sylle healf mine æhte, *Lk.* 19, 8. On hwilce healfes an *which side*. *Cd.* 91.—As a numeral it is generally placed after the ordi- nal, which it diminishes by half; that is, one half must be taken from the number expressed. Oðer healf hund was hundred and fifty, *Gen.* 4, 3. Pridde healf two and a half. Pridde healf hund was hundred and fifty, *Num.* 16, 2. Gilde six healf marc *pay for* and a half mark, *L. Cant.* p. 118.—Healf-clypiend, healf- clypiend, healf-clypiendlic semi-vowel, *Etf. gr.* 2.—Healf- cuce, healf-cwic half alive, *Ors.*

1, 9.—Healf-cald middle aged.  
—Healf-beofed the fore part of the head.—Healf-bund semi-cornis; cynocephalus, *Cot.* 209.  
—Healf-sester semi-sextarius, *Cot.* 131.—Healf-tryndel a hemisphere, *R.* 49.

Healfunga; *adv.* By halves, in parts; dimidiatum, ex parte:—*Past.* 31, 1.

Healh-stan a crust, v. halstan.

Healic, healg; *def.* se healica; *adj.* Highest, most high, chief; remarkable; summus, precipuus:—Se healica God, *Gen.* 14, 19, 20. Healic gemot principalis conventus, *pamegyrii*, *Elf.* T. p. 15. Healices of importance; magni momenti. Sma oft swa enig þingc healices so often as any thing of importance, *R. Ben.* 3.

Healice, hehlice; *adv.* HIGHLY, chiefly, perfectly; alte, precipue:—Healice intimbred perfectly built, *Bd.* 5, 9, 19. Healicost and swiðost precipue et maximè, *R. Ben.* 33.

Healg high, proud, *Cd.* 15, v. healc.

Heall a hall, v. heal.

Heallc; *adj.* Belonging to a hall or palace; aulicus:—*Cot.* 194.

Heall-reat, heall-wahrist topography, *Wulf.* Test.

Heallm, halm, healm, hielm, es; m. [*Plat. Dat. Ger. Not. Dan. Sued. halm m: Icel. hálmr m.*]

1. HAULM, stubble, straw; culmus. 2. A helmet; galea:—1. *Ex.* 5, 7. Healm-streaw haulm-straw, stubble, *P.* 82, 12. Healmes laf a leaving of straw, stubble, *R.* 59. 2. *Elf.* T. *Lep.*

Helma a helm, *R.* 104, v. helma.

healp assisted; p. of helpian.

healan to weigh, v. heoloran.

hala, hals [*Plat. Dat. Frs. Ger. Not. Ot. Rab. Moes. Dan. Sued. Icel. hals m: Ker. halsa: Osm. halse*] The neck; columna, cervix:—*Cd.* 19. ¶

Heals-beo neck-book, phylactery, *Mt.* 23, 5.—Heals-fang a neck-catch, pillory, *L. With.* ¶ p. 11, 18, 23.—Heals-gund the king's evil.—Heals-mægeð beloved damsel, *Cd.* 98, *Th.* p. 120, 4.—Heals-mene, healswyne a neck-chain; monile, *Wiquia*, *Gen.* 41, 42.

heald a hood, hooded, covered with a hood; capitium:—*Cot.* 170.

healian to beseech, *Bi.* 22, 2, v. halian.

healan a crust, v. halstan.

healung a beseeching, *Bd.* 1, 15, v. halung.

healt [*Frs. halte: Dan. Sued.*

halt; *Icel. halttr.*—The imp. of the A.-S. healdan; *Ger. halten*] HALT, lame; claudus:—*Mt.* 18, 8.

Healtian; p. de; pp. od. To HALT, to be lame; claudicare:—*Bd.* 5, 22. Healtedon claudicaverunt, *Ps.* 17, 47.

Heamol, heamol Frugal, thrifty; frugi:—*Cot.* 86.

Heamstede [ham home, stede a place, dwelling-place] HAMSTEDS, Finchamstead, *Berkshire*, *Chr.* 1103.

Heán; pp. head. To raise, exalt, elevate; evehere:—*Bd.* 2, 4.

HEAN; *def.* se heana, seo þæt heane; *adj.* [*Frs. hana the offender and also the offended, Het: Frs. hena to hurt, damage*] Poor, needy, humble, mean, worthless; pauper, humilis:—Demað þam rican swa þam heanan, *Deut.* 1, 17.

Swa rice swa heane, *Bd.* 3, 5. Hean high, v. heah.

Hean-byrig HAMBURY, Huntingdonshire, *Chr.* 675.

Heandifa Rocks, steep hills or banks; rupes, *Som.*

Heanes highness, *Bd.* 1, 1, v. heahnea.

Heanlic; *def.* se heanlica. Poor, vile; pauper:—*Bt.* 11, 1.

Heanlic; *adj.* [hean to elevate] High, lofty, excellent, famous; excellens:—*Ors.* 2, 5.

Heanlice; *adv.* Basely, meanly; turpiter:—*Ors.* 3, 10.

HEAP [*Plat.* hoop, hope, hupe, hupen, hupel m: *Dut.* hoop f: *Frs.* heap; *Ger.* haufe m: *Wil. Not.* huffo: *Dan.* hob c: *Sued.* hop m: *Icel.* hópr m.]

1. A HEAP, pile; acervus.

2. Men standing close together, a legion, troop; legio, turma:—1. On heap bið gesamnod in a heap be collected, *Cot.* 136.

2. *Cot.* 39, 128, 196. ¶ Heapum in heaps, by crowds, *Cd.* 189.

Heap a hip, bush, v. hiop.

Heapian; p. geheapode; pp. geheapod. To HEAP, pile up; acervare:—*Lk.* 6, 38.

Heapmælum, hæpmælum; *adv.* In heaps, by troops, bands, companies; acervatim, per turmas:—*Num.* 1, 3: *Bd.* 1, 15.

Heaping, e; f. A HEAPING; cumulatio:—*Bd.* 5, 13.

Hear hair, v. hæ.

Hear high, proud, *Cd.* 122, *Th.* p. 156, 26, v. heah.

Hearch a temple, an idol, *Lev.* 20, 2, v. hearge.

HEARD [*Plat.* hard, harde: *Dut.* hard; *Frs.* hird; *Ger.* hart; *Ker. Ot. harto: Moes. hardus: Dan. haard: Sued. hård: Icel.*

hardt] HARD; durus:—Du eart heard mann, *Mt.* 25, 24: *Jn.* 6, 60. ¶ Heardra harder, *Bd.* 3, 5.—Heard-beawa a chisel; scalprum, *Som.*—Heard-heort hard-hearted, *Ex.* 33, 3, 5.—Heard-heortnis hard-heartedness, *Deut.* 31, 27.—Heard-mod stern, cruel, *Cd.* 15.—Heard-nebbe hard-nibbed, a bill of a rapacious bird.—Heard-ræd steadfast, *Cd.* 107.—Heard-sæld misfortune, v. heard-sæls.—Heard-sælig unhappy, *Bt.* 31, 1.—Heard-sælnes misfortune, *Ors.* 3, 5.—Heard-sælð a hard lot, an unhappiness, misfortune, misconduct, *Bt.* 18, 3.—Heard-stan hard stone, v. hwit, &c.

Heard a shepherd, leader, *Bt.* R. p. 188.—Heard-man a herdsman, v. hyrde.

Heard an herd, v. heord.

Hearde; sup. heardost; *adv.* Severely, greatly; dure:—Dis folc nu heardost ondæt this people now most dreads, *Bt.* 36, 2.

Heardian To HARDEN; durecere:—*Elf. gr.* 35, 37, v. aheardian.

Heardlic Hard, cruel; durus:—*L. Const. W.* p. 148, 29.

Heardlice; comp. heardlicor; *adv.* HARDLY, immoderately, hastily, quickly; duriter:—*Bd.* 4, 25: *Gen.* 42, 8: *Elf.* T. p. 34, 22.

Heardnes, se; f. Hardness; durities:—*Mt.* 19, 8: *Mk.* 10, 6.

Heardra A sort of fish, a miller's thumb, a mullet; cephalus, mugil:—*R.* 102: *Elf. gl.* 12.

Heardwendlice; *adv.* [wend a turn] Severely, stiffly, rigidly; severe:—*Bd.* 4, 25.

Hearepa a harp, *Bt.* 35, 6, v. hearpa.

Hearge, hærg, hearh, hearhg, hearch, es; m. 1. A temple, church, an altar; templum.

2. An idol; idolium:—1. *Bd.* 2, 13: *Ors.* 3, 9. 2. *Ex.* 34, 15: *Lev.* 26, 1, 30. ¶ Heafodlice hearge capitale templum; capitolium:—*Cot.* 49.

Hearge Hercules, *Cot.* 102, 193.

Hearh, hearhg a temple, *Bd.* 2, 13, v. hearge.

Hear-loccas hair-locks, *Som.*, v. hæ.

Hearm an arm, *Ps.* 88, 11, v. earm.

HEARM, es; m. [*Ger. Dan. Sued. harm m. grief, offence: Icel. harmr m. grief*] HARM, hurt, damage, calamity; damnus:—*L. Cnut. pol.* 45, 73. Hearmes swa fula of calamity so much, *Cd.* 27: 37: 38: *Bt.* 41, 3.—Hearm-cwedon, hearm-cweð-

an, hearm - cwidian, hearm-cwedelian *to calumniate, slander*, *Bt.* 18, 4. — *Hearm-cwiðele a calumniator*, *R. Mt.* 5, 44. — *Hearm-cwyde a malediction*, *Cd.* 29. — *Hearm-fullic damniplenus*, *Sonn.* 117. — *Hearm-heortnes a murmuring, muttering*, *Cot.* 187. — *Hearm-locas hell*; *damnatorum claustrum*, *Cd.* 5. — *Hearm-plega contentio, strife*, *Cd.* 90. — *Hearm-scearc vengeance, punishment*, *Cd.* 38. — *Hearm-spræce harm-speaking, slander*. — *Hearm-spræcol calumnious*. — *Hearm-spræcolnys a slandering*. — *Hearm-staf a writ of evil, a sentence*, *Cd.* 45. — *Hearm-tan a germ of evil*, *Cd.* 47. — *Hearma A sling for to support a wounded arm*; *mitella*:—*Cot.* 130. — *Hearman To harm*; *lædere*:—*Sonn.* 91. — *Hearming HARMING*; *læsis, Som.* — *Hearmlíc; adj. Hurtful, noxious; damnous*:—*Hæraðm.* 18. — *Hearpa, hearpa, carpa, an*; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. harp f: Ger. harfe f: Old. Ger. harpe: Ot. harpha: Dan. harpe f: Sued. Iscl. harpa f.*] *A HARP*; *lyra*:—*Bd.* 4, 24. *Hearpa, Ps.* 56, 11. *Mid hearpan, Ps.* 30, 2. — *Hearp-nagl harp-nail*; *plectrum*, *R.* 71. — *Hearp-sang harp-song*, *R.* 34. — *Hearp-sleg a harp*, *L. Ps.* 96, 6. — *Hearpene A nightingale*; *aðdon*:—*Cot.* 19. — *Hearpere, hearpere, es*; *m.* *A HARPER*; *citharædus*:—*Des hearperes wif the harper's wife*, *Bt.* 35, 6. — *Hearpestre A female harper*; *citharistria*:—*R.* 114. — *Hearpian*; *p. ode*; *pp. od.* *To HARP*; *citharizare*:—*Bt.* 35, 6. — *Hearpung, e*; *f. HARPING*; *citharæ pulsatio*:—*Bt.* 35, 6. — *Hearra, an*; *m.* [*Plat. heer m. particularly a clergyman*; *Dut. heer m: Ger. herr m. Iscl. herr: Ot. Wtl. herro: Dan. Sued. herre m: Iscl. herra, heri, harri m. a king*. — *hearra, hearra*; *comp. of heah Mgh*] *A lord, master, leader*; *dominus*:—*Hearran to habbane to have a lord or superior*, *Cd.* 15. *Wið his hearran against his master*, *Cd.* 14, 30. — *Hearre A king*, *Elf. gl.* 22, v. *heor.* — *Hearst-panna A frying-pan*; *sartago*, *v. byrting.* — *Hearsumian to obey*, *Bd.* 1, 6, v. *hyrsumian.* — *Hearð a hearth*, *v. heorð.*

*Heart-hama the heart-covering, caul*, *Ec.* 29, 22. — *Hearwian To cool*; *refrigerare*:—*Prov.* 29, *Lye.* — *Heat heat, v. hætu.* — *Heatfeld Hatfield, Herit., Chr.* 675, v. *Hæðfeld.* — *Heaperian*; *p. gehæporade, we heapodon, v. To restrain*; *cohibere*:—*Bt.* 39, 5. — *Heaðo, heaðu, heoðo, heaðo.* *Top, HEIGHT, excess, also high*; *culmen, altitudo*: *Cot.* 60. — *Heaðo-lind a high banner*, *Chr.* 938. — *Heaðo-rinc a chief-tain*, *Cd.* 154. — *Heaðo-welm, heaðo-wylm excess of heat, intenses heat or anger*, *Cd.* 17: 149: *Menol.* 25. — *Heapungen illustrious*, *R. Ben.* 7, v. *heab, &c.* — *Heaw hue, colour*, *Ps.* 44, 3, v. *hiw.* — *Hea-waldas nobles, rulers.* — *HEAWAN, geheawan, he heaweb*; *p. heow, geheow*; *pp. heawen, geheawen*; *v. a.* [*Dut. houwen: Plat. Ger. hauen: Ot. Not. houwen: Lat. mid. house.* — *hiw, heaw a form*] 1. *To HEW, carve, cut, beat*; *secare.* 2. *To cut off, cut, dig, thrust, spur*; *fodere*:—1. *Bd.* 4, 11, *Cd.* 224. 2. *Heow þat hors mid þam spuran thrust the horse with the spurs*, *Elf. T.* p. 36, 25: *Mt.* 21, 8. — *Heawan to shew*, *Bd.* 5, 2, v. *ywan.* — *Heawgas images*, *Ps.* 134, 15, v. *hearge.* — *Heawi - grei HUE - GREY, sky colour*; *color glaucus*, *Som.* — *HEBBAN, þu hefast, he hefb*; *p. hóf, ahót, we hófon*; *imp. hefe*, *pp. hafan, hefen, heafen, ahafe*; *v. a.* [*Plat. heven: Dut. heffen: Fra. hefa: Ger. heben: Kev. heffan: Ot. heffen: Iscl. hepfan: Windebock. haben: Moes. hafjan: Dan. hæve: Sued. häfwa: Iscl. hefia*] *To HEAVE, elevate, raise*; *elevare*:—*Io hebbe to heofena mine hand*, *Deut.* 32, 40. *Hebbað upp eowre eagan*, *Jn.* 4, 35. — *Hebel, hebel The thread of the shuttle*; *licium, Som.* — *Hebel-geard A weaver's shuttle*; *liciatorium, Som.* — *Heben heaven*, *Bd.* 4, 24, v. *heofon.* — *Heben-hus The chief beam of a house*; *lucunar.* — *Heber a goat*, *v. hæfer.* — *Hecen A kid*; *hædus*:—*Sonn.* 4. — *Hecga-swind The eye-lid, cheek*; *gena*:—*R.* 71. — *HEDAN*; *p. we heddon* [*Plat. hōden, hōen: Dut. hoeden: Fra. hoda, huda: Ger. hūten, hūthen: Dan. hyte, hytte:*

*Sued. hälla: Iscl. halla* *The Ger. halten, hüten, hi then are closely related.* 1. *the South, particularly in Austria, the pasture ground is called heale, and a herd heale*. — *To HEDD, take care of, attend, cavere, curare*:—*Off. Episc.* *Heden his convent ab eo*, *I. In.* 74, v. *healdan to keep.* — *Hed-claþ ventrale, Med. a Quadr.* 4, 14. — *Hedd-ern, hed-ern. A cele granary, barn, hiding-place* *horreum*:—*Hedderm*, *Iscl.* 28, 8. *Nabbat big heider*: *Lk.* 12, 24: *Bd.* 3, 5, 5, p. 31: 19. — *Heddon headed, v. heðan.* — *Heder a hedge, covering, haem, edor.* — *Heder-bryce a help or house-breaking*, *Som.* — *Hef sorrow*; *tactus*:—*C. & R.* 37. — *Hefe house*; *imp. of hebban.* — *Hefe, es*; *m.* *A weight, pile, lap pondus*:—*Prov.* 20. — *Hefed a head*, *Chr.* 1137, v. *he fod.* — *Hefeg heavy*, *Bt.* 31, 1, v. *hef*; *Hefegode made sad*, *Bd.* 4, 1: *heðgan.* — *Hefel The thread of the shuttle*; *licium*:—*R.* 110, *Som.* — *Hefel-gyrd A weaver's shuttle*; *liciatorium*:—*Cot.* 120. — *Hefelic heavy, afflictive, Elf. Lm.* 32, v. *heflíc.* — *Hefelice*; *adv. Heavily, pænitly*; *graviter, egre*:—*Mt.* 16. — *Hefel-præd A thread*; *licium*: *Jud.* 16, 9: *Cot.* 193. — *Hefen heaven, v. heofon*. — *Hefen waru dwellers in heaven.* — *Hefetime, hefigtyme Heavy, troublesome*; *molestus*:—*Nam.* 10. — *Hefia Scarcely, hardly*; *v. C. Lk.* 9, 39. — *HEFIG, hæfig, hefig* [*Pa. hevig great: Dut. hevig great: Fra. heftich: Ger. Da heftig vehement: Ot. hefig Not. Tat. hevig: Sued. häfte Iscl. höfgr heavy.* — *The idea gravity being prevalent in the word, it has a relation to A.-S. hefb heaven, from hebban* *Moes. hafjan: Old. Ger. hefi hepfan: Dut. heffen, heve: Plat. heven: Ger. heben haben* 1. *HEAVY, weighty*; *gravi* 2. *Afflicted*; *afflictus*:—1. *H bindað hefige byrðena*, *Mt.* 23. 2. *Hefigeran þere æ frem legis*, *Mt.* 23. 2. *Ps.* 4, 3: 15. — *Hefig-mod a heavy mood*, *T. Ps.* 54, 3. — *Hefigan, hefigean, p. hefigen, hefigode*; *pp. hefigod, hefigod. To make heavy*

*ad, to grieve, aggravate, to be heavy or sad; contristare, contristari:—*Heora synn ys swiðe geþefegod, *Gen.* 18, 20. þeas cower heortan geþefegode syn, *Lk.* 21, 34: *Ps.* 37, 4: *Bd.* 4, 19.  
*Heflice; adv.* HEAVILY, with difficulty, grievously; graviter, agre:—*Bd.* 4, 12. Undernam hefiglice þas word, *Gen.* 21, 11.  
*Hefignes, hefignes, se; f.* HEAVINESS, sorrow; gravitas, aggritudo:—*Jn.* 16, 21.  
*Hefigyme troublesome, L. Ps.* 34, 15, v. heftetime.  
*Hefigymnes, se; f.* Heaviness, grief; miseria, Som.  
*Heflic, hefelic; adj.* Heavy, sorrowful, afflicted; afflictus:—Ne sig þe hefllic geþuht, *Gen.* 21, 12.  
*Hefnes heaviness, Bt. R. p.* 184, v. hefignes.  
*Heflic heavy, Chr.* 868, v. hefllic.  
*Hefone to heaven, Bt.* 35, 4, v. hefofa.  
*\*Hef, for he eft he again, Cd.* 121.  
*Hefð hevesa, v. hebban.*  
*Hefning captivity, Chr.* 1079, v. hæftung.  
*Hefnið, heftnið captivity, C.* Ps. 13, 11, v. hæftned.  
*Hefung, e; f.* HEAVING, exaltation, speculation; elevatio.  
*Hefylce heavily, v. hefiglice.*  
*Hæa, hig, es; n.* [*Plat.* heu, hau n: *Dut.* hooi n: *Frs.* hea n: *Omabruk.* hæg, høg n: *Ger.* heu n: *Old Ger.* hou: *Mon.* hoo: *Mœs.* hawi: *Dan.* hœ: n: *Swed.* hō n: *Icel.* hey n.]  
*HAT, grass; fœnum:—Ps.* 36, 2: *Bd.* 1, 1. Ofer þat grene hig, *Mt.* 6, 39.  
*Heg high, difficult, Ex.* 14, 22, v. heah.  
*Hæge, heag, hæg, es; d.* hegge; n. [*Plat.* hagen m: *Dut.* haag f: *Ger.* hag m. hecke f: *Dan.* heike c: *Swed.* hage m. an enclosed pasture: *Icel.* hagi m. e meadow: *Lat.* mid. hage] A HEDGE, fence, enclosure; sepes, septum:—*Bd.* 2, 13. Hæga, *Ps.* 88, 39: *L. In.* 42. Mid hegge betryned with a hedge enclosed, *Chr.* 547.  
*Heg-sæge cicada, vicetula, R.* 37.  
*Hegstald a virgin, v. hægstæld.*  
*Hegian; pp.* gehæged [hege a hedge] To HEDGE, *Cd.* 151.  
*Heg-rewe HEDGE-ROW; con-*textura sepiæ, Som.  
*Hegrys a hag, fury, v. hægea.*  
*Heg high, C. Lk.* 14, 15, v. heah.  
*—Heg-burh high borough, a metropolis, Chr. Gid. p.* 2.  
*Heg-fæder supreme father,*

*Cd.* 228.—Heg-gerefa high-sherif, *L. Lond. p.* 71.—Heg-hwiolad high-wheeled, *R.* 49.  
*—Heg-seld, heah-seld, hæh-sedlan a place for orations, a pulpit.—Heg-seðl a throne, C.* Mt. 5, 34.—Heg-stald a virgin, *C. Mt.* 1, 23.—Heg-stald-had virginity, *C. R. Lk.* 2, 36.  
*—Heg-synne high sin, great wickedness, C. R. Mt.* 12, 35.  
*—Heg-þegn a highthane; summus minister.—Heg-þeod a province; primaria gens, Guth. Vit. p.* 1.—Heg, &c. that is, for the other compounds of heb, v. heah, &c.  
*Hehlice highly, Cart. Edw., v.* healice.  
*Hehnys highness, Mt.* 2, 18, v. heahnes.  
*Hehata highest, Bt.* 35, 4, v. heah.  
*Heht bade, commanded, v. batan.*  
*Hehtan To pursue, persecute; persequi:—He hehtende wæs persequutus est, Ps.* 108, 15, v. ehtan.  
*Hehð hanga, v. hon.*  
*Hehðe height, Cd.* 17, v. hihð.  
*Hel, &c. hell, v. hell, and its compounds.*  
*Hel health, Ex.* 15, 2, v. hælu.  
*Hel [Dut. hiel f: Dan. hæl: Swed. hæl m: Icel. hœll m.]* HELL; calx:—Hela, *Cot.* 51, 163.  
*Hela alas, M. Ps.* 119, 5, v. eala.  
*HELAN; p.* helode; *pp.* heled, geheled, gehelgod; v. a. [*Ger.* hehlen, hüllen: *Ind.* chiholan: *Ker.* helan: *Ot.* hilan, halan: *Mœs.* huljan: *Schw.* hilen: *Dan.* hæle, hylle: *Swed.* hülja: *Icel.* hylia, hilmia] To HELL, HILL, conceal, cover; celare:—Þu me helan woldest, *Bd.* 1, 7. Heo helode hire nebb, *Gen.* 38, 15.  
*Helapyrn HELATHYRN or El-*kerton, *Yorkshire, Chr.* 778.  
*Helcol Hercules, Alcides, Cot.* 10, 179.  
*Helð The herb tansy or kind heal;* tanacetum:—*Elf. gl.* 15.  
*Helda, helde Fidelity, loyalty, security, power, jurisdiction; fidelitas, jurisdictio:—Swa ic age Pharaones helde, Gen.* 42, 15. On þæs cynges Willelmes heldan in regis Willelmi ditione, *Chr.* 1097. On godes helde in Dei fide, *L. Cnut. pol.* 21.  
*\*Heldan, he helt, we heldað To keep, hold; servare:—Bt.* 33, 4: *Ps.* 102, 17, v. healdan.  
*Heldan To bend; inclinare:—Bt. R. p.* 178, v. hyldan.  
*Held-rædenne Fidelity; fidelitas:—Hicks's Dis. Ep. p.* 20.  
*Helerung, e; f.* The turning of

the balance; trutinæ inclinatio:—*Cot.* 136.  
*Helf, hylf, hielfa HELVE, handle; manubrium:—R.* 52.  
*Helfa Comfort; solamen:—Cot.* 18.  
*Helfelic, helfenlic hellish, v. hel-*lelic.  
*Helfing. 1. Two pounds; di-*pondium. 2. A piece of money; nummulus:—1. Som. 2. Lk. 12, 6.  
*Hel-hama A grasshopper; ci-*cada.  
*Helian to cover, L. Can. Edg.* 47, v. helan.  
*Helig, heliga, helige Ely, Cam-*bridgeshire, *Bd.* 4, 19, v. Elig.  
*HELL, hyll, e; f.* [*Plat.* höll, hölle f: *Dut.* hel, helle f: *Frs.* hol c: *Ger.* hölle f: *Ker.* Ot. &c. hella, helli, hello: *Dan.* helveden: *Swed.* hällvite: *Icel.* hel, helia f. death, the goddess of death.—The old Halla or Walhalla, the abode of death of the northern nations, may be the origin of hell. The *Swed.* vite and *Dan.* vede punishment, in combination with hel or hæl, the *Old Swed.* death corroborate this derivation] 1. HELL; infernum, tartarus. 2. The grave, tomb; hades, sepulchrum:—1. Seo hell, *Nicod.* 27. Swa þat fyr on þære helle, *Bt.* 15. 2. Of handa helle de manu inferi, *Ps.* 48, 16: *Gen.* 37, 35: *Ps.* 6, 5. ¶ Hel-deoful hell-devil, *Pluto, Cot.* 145.—Hel-dor hell-door, *Cd.* 19.—Hel-god hell-god, *Pluto, Bt.* 35, 6, C.—Helle-bearn a child of hell, *Mt.* 23, 15.—Helle-broga dread of hell, *L. Ps.* 48, 16.—Helle-dor door of hell.—Helle-fyr hell-fire, *Mt.* 18, 9.—Helle-gatu hell-gates, *Mt.* 16, 18.—Helle-hund hell-hound, *Bt.* 35, 6.—Helle-locan pits of hell, *Bd.* 5, 13.—Helle-mere, hell-mere the Stygian lake; Styx, *R.* 54.—Helle-rune hell-mystery, divination; tartari mysta, *R.* 112.—Helle-sceað hell-miscreant, the devil, *Cd.* 33.—Helle-smið hell-smith; vulcanus, *Cot.* 169.—Helle-wite punishment of hell, *Bd.* 1, 7.—Hell-geþwin hell-torment, *Cd.* 33.—Hell-trega hell-torment, *Cd.* 4.—Hell-wara hell-inhabitants; inferni incolæ, *Bt.* 35, 6.—Hel-wered the host of hell.  
*Hellelic, hellic HELLIH, HELL-*like; infernus:—*Elf. gl.* p. 63: *R.* 54.  
*Helm An elm tree; ulmus:—Cot.* 175.  
*HELM; m.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Ger.* *Ot.* *Pol.* helm m: *Dan.* *Swed.*



hielm *m*: *Icel.* hiálmr: *Lat.* mid. *helmus*: *It.* elmo: *Fr.* heaume.—from *helan* to cover. The old Suab. poets wrote *heln*, and it signified any kind of covering, a roof, &c.] 1. The top or head of any thing, crown; culmen, corona. 2. A helmet, protection, defender; galea, praesidium:—1. Oð þone helm to the top, *Bt.* 34, 10: *Mk.* 15, 17. 2. *Elf. gr.* 43. Gasta helme to the protector of spirits, *Cd.* 86: 216: 219.

\* **HELMA**, healm [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* helm: rudder or rather the head or handle of the rudder, which often has the form of a helmet] **HELM**, rudder; gubernaculum navis:—*Bt.* 35, 4.

**Helmiht** Full of branches; frondosus:—*Cot.* 75, 198.

**Helo** health, *v.* hæl.

**HELP**, helpe [*Plat. Dut. hulp f*: *Frs.* help: *Ger.* hülfe *f*: *Ker.* helfa: *Ot.* helpha: *Not.* helfa *c*: *Dan.* hjælp *c*: *Swed.* hjälp *m*: *Icel.* hiálp *f*.] **HELP**; auxilium:—*Ors.* 3, 2.

**Helpan**, gehelpa, he hylpð; *p.* healp, we hulpon; *pp.* holpen. To **HELP**, assist, preserve; adjuvare:—*L. Cnut. pol.* 66. Ðat wif eowrum life gehealp, *Jos.* 6, 22: *Lk.* 5, 36.

**Helpend-bær** Help-bearing, succouring; opifer:—*Cot.* 148.

**Helpendlic** Helping, profitable; auxiliaris, *Som.*

**Helrun**, helrynegu One possessed with a spirit of prophesying; python:—*R.* 113.

**Hel-spura**, hell-spura, an; *m.* A heel, footstep; calcaneum:—*C. Ps.* 48, 5: 55, 6.

**Helt** a hilt, handle, *v.* hilt.

**Helur** a turning of the balance, *Cot.* 26, *v.* helerung.

**Hem** **HEN**; margo:—*R.* 28.

**Hemeðo** marriage, *Cot.* 198, *v.* hæmeð.

**Hemleac**, hemlyc **HEMLOCK**; cicuta:—*R.* 43.

**Hemming** A shoe made of rough hide; pero:—*Cot.* 155.

**HEN**, hæn, henn; *g.* henne; *f.* [*Plat.* hen, hâne *f*: *Dut.* hen *f*: *Frs.* hoyn *f*: *Ger.* henne *f*: *Not.* henna: *Dan.* høne *f*: *Swed.* höna *f*: *Icel.* hænna *f*.] A **HEN**; gallina:—*Seo* henn, *Mt.* 23, 37. ¶ An henne seg a hen's egg, *Bd.* 3, 23.—*Hen-fugel* hen fowl, *Herb.* 4, 10.

\* **Henan** to humble, hinder, oppose, *v.* hynan.

**Henggen** a prison, *v.* hengen.

**Henep** hemp, *v.* hænep.

**Heng**, hengen *hæg*, *v.* hon.

**Henge-clif** hanging-cliff, *R.* 101.

**Hengen**, hengen [*Plat. Ger.* henge *f*.] A prison, house of correction; ergastulum:—*Hengen* witnuncg prison punishment, *L. Const. Ethel. W.* p. 111, 31.

**Hengest** [*Plat. Dan. Swed.* hingst *m*: *Dut. Ger.* hengst *m*: *Böhm.* hynst: *Frs.* hanxt *m*. In Münster, Westphalia, hangst signifies a horse, in general also *Dan.* hest and *Swed.* häst, but the *Plat.* hingst: *Dut. Ger.* hengst are only used for a stallion. The *Icel.* hengla *f*. signifies a steril, meager creature; animal effœtum et macrum, corresponding with the *A.-S.* hengest] A gelding, a horse, jade; cantherius, caballus:—*Cot.* 41, *Som.*

**Hengest-dun**, Hengestes-dun [*Hunt.* Hengistentune] **HENGIST'S DOWN**, Hengston hill, Cornwall.

**Henise** A treading, trampling; calcatio:—*C. Lk.* 10, 19.

**Henne-belle** henbane, *Herb.* 5, 1, *v.* hæn-belle.

**Heno** [*Icel.* hana] Behold; en, ecce, *Lye.*

**Henon** from hence, *v.* heona.

**Henon-forð** henceforth, *C. Ps.* 118, 8, *v.* heona.

\* **Hentan**, gehentan [*Icel.* henda to lay hold of: *Chauc.* hent took.—*hunta* a hunter] To make diligent search, to prosecute, pursue, hunt after, take; recuperandi studio insequi:—Ðat he mote hentan æfter his agenan, *L. Cnut. pol.* 18.

**Henð**, henðo, henðu, hienð, hynð; *d.* henðe, hænðe [henð from henan to humble] Loss, damage, misfortune, punishment, injury, poverty, hinderance; damnum:—*Henðo* gepoliað shall suffer punishment, *Cd.* 222. *Hynðo* ne woldon þolian injury would not endure, *Cd.* 160, *Th.* p. 198, 16: *Bt. R.* p. 166. Mid henðe with poverty, *Bt.* 11, 1, *Card.* p. 48, 5.

**Heo**; *pron. nom. s. f.* [*Plat. se*: *Dut. zy*: *Ger. sie*: *Ker. Ot. si, sie*: *Moes. si*: *Dan. hun*: *Swed. hon*: *Icel. hún*] She; illa:—*Heo* cwæð, *Gen.* 3, 13.

¶ *Heo* dæg this day, *Cd.* 30.

**Heodor-hund** a stag-hound, *v.* hea, &c.

**Heof** Lamentation; luctus:—*Ors.* 2, 4: *Ps.* 29, 13.

**Heofd** a head, *W. B.* p. 168, *v.* heáfod.

**Heofelic** Sorrowful; funebris, *Som.*

**Heofen** heaven, *Lk.* 16, 17, *v.* heofon.—*Heofen-cund* celestial, *Bt.* 5, 1.

**Heofen-field** [caelestis campus] **HEFENFELD**, in Northumberland, *Bd.* 3, 2.

**Heofen-hæbbend** one having a bow, an archer.

**Heofen-hrof** an arched roof, *Cot.* 119.

**Heofenlic** heavenly, *Gen.* 24, 1, *v.* heofonlic.

**Heofesham** Evesham, *v.* Efeham.

**Heofian**, beheofian; *p.* ode;

*pp.* od; *v. n.* To mourn, lament; lugere:—*Heofodon* lamentaverunt, *Lk.* 8, 52. *Ge* heofiað and wepað, *Ja.* 16, 20.

**Heofigende**, *Ps.* 34, 17. **Heofende**, *Bt.* 2.

\* **Heofing**, heofincg *Heaving*, lamentation, mourning; luctus:—*Jac.* 4, 9: *Scint.* 55.

**Heofne** to heaven, *v.* heofon.

**Heofod** elevated, the head, *Ps.* 1, 3, *v.* heáfod.—*Heofod-burh* head-borough, a metropolis, *Hom. Nat. Greg.* p. 34.—*Heofod-weard* head-ward; principalis custodia, *Jdth.* 12.

**Heofod**, &c. that is, with its other compounds, *v.* heáfod, &c.

**Heofon**, heofen, heofun, hiofa; *g.* heofones, heofnes; *d.* heofone, heofne; *pl.* heofon, heofenas; *m.* [*Plat.* heven *s.*—*hafen*, *heafen* what is elevated; *pp.* of *hebban* to raise] **HEAVEN**; cœlum:—*Heofon* and heofuna heofun, *Den.* 10, 14. *He* geseah opene heofonas, *Mk.* 1, 10. Ða tunga heofnes the stars of heaven, *Bt.* 39, 13. *Heofenas*, *Gen.* 2, 1.—*Heofon-beacn* heavenly beam, *Cd.* 148.—*Heofon-beacnt* heavenly bright, *Cd.* 190.—*Heofon-candel* heavenly candle, the sun, *Cd.* 148.—*Heofon-col* heaven's coal, heat of the sun, *Cd.* 146.—*Heofon-cund* celestial, *Cod. Ex.* 33, b.—*Heofon-gende* one leading a heavenly life, a virgin, bachelor.—*Heofon-rice* kingdom of heaven, *Bd.* 4, 24.—*Heofon-timber* heavenly frame, *Cd.* 8.—*Heofon-torht* heavenly bright, *Cd.* 146.—*Heofon-tungol*; cœlidus, phœbus, *Bt. R.* p. 162.—*Heofon-waras* heavenly inhabitants, *Ors.* 3, 5.—*Heofon-wered* heavenly host.

**Heofone**, an; *f.* *Heaven*; cœlum:—*Gen.* 1, 1, 14, 17, *v.* heofon.

\* **Heofon-heanne** heaven-high, very high, *Cd.* 202.

**Heofonisc**; *adj.* Heavenly; caelestis:—*Ors. tit.* 3.

**Heofonlec**, heofonlic, heofonlic; *def. se* heofonlica, *seo* þæt, &c.; *adj.* Heaven-like, **HEAVENLY**; caelestis:—*Swa* deð min se heofonlica Fæder, *Mt.* 18, 35.



Gif ic eow heofonlice þing  
sece, *Jn.* 8, 12.  
Heofonlice; *adv.* From heaven,  
heavenly; *coelitus*:—*Elf. gr.* 88.  
Heofan *To applaud, to clap the  
hands; plaudere*:—Heofsteð  
hædum plaudant manibus,  
*T. Ps.* 97, 8: 46, 1.  
Heofan *heaven, v. heofon.*  
Heofung, *e; f. A mourning, griev-  
ing; lamentatio*:—*L. Ps.* 29,  
11. Heofung-dagas, *Dent.* 34, 8.  
Heolca *Hail, hear frost, rime;  
grando, pruina*:—*L. Ps.* 118,  
88, v. hægel.  
Heold held; *p. of healdan.*  
Heolfe *Foul blood, gore; ta-  
bum*:—*Cd.* 166.  
Heolfrig *Covered with gore,  
bloody; cruentatus*:—*Jdth.*  
11, 12.  
Heoloran, heoloran, ahioloran.  
*To weigh in a balance, to poise;  
tratinare*:—Heolorende ði-  
brantes, *Cot.* 128, 180.  
Heolra *The scale of a balance;  
lax, Som.*  
Heolster, heolstor; *g. heolstres;  
d. heolstre [Chau. bulstred  
hidden] A den, cave, cavern,  
hiding-place; spelunca*:—*Cd.*  
40: 215. Heolster-socado  
*cavern-shade, gloom, Cd.* 5.  
Heolstric, heolstrig *Full of ca-  
vers, dark; latebrosus*:—*Cot.*  
69.  
Heolt halt, lame, *v. healt.*  
Heom *to them; illis: used for  
him; d. pl. of he.*  
Heona, heonon, heonun, heo-  
none, heonane; *adv. Hence,  
from hence; hinc*:—Heonane  
gehyran *hear from hence, Cd.*  
37. Far heonone go hence,  
*Mt.* 17, 20. Gað heonun ðe  
hinc, *Mt.* 9, 24. Heonun nyð-  
er down from hence, *Lk.* 4, 9.  
—Heononforð henceforth, af-  
terwards, *Gen.* 8, 21.  
Heon behold; *ecce, Som.*  
Heonun hence, *v. heona.*  
Heop a heap, *v. heap*:—a hip,  
bramble, *v. hiop.*  
Heopa *Fruit or hips of a sycamore  
tree; sycamora, Som., v. hiop.*  
Heope bitumens, *R.* 40.  
Heor, hior, horr, hearre, heorra.  
*A hinge of a door, bar, bolt;  
cardo, sera*:—*Elf. gr.* 3, 9: *L.*  
*Ps.* 147, 2.  
Heora *Of them; illorum, illarum:  
need for him; g. pl. of he.*—Heo-  
ra ægðer both of them.—Heora  
weoltra of themselves, *Bd.* 2, 2.  
Heornian [*Plat. harken, hor-  
ten: Ger. horchēn: Wil. hore-  
chen*] *To harken; auscultare*:  
—*R. Ben. interl.* 6.  
Heornung, *e; f. HEARKENING;  
auscultatio*:—*Cantic. Habacc.*  
*road, hiord; g. e; d. e; pl.*  
*om. g. ac. a; d. um; f. [Plat.*

*Ger. heerde, herde f: Not.*  
*herto: Moes. hairda: Dan.*  
*Swed. hjord c: Icel. hiörd f.]*  
A HERD, *stock; grex*:—He  
draf his heorde, *Ex.* 8, 1: *Mt.*  
8, 30: *Jn.* 10, 16: *Gen.* 29, 2.  
Heordan, heordas *Hards, the  
refuse of tow; stupæ*:—*R.* 68.  
Heord-clæfre the germander, *v.*  
heort-læfre.  
Heordleas *Without a shepherd;  
non habens pastorem*:—*R.*  
*Mt.* 9, 36.  
Heordnes a keeping, *C. R. Ben.*  
6, v. hyrdnes.  
Heordon, heard obeyed, *v. hyran.*  
Heord-rædenne *A pastoral  
charge, a custody, watch; pas-  
torale munus, custodia*:—Ge  
habbað heord rædenne, *Mt.*  
27, 65.  
Heorl an earl, *R.* 68, v. eorl.  
Heornest earnest, *Cot.* 180, v.  
eornest.  
Heorod *A herd, an assembly;  
conventus monachorum*:—  
*Heming. p.* 138, v. heord.  
Heorot a hart, *Bd.* 3, 24, v. heort.  
Heorot-berg *Hertberry, bilberry;  
vaccinium, vitis Idææ bacca.*  
Heorot-brere *Hert-briar; vitis  
Idææ, morus.*  
Heorot-crop a bilberry, *v. heo-  
rot-berg.*  
Heorot-ford, Heort-ford [*Bd.*  
*Herudford: Brom. Kni. Hert-  
ford: West. Hertford.*—heort  
a hart, ford a ford, *cervorum  
vadum*] HERTFORD, the chief  
town in Hertfordshire, *Bd.* 4, 5:  
*Chr.* 678: 913.—Heort-ford-  
scyre *Hertfordshire, Chr.* 1011.  
Heorra a hinge, lock, *L. Ps.* 147,  
2, v. heor.  
Heora a horse, *Habac.* 3, 15, v. hors.  
Heorsumian to obey, *Bt.* 3, 4, v.  
hyrsumian.  
HEORT, *es; m. [Plat. Dut. hartm.*  
*hert n: Ger. hirsch m: Wil. Not.*  
*hirz, other Old Ger. writers,*  
*hirs: Dan. Swed. hjortm: Icel.*  
*hiörtr m.] HART, stag; cervus:*  
—*Bd.* 1, 1: *Ps.* 41, 1. Heor-  
tes-heafod *cervi caput, R.* 6.—  
Heort-berg a bilberry, *v. heo-  
rot-berg.*—Heort-ea [*hart-  
water cervi aqua*] Hartpool,  
*Hartlepool Durham, Bd.* 3, 24.  
—Heort-ford Hertford, *v. He-  
orot-ford.*  
HEORTE, *an; f. [Plat. Dut. hart*  
*n: Frs. hert, herte n: Ger.*  
*Isd. Ker. Ot. and other old*  
*writers, herz n: Moes. hairto:*  
*Dan. hjerte n: Swed. hierta n:*  
*Icel. hiarta n.] HEART; cor:*  
—Þær is þin heorte, *Mt.* 6,  
21: *Ex.* 14, 5: *Bd.* 4, 25.—  
Heort-coða a disease or grief  
of the heart.—Heort-ece  
heart-ache.—Heort-hama co-  
vering of the heart, a caul.—

Heort-hoge anxiety; cordis  
solicitude, *Bd. de Sap.*—Heort-  
seoc heart-sick, *Cot.* 209.—  
Heort-seocnes heart-sickness.  
HEORD, hearð [*Plat. Ger. herd*  
*m: Dut. haard, heard m: Frs.*  
*hirth, hird m: Moes. haurja:*  
*Dan. arne c: Swed. hård m:*  
*Icel. ar, arin, arn m: Junius*  
*derives hearð from ardere:*  
*Heb. אור to burn*] HEARTH;  
*focus*:—*Cot.* 86, 92: *R.* 30.—  
Heorð-bacen hearth-baken,  
baked on the hearth, *Gen.* 18, 8.  
—Heorð.cniht a domestic, *Past.*  
47, 3.—Heorð-fæst a master of a  
family, *L. Cnut. pol.* 19.—Heorð-  
pening a hearth-penny, *Rome-  
scot, Rome-penny, Peter's pence,*  
*L. Edg.* 4.—Heorð-swæpe a  
hearth-sweeper, bride's maid.—  
Heorð-werod a family, *Cd.* 78.  
Heortlæfre The herb germander;  
chamædrys:—*Herb.* 25.  
Heorut-berg a bilberry, *Cot.* 131,  
v. heorotberg.  
Heorðo height, deep, *Cd.* 228, v.  
heahpo.  
Heow a fence, hedge, *Bd.* 2, 13,  
v. hege.  
Heow hne, colour, *Bd.* 3, 14, v. hiw.  
Heow hewed, spurred, *v. heawan.*  
Heowælice: *adv. Familiarly, as*  
*one of the family; familiariter:*  
—*Bd.* 4, 27, v. hiwislice.  
HER; *adv. [Plat. Dut. Ger. hier:*  
*Isd. hear: Ker. Ot. hiar: Moes.*  
*her: Dan. her: Swed. här:*  
*Icel. hér] HERE, now, at this*  
*time; hic, nunc*:—God is þæt  
we her beon, *Mk.* 9, 5: *Jn.* 19,  
26, 27. An. xxxiii. her wæs  
Crist ahangen, *A. D.* 33, now  
was Christ crucified, *Chr.* 33.—  
Her-after hereafter, *Bd.* 3, 30.  
Her hair, *C. Mt.* 5, 26, v. hæp.  
Hera one higher, a lord, *C. Mt.*  
11, 11, v. hearra.  
Hera a servant, *C. R. Jn.* 12, 26,  
v. hyra.  
Hera hair-cloth, *Gen.* 37, 34, v.  
hæra.  
Heracleon A water-lily; hera-  
clium:—*Herb.* 74.  
Heran; *p. de. To hear, obey:*  
*audire*:—*C. R. Mk.* 4, 41, v.  
hyran.  
Hercnung a hearing, *v. heorc-  
nung.*  
Herd herd, *v. heord.*  
Her-dracan arrows, *Hicks's Thes.*  
*p.* 192.  
Here Fame; fama:—*Bt. R.* p. 162.  
HERE, herge, herige, hire; *g.*  
*herges; d. here, herge; m.*  
*[Plat. Dut. heer, heir n: Frs.*  
*hera m: Ger. heer n: Ot. heri:*  
*Moes. harji: Dan. hæp c: Swed.*  
*här m: Icel. her m.] An army,*  
*expedition, host, legion, multi-  
tude, troop, chiefly of enemies,*  
*any number of men above thirty-*

*see, v. hloð; exercitus:—*Se cyning sende hys here to, *Mt.* 22, 7. Hergas on helle multitudes in hell, *Cd.* 145, *Th.* p. 180, 16. ¶ Inghere an army of natives. — Uthere an army of foreigners. — Gangend-here infantry. — Riddende-here cavalry. — Here-beacen, here-beacn a watchword, a beacon. — Here-beorgan to harbour. — Here-berga a station or standing where the army rested in their march, a harbour, *Chau.* herborow, *Som.* — Here-byma a war-trumpet, *Cd.* 147. — Here-bymere a war-trumpeter. — Here-byrgan to harbour. — Here-cist a warlike band, *Cd.* 151. — Here-fare a predatory excursion of a foreign army. — Here-feoh booty, *Ors.* 3, 7. — Here-folc military men, *Jdth.* 11. — Here-fong a bone-breaker; ossifragus, *Elf. gl.* 11. — Here-fugolas war-birds, *Cd.* 150. — Here-gang an irruption, attack, *Bd.* 1, 14, *B.* Here-geat a heriot, *v. more* in alphabetical order. — Here-geold, here-gyld a military tribute, *Chr.* 1040. — Here-hand a hostile hand, *Bd.* 4, 26. — Here-huðe, here-hyðe plunder, prey, *Bd.* 4, 16. — Here-mæcg a principal man, a leader, *Cd.* 114. — Here-man a soldier, *C. Jn.* 18, 3. — Here-pað, her-pað an army-path, *Cd.* 174. — Here-reaf plunder, spoil, *Jos.* 7, 21. — Here-rine hostilis consiliarius, *Bt. R.* p. 152. — Here-stræt a military way, *Cd.* 157. — Here-team the conduct of an army, spoil, *Cd.* 97: 98. — Here-teama, here-tema a leader of an army, *L. In.* 15. — Here-þreat an army-band, an army, a company, *Cd.* 170. — Here-þrym an army-band, an army, *Cot.* 94. — Here-tyma a martial leader, *Cd.* 205. — Here-wæða a leader of an army, *Jdth.* 11. — Here-wisa a general, martial leader, *Cd.* 160. — Here-wop army-cry, *Cd.* 166. — Here-word military fame, *Chr.* 1009, *Cot.* — Here-wosa hostile band, *Cd.* 5. — Here-wulf war-wolf, destroying army, *Cd.* 94.

Hered; comp. ra. Praised, *v. herian.*

Hereford, Hereford-port [here an army, ford a ford] The city of HEREFORD, *Chr.* 918. — Herefordscyre [scire a share, division] Herefordshire, *Chr.* 1051.

<sup>a</sup> Heregas armies, *v. here.*

Here-geat [from geotan to pour out, to give] military apparatus, weapons, armour, what was

given of old to the lord of the manor to prepare for war. Now it denotes the best horse, cow, &c. given to the lord of the manor at the death of the tenant, called a HERIOT; *militaris apparatus, armamentum.*

Heregendlice; *adv. Commendably; laudabiliter:—Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 8.

Heregung, hergung, *e; f. An invasion, inroad; incursio:—Jos.* 10, 40, *v. heregang* in here.

Herelic; *def. se herelica; adj. Warlike; militaris:—Þa herelican res militares, Cot.* 47.

Herenes, *se; f. 1. Praise, worship; laus, cultus. 2. Obedience; obsequium:—1. Bd.* 3, 27: 4, 24. Herenes Godes worship of God, *Bd.* 4, 14. 2. He him to herenysse geteah he brought them to obedience, *Bd.* 3, 24, *v. hynes.*

Herenitig *An expedition; expeditio:—Cot.* 73.

Heretoga, heretoha, *an; m. [here an army, teon to lead] A general, consul, duke; exercitus ductor, consul:—Of þe forð-gæð se heretoga, Mt.* 2, 6. Þa heretohan hi woldon utadri-fan the consuls they would expel, *Bt.* 16, 1. Þa wæs sum consul, þat we heretoha hatað then was a certain consul that we call Heretoh, *Bt.* 1.

Herewian, herwian *To despise; contemnere:—We herewiað us selfe we despise ourselves, Bt.* 13, *Card.* p. 60, 26. Herw-don me aspernabantur me, *V. Ps.* 21, 6.

Here-wic, Her-wic [here an army, wic a residence] A place where an army encamps, or is in garrison, a station, camp: hence the name of HARWICH, *Essex; militaris vicus, castra:—Cd.* 97: *Cot.* 48.

<sup>b</sup> Herfest harvest, *Elf. gl.* 10, *v. hærefæst.*

Hergadan captives.

Hergan, hergean *to praise, v. herian.*

Hergað, hergeað [here an army, gað, gæð from gan to go] An irruption, invasion, destruction; direptio:—*Chr.* 894.

Herge, hergh a troop, an army, a depopulation, *Cd.* 145, *v. here.*

Herge *An image, idol, altar, temple; simulachrum, templum:—To þam herige to the idol, Cd.* 181: *Ors.* 3, 7.

Hergendlic, herigendlic; *adj. Praise-worthy; laudabilis:—V. Ps.* 117, 14.

Hergian, herian, gehergian; *p. ode; pp. od [Ger. heren: Not. herron: Dan. herge, hærije:*

*Swed. härja: Icel. heria arm circumferre.—here, herge a army] To act as an army, plunder, ravage, waste, afflict, v. destroy; vastare:—He her gode aghwar he plundered every where, Chr.* 1009. H wurdon þa gebergode, *Jdth.* 10, 8. Ongan herian bega to vex, *Cd.* 102.

Hergionge, hergoð *an invasion Jud.* 16, p. 162, *v. hergað.*

Hergung *an invasion, Bd.* 1, 11 *v. here, &c.*

Herian, hergan, hergean, *ic herige, herge, we herien, her-gen; part. heriende, herigende; p. ede; pp. hered, gete-red; v. a. [Ger. ehren: Dan. eereren.—here fame] To praise commend; laudare:—Herga drihten praise the Lord, Cd.* 214: 187. Heredon hig be foran him, *Gen.* 12, 15: *Ps.* 17: 4: *Lk.* 2, 20.

<sup>c</sup> Herige *an army, v. herge.*

Herigean *to praise, v. herian.*

Herigendlic *laudable, v. hergendlic.*

Herinc, hering *a herring, v. hering.*

Hering, herung, *e; f. Prae-commendation, favour, emulation; laus:—Bt.* 27, 3: 36, 1.

Hering-man *a hearing-man, subject, Som.*

Herm-bealow noxious, *Cd.* 122 *v. hearm.*

Hern *a horn, v. hyrne.*

Hernis, *se; f. A tax, tribute, census:—R. Mt.* 17, 25.

Hernise *A mystery; mysterium:—C. Mk.* 4, 11.

Hernisse *obedience, Bd.* 3, 30, *v. hynes.*

Her-pað *a military way, Jdth.* 12, *v. here, &c.*

Herpere *a harper, Gen.* 4, 21, *v. hearpere.*

Herra for heora, hira of thra—hera for hehra higher, *v. hea*—a master, lord, *v. hearra.*

Hersta *A fagot, fire-brand; cremium:—V. Ps.* 101, 4.

Herstan *to fry, Elf. gr.* 25, *v. hyrstan.*

Hersting-hlaf *a bread-crust, Cd.* 45.

Hersum *obedient, v. hyrsum.*

Hersumian *to obey, C. Mk.* 4, 41 *v. hyrsumian.*

Hersumnes *obedience, v. hyrsumnes.*

Herð-belig [hærdan testicles belig venter] viscus, scrotum, *Cd.* 163.

Herung *praise, favour, emulation Ps.* 110, 10, *v. hering.*

Herwendlic; *adj. Despicible, contemptibilis:—Cot.* 37.

Herwian *to despise, v. herewian.*

<sup>d</sup> Herwic *a camp, v. herewic.*

Het called, v. hatan.

He'te, hate [*Plat. Dut. haat m.*

het c: *Ger. hass m*: *Ot. haz*: *Moes. hatiza*: *Dan. had n*: *Swed. hat n*: *Icel. hatr n*.—

hat *hat*] HATE, *hatred, indignation, enoy*; *odium*:—*Bd. 5, 23*. Hete hæfde he *hate he had*, *Cd. 16: 103*. On hete hæfde *odio habebat*, *Bd. 3, 21*. His hete berh *avoided his hatred*, *Bd. 2, 15, S. p. 513, 28*.

Hete heat, v. hætu.

Hetele sharp, fierce, v. hetol.

Hetelic; *adj. Hatelful*; *odiosus*:—*Ors. 1, 8*.

Hetelice, hatollice *Hatefully, hotly, vehemently*; *odiose, vehementer*:—*Jos. 11, 8: Chr. 616*.

Heten promised, v. hatan.

Hetenis *Iniquity, partiality*; *iniquitas*:—*T. Ps. 72, 8*.

Heðe height, v. heaðo.

Heðen heathen, with its compounds, v. hæðen, &c.

Heðfelda. [*Flor. Headfeald*: *Hunt. Hatfeld*: *Stub. Hetfeld*.—*hæð heath, feld a field*] HATFIELD-MOOR, *Yorkshire, Chr. 633*.

Hetol; *def. se hetola*; *adj. Hatelful, severe, cruel, vehement*; *odiosus, crudelis*:—*Elf. T. p. 32*.

Hetollice *hatefully, vehemently, abundantly, L. Ps. 30, 31, v. hetelice*.

Hettan *To pursue, drive, persecute*; *persequi*: generally used as a participle, hettende *pursuing*; or, perhaps, as a noun, hettend *an enemy*; *persequens*:—*Cd. 94: 184: Jdth. 12*. Hettende beoðan *shall be persecuting, R. Mt. 5, 11*. Hettendra herga *of pursuing armies, Cd. 97*.

Hettian *to pull off the skin, L. Cant. pol. 27, W. p. 138, 45, v. hettian*.

Hetml *hateful, cruel, v. hetol*.

Heueld thread, v. hefeld.

Heuen heaven, &c., v. heofon.

Heuet, heuod a head, v. heafod.

Hewen green, v. hæwen.

Hewen a violet, a purple-coloured lily, heaven.

Hewendlice; *adv. Disdainfully*; *contemptum, Som.*

Hewgas for heawgas images, *C. Ps. 134, 15, v. herge*.

Hexta highest, *L. Ps. 9, 2, for heht, v. heah*.

Hi *They, them, her*; *illi, illæ, illos, illas, illam, from he*.

Hibernia, Ybernia *Ireland*; *Hibernia*:—*Chr. 891, v. Yrland*.

Hice [*Dut. Kil. huycke, hoedke from hoeden to cover*] *A wig*; *galericulum*.—Hence our huke or hyke *a sort of cloak, v. ha-cela*.

Hicemase *A wren*; *parrax*:—*R. 38*.

Hicgan, gehicgan, behicgan, hiegean, hycgan, hyggan, hygian; *p. hygde* [*Moes. hugjan*: *Icel. hyggia*] *To study, think, consider, explore, seek vehemently, attempt, endeavour, strive, struggle*; *studere*:—*Ne mæg ic þæt gehicgan nor could I search out that. Hycgað his ealle all strive for this, Cd. 22*. Hicg þegenlice *strive nobly, Jos. 1, 18*. Hidd, hidde *hid, v. hydan*.

Hide a hide, v. hyde.

Hider, hyder; *adv. HITHER*; *huc*:—*Come þu hider ær tide, Mt. 8, 29*. Hiderer *nearer, Elf. gr. 38*. ¶ Hyder geond *yonder, there, Mt. 26, 36*.—Hider and geond, *Bd. 5, 12*.—Hider and þider, *hidres þidres hither and thither, Bt. 40, 5*.—Hider-cyme *hither-coming, Bd. 1, 34*.—Hider-ward *hitherward, Chr. 1085*.

Hieder *hither, v. hider*.

Hieg hay, *T. Ps. 71, 16, v. heg*.

Hiegian *to strive, Past. 14, 6, v. hicgan*.

Hieh high, &c., v. heah, &c.

Hieldon *Made a tumult*; *sonuerunt*:—*T. Ps. 82, 2*.

Hielfa a handle, *Past. 21, 7, v. helf*.

Hielm *stubble, C. Ps. 82, 12, v. healm*.

Hielt a handle, v. hilt.

Hiene him, *Bd. 5, 8, for hine*.

Hiened humbled, v. hynan.

Hienð, hienðu *loss, destruction, Cod. Exon. 16, b, v. henð*.

Hieordas *coarse tow, v. heordan*.

Hiera, hira *of them*; *g. pl. of he*.

Hieran *to hear, Past. 18, 2*.—Hierde obeyed, *Cd. 37, v. hyran*.

Hierde a shepherd, *Cot. 167, v. hyrde*.

Hiere, hire *of her*; *g. of heo*.

Hiere-borg *borrowing for hire, usury, Cot. 170, Som.*

Hiered a family, v. hired.

Hier-mon a hearer, *one obedient, Past. 23, 1*.

Hiermð *Craftiness, deceit*; *astutia, Som.*

Hiernys *obedience, v. hyrnes*.

Hierosolim-waru *men of Jerusalem*.

Hierra higher, v. heah.—a lord, v. hearra.

Hierstan *to fry, Past. 21, 6, v. hyrstan*.

Hierste-panna a frying-pan, *Past. 21, v. hyrsting*.

Hiersting a frying, v. hyrsting.

Hiersumnes *obedience, v. hyrsumnes*.

Hiertan *to encourage, Past. 8, 1, v. hyrtan*.

Hierusalem, Ierusalem *Jerusa-*

lem; *Hierosolyma*:—*Chr. 71: 448*.

Hiest highest, v. heah.

Hiew a hue, form, v. hiw.

Hiewe hewed, cut, smoothed; *do-latus*:—*Hiewe stan, Ors. 4, 12*.

Hiewete *A striking, smiting, hewing*; *percussio*:—*Past. 36, 5*.

Hig, hyg they, v. hi.

Hig hay, grass, *Ps. 71, 16, v. heg*.

Hig, hih high, v. heah.

HIGAN, higian [*Icel. haggja to move*] 1. *To HIE, to make haste*; *tendere*. 2. *To endeavour, strive*; *niti*:—1. *Higað festinat, Bt. R. p. 169*. 2. *Higað nititur, Bt. 30, 1*. Þat he higie eallan mægne *that he strive with all might, Bt. 37, 2*.

Higdi-fatu *Calidilia, scilicet, vasa quædam, Coll. Monast.*

Hige, higo *A family, household, society*; *familia*:—*C. R. Lk. 2, 4*.

HIGE, hyge, hogu [*Old Plat. Dut. Ger. huge: Dut. heugen to remember: Al. hugi, hiugi: Ot. hugu: Swed. hæg, hug m: Icel. hugr m: Moes. hugjan*] 1. *The mind, thought*; *mens*. 2. *Application of mind, study, diligence, care*; *mentis applicatio, cura*:—1. *Ne meahste he æt his hige findan he might not find in his mind, Cd. 14*.—He minne hige cuðe *he knoweth my mind, Cd. 19: 206*. 2. *R. Ben. 36, 53, Som.*—Hige-cræft *power of mind, Cd. 176*.—Hige-fród *wise, prudent in mind, Cd. 92*.—Hige-rof *magnanimous, Cd. 82*.—Hige-sorga *anxiety, mental griefs, Cd. 37*.—Hige-strang *strong in mind, Menol. 80*. Hige-te-one *mind's hate, Cd. 103*.—Hige-þancol *cautious, provident, thoughtful, Cd. 176*.

Hige; *adj. Studious, diligent*; *diligens, Som.*

Higeleás; *adj. Negligent, careless, saucy*; *negligens, Som.*

Higeleaslice; *adv. Negligently, disorderly*; *negligenter, Som.*

Higeleast, higleast, higlist. *Negligence, carelessness*; *negligentia*:—*R. Ben. interl. 6, 43*.

Higen society, v. hige.

Higere *A wood-pecker, a pic*; *picus avis*:—*R. 37*.

Higgan *to strive, Bt. 33, 2, v. hicgan*.

Hig-hus a hay-loft, *R. 109*.

Higian *to endeavour, v. hicgan*.

Hig la: *interj. Hah, alas*; *hei*:—*Ps. 119, 5*.

Higna-fæder *A master of a family*; *paterfamilias*:—*C. R. Lk. 13, 25*.

Higo a family; *higu servants, R. Mt. 10, 36, v. hige*.

Higre *A slave, one born in a house*; *verna*:—*Cot. 23*.

**Higacipe** *Familyship*; *familiae status*:—*Bt.* 21.  
**Higð** *An endeavour*; *nisus*, *Som.*  
**Hih** *high*, v. *heah*.  
**Hihsend** *Hissing*; *subannans*, *Lys.*  
**HINT**, *hyht*, *gehyht* *Hope*, *expectation*, *refuge*, *joy*, *exultation*; *spes*:—*Elf. gr.* 12: *Gandium*, *T. Ps.* 46, 1.  
**Hihtan**, *gehihtan*, *ic hihte*, *we hihten*, *gehyhtað*; *p. ic gehihte*, *hihte*; *pp. gehyten*. 1. *To hope*, *trust*; *sperare*. 2. *To rejoice*, *exult*; *exultare*. 3. *To increase*; *augere*:—1. *ic hihte on God*, *Ps.* 68, 4: 30, 18. *Deoda gehyhtað*, *Mt.* 12, 21. 2. *Muntas gehihtað*, *Ps.* 113, 6: 117, 13. 3. *He gehihte folc his*, *Ps.* 104, 22. *Hihte*, *M. Ps.* 104, 22.  
**Hihtful**, *hyhtful*; *adj.* *Full of joy*, *pleasant*; *gaudii plenus*:—*Cd.* 45.  
**Hihð** *height*, *T. Ps.* 55, 3, v. *heaðo*.  
**Hihtleás**; *adj.* *Joyless*, *hopeless*; *gaudio vacuus*, *Som.*  
**Hihtlic**, *hyhtlic*; *adj.* *Joyous*, *glad*, *exulting*, *hopeful*, *desirable*, *sublime*; *jucundus*, *sublimis*:—*Cd.* 95: 8.  
**Hihtlice**; *adv.* *Gladly*, *diligently*; *studiose*:—*L. Eccl.* 4.  
**Hil** *the island Hy*, v. *li*.  
**Hila**, *hi* *Alas*; *heu*, *Som.*  
**Hilan** *To kill*, *conceal*; *tegere*:—*Hilð* *conceals*, *Bt.* 27, 1, v. *helan*.  
**Hilc** *a turning*, *Cot.* 18, v. *hylca*.  
**HILDE** [*Icel.* *hilldur f.*] *A battle*, *fight*; *pugna*:—*Hildegrædige greedy of battle*, *Cd.* 150: 155. *Menol.* 481.—*Hilde-calla a man of war*, *Cd.* 156.—*Hilde-leoð a military song*, *Jdth.* 11.—*Hilde-nædran military serpents*, *arrows*, *Jdth.* 11.—*Hilde-rinc a soldier*, *Æthelst. Epinic. Chr.* 938.—*Hilde-sweg battle crash*, *Cd.* 93.—*Hilde-præc martial violence*, *Cd.* 98.—*Hilde-wulfas soldiers*.  
**Hilde** *affection*, v. *hyld*.  
**Hil-hama** *A grasshopper*; *cicada*:—*R.* 37.  
**HILL**, *hyll*, *es*; *m.* [*Plat.* *hüll*, *hövel m*: *Dut.* *heuvel m*: *Ger.* *hügel m*: *Dan.* *høj c*: *Icel.* *höll m. tumulus*: *Icel.* *hvoll m.*] *A HILL*, *mountain*; *collis*, *mons*:—*C. Ps.* 71, 3: *R. Lk.* 23, 30.  
**Hil-song** *A timbrel*, *drum*; *tympanum*:—*T. Ps.* 150, 4.  
**Hilt**, *gehilt*, *holt*, *hylt*, *an.* **HILT**, *handle*; *capulus*:—*Pa hiltan*, *Jud.* 3, 22.—*Hiltleás without a handle*, *R.* 52.

**Him** *to him*, *or them*; *illi*, *illo*, *illis*; *d. s.* and *pl. of he*.  
**Himming** *a shoe*, v. *hemming*.  
**Him-self** **HIMSELF**; *ipse*:—*Gen.* 18, 7.  
**Hina** *A domestic*, *servant*; *domesticus*:—*Cd.* 107.—*Hinaealdor*, *hine-ealdor the good man of the house*, *Bd.* 3, 9.—*Hine-man a farmer*.  
**Hinan** *hence*, *Bt.* *R.* p. 156, v. *heona*.  
**Hindan** *behind*; *post*:—*Ora.* 6, 36.  
**Hind-beri**, *hind-berig* **HINDBERRY**, *raspberry*; *fragum*, *acinus*:—*Cot.* 72, 91.  
**Hind-cealf**, *hind-calf* *A little hind*, *hind-calf*; *hinnulus*:—*R.* 19.  
**Hinde**, *hynd* **A HIND**; *cerva*:—*Chr.* 1086.  
**Hinder-geape**, *hinder-gepe* *servant*, *R.* 84: *Coll. Monast.*  
**Hinderling** [*hinder remote*, *ling a pattern*] *Not like the original*; *a prototipo prorsus abhorrens*, *Lys*:—*Wilk. L. A.-S.* p. 208.  
**Hinder-scipe**, *es*; *m.* *Naughtiness*, *negligence*; *nequitia*, *Som.*  
**Hind-hele**, *hind-heleðe*, *hind-heolað*, *hind-heoleðe*, *hind-hioleðe*. **HIND-HEEL**; *pæonia*:—*Elf. gl.* 16.  
**Hindrian**; *pp.* *gehindred* [*Plat. Dut.* *hinderen*: *Frs.* *hinderen*: *Ger.* *hindern*: *Not. hintern*: *Dan.* *hindre*: *Swed.* *Icel.* *hindra*] *To HINDER*; *impedire*:—*Chr.* 1003.  
**Hindweard** **HINDWARD**; *a retro*:—*L. Alf. pol.* 32.  
**Hine** *him*; *illum*, *se*; *ac. s. m. of he*.  
**Hi-ne** *is it not*, *are they not*; *nonne*:—*Ps.* 13, 8.  
**Hine** *a domestic*, v. *hina*.  
**Hine-weard** **INWARD**; *intrinsecus*:—*C. R. Mt.* 7, 15.  
**Hin-gong** *A departure*; *abitus*:—*Cod. Exon.* 30, b.  
**Hingrian**, *hyngrian*; *p. ede*; *pp. od* [*Dut.* *hongern*: *Plat. Ger.* *hungern*: *Not. hungere*: *Moes.* *huggrian*, *pronounce hungarian*: *Dan.* *hungre*: *Swed.* *hungra*: *Icel.* *húngrar*.—*hunger hunger*] *To hunger*; *esurire*:—*Hingriað* *esuriunt*, *Mt.* 5, 6: *Lk.* 6, 21.  
**Hingriende**, *Cot.* 83. **Hingrende**, *Cod. Exon.* 27a. **Hingrigende**, *Mt.* 25, 37. Also used impersonally, *Me hingrað I hunger*, *Elf. gr.* **Hine hingrede** *he was hungry*, *Lk.* 4, 2.  
**Hinoð** *the bowels*, *Ps.* 50, 11, v. *innoð*.  
**Hinsið**, *hinnsið* *Death*, *destruction*, *horror*; *mors*, *perditio*:—*Cd.* 33: *Jdth.* 10.

**Hio**, *heo* *She*; *illa*; *nom. s. f.* *he*.—*hio* *is used for he, hi*.  
**Hiofon** *heaven*, *Bt.* 33, 4, v. *heofon*.  
**Hiofonlic** *heavenly*, *Bt.* 33, 4, v. *heofonlic*.  
**Hiolstr** *a den*, v. *beolster*.  
**Hiom**, *heom*, *him* *Then*; *illi d. pl. of he*.  
**Hion**; *f.* [*Swed.* *hinna*: *Dan.* *hinde*] *A membrane*; *cuticula*.—*L. Ethelb.* 37.  
**Hion**, *him* *To him*; *illi*; *d. s. of he*.  
**Hiona**, *hionan*, *hionon* *honey*, *Bt.* 36, 2, v. *heona*.  
**Hiop**, *heap*, *heop* *A heap*, *the fruit of the dogrose*, *a kind of bramble*; *rose sylvestris* *hica*, *rubus*:—*Brer* *pe hiope on-weaxð a briar which beareth hips*, *L. M.* 1, 33. *Heop brymel a hip-bramble*, *R.* 64.  
**Hior** *a hinge*, *Bt.* 34, 7, v. *heor*.  
**Hiora**, *heora*, *hira* *Of them*; *illorum*; *g. pl. of he*.  
**Hiord**, *hiored* *a herd*, *Cd.* 157, v. *heord*.  
**Hiort** *a heart*, v. *hearte*.  
**Hiorð** *hearth*, *Cot.* 20, v. *heorð*.  
**Hiow** *a hue*, *Cd.* 14, v. *hiv*.  
**Hiowealice** *familiarly*, *Bd.* 2, v. *heowealice*.  
**Hipe** *a hip*.—*hipes* *ban hip* *ban*, v. *hype*.  
**Hiran** *to hear*, v. *hyran*.  
**Hird**, *hirde* *a shepherd*, v. *hyrd*.  
**Hird-clero** *a domestic chaplain*.  
**Hirdelic**; *adj.* *Pastoral*; *pastoralis*, *Som.*  
**Hirdnys** *a prison*, *Gen.* 42, 17, v. *hyrdnes*.  
**Hirdwendlic** *familiar*, *contemptible*, *Cot.* 37.  
**Hire** *an army*, *Gen.* 14, 17, v. *here*.—*hire navy*, v. *hyre*.  
**Hired**, *hyred*, *es* [*hyred* *pp. of hyrian to hear*, *obey*, &c.] *A family*, *household*; *familia*. 2. *A palace*, *court*; *palatium*. 3. *An army*, *a host*, *crew*, *a assembly*, *convoy*; *exercitus*.—1. *Gen.* 12, 17: *Mt.* 24, 31. *Lk.* 2, 4: 12, 42. 2. *Ora.* 6, 30: *Chr.* 1085. 3. *Lk.* 22, 11.—*Hired* *heofona* *heaven*, *Cd.* 221.—*Hired* *ealder*, *Mt.* 21, 33.—*Hired* *fæder*, *Mt.* 10, 25.—*Hired* *hlaford master of the family*, *Elf. gl.* 5.—*Hired* *modor a mistress*.—*Hired* *gerefa* *exorcist*, *R.* 6.—*Hired* *man a domestic*, *Gen.* 50, 7.—*Hired* *wifman a maid servant*, *Wulfar. Trd.* *Hicks's Thez. Dis. Ep.* p. 54.—*Hired* *wist familiarity*, *Scot.* 78.  
**Hirniende** *attentus*.  
**Hirsum** *obedient*, *Ex.* 24, 7, v. *hyrsum*.  
**Hirsumian** *to obey*, v. *hyrsumian*.



Hiwnes contempt, *T. Ps.* 118, 141, v. hyrwne.

His, hys, his, of him; illius; g. s. m. of he.

Hiscan To reprove; exprobrare: *L. Ps.* 32, 10.

Hise, hysse [*Plat.* he, heken: *Ger.* er: *Dan.* *Swed.* han: *Icel.* hann] A male; mas, maculus:—Hise-cild, hysc-cild, hysc-rinc a male child, *Ors.* 1, 10: *Gen.* 17, 10, 12.

Hipan to deride, *Ps.* 2, 4, v. hypan.

Hispanie, Ispanie Spain; Hispania:—*Chr.* 1087.

Hiscpe Cælia, Lye.

Hyt, hyt [*Plat.* het, idt, et: *Dut.* het: *Ger.* es: *Isd.* iza: *Moe.* ita: *Dan.* det, dette: *Swed.* thet, det: *Icel.* thad or that] It; id. nom. ac. s. n. of he:—Ic hit eom it is I, *Gen.* 27, 24.

Htan to eat, *Lev.* 7, 25, v. ytan. It a haven, port, v. hyt.

Hende destroying, *Cot.* 95, v. hydian.

Hider hither, v. hider.

Hull Hateful; odious:—*Scat.* 1.

u, heo she; illa; nom. s. f. of u.

u, kah; hei, Lye.

u hse, hew, *Lk.* 3, 22, v. hiw.

w, heaw, hiwe, hyew, es.

*Plat.* hau m: *Dut.* houw m: *Fra.* hei f: *Ger.* hiel m.] 1.

form, fashion, face, appearance; species, forma. 2. Hux,

clow; color:—1. On oðrum iwe, *Mt.* 16, 12. Whitig on iwe, *Gen.* 12, 11. Heofones iwe, *Mt.* 16, 3. 2. Ælces

iwes of every colour, *Bd.* 1, 1. nes hiwes of one colour, *Elf.* 1, 49.

u, an; m. [*Icel.* hion: *Swed.* ion] A family, in the pl.

trous of the same family, domestics, servants; familia, domestici:—Heora hiwan eall

of their domestics, *Cd.* 133, 2 p. 168, 10. To hire him, *Gen.* 39, 14. Mid hira

iwun, *Ex.* 1, 1. To þinum iwun, *Mt.* 5, 19, v. hiwen.—

Hiw-gedal a separation of a mily, a divorce, *Mt.* 5, 31.

Hiw known to a family, familiar, *R.* 116.

Hiwlice; adv. Familiarly; familiariter:—*Bd.* 5, 2.

Hiwscipe, se; f. Acquaintance, intimacy; familiaritas:—*R.* 116.

Hiwscipe, se; m. [*Icel.* hion: *Swed.* ion] A family, in the pl.

trous of the same family, domestics, servants; familia, domestici:—Heora hiwan eall

of their domestics, *Cd.* 133, 2 p. 168, 10. To hire him, *Gen.* 39, 14. Mid hira

iwun, *Ex.* 1, 1. To þinum iwun, *Mt.* 5, 19, v. hiwen.—

Hiw-gedal a separation of a mily, a divorce, *Mt.* 5, 31.

Hiw known to a family, familiar, *R.* 116.

Hiwlice; adv. Familiarly; familiariter:—*Bd.* 5, 2.

tor, a fowler; simulator, fabricator, auceps:—*Elf. gl.* 25, *Prov.* 6.

Hiw-gedal a divorce, v. hiwa.

Hiwian, hywan, gehiwan; part. hiwigende; p. ode; pp. od,

gehiwod; v. a. 1. To form, fashion, shape, hew, transform; formare. 2. To feign, pretend, counterfeit; simulare:—

1. Þe hiwode eage, *C. Ps.* 93, 9. Þu hiwodest me, *C. Ps.* 138, 4. Siogodcunde foreteohhung

eall þing gehiwað the divine Providence fashions every thing, *Bt.* 39, 6. 2. Hiwigende lang

gebed, *Lk.* 20, 47. Þeah hit gehywod wære though it were pretended, *Job.* p. 166.

Hiwing, hiwing, gehiwung a pretence, *Num.* 12, 8, v. hiwung.

Hiwisc A family; familia:—Æt hiwisc per familias, *L. In.* 44.—Hiwisc-fæder a master of a family, *C. Lk.* 13, 25.

Hiwislice; adv. Familiarly; familiariter, *Som.*

Hiwleas; adj. Without form, deformed; deformis:—*Elf. gl.* 3.

Hiwleasnes, se; f. Deformity, foulness; deformitas, *Som.*

Hiwlic; adj. [hiw a form] Assuming a form, beautiful, figurative; formosus, figurativus:—*Som.* 101, 244.

Hiwlic; adj. [hiwa a family] Relating to a family; matronalis:—*Cot.* 129.

Hiwraeden, e; f. [hiwa family, raeden state, condition] A house, family, tribe; familia:—To þam sceapum Israela hiwraedene, *Mt.* 10, 6: *Ex.* 2, 1.

Hiwraedene þinre fæder familie tua pater, *Gen.* 28, 2.

Hiwscipe, es; m. A house, family; familia:—*L. Ps.* 113, 17.—Hiwscipas families, *L. Ps.* 21, 28.—Hiwscipes fæder master of a family, *Bd.* 5, 12.

Hiwung, hiwing, hiwing, gehiwung, gehywung, e; f. 1. A forming, creation; creatio, formatio. 2. A pretence, counterfeiting, hypocrisy, scoff, irony, ambiguity; simulatio, hypocrisis:—1. *C. Ps.* 102, 13.

2. Mid þære hiwunga with the pretences; cum speciebus, *Bt.* 20.

Hiwung, e; f. [hiwa a family] A marriage; matrimonium:—*Ors.* 2, 2.

Hlad Load; onus, *Som.*

HLA'DAN, þu hlætst, he hlæt; p. hlód, gehlód; pp. hlæden, gehladen; v. a. [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Ger.* Tat. Ot. laden: *Dan.* ladde: *Swed.* ladda: *Icel.* hlada: *Fin.* ladan: *Pol.* laduje. If the sense of heaviness

be considered as the first, this word belongs to hlád or lad a load] 1. To LOAD, burthen, heap up; onerare. 2. To LADE, draw out, empty; haurire:—

1. Ongan ad hladan began a pile to load, *Cd.* 140. Gehlodon him, *Cd.* 174. 2. Wæter to hladdanne, *Ex.* 2, 16. Hlod wæter, *Ex.* 2, 19.

Hladung LADING; haustus, *Som.*

Hlæd A heap; agger:—*Past.* 21, 5.

Hlædder, hlæder; g. hlædre, hlæddre; d. hlædre. [*Plat.* ledder f: *Dut.* ladder f: *Frs.* bladder n: *Ger.* leiter f: *Not.* leitero: *Schwa.* laiter m: *Ker.* hleitar] LADDER; scala:—

On ufewardre þære hlædre, *Gen.* 28, 13. Hlædræ rædon ladders reared, *Cd.* 80.

Hlæddisc satira, *R.* 30.

Hlæden A bucket; hauritorium:—*R.* 25, v. hladan.

Hlædle [*Plat.* *Dut.* lepel m: *Ger.* löffel m. hlædle from hladan to lade] LADLE; spatha, cochleare, *Som.*

Hlæd-weogl, hlæd-wiogl. An engine or wheel of a well to draw water; antlia:—*Cot.* 9, 101.

Hlæfdie, hlæfdig, hlæfdige, an; f. [*Icel.* lavdi f.] Lady, queen; domina:—Agar forseah hire hlæfdian, *Gen.* 16, 4: *Ps.* 122, 3. Hlæfdigan hete a lady's hate, *Cd.* 103: *Ors.* 4, 3: *L. Ps.* 44, 11. Hiredes hlæfdig a mistress, *Elf. gl.* 5.

Hlæhter, hlæter laughter, v. hleahor.

Hlæn a loan, v. læn.

Hlænan to lend, v. lænan.

Hlæne, &c. lean, *Gen.* 41, 3, v. læne, &c.

HLÆST [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Ger.* *Dan.* *Swed.* last f: *Frs.* hlest f: *Icel.* hlæs n.] A burthen, loading, the loading of a ship, merchandise; navis onus, merces:—Mid hlæste with lading, *Cd.* 71. Holmes hlæst burthen of the sea, *Cd.* 74.—Hence our LAST, a quantity of corn, and BALLAST, is from bat a boat, and hlæst.

Hlæstan; pp. gehlæsted. To freight, load; onerare:—Gehlæsted þat scip loaded the ship, *Bd.* 5, 9.

Hlæst-scip a ship of burthen.

Hlætst ladest, v. hladan.

Hlæw, hlaw [*Moe.* hlaiw] 1. A heap, barrow, a small hill; agger. 2. A tract of ground gently rising: hence denominated A LOWE, LOE, frequently used in the names of places; tractus terræ paulatim ascendens:—1. *Bt. R.* p. 162. On hlæwe

on a hill, *Menol* 500. 2. Hundes-hlaw *Hound's-low*; canum tumulus. Leod, Lude-hlaw *Ludlow*; populi tumulus. Winnes-hlaw *Winnes-low*, *Winslow*; pugnae tumulus, vel forsan Windes-hlaw ventosus tumulus. Mere-hlaw *Mer-low*; mariscis circumdatus tumulus; denique East-hlaw *East-low*; orientalis tumulus. West-hlaw *West-low*; occidentalis tumulus, &c.

HLA'F, es; m. [*Ger.* lab, laib, leib n. most commonly connected with brot *bread*, but also used alone to designate bread: *Old Ger.* hlaf: *Moes.* hlaifs, hlaibs: *Lat.* mid. leibo, libo] *Bread*, LOAF; panis:—Pinne hlaf etan to eat thy bread, *Cd.* 43.—Ic eom lifes hlaf, *Jn.* 6, 35, 48.—Hlafas wyrcan to make loaves, *Cd.* 228.—Cnapa hæfð fif berene hlafas, *Jn.* 6, 9.—Hlaf-sæta a leaf-eater, domestic, menial servant, *L. Ethelb.* 25.—Hlaf-gang the procession of the host, *L. Const.* p. 112.—Hlaf gebrocht broken bread, *Menol.*—Hlaf-leaste want of bread, *Nath.* 7.—Hlaf-mæsse loaf-mass, v. in alphabetical order.—Hlaf-ofn loaf-oven, an oven.

Hlafdig, hlafdia a lady, *C. Jn.* 20, 16, v. hlæfdie.

Hlaf-mæsse [mæsse a mass] *The loaf-mass or feast, the feast on the first of August, called Lamm-mas-day*, when the Saxons offered an oblation of loaves made from new corn. After rejecting h and f, we have lamæsse, hence LAMMAS; panis [sive frumenti primitiarum] festum, *Ors.* 6, 19.

Hlaford, es; m. [*Icel.* lávarðr tutor collegii] A LORD; dominus:—Of his hlaforðes godum, *Gen.* 24, 10: *Mt.* 21, 30. ¶ Cyne-hlaford, Gecynde-hlaford his lawful or liege lord.—Hlaford-hyld allegiance to a lord, *Ors.* 6, 37.—Hlaford-searwe, hlaforð-swice disloyalty, infidelity; domini proditio.—Hlaford-swica a traitor.

Hlafordleás LORDLESS; sine domino:—*L. Ethel.* 2.

Hlafordóm, es; m. Dominion, lordship; dominium:—*Past.* 28.

Hlafordscipe, es; m. Lordship; dominatio:—*Ps.* 144, 13: *Bt.* 7, 2.

Hlagole Ridiculous; promptus ad risum:—*Off. Reg.* 15.

Hlahende laughing, v. hlihan.

Hlammessa lammas, *Chr.* 1009, v. hlafmæsse.

Hlanca Lank; macilentus:—*Jdth.* 11.

Hland, hlond [*Icel.* hlond n.—hence in *Lanc.* to this day they use, in the same sense, land or lant] Urine; lotium, urina:—*Cot.* 176.

Hlaw an elevation, a hill, v. hlæw.

Hleaf-gewrit [hleaf leave, gewrit written] A written license, a diploma; cautio, diploma.

Hleahtor, hleahter [*Plat. Dut.* lach m: *Ger.* gelächter n: *Ker.* hlatre, hlahtre: *Dan.* latter c: *Swed.* löje n: *Icel.* hláter m.] LAUGHTER; risus:—*Bt.* 16, 2. ¶ Hleahtor-bære a laughor, *C. R. Ben.* 4.—Hleahter-ful full of laughter, *Guth. vit. pref.*—Hleahter-lic laughable, *Id.*—Hleahtor-smith laughter-smith, laughor, *Cd.* 144.

Hleap a leap, v. hlyp.

Hleápan, he hlypð; pp. hleop, we hleopon; pp. gehleápen [*Plat. Dut.* loopen: *Frs.* hla-pa: *Ger.* laufen: *Ot.* laufan: *Wil.* lofen: *Mons.* louffan: *Ker.* hlauffan: *Moes.* hlau-pan: *Dan.* løbe: *Swed.* löpa: *Icel.* hlaupa, hleypa: *Heb.* הָלַץ hlp a passing] To LEAP, jump; saltare, salire:—Hleop on þæs cyninges stedan leaped on the king's steed, *Bd.* 2, 13.

Hleapende, *Bd.* 5, 2.

Hleápere, es; m. 1. A LEAPER, messenger, courier; saltator, cursor. 2. A leper; leprosus:—1. Butan twegen hleaperas but two couriers, *Chr.* 889. 2. *Som.*

Hleapestre A female dancer; saltatrix, *Som.*

Hleape-wince Lapwing; vanel-lus, *Som.*

Hleappettan To leap up; exsilire:—*Bd.* 5, 2.

Hleapung, e; f. LEAPING; saltatio, *Som.*

Hlear the cheek, jaw, face, *R.* 71, v. hleor.

Hleat bowed, v. hlutan, lutan.

Hlece Leaky; rimosus:—Hlece scip a leaky ship, *Past.* 57, 1.

Hleda, hlede A seat; sedile:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 2.

Hlega A traitor; proditor:—*C. Lk.* 6, 16.

Hleglende A humming; sonans:—*Cot.* 24.

Hlehter a laughor, *Gen.* 21, 6, v. hleahtor.

Hlehter-full full of laughter.

Hlem a sound, *Past.* 26, 5, v. hlyn.

Hlemman To make a noise, to crackle; crepitare ut flamma:—*Cod. Exon.* 97, b.

Hlence the proud, *Cd.* 151, v. wlænce.

Hlenortear hyssopus, *L. Ps.* 50, 8.

HLEO, hleow [*Plat. live*, bower: *Dut.* lawte f. a shade calm place: *Frs.* hli f. a shade: *Ger.* laube f. a bower: *Swed.* loge m: *Dan.* læ: hlif f. hlie n.] 1. A shelter, a backing in the while sheltered from the sun umbraculum, apricitus 2. asylum, refuge; asylum, n. gium:—1. On þines bo hleo in the shadow of this *Cd.* 39. Under swegla l sub atheris umbraculo, *Eron.* 16, b. 2. His rec hleow his dwelling; *Id.* *Cd.* 112. Earmra hleo a fuge of the poor, *Cd.* 203 hlywðe. — Hleo-hræstes supplanter, *L. Ps.* 40, 10.

Hleohtor laughter, v. hleahter.

Hleom a limb, *Bd.* 3, 9, v. h.

Hleomæg, es; m. [hleo a kin mæg a relation] A kin relation; consanguineus:—can ic hleomæges sið Ic not a kinsman's path, *Cd.* 4 Hleomoc, hleomocce *The pimperl; anagallis*:—*L.* 1, 2, 38.

Hleonade, hleonodon *to rested, inclined*; p. of hlym.

Hleonung Seat; discurtus *C. Lk.* 20, 46, v. hlining.

Hleop leaped, v. hleapan.

HLEOR, hlear [*Plat. glaz*] face, countenance, cher. vultus:—Tearig hleor face, *Cd.* 104: 43.—Hleor-maxilla, *L. Ps.* 131, 5.

Hleor-lora A scholar; dæ-lus:—*Cd.* 92.

Hleótan, he hlyt; p. hleot; hleat, we hlutan; pp. gehloten [*Plat. lotro*] loten: *Ger.* losen: *Fr.* tax, v. hlot a lot] To appoint or ordain by sortiri:—Uton hleotas, 19, 24. Hi hlutan the lots, *Bd.* 5, 11.

Hleoðo, hleoðu, hliða *to tops*; juga:—*Cd.* 73: 30 hleoðo.

HLEODOR. 1. A sonus, strepitus. 2. A tion, an oracle; revelatio. 1. Ða cwom wuldres then came a glorious 162: 181. Hleoðrum de in sounds divided. 2. Æt hleoðre by *Cd.* 64.

Hleoðor-cwyd, es; m. shady place, Ðor *The a saying*] The speech of an oracle, a revelation: *Abraham* lum, revelatio:—*Abraham* wand þa hleoðor-cwyd hige sinum *Abraham* these revelations in *Cd.* 107: 109.

Hleoðor-stede [stede a place]  
A place of an oracle, a tabernacle; oraculi locus:—Cd. 109.

Hleoðre by revelation, v. hleoðor.  
Hleoðrian; p. ode; pp. od.  
1. To make a noise or tumult, to rebuke; resonare. 2. To sound, sing; canere. 3. To fall to, betake himself to; incumbere:—1. Forþan efne find þine hleoðrodon, Ps. 82, 2: Bd. 3, 19. 2. Hleoðrade sang, Cd. 188: C. Ps. 57, 2. 3. Geornlice on gebede hleoðrede oðnize in precibus voce ma incumbabat, Bd. 4, 3.

Hleoðrung, e; f. A noise, rebaking, chiding; increpatio:—Ps. 37, 15.

Hleow a shade, an asylum, v. hleo.—Hleow-fæst warm; calidus, R. Ben. 55.—Hleow-feðeras guardian wings, Cd. 181.—Hleow-magas relations.—Hleow-stede a sunny place, Elf. gr. 27.—Hleow-stole place of defence, an asylum, Cd. 94.

Hleowan, hleowian [Icel. hlúa]  
1. To bubble, to make the noise of boiling; ebullire. 2. To nourish, cherish; fovere:—1. Oð hit hleowe to wylme till it bubbles with heat, L. In. 78. 2. Som.

Hleowð A warmth, as of the sun while sheltered from the wind, a shade, an asylum; apricitas, umbraculum:—Elf. gr. 27, v. hleo.—Hleowð-magas relations, v. hleomæg.

Hllet a lot, Bd. 2, 20, v. hlot.

Hlewan to low as a cow, Elf. gr. 26, v. hlowan.

Hliacetung, e; f. Lightning; coruscatio:—V. Ps. 143, 8.

Hlihan to laugh, Elf. gr. 26, v. hlihan.

Hlid, gehlid [Plat. Dut. lid n: Frs. hlið n: Ger. lied n. still used in the compound word augenlied eye-lid: Ker. lid: Tat. lido: Moes. lith: Dan. Sued. led n: Icel. hlið a door] A lid, cover; tegmen:—Mt. 27, 60.—Hlid-fæst a fast lid.—Hlid-gata a back door, R. 29.

Hlida-ford [Flor. Lideforda: Brom. Hunt. Lideford.—Lida the name of a river, ford a ford] LIDFORD, Devonshire, Chr. 997. Hliðan; p. behlad, hi behlidon; pp. gehlidad, gehlyd; v. a. [hlið a cover] To cover with a lid, to cover, close, shut; tegere:—Hi þone pytt eft behlidon, Gen. 29, 3. Heo siððan togædere behlad the [eorðe earth] then closed together, Ors. 3, 3.

Hliet a lot, v. hlot.

Hlifendre Red lead; minium, Som.

Hlifian, hlifigan, hlifigan; p. ode; pp. od. 1. To arise, raise up, tower, soar, to be conspicuous; eminere. 2. To smear, cover with vermilion; linire:—1. Geseah þa gearo hlifigan an saw then arise complete, Cd. 66. Gesawon salo hlifian saw halls arise, Cd. 109. Se wer geseah hlifigan hea dune vir vidit eminere altum montem, Cd. 139. Hlifigan, Cd. 205. 2. Som.

Hligað, probably for hnigað incline; inclinant:—Cd. 190, Lye.

Hlihan, hlihhan, ic hlihhe, hlihð, we hliað; p. hlóh, ah-lóh, gehlóh, þu hloge we hlógon, gehlógon. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Not. lachen: Frs. hlaka: Tat. lahan: Moes. hlajan: Dan. lee: Sued. le: Icel. hlæa] To laugh, deride; ridere:—Ne hloh ic—ac þu hloge, Gen. 18, 15. Hlogon on bysmor, L. Ps. 21, 6. Hlihende laughing, Cd. 95.

Hlihtan To LIGHT, alight; descendere ab equo:—Bd. 3, 14.

Hlinc A LINCH, balk, ridge of land left unploughed as a boundary; agger limitaneus:—Cod. Exon. p. 56, a, Heming. p. 144.

\*Hlinian to lean, v. hlynian.

Hlining, hlinung, e; f. A sitting down, a seat; discubitus:—Þa forman hlininga, Lk. 20, 46.

Hlinode leaned, v. hlynian.

Hlionian to lean, v. hlynian.

Hlios a fame, Bt. 39, 11, v. hliða.

Hlioðo mountain-tops, v. hleoðo.

Hlioðrian to make a noise, to sing, v. hleoðrian.

Hlip a leap, v. hlyp.

HLISA, hlysa, hlios a, an; m. [Dut. leus, leuze f. a sign: Icel. lysa] Fame, rumour, renown, glory, favour, esteem; fama:—Þære brædinge his hliðan of a spreading of his glory, Bt. 19, Card. p. 106, 2: Elf. T. p. 13, 22: Mt. 24, 6. To habbenne þone idelan hliðan to have vain fame, Bt. 19, Card. p. 104, 24.—Hlis-bære fame bearing, famous.—Hlis-eaðig renowned, famous, Bt. 13.—Hlis-eaðignes celebrity, Bt. 33, 1.—Hlis-full famous, Gen. 6, 4.—Hlis-geaðig famous, Bt. 33, 1.

Hlistnere A listener, one who is obedient; auscultator, Som.

Hlið. 1. A declivity, slope, the side of a hill; clivus. 2. Lithe, gentle, quiet; flexilis, mollis, v. lið:—1. Be hliðe heare dune by a slope of a high hill, Cd. 122. On hliðe neredede

preserved on a mountain's side, Cd. 173. 2. Som.

Hliðu heights, Cd. 166, v. hleoðo. Hliwð warmth, L. Can. Edg. pn. 16, v. hleowð.

Hlocan To rush on; irruere, Lye.

Hlód loaded; p. of hladen.

Hlodd a portion, lot, v. hlot.

Hlóge laughedst.—hlóh laughed, v. hlihan.

Hlond urine.—hlond-adle the strangury, v. hland.

Hlosan to perish, v. losian.

Hlosnan, hlosnian; part. hlosnende, hlosniende. To expect with anxiety, to fear; expectare suspense:—C. R. Lk. 19, 48.

Hlot, hlyt, gehlot [Plat. lott n: Dut. Fr. lot n: Frs. hlot n: Ger. los n: Ot. loz, loza: Tat. lozze: Sued. lott m: Icel. hluti m. pars] Lot; sors:—Wurpon hlot miserunt sortem, Mt. 27, 35. Wurpon hlotu miserunt sortes, Lk. 23, 34. On handum þinum hlyt min, Ps. 30, 18. On hlyte by lot, Elf. gr. 38.—Hlot-beod a lot-bed, a balloting-box.

Hloten lotted, v. hleotan.

HLOÐ. 1. A band or company of robbers, from seven to thirty-five; prædonum turma. 2. What is taken by robbers, booty, spoil; præda:—1. Þeofas we hatað oð seofon men, from seofon hloð oð fif and þrittig, and siððan bið here thieves we call to seven men, from seven to thirty-five a band, and after that number an army, L. In. 12, W. p. 17, 11: Ors. 3, 1. 2. Bd. 1, 34: 2, 20.—Hloðum in crowds, v. þeof, here.—Hloð-bote compensation for robbery, L. Alf. pol. 26, W. p. 40, 24, 26.

Hloða a blanket, Cot. 118, v. loða.

Hloðere A robber; prædator:—Cot. 170.

Hloðian To rob, plunder; prædas agere:—Bd. 1, 12, 14.

Hloðum in crowds, v. hloð.

Hlowan [Plat. lüen, luyen: Dut. loeyen: Old Ger. lutan: Lips. gl. ludon] To low, bellow; mugire, boare:—Cot. 188.

\*Hloweng bombus, Cot. 27, Lye.

Hlowung, e; f. A LOWING; mugitus, Som.

Hlúd, lud [Plat. luud: Dut. lu-id: Frs. hlud: Ger. laut: Isd. hlud: Ot. lut: Icel. hliód, ludr m. a trumpet] Loud, talkative; sonorus:—On stemne hludre cum voce sonora, Ps. 32, 3.—Hlud-clipol calling aloud, R. Ben. interl. 7.—Hluddra-sang a chorus, R. 34.

—Hlud-stefn, hlud-stemn *a loud voice*, *Cot.* 105. — Hlud-swege *a loud sound*; *altisonus*, *Elf. T.* p. 25.  
 Hlud-geat *a back door*, v. *hlid*, &c.  
 Hludnes, se; *f. Loudness*; *sonoritas*, *Som.*  
 Hludur *concisus*; *Cot.* 53.  
 Hluin *a sound*, *Jdth.* 11, v. *hlyn*.  
 Hluta *A fortune-teller*, v. *hlyta*.  
 Hlutan; *p. hleat. To bend, bow*, *C. Mk.* 5, 22, v. *lutan*.  
 HLUTER, hlutor, hluttur, hluðer; *g. hluttres, hlutres*; *m. hluttre*; *f. def. se hlutra*; *seo, þæt hluttre* [*Plat. luter: Dut. louter: Ger. lauter: Ot. lutar: Isd. hlutro: Dan. Swed. lutter: Wel. llather bright, shining*] *Pure, lucid, limpid, clear, simple, unmixed*; *purus*: — *Gif þin eage byð hluttur*, *Lk.* 11, 34. *Mid hluttrum eagum his modes with pure eyes of his mind*, *Bt.* 34, 8: *R.* p. 182. *Hluttur wæter pure water*, *Cd.* 191. *Hluttres willan pure wells*, *Bd.* 2, 16. *Hluttres ealoð, þrittig ambra of pure ale, thirty tubs*, *L. In.* 70. *Twa tunnan fulle hlutres aloð two barrels full of pure ale*, *Chr.* 852. *Hluttur gebed pura oratio*, *R. Ben.* 20.  
 \*Hluton *cast lots*; *p. of hleotan*.  
 Hlutturlice; *adv. Purely, simply, merely*; *luculenter*:—*Greg.* 2, 20: *Bd.* 4, 22: 5, 13.  
 Hluttornes, se; *f. Purity, simplicity, sincerity*; *puritas*:—*Bd.* 2, 5, 15.  
 Hlyd *a noise*, *T. Ps.* 9, 7, v. *gehlyd*.  
 Hlydan; *p. hlydde. To make a noise, to be tumultuous, to vociferate, chatter*; *tumultuari, clamare*:—*Þine fynd hlyðað inimici tui tumultuantur*, *Jud.* 5. *Þa hlyddon hig*, *Lk.* 23, 5. *Hlydende*, *Mt.* 9, 23.  
 Hlydanford *Lidford*, v. *Hlida-ford*.  
 Hlydde *loud, loudly*, *Jdth.* 10, v. *hlud*.  
 Hlyd-monað [*hlyd loud, tumultuous*; *monað a month*] *March*; *Mensis Martius*:—*Menol.* 71, v. *hreðe-monað*.  
 Hlyhende *laughing*, v. *hlihan*.  
 HLYN, hlynn, hlem [*Old Ger. lamm, limme, laimb, lami m: Icel. hliómr m.*] *A sound, noise, din*; *sonus*: — *Hlyn awehte sonum excitavit*, *Cd.* 52: 119: *Ors.* 1, 12. *Hlynn wearð on ceastrum a din was in cities*, *Cd.* 119.  
 Hlynan, hlynnan *To sound, make a noise, resound*; *sonare*:—*Hlydde hlynede tumultuose obstrepebat*, *Jdth.* 10.

HLYNIAN, hlinian; *part. hlyniende, hlinigende*; *p. hlinode, hleonade, we hleonodon* [*Plat. Dut. leunen: Ger. lehnem: Ker. hlinen: Wil. leinen: Dan. læne: Swed. luta*] *To LEAN, incline, rest on*; *recumbere*:—*Hlinode on þæs Hælendes bearme*, *Jn.* 18, 23. *Hlyniende*, *Bd.* 3, 17.  
 \*Hlynna *A brook*; *torrens*:—*R. Jn.* 18, 1.  
 HLYP, hlip, hleap, es; *m. A LEAP, jump*; *saltus*:—*Heorta hlypum with harts' leaps*, *Cd.* 203.  
 Hlypa *A stirrup*; *scansile*:—*Ors.* 6, 24.  
 Hlyrian *To play, sound an instrument*; *buccinare*:—*L. Ps.* 80, 3.  
 Hlysan *To celebrate, illustrate*; *celebrare*, *Som.*  
 Hlyse, hlysa *fame*, v. *hlisa*.  
 Hlys-full *famous*, v. *hlisa*.  
 Hlysnend *attonitus*, *Cot.* 7, *Lye*.  
 Hlyst, gehlyst *The sense of hearing*; *auditus*:—*On þæs folces hlyste*, *Lk.* 7, 1: *Cd.* 181.  
 Hlystan, gehlystan; *v. a.* [*Plat. lüstern, lustern: Dut. luisteren: Ger. lauschen: Old Ger. and in the dialect of the common people in South. Ger. laustern, losen, luzen: Moes. hlausjan: Dan. lure to lurk, listen: Swed. lura: Icel. hlusta*] *To LISTEN, hear, attend to, obey*; *audire*:—*Sunu min hlyste minre lare*, *Gen.* 27, 8. *Hig hliston him*, *Lk.* 16, 29.  
 Hlyt *a lot*, v. *hlot*.  
 Hlyt *cast lots*, v. *hleotan*.  
 Hlyta, hlytta, an; *m. One who casts lots, a fortune-teller*; *sortilegus*:—*Ors.* 4, 7. *Hlytan, hlyttan fortune-tellers*.  
 Hlyðe *Slender, empty*; *tenuis*: *Þa seofon hlyðran ear septem tenues aristæ*, *Gen.* 41, 27.  
 Hlytte *A collector*; *tributi exactor*:—*Chr.* 911.  
 Hlyttrian *To melt, purify*; *liquare*:—*Elf. gr.* 37.  
 Hlyttrung, e; *f. A melting*; *liquatio*, *Lye*.  
 Hlywa *warm*, v. *hleow*.  
 \*Hlywing *A refuge*; *refugium*:—*R. Conc.* 11.  
 Hlywð *A refuge, support, sustenance*; *refugium*:—*L. Eccl.* 32, v. *hleowð*.  
 Hnæcan [*Dut. nekken to slay, kill secretly: Plat. nikken to bend the neck, from whence is called in Plat. nikker m. an executioner, and the devil: Ger. nicken: Ker. keneiken: Not. nichen: Dan. nikke: Swed. nicka. — from Dan. nokken, nökker: Swed. necken: Icel. nikr, nykr m. a water spirit,*

*the devil*] *To kill*; *necare*:—*Elf. gr.* 24.  
 Hnægan [*Plat. neitern, nichen: Dut. grinniken: Swed. gnäga: Icel. hnægga*] *To NEIGH*; *hinnire*:—*Elf. gr.* 22, 30.  
 Hnægung, e; *f. NEIGHING*; *hinnitus*:—*Elf. gr.* 1.  
 Hnæp, hnæpp, nappe [*Piz. napp m: Dut. nap m. napje v: Ger. napf m: Old Ger. nāf: Mon. napho: Schwa. napf: Old Fr. hanap, napf: Swed. napp m: Icel. hnapp m.*] *A cup, goblet, bowl*; *calix*:—*Elf. gl.* 21.  
 Hnæppian, hnæppian; *p. ode. pp. od*; *v. n. To NAP, take a nap, to sleep, rest, lie*; *dormire*:—*Se þe hnæppað*, *Ps.* 40, 9: *Bt.* 39, 7. *Hnæppode*, *Ps.* 1, 5. *Hnæppiende*, *Ps.* 77, 17.  
 Hnæppung, hnæppung, e; *f. Napping, sleeping*; *dormitio*:—*Ps.* 131, 4.  
 Hnæh *bowed*, v. *hnigan*.  
 Hneaw *Sparing, niggardly, covetous*; *tenax*:—*Cd.* 136.  
 Hneawlice; *adv. Sparingly, covetously*; *tenaciter*:—*Cd.* 66.  
 Hneawnes, se; *f. Parsimony, niggardliness*; *tenacitas*, *Som.*  
 HNECCA, an; *m.* [*Plat. nakk m: Dut. nek m: Ger. nack m: Dan. nakke c: Swed. nack m: Icel. hnacki m. scrip. Fr. nuque f: It. nuca: Lat. nyak: Lap. nikke*] *A NECK, cervix, occiput*:—*Fram þe fot-wolmum of þone hnecc*, *Deut.* 28, 35.  
 Hnehsud *softened*, v. *hnesian*.  
 Hneomagas *relations*, v. *hneomagas*.  
 HNESC, hnysc, nesc; *adj. Tender, soft, NESH*; *tener*:—*Þær hys twig byð hnesce*, *Mt.* 21, 32. *Hnescum gyrilum gecrydne*, *Mt.* 11, 8. *Hwiter ge to gesonne þone mas m. hnescum reafum gecrydne*, *Lk.* 7, 25. *Hnesce lufa wear love*, *Past.* 17, 11. *Þu ær wuht bið innanweard hneccost that every creature is inwardly softest*, *Bt.* 34, 10.  
 Hnescian, anescian, ahnescian; *p. hi gehnesctun, hnescodon: pp. gehnescod. To make one to soften, mitigate, mollify, effeminate*; *mollire*:—*Hi hnescodon spræca his*, *Ps.* 54, 23, 24: *Ors.* 5, 3.  
 Hnesclic; *adj. Soft, effeminate*; *mollis*:—*Ors.* 1, 12.  
 Hnesclice; *adv. Gently, softly*; *molliter*:—*Past.* 21, 5.  
 Hnescnys, se; *f. Softness, tenderness, delicacy*; *mollities*:—*Sciut.* 43.  
 Hnexian *to soften*, *Elf. gr.* 30, v. *hnescian*.



Hnifele, hnifol *The brow, forehead; frons, Som.* — Hnifol-crumb, hnifol-crump *wrinkled brows, Cot. 45, 56.*

Hnigan, hnigian, ic hnige, he hnið; p. hnáb, we hnigon; pp. hnigen. [*Plat. nigen; Dut. nygen: Ger. neigen: Ot. neigan: Ker. kehneigen: Al. hneigen: Moes. hneiwan: Dan. neje: Swed. niga: Icel. hne-gia*] *To bow, bow down, descend, sink; caput inclinare:—Hnigan mid heafðum to bow with (our) heads, Cd. 35. Ða he to belle hnigan sceolde when he to hell must descend, Id. 221. He hnab to eorðan, Num. 22, 31.*

Hnipan [*Icel. hnippaz concidere*] *To bend or cast down; concidere:—Hnipað of dune he bends downwards, Bt. R. p. 197. Hnipod of dune inclinavit deorsum, concidit vultus ejus, Past. 34, 5.*

Hnitan [*Plat. niten: Icel. hniótta labare: Icel. hnibba cornu petere*] *To butt, push, gore with the horns; cornu petere:—Gif oxa hnite, Ex. 21, 28.*

Hnit-cudu *mastic, v. hwit-cudu.*

Hnitel, hnitel; *adj. Butting, pushing, prone, bent down; petulcus:—Gif se oxa hnitel were si bas petulcus esset, Ex. 21, 29, 36.*

Hnitu [*Plat. nete f: Dut. neet f: Ger. nisse, nüsse pl: Old Ger. nisse: Dan. gnid c: Swed. gnet f: Icel. nyt f.*] 1. A NIT; lens, dia. 2. *A lentil; lens, -tis:—1. R. 28: Cot. 16, 167. 2. Hnite, Gen. 43, 11.*

Hnoc *A seal; mutinus:—R. 22.*

Hnol KNOLL, *top, summit, crown, pate; vertex:—Ps. 7, 17, v. cnoll.*

Hnoppa [*Plat. nobben, nubben f: Dut. nop f.*] *Nap of cloth; villus, Som.*

Hnot *Shorn, cut, natted; tonsus, mutilum:—Elf. gr. 9, 3.*

Hnut, hnuta [*Plat. nôt, nut f: Dut. noot f: Frs. noth f. nwt c: Ger. nuss f: Wil. nuz: Dan. nöd c: Swed. nôt f: Icel. hnytf. nyt f.*] A NUT, *walnut; nux, juglans:—R. 45.—Hnut-beam, hnutte-beam a nut-tree, an almond-tree, Num. 17, 8.—Hnute-hula nut-hulls.*

Hnygela *Locks, cut wool, parings; tomentum:—R. 64. Hnyglan parings, shreds, Cot. 152.*

Haylung KNEELING; *accubitus:—R. 65.*

Hnyac *soft, R. 63, v. hnesc.*

Hnyte *a nut, Soma. 181, v. hnut.*

Ho I hang, v. hón.

Ho; g. ho. *A heel; calx, calcaneum:—Ahefð hys ho on-*

gean me, Jn. 13, 18: *Gen. 3, 15. Unrihtwysnys hos mine iniquitas calcanei mei, Ps. 48, 5: 55, 6.*

Hobanca *A bedstead; sponda:—Cot. 168.*

Hoc, hocce, hooc, es; m. [*Dut. haak: Plat. Ger. haken m: Old Ger. hahgen: Dan. hage c: Swed. hake m: Icel. haki: Pol. hak: Heb. הַכָּה hce a hook, from הָךְ hc to scratch*] A HOOK, *a smith's instrument; uncus, hamus:—Cot. 102: C. R. 18, 27. Hocas, Bd. 1, 12, Som.*

Hoc *a hollyhoc, v. holihoc.*

Hocer, hocor, hocor-wyrd *A mocking, reproach; irrisio:—Lup. Serm. 17.*

Hoc-leaf *A mallow, hollyhoc; malva:—Elf. gl. 14.*

Hocnera-tun, es; m. [*Flor. Hokenertune: Hunt. Hockenertune: Brom. Hockemeretune*] HOOK-NORTON, *Oxfordshire, and Hockerton, Notts., Chr. 917.*

Hod [*for cognate words, v. hád*] HOOD, *a covering of the head; cucullus, caputium:—Cot. 31.*

Hoeg *hay, R. Mt. 6, 30, v. heg.*

Hohtan *to persecute, R. Mt. 5, 12, v. ehtan.*

Hohtnis *persecution, R. Mt. 5, 10, v. ehtnes.*

Hoelende *Calumniating; calumnians:—R. Mt. 5, 44.*

Hóf, hófe [*Plat. hoof n. horse's hoof: Dut. hoef m: Ger. huf m: Dan. hov c: Swed. hof m: Icel. hófr m. horse's hoof*] HOOF; *ungula:—Elf. gl. 3: R. 7.—Readhoferedhoof, L. M. 1, 2, perhaps hederat terrestres alehoof.*

Hóf; pl. hófa; n. [*Plat. hof m. hove f. a farm, and the house upon it, also the court of a prince: Dut. hof n. the court of a prince, and of justice: Frs. hoaf a garden, a court of a prince: Ger. hof m: Dan. hof n: Swed. hof n: Icel. hof n. the court of a prince*] A house, *dwelling, cave, den; domus, spelunca:—Cynges hof a king's dwelling, Prov. 20. On-gan þat hof wyrcan began the house to build, Cd. 66. On þat hof into that house, Cd. 67. On hofun, Ex. 8. 24.—Lytel hof a small house, R. 107: hence hofel a NOVEL.—Hof-weard a house-steward, R. 8.*

Hóf, he hófe, we hófon HOVE, *lifted; p. of hebban.*

Hofer *A swelling on the back; gibbus:—Elf. gr. 28, Som.*

Hofered, gehofered *Humpbacked; gibbosus:—Elf. gr. 28.*

Hoffingas *Spheres; orbes, Lye.*

Hof-rede *a bedridden person, R. 77.*

Hof-pela *rough places, woody, hard of access.*

Hofull *Careful; sollicitus, Som.*

Hoga, hogu, hige, hyge [*Icel. hagr dexter, hagsynn prudens*] *Prudent, careful, anxious; prudens:—Hogo prudentes, C. R. Mt. 10, 16. Hoga wosan sollicitus, esse, C. R. Lk. 12, 11.*

Hoga, hoge *anxiety of mind, care, fear, R. Ben. 53, v. hige, oga.*

Hogan *to take heed, v. hogian.*

Hogascipe, hogescipe, es; m. *Prudence, wisdom; prudentia:—R. Lk. 1, 17.*

Hogfæst, hogofæst; *adj. Wise, prudent, skilful; prudens:—C. Mt. 11, 25.*

Hogfull *full of care, v. hohfull.*

Hogfullice; *adv. Anxiously; sollicitè: Fulg. 32.*

Hogian; p. hogode, gehogode, behogode, we hogodon; pp. gehogod [*Plat. högen to think: Dut. heugen to recollect: Icel. huga to have care.—hogu, hige the mind.*] 1. *To meditate, study, think, to be wise; studere. 2. To think too much, to be anxious, to lament, grieve; sollicitus esse. 3. To determine, condemn, despise; spernere:—1. Ymb fleam hogodon thought about flight, Bd. 3, 18. 2. Ne beo ge na hogiende, Mt. 6, 34. 3. God hogode hig, T. C. Ps. 52, 7.*

Hogofæst *wise, C. Mt. 25, 2, v. hogfæst.*

Hogoscipe *wisdom, C. Lk. 2, 47, v. hogascipe.*

Hogu *care, R. Ben. 36, 53, v. hige.*

Hogung, e; f. 1. *Care, effort, endeavour; cura. 2. Contempt; contemptus:—1. Hymn. 2. Som.*

Hoh *A heel, HOUGH, ham; calx, poples:—Elf. gr. 9, 72. ¶ On hoh on the heels, behind, Cd. 69, v. ho.—Hoh-fot a heel, footstep; calcaneum, L. Ps. 55, 6.—Hoh-scanc the hough-shank; crus.—Hoh-sin hough-sinew; poplitis nervus.—Hoh-spor the heel; calx, R. 75.*

Hóh hang, v. hón.

Hoh high, v. heah.

Hohfull, hogfull; *adj. Anxious, full of care; sollicitus:—R. Ben. interl. 2: Scint. 9.*

Hohfullnys, se; f. *Grief, vexation, anxiety; dolor:—Bd. 3, 22.*

Hoh-hwyrffing *A circle, ring, course; orbis, Som.*

Hohinge-rode *The yoke or suffering of the cross; patibulum crucis:—W. Cat. p. 294.*

Hohmod [*mod the mind*] *Anxiety,*

sorrow; sollicitus animo, mœstus:—*Off. Reg.* 15, *Lye.*

Hohmodnys, se; *f. Anxiety, grief, vexation; sollicitudo, Som.*

HOL, hal; *pl. holu* [*Plat. holl, hól, hôle f: Dut. hol n: Ger. höhle f: Not. Wil. hol n: Moes. holund: Dan. hule: Swed. håla f: Lettish. ula: Icel. hola f.*] 1. A HOLE, cavern, den; caverna. 2. A breathing hole; spiraculum. 3. A little hole, dot, point; apex:—1. On þis dimme hol in this dim hole, *Bt.* 2. Foxas habbað holu, *Lk.* 9, 58. On holum, *Ps.* 16, 13. 2. *Som.* 3. Hol stæfes, *R. Mt.* 5, 18.

Hol Detraction, slander; calumnia:—*Off. Episc.* 8.

Hol; *adj. HOLLOW; cavus:*—Hol stan a hollow or excavated stone, *Cot.* 93. Holne hlaf *cavus panis, collyra, Ex.* 29, 23. Hole-dene *cava vallis, Ps.* 59, 6.

Holan To rush in; irruere, *Som.*  
Holc a vein, *L. M.* 1, 72, v. hylca.

HOLD, ahold [*Plat. Ger. Not. hold: Dut. hulde f. holda houda m: Moes. hulths: Dan. huld: Swed. hylla: Icel. hollr*] Faithful, friendly, true; fidus:—*Gen.* 39, 21. Hehþegen and hold high minister and faithful, *Cd.* 196.—Hold-að oath of fidelity, *Chr.* 1086.—Hold-mod fidelity; fidelis animo.—Hold-scipe fidelity, *Chr.* 1070.

Hold, es; *m. A nobleman who was higher than a thane, governor, captain; præpositus, imperator:*—Holdes and hehgerefan wergyld is IIII þusend þrymsa, *L. Lund. W.* p. 71, 39. Agmund hold Agmund governor, *Chr.* 911. He gesohte þa holdas he sought the captains, *Chr.* 918.

HOLD [*Icel. hold n. flesh*] A dead body, carcass; cadaver:—Swa hwær swa hold byð, *Mt.* 24, 28: *Gen.* 15, 11.

Hold Friendship, entertainment; hospitium:—*Cot.* 85, 203.

Holdeoranes, se; *f. [hol deoranesse cava Deiræ promontorium]* HOLDERNESS, Yorkshire, *Som.*

Holdlice; *adv. Friendly, kindly; fideliter:*—*Cd.* 220.

Hole-dene a valley or dale.

Holegn, holen Holly or HOLM-tree; aquifolium:—*Cot.* 6, 165.

Holen hidden, *C. Lk.* 8, 17.

Holenga, holinga, holonga, holunge; *adv. In vain, to no purpose, without cause; nequicquam, frustra:*—*Cot.* 193: *Bd.* 2, 20.

Holh a ditch, cavern, v. hol.

Holian To HOLLOW, to make a hole, dig through; excavare, *Som.*

Holiende calumniating, *L. Ps.* 118, 121, v. hoelende.

Holi-hoc HOLLYHOC; malva hortensis, *Som.*

Holinga in vain, *Bd.* 2, 15, v. holenga.

Holl a cavern, *R.* 110, v. hol.

HÓLM, es; *m. [Plat. Dan. Ger. holm a small island: Swed. hólme m: Icel. holmi m. an island]* 1. Water, sea, ocean, abyss; aqua, mare. 2. A river island, a green plot of ground environed with water, and just rising above it; hence, from being level and green, meadows, especially near rivers, are to this day called, HOLMES or HOMES. Hence, also, the names of places of a similar locality; insula, planities aquis circumfusa:—1. Holmas dælde waldend ure our ruler parted the waters, *Cd.* 8. Ofer holm boren born over sea, *Cd.* 6. Ofer holmes bring over the orb of ocean, *Cd.* 69. 2. Flat-holm from its flatness. Steep-holm from being surrounded with high cliffs, two islands in the mouth of the Severn. Æt þam Holme at Holmwood, in Sussex, *Chr.* 902.—Holm-ærn an ocean-house, a ship, *Cd.* 71.—Holm-weall a sea-wall, *Cd.* 166.

Holmeg Wet, stormy; pluviosus, procellosus:—*Cd.* 148.

Holoce a vein, v. holc.

Holonga in vain, *Bd.* 5, 1, v. holenga.

Holpen helped; *pp. of helpen.*

Holt a handle, *Cot.* 48, 147, v. hilt.

HOLT, es; *m. [Plat. Frs. holt n: Dut. hout n: Ger. holz n: Ot. Not. Wil. holza]* A HOLT, grove; lucus:—Plantode æne holt, *Gen.* 21, 33. Innan on þisses holtes hleo within a shadow of this grove, *Cd.* 39.—Holt-hana a woodcock.

Hol-tibte Slander; calumnia:—*R.* 15.

Holunga, holunge in vain, *Cd.* 48, v. holenga.

Hom a garment, jacket, v. hama.

Hom the ham, back part of the knee, *Med. Quad.* 8, 13, v. ham.

Hom. 1. Bile; cholera. 2. Rust; rubigo:—1. *L. M.* 1, 2. 2. *Prov.* 25, v. om.

Homa The erysipelas; ignis sacer:—*Med. ex Quadr.* 6, 1.

Homela, an A fool, an idiot, discredited; morio:—To homelan with discredit, *L. Alf. pol.* 31.

Homer a hammer, *Beo.* 39, 18, v. hamur.

HÓN, ahón, ic hó, ahó, anho hóh, he héhð, we hóð; þ. heng, aheng, we hengen: *imp. hóh, hóð ge; pp. hangen; v. a. [v. cognate words in hangian]* To hang, crucify: suspendere:—He het hon on gealgan, *Gen.* 40, 22. Pharo hæf þe ahon on rode, *Gen.* 40, 19. Hine man heng hænille suspendit, *Gen.* 41, 13. Hoh hyne crucifige illam, *Mt.* 15, 13: *Jn.* 19, 6. Nime ge hyne and hoð, *id.* *Seal.* 1: hon eowerne cyning, *Jn.* 19, 13.

Hona a cock.—hon-cred cecrowing, *Bd.* 3, 19, v. hana.

Hond a hand, *Chr.* 853.—Hond-dyntas, hond-smællas blæ with the hands, cuffs, *C. J.* 18, 22.—Hond-seten a settin of the hand, a signature, *Heming.* p. 164.—Hond-stecce limpus, *Cot.* 125: for the other compounds of hond, v. hand &c.

Honed Calcaneus, *R.* 77.

Hong hung, v. hón.

Hooc a hook, *R.* 3, v. hoc.

Hood a hood, v. hod.

Hóp HOOP, circle; circulus, *Som.*

HOPÁ [*Plat. hop, hāpje f: Dut. hoop, hope f: Fra. hoape: Swed. hopp n: Icel. happ n. bona sors*] HOPE; *spec.*—*Scint.* 2, 8.

Hop-gehnastes, hopa-gehnastes hope of victory, *Cod. Ex.* 101, b.

Hopian; *p. ode; pp. od. f. HOPE, trust; sperare:*—He hopode þæt he gesawesum tæcen, *Lk.* 23, 8. Ðæt we læpien to Gode that we should trust in God, *Bt.* 42. Ða hopiendan on þe sperantes *n. Ps.* 16, 8.

Hoppa A stud, brooch; bulla:—*Ors.* 4, 10.

Hoppada A monk's gown: ependyton:—*R.* 112.

Hoppán [*Plat. hüppen, hippern, hippen: Dut. huppen: Ger. hüpfen, hüpfen: Dan. hoppe: Icel. hoppa:* from the *Moes.* hup, or the *A.-S.* hype the hip. In Westphalia the hip is called hipp.] To HOP, leap, dance; saltare, *Som.*

Hoppere A HOPPER, dæcc. saltator, *Som.*

Hoppestre A female dancer; saltatrix, *Som.*

Hoppetende leaping for joy, *Ps.* 2, 8, from hoppetan, hoppan.

Hopp-scyta, an. A sheet: lintamentum:—*Wulfar. Tst.*

Hopu Privet; ligustra:—*Cd.* 122.

Horas Phlegm, filth, excrement: pituita:—*R.* 78. § Horsa-seaþe a sink, privy, *Bt.* 37, 2.

Hor-cwen a harlot, *L. Cnut. pol.* 4.  
**HÓRD** [*Ger. hort m: Isd. Ker. Tat. Moes. haurd or haurda*] **HOARD**, treasure; thesaurus: —*Elf. gl.* 27. Horde onfengon a treasure received, *Cd.* 71. ¶ Hence boc-hord book-hoard, a library.—Gold-hord a gold-hoard, treasury.—Hord-ærn a storehouse, *V. Ps.* 148, 16.—Hord-burh a treasury, *Cd.* 93. Hord-cleofe, hord-cofa a cupboard, *Ex.* 8, 3.—Hord-ern a storehouse, *Bd.* 3, 8.—Hord-fata a treasury, *Jos.* 7, 11.—Hord-gestreon gain, riches, *Bt. R.* 170.—Hord-mægen a treasure-house, *Cd.* 209.—Hord-rædn a keeping, *R. Ben. interl.* 6.—Hord-weard a treasurer, *Cd.* 144.  
**Hordan** To **HOARD**, store; thesaurizare:—*Ass. S. Jn. Lye.*  
**Horder** A keeping; custodia:—On epla hordera in pomorum custodiam, *Ps.* 78, 1.  
**Hordere**; g. horderes, hordres. A **HOARDER**, treasurer; thesaurarius:—*L. Ethelst.* 3.  
**Hordres** of a treasurer, v. hordere.  
**Horehte** Phlegmatic; phlegmaticus, *Som.*  
**Horewen** Filth, excrement; sordes, *Som.*  
**Horg**, horh [*Plat. hor, hoor: Frs. hor f.*] Phlegm, filth; phlegma, sordes:—*Cot.* 86, v. horas.  
**Horig**; adj. Filthy, dirty; sordidus:—*Scint.* 7, 21.  
**Horines**, se; f. Filthiness; sordes, *Som.*  
**Horingas** Adulterers; adulteri:—*Lup.* 1, 19, *Lye.*  
**Horipi**, horiti The **HORITI**; Harudes, populus:—Be eastan Dalamensam sindon Horipi east of the Dalmatians are the Horiti. Be norðan Horiti is Mægpaland to the north of the Horiti is *Maxovia*, *Ors.* 1, 1.  
**Horlic** filthy, v. horig.  
**HORN**, hyrne [*Plat. hoorn n: Dut. hoorn m: Frs. hoarn n: Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel. horn n: Moes. haurns.* All these words signify a horn, and a corner; but the *Dan.* use hjörne, and the *Swed.* hörn, to denote a corner.—*Heb.* יָרֵךְ qrn a horn, what shoots forth or extends] 1. A **HORN**; cornu. 2. A trumpet; buccina:—1. And bið upahafen swa anhyrnende horn, *Ps.* 91, 10: 17, 3: 74, 4. 2. Aoth bleow bealdlice his horn *Ehud inflavit fortiter ejus buccinam*, *Jud.* 3, 27: *Cd.* 151.—Horn-bær horn-bearing; corniger, *Elf. gr.* 8.—

Horn-blawere horn-blower, *Elf. gl.* 6.—Horn-boga cornuus arcus, *Jdth.* 11.—Horn-bora a horn-blower, *Cot.* 42.—Horn-pic a pinnacle, *C. R. Lk.* 4, 9.—Horn-sale a pinnacled dwelling, a pinnacle, *Cd.* 86.—Horn-sceaðe a pinnacle, *C. Mt.* 4, 5.  
**Hornleás**; adj. **HORNLESS**; cornua non habens:—*Somn.* 410.  
**Hornung**, e; f. Whoring, adultery, fornication; mœchatio, adulterium:—Hornung-sunu a son of fornication, a bastard, *Cot.* 142.  
**Horo-seaða** a sink, *Bt.* 37, 2, *C.*, v. horas, &c.  
**Horr** a hinge, *Elf. gr.* 9, 3, v. heor.  
**HORS**, heors, es; n. [*Plat. Dut. ros n: Old Dut. hors, ors: Frs. hors m: Old Ger. hors: Dan. hest: Swed. häst m: Icel. hross n. a mare: Icel. hestr m. a horse: Old Icel. hors a mare*] A **HORSE**; equus:—Nyllege beon swa swa hors, *Ps.* 31, 11: *Bd.* 3, 5.—Horsa-steall horse-stall, a prison, *R.* 61.—Horsa-hnægung horse neighing.—Hors-bær a horse-bier, hearse, *Bd.* 4, 6.—Hors-camb a horse-comb, *Elf. gl.* 22.—Hors-cræt a cart or chariot drawn by two horses.—Hors-ele, hors-elene horse-heal; helenium, *Elf. gl.* 16.—Hors-ern a stable.—Hors-here a horse-army, cavalry.—Hors-hierde, hors-hyrde a horse-keeper, hostler, *Cot.* 172.—Hors-hwæla horse-whale, *Ors.* 1, 1.—Hors-mint horse-mint.—Hors-syðða a hearse, *Bd.* 4, 6.—Hors-þegen a horse-thane, an equerry, *Chr.* 897.—Hors-wain a horse-wain, waggon, *R.* 48.—Hors-wealh an equerry, *L. In.* 33.—Hors-weard horse-ward, hostler.  
**Horsc**; adj. Sagacious; prudens:—*Cd.* 191.  
**Horslice**; adv. Prudently, sagaciously, valiantly; prudenter:—*Cot.* 138.  
**Horu**, horuwe filth, v. horewen.  
**Horwa** Filth, dirt; sordes:—*Job.* p. 161.  
**Hor-weg** Out of the way; devius:—*Cot.* 61.  
**Hos** the heels, *Ps.* 48, 5, v. ho.  
**Hos hosa** [*Plat. hase f: Dut. hoze, hoos f: Dan. hose c: Icel. hosa f. a hose*] Stockings, **HOSE**, hosen, a bramble; caliga, ocrea, rhamnus:—*Elf. gl.* 19.—Hose-bendas hose-bands, garters.  
**Hosp** Reproach, scorn, mockery; opprobrium:—*Ps.* 14, 4: 21, 5: *Lk.* 1, 25. Na ic do hosp

non faciam irritum, *Ps.* 88, 34. To hospe gedon contumelia afficere, *Elf. T.* p. 12.  
**Hóð hang**; imp. of hón.  
**Hou** A mountain; mons, *Lye.*  
**Hr**, the Anglo-Saxons frequently aspirated r by prefixing h, as in  
**Hraca**, an [*Plat. Ger. rachen m: Dut. kaak f: Rab. Maurus. hracho: Icel. hráki m. spittle*] A throat, the jaws, a cough, phlegm; guttur, tussis:—On hracan heora in gutture suo, *Ps.* 113, 15.  
**Hracca** The **RACK**, neck, the hinder part of the head; occiput, *Som.*  
**Hracod** **RAKED**, ragged; laceratus, *Som.*  
**Hrád rode**, *Bd.* 3, 9; p. of ridan.  
**Hrad** ready, rash, *Ps.* 13, 6, v. hræd.  
**Hradian**; p. geradode; pp. geradod. To hasten, to be ready, prosper; properare:—*V. Ps.* 15, 3.  
**Hradung**, e; f. A hastening; festinatio:—*R. Ben.*  
**Hræcan** To retch, hawk; niti ad vomitum:—*Elf. gr.* 26.  
**Hræc-gebræc** The rheum; branchus:—*R.* 10.  
**Hræctung**, hræcung, e; f. Retching, hawking; screatio, saliva, pituita:—*R.* 78.  
**HRÆD**, hrad, ræd, geræd; comp. ra; sup. est; adj. [*Plat. reed, rede: Dut. gereed: Frs. red: Ger. bereit: Dan. reede: Swed. reds: Icel. hradr quick*] **READY**, swift, nimble, quick, rash; celer:—On hrædum færelde in a swift course, *Bt.* 4. Se gast is hræd, *Mt.* 26, 41.—Hræde spræce, geræde spræce prose; prompta loquela, *Bd.* 5, 23, *S. p.* 648, 27.—Hræd-bita a quick biter, a beetle.—Hræde-monað march, v. hreðe-monað.—Hræd-fernes a swift course, *Bt.* 32, 2.—Hræd-hydignes rashness, *Past.* 49, 1.—Hræd-wæne a ready waggon, a vehicle, *Bt.* 36, 2.—Hræd-wilnes vehement desire, rashness, *Past.* 23, 2.  
**Hrædels** a riddle, v. rædels.  
**Hrædinge**; adv. Shortly, quickly; brevi:—*Lup.* 1, 20.  
**Hrædlíc**; adj. Quick, speedy, sudden; citus:—Hrædlíce deað sudden death, *Bd.* 4, 23: *Ors.* 1, 10.  
**Hrædlíce**; adv. **READILY**, shortly, quickly, immediately; statim:—*Mt.* 3, 16: 13, 5, 20.  
**Hrædlíc** more quickly, very soon, *Bd.* 3, 14.  
**Hrædlíc**nys, se; f. Readiness, haste, quickness; celeritas:—*Guth. Vit.* 2.  
**Hrædnes**, se; f. **READINESS**,

- quickness, swiftness; agilitas:—*Greg.* 2, 9. On hrædnesse quickly; cito, *Bd.* 1, 14.
- Hræfen a raven, the Danish standard, v. hrefen.—Hræfen-fot raven-foot, horse-thyme, cinquefoil, *Herb.*
- Hræfnan to support, *C. R. Mt.* 6, 24, v. ræfnan.
- Hræge A doe, goat; damula:—*R.* 19.
- \* Hræge-heafð [heafod a head] GATESHEAD, in *Durham, Bd.* 8, 21.
- HRÆGEL Clothes, raiment, a garment, RAIL; vestimentum:—Ge gemetað an cild hræglum bewunden, *Lk.* 2, 12. On hrægle in raiment, *Cd.* 195. *Spolium, Ps.* 67, 13. ¶ Nihtes-hrægl night-rail or clothing.—Hrægle-gewæd clothes, *Cot.* 118.—Hrægl-hus a vestry, *C. R. Ben.* 67.—Hrægl-þegn a groom of the stole, *C. R. Ben.* 55.—Hrægl-weard a keeper of clothes, a vestry-keeper, *Cot.* 175.
- Hræglung, e; f. Clothing; vestitus:—*R.* 62.
- Hræm a raven, *Elf. gr.* 6, v. hrem.
- Hræm a shout, v. hream.
- Hræman to cry out, v. hreman.
- Hræmde hindered, *L. Ps.* 77, 37, v. hremman.
- Hræmn a raven, *Elf. gr.* 8, v. hrem.
- Hræn A little goat, a kid; capreolus, *Som.*
- Hræron should fall, *Ps.* 117, 13, v. hreosan.
- Hræs A gushing; impetus:—*C. Mt.* 8, 32.
- Hræsto Resting; accubitus, *Som.*
- Hræswan To meditate; meditari:—*Bt.* 22, 2, C.
- Hræð swift, *Bd.* 4, 6, v. hræd.
- Hræða A garment of goat-skin; melotes, *Som.*
- Hræð-bita a beetle, v. hræd, &c.
- Hræðe quickly, *R. Mt.* 4, 17; hræðor sooner, v. hræðe.
- Hræð-fornes, se; f. Quickness; celeritas, *Som.*
- Hræð-monað March, v. hræðemonað.
- Hræw a corpse, *Cd.* 144, v. hreaw.
- Hræfyl Rapine, ruin; rapina:—*Beo.* 4, 40.
- Hragra [Plat. reier n: Dut. Ger. reiger m: Dan. heire m: Swed. hägr m.] A hern, heron; ardea:—*Elf. gl.* 11: *Cot.* 12.
- \* Hragyfra Lamentable, mournful, cruel; funestus:—*Cot.* 90.
- Hralic Belonging to a funeral, mournful; funebris:—*Cot.* 88.
- Hramma [Plat. ramm m.] 1. A canker in the flesh; cancer. 2. A cramp; spasmus:—1. *Cot.* 206. 2. *R.* 10.
- Hramsa, hramse, an. Henbane;

- allium ursinum:—*Cot.* 7, 166.
- Hramsan crop *allii sylvestris cime.*
- Hran A whale; cetus:—*Cot.* 23.
- Musculus, *R.* 102, v. hrón.
- Hrán touched, v. hrinan.
- Hranas [Dan. rensdyr: Icel. hreinn m. hrein dyr n.] Reindeer; cervi quidam cornua habentes ramosa:—Pa deor hi hatað hranas the deer they call reins, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Ing. lect.* p. 62, 6.
- Hraðe, hræðe; comp. rhaðor; adv. [hræd ready] Of one's own accord, readily, quickly, soon, immediately; hence our word RATHER; ultro:—Ga hraðe on þa stræta, *Lk.* 14, 21: 16, 6. To hraðe too readily, too soon, *Bt.* 3, 1: *Bd.* 4, 1.
- Hraðre to a mind, *Bt. R.* p. 187, v. hreðer.
- Hrawlic mournful, v. hralic.
- Hreac, es; m. A RICK, stack, heap; strues:—Hreacas ricks, *Cot.* 18. Hræges-hreac hay-rick.
- Hread a reed, *R. Mt.* 12, 20, v. hreod.
- Hreadydon Hastened; acceleraverunt, v. hradian.
- Hreafian to seize, *L. Ps.* 49, 23, v. reafian.
- Hreám; m. [Icel. hreimr m. a sound: Heb. רוּם rum elevated, from רוּם rm to lift] A din, clamour, a crying out, wailing; clamor:—*Gen.* 18, 20.
- Hreamig exulting, v. hremig.
- Hrean A consumption; phthisis:—*L. M.* 2, 41.
- \* Hreas fell; p. of hreosan.
- Hreape-musa bat, v. hreremus.
- Hreaw, reaw; adj. [Plat. Ger. roh: Dut. raauw: Dan. raa: Swed. rå: Icel. hrái m. rawness] RAW; crudus:—*Herb.* 135, 2.
- Hreaw, repented; p. of hreowan.
- Hreaw, hræw [Dut. rif n: Frs. hres n: Isd. breve: Ot. reve: Glos. Lips. ref] 1. A carcass; cadaver. 2. What relates to a dead body, funeral; funus:—1. Heora fædera hreaw beon fornumene, *Num.* 14, 38. Hræwas carcasses, *L. Ps.* 78, 2. 2. *Elf. gl.* 26.
- Hrecca a neck, v. hracca.
- Hrecg a back, v. hric.
- Hreconlice; adv. Quickly; cito, *Som.*
- HREDDAN; v. a. [Plat. Dut. red-den: Ger. retten: Dan. redde: Swed. rädda: Icel. rétta jus in aliquem exequi] To RID, seize, take; rapere:—God wolde hreddan hea rice God would take (his) proud kingdom, *Cd.* 208.
- Hredding A RIDDING, deliver-

- ing, redemption; ereptio:—*Bd.* p. 310.
- Hredlice readily, *L. Ps.* 6, 10, hrædlice.
- Hred-mod fierce, cruel; ferus, *Som.*
- Hred-monað March, v. hræðemonað.
- Href A person diseased with leprosy; leprosus:—*R. Mt.* 2: *Lk.* 17, 2.
- Hrefen A crab; cancer:—Hrefen, þe sume menn hatað, *W. Cat.* p. 168.
- HREFEN, hræfen, ræfen; g. hrænes; m. [Plat. rave c: Icel. raaf m. rave c: Ger. rabe m. Wil. raban: Not. rabe m. Dan. ravn m: Swed. räva m. Icel. hrafn m.] A RAVEN; Danish standard; corvus:—Besceawiað þa hrefnas, *Lk.* 12, 24: *Chr.* 878. *Cd.* 11, 17. —Hrefnes-fot raven-foot, *Herb.* 28, crow's foot. Hrefnes-leac raven's left: tyrion, *Herb.* 16.
- Hrefnan to suffer, *Cd.* 24, ræfnan.
- Hrege a she goat, *Bd.* 3, 21, hræge.
- Hregle with a garment, v. hreg.
- Hregnan to rain, *C. Mt.* 3, 4, rinan.
- Hreh A deluge; inundatio.
- HREM, hræm, hræmn, hrem, hremn [hream a noise, a shout] A raven; corvus:—*Gr.* 4. Hremnes-fot raven's foot, *gl.* 14, v. hrefen.
- Hreman to cry, weep, cry; boast, *Mk.* 5, 7, v. hremman.
- Hremig Noisy, exulting, tumultuous, querulous; querulus, stridulus, *Comb.*; compos. I. —Since hremig with exulting, *Beo.* 26, 132. Forwum hremig with exulting, *Beo.* 28, 179.
- Hremman; p. hræmde; pa. hremmed. To hinder, delay, impede:—*L. Ps.* 77, 37.
- Hremming A hinderance, delaying; impedimentum:—*R.* 2.
- Hrendan to rend, *C. Lk.* 13, v. rendan.
- Hrenian. To scent; redolere. *Scint.* 28, *Lys.*
- Hreo rough, v. hreog.
- Hreoce A roach, rocket; ralisio, *Som.*
- HREÓD, hread, reod, es; [Plat. reet, riet, reit n: Frs. reid n: Ger. rohr n: Moss. raus: Swed. rå.] 1. A REED, sedge; arundo. 2. A path; orbits:—1. Ðu wyldeor hreodes, *Ps.* 67, *Mt.* 11, 7. Hwi ferde geseon þat hreod, *Lk.* 7,



2. *Cot.* 145. — Hreod - bedd hreod-htig a reed-bed, a place where sedge grows, *Ex.* 2, 3. — Hreod-writ a writing reed, a pen, *C. Ps.* 44, 2.
- ♥ Hreodea *Rough*; asper:—*Bd.* 4, 27.
- Hreodford [hread a reed, ford a ford] *Redbridge, Hants, Bd.* 4, 16, *S. p.* 584, 29.
- HREOF [Plat. rüdig; Dut. rappig; Ger. rüdig; Not. rudig] *ROUGH, rugged, scabby*; callosus, scabiosus:—*Cot.* 47. Leprosus, *R. Mt.* 8, 2.
- Hreof A scab; scabies:—*Past.* 11, 5.
- HREOFL, hreoflic, hreoflig; def. se hreofla; adj. Scabby, leprous; scabiosus:—*Ex.* 4, 6.
- Hreofla, an; m. A leprous man, a leper, leprosy; leprosus, elephantiasis: — On Simones huse anes hreoflan, *Mk.* 14, 3. Se hreofla hym fram ferde, *Lk.* 5, 13.
- Hreofnys, se; f. Roughness; scabbiness, leprosy; callositas, *Mk.* 1, 42.
- HREOG, hreoh [Plat. rau, rü: Dut. ruw: Ger. rauh, roh: Old Ger. rug: Dan. raa: Swed. rå] *Rough, fierce, stormy, cruel*; turbidus, ferus:—Hreoh weder, *Mt.* 16, 3.—Hreohsæ, *Jn.* 6, 18. — Hreoh-mod savage minded, *Cd.* 186.
- Hreohhe *Fannus, piscis, Cot.* 213.
- Hreohfull; adj. Rueful, stormy; turbidus: — Hreohfull gear turbidus annus, *Cal. Jan.*
- Hreohmodnes, se; f. Cruelty; ferocitas, *Som.*
- Hreohnes, hreones, se; f. A ROUGHNESS, tempest, storm; tempestas, scabrities:—*Ps.* 49, 4: *Bd.* 3, 15.
- HREOL, reol [Plat. rull f: Dut. rol f: Ger. rolle f: Dan. rul, ruld: Swed. rulle m: Icel. hræll m: Lat. mid. rollus] A REEL; gurgillus:—*R.* 111.
- ♥ Hreopan, we hreopon, hwreopon [Plat. ropen: Dut. roepen: Frs. hropa: Ger. rufen: Isd. hreofun: Moes. hropjan: Dan. raabe: Swed. ropa: Icel. hrópa] To cry, scream; clamare:—*Cd.* 150: 151.
- Hreopan-dun, Hreope-dun, Hrypa-dun, e; f. [Flor. Hrepandun: *Malm.* Rependuna: *Hunt.* Rependun: *Dunel.* Repadun, Reopedun: *Hovd.* Repandun: *Brom.* Repandune.—*litoralis, collis, Som.*] REPTON, now only a village in Derbyshire, situate on an eminence near the river Trent. It was anciently a large town, and had a monastery, where the

- Mercian kings were buried. The Danes, opposing Burghed, king of Mercia, wintered here in A. D. 874, and destroyed the monastery. *Ingulf* says, "Monasterium que celeberrimum omnium regum Merciorum sacratissimum mausoleum funditus destruxissent," 26. It is remarkable, in the present day, for its well-endowed and celebrated grammar school. All the feelings, arising from gratitude and juvenile recollection, are associated with the name of Repton, for here the writer of this article was educated:—Æpelbald, Myrcna cyning lið on Hreopandune *Ethelbald, king of the Mercians, lieth at Repton, Chr.* 755. Her for se here from Lindesse to Hreopedune and þær winter-setl nam here the army went from Lindsey to Repton, and there took winter-quarters, *Chr.* 874. Her for se here from Hreopedune, *Chr.* 875.
- Hreop-sæte, Hrypp-sæta the people of Rippon, v. Ripum.
- HREÓSAN, behreosan, gehreosan, he hryst; p. ic, he hreás, hryse, þu hrure, we hruron; sub. rhyre; pp. gehroren [Plat. risan: Old South Ger. and Swiss dialects, risan, zerisan, reysen, abreysen: Ger. rauschen to rustle, riseln to fall drop by drop: Moes. druisan: Icel. hrasa] To RUSH, shake, waver, fall, fall or tumble down; ruere:—Þe hreosað, *C. Ps.* 144, 15. He hreas and feoll on eorðan, *Bd.* 4, 31. Behreosað on helle rush into hell, *Lup.* 5, 8.
- Hreose; adj. Frail, ruinous, rushing on, violently approaching; caducus, ruiturus:—*Bt.* 41, 3.
- Hreosendlic; adj. Frail, perishable; caducus:—*Bt.* 14, 2.
- Hreoða, an; m. [reow raw] What is made of raw hides; quidvis e crudis coriis confectum:—Bord-hreoða, scyld-hreoða a buckler.
- Hreoðnys a raging, *C. Lk.* 8, 24, v. hreohnes.
- Hreoðor, hreoðor-hyrde an ox, v. hryðer.
- Hreoung shortness of breath, v. hristung.
- Hreow, hrere *Raw, REAR, cruel, fierce*; crudus:—Ne eton ge of þam nan þing hreowes, *Ex.* 12, 9: *Cd.* 220.
- Hreowan, hreowsian, behreowsian, he hrywð; p. hreáw, gehreáw, we hruwon; pp. hrowen. To RUE, repent, to be sorry

- for, grieve, lament; pœnitere:—Ne hit furðum him ne læt hreowan nor indeed suffer himself to repent of it, *Bt.* 39, 12. Mec hreoweð, *R. Mt.* 15, 32. Hreaw him, *Ps.* 105, 42.
- Hreowe [Plat. rou, roue, rau f. beroue, berauf: Dut. rouw m: Ger. reue f: Isd. hreuu: Ker. hriuun: Ot. riu: Moes. reigo] *Repentance, penance*; pœnitentia: — Hreowe don pœnitentiam agere, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 8.
- Hreowe; adj. Repenting, pœnitens:—Hreowum tearum pœnitentibus lacrymis, *Bd.* 4, 25.
- ♥ Hreowig Penitent; pœnitens:—Hof hreowig mod penitent minded wept, *Cd.* 87: 38.
- Hreowlic, hrywlic; adj. Cruel, mournful; crudelis:—*L. Lund.* 12.
- Hreowlice; adv. Cruelly, mournfully; crudeliter:—*Bd.* 1, 15: *Ors.* 3, 7.
- Hreownes, se; f. 1. Repentance; pœnitentia. 2. Cruelty, roughness; crudelitas:—1. *Mt.* 21, 29. 2. *Elf. T.* p. 35, 10.
- Hreowsian to repent, *Mt.* 27, 3, v. hreowan.
- Hreowsung, e; f. Repentance; pœnitentia:—*Bt.* 44, 3: *Lk.* 10, 13.
- HREPAN, hreppan; pp. gehrepod, ahrepod; v. a. [Plat. Old Dut. reppen: Swed. repa to catch, to take] To touch; tangere:—God behead us þat we ne æton, ne we þat treow ne hrepodon, *Gen.* 3, 3. Ic hreppe, *Ex.* 11, 1.
- Hrepingas *Lipingale, Lincolnshire, Chr.* 675, *Ing.*
- Hrepsung The evening; vesper, *Bridf. Rames.*
- Hrepung, hreppung, e; f. Feeling, touch; tactus:—*Elf. gr.* 11, 43.
- HREERAN [Plat. rören: Dut. roeren: Frs. rieren: Ger. rühren: Isd. Ot. Not. ruoren: Moes. reiran: Dan. röre: Swed. röra: Icel. hræra] To move, agitate, raise; agitare:—Swa swa yða for winde þa sæ hre-rað as waves, through the wind, agitate the sea, *Bt.* 39, 1: *Bt. R.* p. 191, v. ræran.
- Hrere rear, raw, v. hreow.
- Hrere-mus A REREMOUSE, bat; vesperilio:—*Elf. gl.* 12.
- Hrerenes a tempest, v. hreohnes.
- Hresigende Sick of a fever; febricitans:—*H. Mk.* 1, 3.
- ♥ Hrestan to rest, stop, *Bt. R.* p. 164, v. restan.
- Hretan To spread; sternere:—*Prov.* 10.
- Hréð, hreðe savage, cruel, *Cd.* 103, v. reð.

**Hreða** *a garment*, *Cot.* 133, v. hræða.  
**Hréðe** - monað, hrede - monað, hræde-monað, hred-monað [*Hreð severe, rough*; *Hræd*, *Bd.* says, "from the goddess Rheda, to whom the A.-S. then sacrificed;" others say, from hræd *prepared*, because they then prepared for agriculture, navigation, and war; monað *a month*] *The month of March*; *Martius*:—*Se Hreð-monað Martius*, *W. Cat.* p. 106. On þæm þridan monðe on geare bið an and þritig daga, and se monað is nemned on læden *Martius*, and on ure geþeode hred-monað, *Menol. Sax. Hick. Thes.* I. p. 218, 70.  
**Hreðer**; *d.* hreðre. *The breast, mind*; *pectus, animus*:—*Hreðer-gleaw prudent in mind*, *Cd.* 143. Hæfde on hreðre had in mind, *Cd.* 161, *Th.* p. 201, 2. Of þam hatan hreðre of the hot mind, *Cod. Exon.* 24, b.—*Hreðer-cofa the mind's cave, the breast*, *Cod. Exon.* p. 27, b.—*Hreðer-locu the mind's enclosure*, *Cod. Exon.* 23, b.  
**Hreðian**; *p.* we hreðdon. *To rage, excite, cheer*; *sævire*:—*Cd.* 170.  
**Hreðig** *severe, proud*, *Jdth.* 11, v. reðig.  
**Hreðleás**; *adj.* *WRATHLESS, mild*; *mitis*:—*Cod. Exon.* 46, a.  
**Hraic**, hricc, hricg, hrycce, hrycg; *es* [*Plat.* rugg, rugge *m*: *Dut.* rug *m*: *Frs.* hreg, reg *f*: *Ger.* rücken *m*: *Ker.* hrucki: *Isd.* hrucce: *Ot.* rugge: *Not.* rukke: *South Ger.* ruck, ruggen: *Dan.* ryg *c*: *Swed.* rygg *m*: *Icel.* hryggr *m*.] *RIDGE, back of a man or beast*; *dorsum, fastigium*:—*Fynd mine þu sealdest me on hricc*, *Ps.* 17, 42. On hrycce urum, *Ps.* 65, 10. Þa æftran hrices postiora dorsi, *Ps.* 67, 14. Þonne bið tobrocen hrycg, *Ps.* 31, 4. Þæs temples hricg templi fastigium, *Lk.* 4, 9.—*Hricg-ban ridge-bone, back-bone*, *L. Ps.* 31, 4.—*Hricg-hrægl back-clothing, clothing*, *Wulfari. Test.*  
**Hriddel** *A sieve, RIDDLE*; *cribrum*, *Som.*  
**Hridder**, *es*; *m.* [*Plat.* ridder *m*.] *A fan to winnow corn*; *capisterium*:—*R.* 50: *Cot.* 170.  
**Hridrian**; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ud; *v. a.* *To sift, shake*; *ventilare*:—*Satanas gyrnde þat he eow hridrude*, *Lk.* 22, 31.  
**Hriefþo** *Scabs, scurf, scales*; *sca-bies*:—*Heafod hriefþo scabs or scales on the head*, *L. M.* 2, 30. Hwite hriefþo *white scurf, the leprosy, id.*

**Hries** *A rushing*; *impetus*, *Som.*  
**Hrif**, hrife, hryfe, rif [*Plat.* rif, rift: *Dut.* rif *n.* *a carcass*: *Ger.* riff *n*: *Isd.* hrere *venter*] *The womb, bowels*; *uterus, venter*:—*C. Lk.* 11, 27: *Ors.* 1, 12. Uferre and niðerre hrife *superior et inferior venter*, *Som.*  
**Hrifteung**, *e*; *f.* *A pain in the bowels*; *iliaca passio*:—*R.* 10.  
**Hrifþo** *scabs*, *v.* hriefþo.  
**Hrifwerc** *a pain in the bowels*, *R.* 10, *v.* hrifteung.  
**Hrig** *a rick*, *v.* hreac.  
**Hrilæcung**, *e*; *f.* *Reasoning*; *rationatio*, *Ben.*  
**Hrim**, hrime *RHIME, hoar frost*; *pruina*:—*T. Ps.* 118, 83.  
**Hriman** *to cry out*, *Num.* 13, 31, *v.* hryman.  
**Hriman** *to number*, *Past.* 57, 1, *v.* riman.  
**Hrimig**; *adj.* *RHIMY*; *pruinous*:—*Menol.* 459.  
**Hrin** *A touch*; *tactus*:—*Solil.* 2, *v.* hrinenes.  
**Hrinan**, he hrinð; *p.* hrán; *pp.* hrinen. *To touch, strike, adorn, bewail*, *v.* gehrinan.  
**Hrinc**, hrincg *a ring*, *v.* hring.  
**Hrind rind**, *R.* 59, *v.* rind.  
**Hrinenes**, gehrines, *se*; *f.* *The touch, a touching, contact*; *tactus*:—*Bd.* 4, 19, 31.  
**Hring**, hrinc, hrincg, ring [*Plat.* ring, rink, kring *m*: *Dut.* ring, kring *m*: *Frs.* hring *m*: *Ger.* Dan. *Swed.* ring *m*: *Icel.* hringr *m*.] *A RING, orb, circle, circuit, garland, a girdle, what fastens a girdle, a buckle*; *annulus, orbis, ambitus*:—*Syllað hym hring on his hand*, *Lk.* 15, 22: *Bd.* 4, 18. Lytel hring *a little ring*, *R.* 65. Ofer holmes hrincg over ocean's circuit; *super maris ambitum*, *Cd.* 69. Hrincg þæs hean landes the circuit of the high land, *Cd.* 137.—*Hring-fag, hring-faag a ringed or variegated garment*, *Gen.* 37, 3.—*Hring-mæled ring-hilted*, *Cd.* 93.—*Hring-seta a contender in a circus*, *Cot.* 43.—*Hring-sete, hring-stede a circus*, *Cot.* 183.—*Hring-windle a sphere*.  
**Hringan**; *pp.* gehringed [*Ger.* ringen: *Dan.* ringe: *Swed.* ringa: *Icel.* hringia] *TO RING, to sound a bell, to give alarm*; *pulsare campanas*:—*Hringe tacn sonet signum*, *R. Concord.* 47.  
**Hringedu** byrne *a shirt of mail*, *Cot.* 121, *Som.*  
**Hrinðn** *to touch*; *tangere*:—*Cd.* 69, *Th.* p. 84, 11, *v.* hrinan.  
**Hrinung**, *e*; *f.* *A touch*; *tactus*:—*Solil.* 3.  
**Hriofol** *Leprosy*; *lepra*:—*C. Mt.* 8, 3.

**Hrioh** *rough*, *Bt. R.* p. 155, hreog.  
**Hriones** *a tempest*, *v.* hreacne  
**Hriopan** *to pluck*, *R. Mt.* 12, *v.* ripan.  
**Hriord** *a feast*, *C. Lk.* 14, 12, gereord.  
**Hriordian**, riordian *To dine, i. e. rejoice*; *prandere*:—*C. Jdth.* 12.  
**Hrioung** *a shortness of breath*, hreoung.  
**Hrip** *the womb*, *v.* hrif.  
**Hripe-man** *a reaper*, *C. Mt.* 39, *v.* ripere.  
**Hripnis**, hrippe *a harvest*, *C. Mt.* 13, 39, *v.* rip.  
**Hris** [*Ger.* reis *n*: *Dan.* reis *n*: *Icel.* hris *a shrub*] *Top of small branches, RICES*; *ides*:—*Cot.* 93.  
**Hriscian** *To shake, vibrare*, *v.* zle, *to make a rustling*; *vibrare*:—*Hriscende*, *C. Som.*  
**Hriseht** *Bristly*; *setosus*—186.  
**Hrisel**, hrisle *A weaver's mill*; *radius textorius*:—*A. l.* ebredio, *Cot.* 71.  
**Hristenda** *astridulus*, *Cd.* 1.  
**Hristlan** [*Plat.* russeln. *rutselen*: *Ger.* russeln. *rasle*: *Swed.* rasla: *Icel.* rasla] *To RUSTLE*; *crepere*, *Som.*  
**Hristlung**, *e*; *f.* *A rustling*, strepitus, *Som.*  
**Hristung**, *e*; *f.* *A difficulty in breathing*; *difficultas respirandi*:—*L. M.* 2, 4.  
**Hrið-adl** *A fever, as a fever*, *Som.*  
**Hriðer** *an ox or cow*, *v.* hryð.  
**Hriðian**; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, ud; *v. a.* *To be sick of a fever or ague*; *citare*:—*Mt.* 8, 14: *Mt.* 10, 1.  
**Hriðing** *Feverishness*; *febricitatio*, *Som.*  
**Hriung** *an asthma*, *v.* hreacne  
**Hrooc** [*Plat.* rook, roke, *roek* *c*: *Dut.* kaaus *kolkra-be* *m*: *South Ger.* *m.*, and, in some parts, *ROOK, crow*; *cornix*. *Stylus*:—*Se selð nytena and briddum hroca cige hine*, *Ps.* 146, 10.  
**Hroden**, gehroden *Adorned, ranged*; *ornatus, instructus*:—*Jdth.* 10, *Th.* p. 21, 2.  
**Hroder** *the sky*, *R.* 94, *v.* hroder.  
**Hroeran** *to move*, *C. R. M.* 39, *v.* hreran.  
**Hroernes**, *se*; *f.* *A moving*, *tus*, *Som.*  
**Hróf**, *es*; *m.* [*Dut.* roof *a cabin of a small vessel*; *rof* *n.* *a roof*] *A ROOF, culmen*:—*Hi openode hrof*, *Mt.* 2, 4: *Lk.* 5, 19. Þæs hean hrofes *the high roof*, *Bt.* 41, 5. U

hrofas *under roofs*, *Cd.* 170.—  
 Hrof-gefor a *roofed vessel*, *Cd.*  
 67.—Hrof-tigel *roof-tile*, *R.*  
 58.—Hrof-wyrhta a *roof-work-*  
*er, carpenter*, *R.* 9.  
 Hrofes-ceaster, Hrofe-ceaster,  
 Hroue-ceaster [*Flor. Rhove-*  
*cestre: Malm. Rovecestria:*  
*Hnat. Rouecestre, Rouecea-*  
*stre: Danel. Rovecester.—ce-*  
*aster the city: Bd. says Hrofes*  
*of Roffer: Som. hrof covered,*  
*because enclosed with hills, or*  
*of eminent]* ROCHESTER,  
*Krat. On Hrofes-ceastre, Chr.*  
*644: 604: 986.*  
 Hrohung, e; f. *Excreatio, Mod.*  
*conf.* 5.  
 Hromese acitula, *Cot.* 206.  
 Hróa, hran, es; m. *A whale;*  
*grampus, balæna:—Cot.* 161.  
 Hronas delphini, *Bd.* 1, 1.—  
 Hron-mere a *whale-pond, the*  
*sea, Bt. R. p. 155.—Hron-rad*  
*the whale's road, Cd.* 10.  
 Hron-d-sparwa *A sort of sparrow;*  
*passerum genus:—C. Mt.* 10,  
 29.  
 Hroc a *rook, cricket*, v. hroc.  
 Hrop *A distaff; colus:—Hrop-*  
*wyr colopus, R.* 11.  
 Hrook; adj. *Prone, bent down;*  
*pronus:—Bt.* 41, 5.  
 Hroren fallen, *desolate*, v. gehro-  
 ren.  
 Hrorenlic *Ready to fall or fail;*  
*ruiturus, Som.*  
 Hroost [*Plat. rust, rast f: Dut.*  
*roest m.] A roost; petau-*  
*rum.—Henna-hroost a hen-*  
*roost.*  
 Hrot Filth, *scum; sordes:—L. M.*  
*2, 28.*  
 Hroð a *commotion*, v. hruð.  
 Hroðer cattle, *Cd.* 48, v. hryðer.  
 Hroð-hund *A useless dog; in-*  
*utilis canis:—Elf. gl. Som. p.*  
*59, v. riðða.*  
 Hrowen repented; pp. of hreo-  
 wan.  
 Hrug, hruh, hruhge rough, v. rug.  
 Hrum, hrym [*Icel. hrím*] *Soot;*  
*fuligo:—Martyr. 25. Aug. Ca-*  
*robatus, Cot.* 42.  
 Hrumig; adj. *Sooty; fuligino-*  
*sus:—Cot.* 31.  
 Hruure, hruuron fell, *L. Ps.* 19, 9,  
 v. hreosan.  
 Hruze, an; f. [*Plat. Dut. rots*  
*f.] 1. A rock, hill; rupea.*  
*2. Earth, land, region; terra,*  
*regio:—1. Hyllas and hruusan*  
*þec wurðiað hills and rocks*  
*thee adore, Cd.* 192. 2. Hefig  
 hruusan dæl *ponderosa terræ*  
*moles, Bt. R. p. 195. Snaw*  
 hruusan leccað *snow moistens*  
*lands, Bt. R. p. 196. Hungor*  
*oler hruusan fames per regio-*  
*em, Chr.* 975.  
 Hrut balidus, *Cot.* 28.  
 Hrutan *To ROUT in sleeping,*

*snore, snort; stertere:—Elf.*  
*gr.* 28.  
 Hruð *A commotion, raging; æs-*  
*tus:—L. M.* 2, 24.  
 Hruðer cattle, *Ex.* 34, 19, v.  
 hryðer.  
 Hruwon repented; p. of hreo-  
 wan.  
 Hruxle *A noise, rustling; stre-*  
*pitus, Som.*  
 Hry, es; m. *A thorn; spina:*  
*—Hrygas thorns, C. Mt.* 7, 16:  
 13, 7.  
 Hrycce, hrycg a *back, Ps.* 31, 4,  
 v. hric.—Hryc-rib, hrycg-rib  
 a *back rib, Cot.* 163.—Hryc-  
 ryppe, hrycg-ryppe *the vertebræ.*  
 Hryfe *the bowels, Ps.* 21, 8, v.  
 hrif.  
 Hryft a *cloak, R. Mt.* 5, 40, v. rift.  
 Hryg a *back*, v. hric.—Hrygile-  
 buc a *wooden vessel, a pail,*  
*back bucket, v. æscen.—Hryg-*  
*mærh-lið back-marrow-joint,*  
*the vertebræ.*  
 Hryman *To give way, depart;*  
*discedere:—Elf. gr. de 3 con-*  
*jugat.*  
 Hryman, hreman, hriman; p.  
 de [*Plat. rōmen: Dut. roe-*  
*men: Ger. rühren: Ot. ru-*  
*amen: Ker. ruomen: Dan.*  
*berømme: Swed. berōmana to*  
*boast: Swed. rāma mugire:*  
*Icel. hreima resonare: Icel. ry-*  
*mia.—hream a cry] To cry*  
*out, vociferate: clamare:—*  
 He hrymð *clamat, Mt.* 12,  
 19. Cnapan hrymað *to hyra*  
*efengelicum, Mt.* 11, 16. Ic  
 hrimde *clamavi, Gen.* 39, 15.  
 Hrymde *clamavit, Gen.* 39, 14.  
 Hig hrymað *to me, Ex.* 22,  
 23.  
 Hryme soot, *Cot.* 82, v. hrum.  
 Hrympelle *A rumple, fold; ru-*  
*ga:—Cot.* 178.  
 Hrypa-dun *Repton, Guth. vit. C.*  
*2, v. Hreopandun.*  
 Hrypan *to rip, break through,*  
*C. Mt.* 6, 19, v. rypan.  
 Hryp-sæta *the people of Rippon,*  
 v. Hreop-sæta.  
 Hryre *Should fall; caderem:—*  
*C. T. Ps.* 117, 13, v. hreosan.  
 HRYRE, es; m. *A rushing, fall-*  
*ing, violence, destruction, ruin;*  
*prolapsio, ruina:—Hægles*  
*hryre a falling of hail, Mk.* 5,  
 13. Gemænigfylde is on heom  
 hryre, *Ps.* 105, 28. He gē-  
 fylde hryras *implebit ruinas,*  
*Ps.* 109, 7: *Ors.* 4, 9.  
 Hryrednes, se; f. *Hastiness;*  
*præcipitatio:—L. Ps.* 51, 4.  
 Hryre-mus a *bat, Prov.* 30, v.  
 hreremus.  
 Hryrenes, se; f. *A storm; pro-*  
*cella:—L. Ps.* 106, 25.  
 Hrysc, hrysa *A bursting or rush-*  
*ing in; irruptio, Som.*  
 Hrysede, hrysedon *shook, rushed,*

*Ps.* 21, 6; as if from hryuan;  
 p. ede for hreosan.  
 Hrysel, hrysl *Fat of a hog or*  
*swine, lard; adeps, abdomen:*  
*—R.* 73.  
 Hrysiende *shaking, T. Ps.* 28, 7,  
 v. hreosan.  
 Hryst falls, v. hreosan.  
 HRYÐER, hriðer, hruðer, hró-  
 ðer [*Frs. reder, rither m:*  
*Icel. hrútr m. a ram] Neat,*  
*cattle, an ox, a cow, heifer;*  
*quadrupes, bos:—Twentig*  
*hryðera twenty of red cattle,*  
*Ors.* 1, 1, *Ing. Lect.* 62, 10. Of  
 hriðerum *de bovis, Lev.* 1, 2.  
 Hryðeru boves, *L. In.* 70.  
 Hryðera of cattle, *Deut.* 14,  
 26: *Jos.* 6, 21. Heo þe hroðra  
 oftihð *she shall deny thee her*  
*cattle, Cd.* 48, *Th. p.* 62, 21.  
 Iung hryðer *juvenculus, R.* 22.  
 An þri wintre hryðer a *heifer*  
*of three years. Hryðera heord*  
*a herd of cattle, Cot.* 3: *Gen.*  
 45, 10.—Hryðer-heard, hryð-  
 er-hyrde a *herdsman.—Hryð-*  
*er-heawere a cattle-hewer, a*  
*butcher.*  
 Hryðða a *mastiff, v. riðða.*  
 Hrywð laments, v. hreowan.  
 Hrywlic *cruel, Nathan.* 8, v.  
 hreowlic.  
 Hrywsian; p. ode; pp. od. *To*  
*lament, be sorry for; deflere:*  
*—Hi heora synna sceoldon*  
*hrywsian they should lament*  
*their sins, Ors.* 6, 2. Hrywso-  
 de him *pœnituit eum, C. Ps.*  
 105, 42, v. hreowan.  
 Hú [*Plat. wo: Dut. hoe: Frs.*  
*ho: Ger. wie: Ot. wio: Tat.*  
*so: Wil. suie: Dan. hvor:*  
*Swed. huru] How, in what*  
*manner; quam, quomodo:—*  
 Hu god *how good, Ps.* 72, 1.  
 Hu mæg man, *Mt.* 12, 29.  
 Hu magon ge *how can ye?*  
*Mt.* 12, 34. Hu fela *how many?*  
*Ps.* 77, 7: *Mt.* 27, 13: *Mk.* 5,  
 20. Hu lange, *Mt.* 17, 17.  
 Hu micel *quam multus, quam*  
*magnus. ¶ Hu ne not, whether*  
*or not; nonne, Mt.* 6, 26.—  
 —Hu geares *however.—Hu*  
 hugu, hu hwego *about, almost,*  
*Bd.* 4, 19.  
 Hua who, v. hwá.  
 Huæstrian *To murmur; murmu-*  
*rare:—C. Jn.* 7, 32.  
 Huæstrung, e; f. *A murmuring,*  
*muttering; murmuratio, Som.*  
 Hualf a *convexity, v. hwealf.*  
 Huars *Space, distance; spatium:*  
*—C. Lk.* 24, 13.  
 Hucæ, husce, hucx [*Plat. jux*]  
*HOAX, irony, slight; ironia:*  
*—Mid hucæ with slight, Cd.*  
*107. Purh hucx per ironiam,*  
*Cot.* 186.  
 Hudenian [*bude, hyde a hide*]  
*To unhide, examine; excutere:*

—Hudenige ærest hine selfne  
excusiat prius seipsum, *Past.*  
64.

Hudig *heedful*, v. hydeg.

Hueol *a wheel*, v. hweohl.

Huer *an ewer*, v. hwer.

Huf *A round spongy substance  
covering the glottis, a disease;  
uvula:—R. 71.*

Hufe [*Plat. huve f: Dut. huif f:  
Frs. huwe f: Ger. haube f:  
Old Ger. schaupe f: Dan. hue  
f: Swed. hufwa f: Icel. húfa  
f. a hat: Lat. mid. cuphia,  
coiffa*] *A round ornament for  
the head; cidaris, tiara:—R.*  
64. Biscopes hufe *a bishop's  
mitre. Hufan hættet mitres.*

Hufian *To put on a head-dress;  
tiaram sive mitram imponere:  
—Hufode tiaram imposuit, Lev.*  
8, 13.

Hugu, hugu-dæl; *adv. A little,  
but a little, at least; parum:  
—Hwylce hugu tid quantillum  
temporis, Bd. 4, 22. Hu hugu  
about, nearly, Bd. 3, 27.*

Hui, huig; *interj. Ho; hui:—  
Elf. gr.*

Huile *while, C. Mt. 26, 40, v.  
hwil.*

Hul, hula *a hill*, v. hill: *a hull,  
shell, v. halstan.*

Hulc, hulcl *A den, cabin, cottage;  
cubile:—Elf. gr. 8: gl. 26.*

Hulfestre *Rainy; pluvialis:—R.*  
38.

Hulic *of what sort, Ors. 4, 12, v.  
hwylc.*

Hulme HULME, *Holm-castle, in  
Normandy, Chr. 1094.*

Hulpon *helped; p. of helpan.*

Hul-wyrt HILL-WORT, *wild  
thyme; pulegium montanum,  
Som.*

1 Humber HUMBER, *a river in  
Yorkshire.—Be suðan Hum-  
bre near south of Humber, Chr.*  
827. Humbran muða *Hum-  
ber's mouth; Humbri ostium,  
Chr. 993.*

Humeta *How, in what manner;  
quomodo:—Mt. 22, 12.*

Hun, hune *consumption; tabes:  
—Cot. 192.*

Hunas *The HUNNS; Hunni:—  
Ætla Huna cyninge Attila,  
king of the Hunns, Chr. 443.*

HUND, es; n. [*Plat. Ger. hun-  
dert: Dut. honderd: Frs.  
huwndert, hondert: Tat. hund:  
Moes. hund, hunda: Dan. hun-  
dred: Swed. hundra, hundra-  
de: Icel. hundrad: in the  
poem upon Saint Anno, hun-  
terit: in older dialects the  
latter part of this word is not  
found; for instance, in the  
Salic laws, chunna: the Moes.  
and A.-S. hund: Welsh, and  
Celt. Bret. cant: Albanish,  
kinnt, to which corresponds*

the *Lat. centum*, derived by  
some from the *Grk. κενταυ*, to  
prick; it being a practice, in  
earlier times, to make a dot  
after each hundred. The ter-  
minating syllables ert, red or  
ret, which took their origin  
by transposition of red, rath,  
signified, according to *Wach-*  
*ter*, a number; but, according  
to *Ihre*, more justly, a stroke;  
it being the ancient custom to  
count or number by strokes  
or lines. The *Plat. ret* signi-  
fies a rent or line, which the  
ancients made on the wooden  
staff or stick, used to cast up  
their accounts. For this rea-  
son, the syllables red, ert, rad,  
have been added in the *Swed.*  
and other northern languages  
to the tens instead of the *Ger.*  
zig, as the *Swed. attraed, Ger.*  
achtzig, eighty: *niraed, Ger.*  
neunzig ninety. In ancient  
times hund only signified ten:  
*Moes. taihun-taihund: A.-S.*  
hund-teontig designates ten  
times ten. In the *A.-S.* hund-  
seofontig is seventy. In old  
*Ger. MSS.* they use, instead  
of hundret, zehenzig: *Isd. ze-*  
*hanzo. Fragment on Charle-*  
*magne, zehenzig. For two*  
*hundred, Wil. uses zui renze-*  
*henzog, and Ot. zuirozehan-*  
*zug; and for a thousand years*  
*zenstunt zenzech iuro*] A  
HUNDRED; centum. The *A.-S.*  
prefixed hund to numerals,  
from seventy to a hundred and  
twenty, but it was sometimes  
omitted, when hund preceded;  
as, scypa an hund and eahtatig  
of ships one hundred and  
eighty. When units are com-  
bined with tens, the units, as  
in *Dut. and Ger.*, are placed  
first with and; as, an and  
twentig twenty-one; but in *A.-*  
*S.* after the word hund or hun-  
dred, the smaller number is  
last, and the substantive re-  
peated; for if the smaller num-  
ber were set first, it would  
denote a multiplication; as,  
an hund wintra and þrittig  
wintra a hundred and thirty  
years; hund teontig wintra  
and seofon and XL wintra a  
hundred and forty-seven years;  
feower hund wintra and þrit-  
tig wintra four hundred and  
thirty years; þreo hund manna  
and eahtatyne men three hun-  
dred and eighteen men. Instead  
of twa hund, we find also tu  
hund. The others are simply  
thus; þreo hund, fif hund, &c.  
*Rask:—Gyf hwylc mann hæfð*  
*hund sceapa, and him losað*  
*an of þam hu ne forlæt he þa*

nigon and hund nigontig on  
þam muntum, *Mt. 18, 12.—*  
*Hund-eahtatig eighty, Gen.*  
*16, 16.—Hund-enlufontig a*  
*hundred and ten.—Hund-feaht-*  
*hundred-fold, Mt. 13, 8.—*  
*Hund-nigontig ninety, Gen. 4,*  
*9.—Hund-seofontig seventy.*  
—Hund-teontig a hundred—  
Hund-teontig-fealdlic a hun-  
dred-fold, *Bd. 5, 19.—Hund-*  
*twelftig a hundred and twelve.*  
1 HUND, es; m. [*Dut. hond a*  
*Plat. Ger. Dan. Swed. hund a*  
*Icel. hundr m: Moes. hund:*  
A HOUND, dog; canis:—*Yrb-*  
*sealdon me hundas nixte*  
*circumdedervunt me canes nati.*  
*Ps. 21, 15. Hundes beoð,*  
*bee, dog or horse-fly, Col. 3,*  
*Hundes fleoga, Id. Ors. 1:*  
*Hundes lra, Id. Elf. gl. 1.*  
*Hundes berien bound or ap-*  
*berry.—Hundes tunga hæft*  
*tongue; cynoglossa, Id. Elf.*  
*gl. 42.—Hundes-wyrn ap-*  
*worm; ricinus, R. 24.—Hun-*  
*da hus dog's house, a house—*  
*Hund-waalh canis ardens,*  
*R. 8.*

Hundhoge HUNCOR, *Lincoln-*  
*shire, Chr. 1124.*

Hundrað HUNDREDth; centu-  
mus:—*C. Mt. 13, 8.*

Hundred, hundryd, es; a pl.  
nom. ac. hundreda. *A hundred,*  
*a division of a county; centu-*  
*ria:—Innan his hundred*  
*within his hundred, L. Cul-*  
*pol. 16.—Hundred-man: cen-*  
*turion; centurio, Mt. 13, 40.*  
—Hundredesman, *Id. Mt. 1, 1.*  
Hundredes-caldor, *Id. Mt. 1, 1.*

Hunduelle *A hundred-fold: cen-*  
*tuplus:—C. Mt. 13, 8.*

Hu-ne, hu-la-ne *whether or not;*  
numquid:—*Mt. 5, 46, 47, 48.*  
hu.

Hune the HUNAS, *Bd. 5, 9, 10.*  
Hunas.

Hune Horehound; marrubium,  
Som.

Hunel Shameless, wanton; pro-  
cax, Som.

HUNGER, hungor, hungur; i  
hungres; d. hungre. [*De*  
*Frs. honger n: Plat. Ger. Da*  
*Swed. hunger m: Icel. hang-*  
*n: Ot. hungar*] *Hungra, i*  
*mine; famas:—On hung-*  
*forwurðe, Lk. 15, 17.—Hun-*  
*gras; pl. Mt. 24, 7.—Hungr-*  
*biten hunger-bitten, Chr. 1096.*  
—Hunger-læwa *our affliction*  
*with hunger; famelicus:—*  
*Cantic Anna.*

1 Hungreg, hungrig, huntri *Hun-*  
*gry; famelicus, esuriens:—*  
*Cot. 191: Cd. 72.*

Hungrian *to hunger, v. hungria.*  
Hungrie HUNGARY; Hun-  
ria:—*Chr. 1096.*



**HUNIA**, huni [*Plat.* honnig *m*: *Frs.* huninge *f*: *Dut.* *Ger.* honig *m*: *Ker.* *Isd.* honec: *Nat.* honanc: *South Ger.* hö-nig: *Dan.* honning *c*: *Swed.* honing, hāning *m*: *Icel.* hún-áng *n*.] **HONEY**; *mel*:—*Nm.* 16, 14. *Feld-beon* hunig *feld-bees' honey*. *Wudu* hunig *wood-honey*; *sylvestre* *mel*, *Mt.* 3, 4: *Mk.* 1, 6. *Huniges* *drops* *drops of honey*; *mel* *stillatitium*, *L. M.* 2, 46.—*Hunig-appel* *honey-apple*; *pastillus*, *Cot.* 155.—*Hunig-camb* *honey-comb*, *R. Can.*—*Hunig-sucle* *honey-suckle*.—*Hunig-swete* *honey-meeting*.—*Hunig-teare* *honey-tears, drops of honey*, *Cot.* 43.—*Hunig-tearlic* *like nectar*, *Cot.* 138.—*Huni-suge* *privet*; *ligustrum*, *R.* 47.  
**hunspera**, hunspara *A staff or stick with a spear in it*; *dolo*:—*Cot.* 62.  
**HUNTA**, an; *m.* **A HUNTER**; *venator*:—*Preost ne beo* *hunta* *a priest should not be a hunter*, *L. Can. Edg.* 64. *Butan þæt* *hunta* *gewicodon* *except where hunters dwell*.  
**hanta**, an; *m.* *A spider*; *araneæ* *genus*:—*Hunta* *bite* *a spider's bite*, *L. M.* 1, 68. *Hunta*, *þæt* *swiðre oðre* *na-man* *gangel-wefra*, *L. M.* p. 1, c. 68.  
**hantandun**, *Huntendun* [*Hunt.* *Huntendune*: *Ric.* *Huntadun*: *Hom.* *Huntendun*: *Brom.* *Huntingdon*: *Kni.* *Huntyngdon*.—*hunta* *a hunter's*, *dun* *a hill*] **HUNTINGDON**; *venantis* *dunum*, *oppidum* *Icenorum*:—*Chr.* 656: 921: 963.—*Huntandune*-*scyre*, *Huntadun*-*scire* **HUNTINGDON-SHIRE**, *Chr.* 1011.  
**huntað**, *huntoðe* [*huntað* *from huntian* *to hunt*] *A hunting*; *venatio*:—*Ora.* 1, 1: *Gen.* 25, 28. *untian*, *ic* *huntige*; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* *od.* *To HUNT*; *venari*:—*Coll. Monast. Elf. gr.* 24.  
**hantigend**, *es*; *m.* *A hunter*; *venans*:—*Of grine* *hantigendra* *laqueo venantium*, *Ps.* 90, 3: 123, 6.  
**hantigspere** **HUNTING-SPEAR**; *venabulum*:—*R.* 51.  
**huntað**, *huntoð* *A hunting, chase*; *venatio*:—*L. Can. pol.* 77: *Bd.* 3, 14.  
**hunting**, *e*; *f.* **A HUNTING**; *venatio*:—*Bd.* 1, 1.  
*How* *now*; *nonne*:—*Ps.* 38, 11.  
*soerf* *exchange*, *C. Mk.* 8, 37, *v. hwerf*.  
*nomm* *a corner*, *v. hwom*.  
*bon* *a little, few*, *v. hwon*.

**Huonlice** *a little while*, *v. hwonlice*.  
**Hup-ban** *a hip-bone*, *Cot.* 126, *v. hipe*.  
**Hup-seax** *A dagger, short sword*; *pugio*, *gladiolus*:—*Jdth.* 12.  
**Hure** [*hyre* *a reward*, *hyrian* *to hire*] **WHORE**; *meretrix*, *Som.*  
**Huredóm**, *es*; *m.* **WHOREDOM**; *meretricium*, *Som.*  
**Huru**, *huru-þinga* *At least, at all events, yet, only, indeed, especially*; *saltem*, *tantum*:—*Elf. T.* p. 36, 17: *Gen.* 16, 2: *Jos.* 1, 18.  
**HU'a**, *es*; *n.* [*Plat.* *Dan.* *huus* *n*: *Dut.* *huis* *n*: *Ger.* *haus* *n*: *Frs.* *Isd.* *Ker.* *Ot.* and all the other old *South Ger.* writers, *Moes.* *Swed.* *Icel.* *hus* *n*: *Slavon.* and *Wendish.* *hisha*: *Wach.* derives this word, as well as the *Ger.* *haut* *skin*, and *Ger.* *hütte* *cottage*, from the Old *Ger.* *hüten* *to cover, protect, hide*; so that it would properly designate a covered or protected place] **A HOUSE**, *building, cottage*; *domus*, *ædes*:—*Mt.* 12, 25.—*Hus* *be wege* *a house by the way, a stable*, *Elf. gl.*—*Hus* *of bredan* *a tavern*; *taberna*, *R.* 55.—*Hus-bonda*, *husbunda* *husband*; *domus* *magister*, *Ex.* 3, 22.—*Hus-brec*, *hus-bryce* *house-breaking*, *L. Cnut. pol.* 61.—*Hus-bricel*, *hus-brycel* *house-breaker*, *Cot.* 209.—*Hus-carl*, *hus-ceorl* *a house-carl, house-churl, servant*, *Chr.* 1036.—*Huse* *here* *a dwelling*, *T. Ps.* 101, 7.—*Hus-hefen* *an arched roof*, *Cot.* 119.—*Hus* *hiwraeden*, *hus-hywraeden* *a dwelling*, *Ps.* 117, 3.—*Hus* *hlaford* *the house-lord, master*, *Lk.* 22, 11.—*Hus-hleow* *house protection, hospitality*, *L. Can. Edg.* 15.—*Husincle*, *hus-incleof* *a dwelling*, *Ps.* 101, 7.—*Hus-raeden* *a dwelling*, *L. Ps.* 47, 12.—*Hus-scipe*, *hus-scipe* *house-ship, domestic state, a family*. *Hus-stede* *the place or site of a house*, *Herb.* 52, 1.—*Hus-weard* *a house-ward, master*.—*Hus-wist* *a house*, *L. Ps.* 5, 8.  
**Husa** *A domestic*; *domesticus*:—*C. Mt.* 10, 36.  
**Husce** *slight*, *Cd.* 109, *v. hucse*.  
**HUSEL**, *husul*; *g.* *husles* [*Ger.* *hostie* *f*: *Moes.* *huns*, *hunale*: *Icel.* *husl*: *Lat.* *mid.* *hostia* *a sacrifice*] *The sacrament*; *panis* *sacer, sive eucharisticus*:—*Bd.* 2, 5: 4, 24. *Husl* *sylan* *to give the sacrament*. *Husles* *wyrð* *worthy of the sacrament*. ¶ *Husel-box* *the sacramental box, paten*.—*Husel* *disc* *the sacramental dish,*

*paten*.—*Husel-fatu* *the sacramental vessels*, *Bd.* 1, 29.—*Husel-gang* *a going to the sacrament or partaking of it*, *L. Can. Eccl.* 19.—*Husel-genga* *a goer to the sacrament, a communicant*, *L. In.* 19.—*Husel-portic* *a vestry*, *Bd.* 2, 1.  
**Husian**; *pp.* *gehused*. *To house, entertain*; *domo* *excipere*:—*L. Can. Edg.* 14.  
**Husl** *the sacrament*, *v. husel*, &c.  
**Huslian**; *pp.* *gehuslud*. *To administer or celebrate the communion or sacrament*; *eucharistiam* *celebrare*:—*L. Can. Alf.* 16, 31.  
**Husol** *A subdeacon or an attendant on the priest at the sacrament*; *acolythus*, *Som.*  
**Hustinge** [*hus* *a house*, *þing* *a thing, cause, council*] **HUSTING**, *a place of council*; *conci-liabulum*, *concilium*:—*Leadon hine* *to heora* *hustinga* *led him to their place of council* [*hustings*], *Chr.* 1012.  
**Husul** *the sacrament*, *C. Mt.* 12, 7, *v. husel*, &c.  
**Hu-swíðe** *how great*.  
**Huð**, *huðe*. 1. *Prey, booty, spoil*; *præda*. 2. *A port*; *portus*:—1. *Mid micelre* *huðe*, *Num.* 31, 12: *Jos.* 8, 2: *Cd.* 174. 2. *L. Ps.* 106, 30, *v. hyð*.  
**Huðe** *permitted, for uðe*; *from unnan*.  
**Huxlic** *Disgraceful, vile*; *turpis*:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 21.  
**Huxlice** *Disgracefully, shamefully*; *turpiter*:—*Elf. T.* p. 16.  
**Hw**, or the *w* aspirated. The modern English always places the *h* after the *w*; thus, *hwa* *who*, *hwæðer* *whether*, *hwile* *while*, &c.  
**Hwá** *Who*; *qui*, *quis*:—*Mt.* 21, 23.  
**Hwæcca** [*Chauc.* *wiche*] **A HUTCH**, *chest*; *arca*:—*Corn-hwæcca* *a corn-chest*, *Som.*  
**Hwæde**, *gehwæde*; *adj.* *Small, little, mean, moderate*; *exiguus*:—*Ge* *hwædes* *geleafan*, *Lk.* 12, 28. *Ge* *gehwædes* *geleafan*, *Mt.* 6, 30.  
**Hwæder**; *adv.* *Whither*; *quò*:—*Hwæder* *ga ic* *quonam* *abibo*, *Gen.* 37, 30: *Ex.* 21, 13. ¶ *Elles-hwæder* *else whither*, *Elf. gr.* *Swa* *hwæder* *swa* *whithersoever*, *Mt.* 8, 19.  
**Hwæga** [*Plat.* *waje*, *waddik*, *hei*, *heu* *n*: *Dut.* *wei*, *hui* *f*: *Dan.* *valde*, *valle* *c*: *Swed.* *wassla* *f*.] **WHEY**; *serum* *lactis*:—*R.* 33.  
**Hwæl**, *hwal*, *es*; *m.* [*Plat.* *wal*, *walfisk* *m*: *Dut.* *walvisch* *m*: *Ger.* *wallfisch* *m*: *Tat.* *uual*: *Dan.* *hval*, *hvalfisk* *m*: *Swed.* *hwal*, *hwalfisk* *m*: *Icel.* *hvalr*,

hvalfiskr m. From the old word bal, wall great] **WHALE**; cetus:—On þæs hwæles innoðe, *Mt.* 12, 40. Hwalas þec herigað *whales praise thee*, *Cd.* 192. ¶ Hwæl-hunta a *whale-hunter*, *Ors.* 1, 1. — Hwæl-huntað *whale-hunting*, *Ors.* 1, 1.  
 Hwæl slaughter, a carcass, *Cd.* 151, v. wæl.  
 Hwæl around, *Cd.* 150, v. hweohl.  
 Hwæm a corner, *T. Ps.* 117, 21, v. hwom.  
 \* Hwæm, hwam to whom; d. of hwá.  
 Hwæne, hwone *Whom*; quem, quam; ac. of hwá.  
 Hwæne, hwene *Somewhat*, almost, a little, scarcely; aliquantum:—*Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 3. ¶ Hwæne ær or hwene ær a little before, *Bd.* 5, 19.—Hwæne læs a little less, *L. Ps.* 8, 6.  
 Hwænne, hwenne, hwonne, ahwænne *When*; quando:—*Mt.* 2, 7.  
 Hwær, hwar [*Plat.* waar, woor: *Dut.* waar: *Ger.* wo: *Ot.* waar: *Wil.* wa: *Moes.* hwar: *Dan.* hvor: *Swed.* hwar: *Icel.* hvar] **WHERE**; ubi:—*Mt.* 2, 2. ¶ Swa hwær swa wheresoever, *Mt.* 24, 28.  
 Hwær-boll, hwær-cytel a *frying-pan*.  
 Hwærf departed; p. of hweorfan.  
 Hwærflung, e; f. *Error*; aberratio:—*C. Mt.* 24, 24.  
 Hwæs; adj. *Bitter*, sharp; acerbus:—*Cod. Ex.* 29, a, 6.  
 Hwæs *Whose*; cujus; g. of hwá.  
 Hwæstran, hwæstrian to *murmur*, *C. Jn.* 6, 43, v. hwastran.  
 Hwæstrung a *murmur*, *C. Jn.* 7, v. hastrung.  
 Hwæt quick, brisk, *Ors.* 3, 7, v. hwat.  
 Hwæt; pron. nom. n. of hwá.  
 1. **WHAT**; quid. 2. Used for hwa who; quis:—1. Hwæt wenst þu quid sentis tu? *Mk.* 4, 41. 2. Hwæt wæs se þe quis erat ille qui? *Gen.* 27, 33. Hwæt is þes quis est hic? *Mk.* 4, 41. ¶ Hwæt elles what else. — Hwæt lytles a little, somewhat. — Hwæt þa what then, but, *Elf. T.* p. 2, 26.—Hwæt hugu somewhat, a little, almost, nearly, *Bd.* 2, 5, 6.—Hwæt-hwæga, hwæt-hweg, hwæt-hwega, hwæt-hwugu, hwæt-hwygu about, a little, somewhat, *Bt.* 39, 7.—Hwæt-hwara somewhere.  
 \* Hwæt; adv. conj. *Moreover*, besides, but, wherefore, but yet, in short, indeed, because; hinc, tandem:—*Gen.* 9, 23.  
 Hwæte, es; m. [*Plat.* weten m: *Dut.* weit f: *Ger.* weitzen m:

*Moes.* wait, waitei: *Dan.* hvede n: *Swed.* hwete n: *Icel.* hveiti n: *Heb.* חִטָּה hthe wheat. These words probably have their origin from the white colour of the wheat] **WHEAT**; triticum:—Fulne hwæte on þam eare, *Mk.* 4, 28.—Hwæte-god wheat-goddess, *Ceres*. —Hwæte-gryttan wheat-grits, *R.* 50.  
 Hwætene; adj. **WHEATEN**; triticeus:—Hwætene hlaf wheat-en loaf, *R.* 66.—Hwætene corn a wheat corn, *Jn.* 12, 24.  
 Hwæðer; pron. **WHETHER**, which of the two; uter:—Hwæðer þara twegra, *Mt.* 21, 31. Hwæðer is mare, *Mt.* 23, 17, 19.  
 Hwæðre; conj. adv. *Whether*, nevertheless, yet, if, but; utrum, tamen, verum:—*Gen.* 18, 21: *Mt.* 26, 25. ¶ Hwæðer, þe - - - þe whether - - - or.  
 Hwætlice; comp. hwætlicor; adv. *Shortly*, soon, diligently; cito:—*Cot.* 138: *Coll. Monast.*  
 Hwætnes, se; f. *Quickness*, velocity, vigour; velocitas:—*Bt.* 24, 3.  
 Hwætscype, es; m. *Quickness*, valour; virtus:—*Ors.* 1, 10.  
 Hwæt-stan a *whetstone*, v. hwetstan.  
 Hwal, hwale a *whale*, *Gen.* 1, 21, v. hwæl.  
 Hwalf a *climate*, *Cot.* 50, v. hwealf.  
 Hwalfian to *arch*, v. hwealfian.  
 Hwall *Wanton*; procax:—*Cot.* 171.  
 Hwalwa *Declining*; devexus:—*Cot.* 67.  
 \* Hwám To whom; cui; d. of hwá.  
 Hwamm a corner, *V. Ps.* 117, 21, v. hwom.  
 Hwan, hwane, hwone *Whom*; quem:—*Mt.* 26, 8; ac. s. of hwá.  
 Hwan Calamity; calamitas, *Som.*  
 Hwanan, hwanon *Whence*; unde:—*Mt.* 13, 27, 54.  
 Hwanung, e; f. A *waning*; deficientia, *Som.*  
 Hwar where, *Mt.* 15, 33, v. hwær.  
 Hwarf wharf, space, v. hweorf.  
 Hwarne, ne hwarne long *Not far*; non procul:—*C. Mt.* 8, 30.  
 Hwastas molles, *Som.*  
 Hwastran, hwastrian, hwæstri-an; p. we hwastredon. To *murmur*, *whisper*, *rumble*; susurrare:—*L. Ps.* 40, 8.  
 Hwastrung, hwæstrung, e; f. A *murmuring*; murmuratio:—*Confess. Peccat.*  
 Hwat, hwæt; def. se hwata; adj. *Quick*, *brisk*, *ready*, *strenuous*; acer:—Se hwata esne fortis vir, *Bt.* 40, 3.

Hwata [*Icel.* hvata f. the golden *Hertha*, *Ertha*, the earth, mentioned by Tacitus. The Danish island, Sealand, contains still, at Hlethraburg, the remains of the temple *Hertha Omens*, *divinations*, *soothsaying*; omina, auguria:—*Ngimmon* hwata, *Lev.* 19, 26 *Deut.* 18, 10.  
 Hwaðre whether, *Bt.* 40, 3, v. hwæðer.  
 Hwatung, e; f. *Soothsaying*, divination, *Som.*  
 Hweal *Urine*; lotium:—*R.* 73.  
 Hwealf; adj. *Convex*, bending; convexus:—Hwealfum *Edum* convexis scutis, *Jdt.* 11.  
 Hwealfa [*Plat.* welte, woltz, gewolte n: *Dut.* verwell, gewelf n: *Ger.* wölbung f: gewölbe n: *Dan.* hvelving. *Swed.* hwälfning f: *Icel.* hvelving f.] A *convexity*, arch, *expansion*, *climate*; convexus:—þæs heofones hwealfa *the heaven's expanse*, *Bt.* 19.  
 Hwealfian To *ceiling*, to *erect*; camerare, *Som.*  
 Hweal-hafoc *Welsh* - hael. stranger, v. wealh.  
 Hweallæge [*Dan.* Walege. *WHALEY*, *Lancashire*, *Chr.* 7, 4.  
 Hwear where, v. hwar.  
 Hwearf A *wharf*, *bank*, *shoal*; crepido:—*Cd.* 169.  
 Hwearf turned; p. of hweorfan.  
 Hwearfian; p. ode; pp. od [*Plat.* werveln: *Ger.* wirbeln: *Os* *Ger.* werben, werveln: *Dan.* hvirvle: *Swed.* hvirva: *Is.* hverfa] To *fly*, *turn* or *move round*, to *change*, *advance*; circumvolitare, circumvari—*L. Can. eccl.* 4. Swa swa wænes eaxe hwearfað þa wæl as on a waggon's axle the wheel turns, *Bt.* 39, 7: 25. Swa þa gesceope þa saule þa he sceolde ealne weg hwearfian on hire selfne so hast tha created the soul that she should always turn upon herself, *Bt.* 33, 4. Guð hwearfode ær advanced; prælium convsum est, *Cd.* 149, v. hwearfian.  
 Hwearftlian to *turn*, *Elf. T.* p. 1, hwearfian.  
 Hwearfum by *turns*, *Jdt.* 12, v. hwyrftum.  
 Hwearfung, gehwearf, e; f. A *turning*, *change*, *metamorphosis*; versio:—þe was þeos hwearfung sælða to thet was a change better, *Bt.* 7, 3.  
 \* Hweg *whew*, v. hwæg.  
 Hwega; adv. *At least*, *shortly*, *pene*, *Som.*  
 Hwelan; pp. hweled. To *with-* *pine away*, *putrify*; contabescere:—*Scint.* 15.  
 Hwelc who, what, v. hwyk.

Hwele *Putrefaction, rottenness; putrefactio, Som.*

Hwelp, es; m. [*Plat. wölp, wulp: Dut. welp n: Old Ger. welf m: Dan. hvalp m: Swed. hwalp m: Icel. hvelpr m.*] **HWELP**; catulus:—Hwelp leona catulus leonis, *Ps.* 16, 13. Ða hwelpas etað of þam crumum, *Mt.* 15, 27: *Mk.* 7, 28.

Hweling, e; f. *The sound of a trumpet; clangor tubæ:—Cot.* 109.

Hwem a corner, quarter, v. hwom. Hwene scarcely, a little, *Bt.* 23, v. hwæne.

Hwenne when, *Gen.* 19, 35, v. hwenne.

Hweogl, hweogul a wheel, *Cot.* 145.

Hweohl, HWEOL, hweowol, es; n [*Dut. wiel n: Dan. Swed. hjul n.*] **A WHEEL, circle, the world; rota, orbis:—**Ðæt hweol hwerfð ymbutan the wheel turns round, *Bt.* 39, 7, *Card.* p. 338, 21. Ðæs hweohles felga fellies of the wheel, *Id.* *Card.* p. 340, 21. Stefn þu nurrada þinre on hweohle, *Ps.* 76, 17.

Hweolere, es; m. *A soothsayer, diviner; augur:—R.* 4.

Hweolp a whelp, *C.* *Mt.* 15, 27, v. hwelp.

Hweop **A WHIP; flagellum, Som.**

Hwēp WHOOPED, called out, wailed, *Cd.* 166: 125, v. wepan.

Hwēp cry, *Cd.* 148, v. wop.

Hweopan **To WHIP, scourge; flagellare, Som.**

Hweor-ban, hwyrf-ban **WHIRLWIND; vertibulum, vertebra, Som.**

Hweorf [*Plat. Frs. warf m: Dut. werf: Ger. werft n: Dan. verft n: Swed. hwarf n: Icel. hvarfi n.*] **WHARF, distance; spatium:—R.** *Lk.* 24, 13.

Hweorfa *A whirl, what is hastily turned round, a spool; verticillum:—Cot.* 161: mola. 133.

Hweorfan, hwyrfan, gehweorfan, þu hweorfest, he hwyrfð; p. hwearf, gehwearf, hi hwurfon, gehwurfon; pp. hworfen, gehworfen, gehwyrfed, ahworfen, ahwerfed [*Dut. Kil. werve-len*] **To turn, turn or go away, depart, change, convert, wander, return; vertere, discedere, convertere:—**Gif seo wyrd swa hweorfan mot if the fortune may so turn, *Bt.* 4, *Card.* p. 12, 12. Ðæt seo wyrd swa hwyrfan sceolde that the fortune should so turn, *Bt.* 4, *Card.* p. 12, 4. On wræchweorfan into exile, to depart, *Cd.* 48. Letað hine eft hweorfan to minum larum let him again

return to my precepts, *Bt.* 3, 1, *Card.* p. 6, 19.

Hweorif *A beast of burden; jumentum:—R.* 20.

Hweosan **To WHEEZE, foam; difficulter respirare.**

Hweoð, hweoða a gale, *Ps.* 106, 29, v. hwið.

Hweoðerung a murmuring, v. hwastrung.

Hweowol a wheel, *Ps.* 82, 12, v. hweohl.

Hwer, huer *An ewer, a kettle; cacabus, lebes:—R.* 26: *Cot.* 120.

\* Hwerf, hwoerf *An exchange, a loan; commutatio:—C.* *Mt.* 16, 26.

Hwerfa vertigo, *R.* 74.

Hwerfan, he hwerfð; part. hwerfende. *To turn, Bt.* 39, 7: 7, 2, v. hweorfan.

Hwerflic *Changeable; mutabilis:—Bt.* 11, 1.

Hwerfung, e; f. *A changing, change; mutatio:—Bt.* 7, 3.

Hwer-hwetta, hwer-hwette a wild cucumber, *R.* 40.

Hwern nowhere, v. na-hwær.

Hwer-wille, Hwere-wille [*Flor. Malm. Werewella: Brom. Werewell: Kni. Warewell*] **WHERWELL or WHORWELL, Hants., Chr. 1048.**

Hwet wet, *Cot.* 120, v. wæt.

Hwetstan **WHETSTONE; cos:—***Ors.* 4, 13.

Hwettan, ahwettan; p. we hwetton; pp. gehwettet [*Plat.*

*Dut. wetten: Ger. wetzen: Ot. wezzan: Dan. hvædse: Icel. hvessa*] **To WHET, sharpen; acuere:—**Hi hwetton swa swa sweord tungan heora, *Ps.* 63, 3.

Hwi; conj. adv. [*Plat. Dut. waarom: Frs. hwerom: Ger. warum: Dan. hvi: Swed. hwi: Icel. hví*] **WHY, wherefore, for what, indeed; cur, quamobrem:—**Hwi didest þu þat, *Gen.* 3, 13. Hwi yt eower lareow, *Mt.* 9, 11. For hwi for why, wherefore, *Jn.* 7, 45.

Hwiccas [*wic a creek, from the winding of the Severn*] **People of Worcestershire; Huicci:—**Hwicca mægð *Huicciurum provincia, Bd.* 4, 23. Hwicna bisceop *Huicciurum episcopus, Bd.* 5, 23: *Chr.* 800.

Hwider whither, *Gen.* 16, 8.—Hwider-wega somewhere, v. hwyder.

Hwidre whether, *Bt.* 22, 2, v. hwyder.

\* Hwig why, v. hwi.

HWIL, hwile, huile [*Plat. wile f: Dut. wyl f. time: Frs. wile f. rest: Ger. weile f: Ker. wilu: Ot. wila: Moss. hweila.* The latter three also under the signification of an hour: *Dan.*

hwile c. rest: *Swed. hwila f. rest, leisure: Pol. chwila: Icel. hvíld f.*] **A WHILE, time, space, duration; tempus:—**On dægges hwile in a day's space, *Cd.* 191. On an byrhtm-hwile in momento temporis, *Lk.* 4, 5. Ic beo sume hwile mid eow, *Jn.* 7, 33. ¶ Ða hwile or þa hwile þe the while, so long as, *Mt.* 5, 25.—Hwil-fæc a while, space, a pause.—Hwil-sticce a fragment of time, a short time, *L. Alf. pol.* 39.—Hwil-tid a while, time, a moment, *C. Lk.* 4, 5.

Hwilc what, which, who, v. hwylc. Hwilcnes, se; f. *A quality, manner, sort; qualitas, Som.*

Hwilendlic, hwilwendlic, hwilewendlic *For a time, temporary; temporalis:—Mt.* 13, 21.

Hwilon, hwilum, hwylum [*Dut. wylen: Ger. weiland: Ot. wila: Poem on St. Anno wilen; hence Spen. Old Eng. whilom*] *Sometime, awhile, for a time, once, now; quondam, aliquando:—*Hwilon ær jam antea, *Gen.* 43, 20. Hwilon an, hwilon twa now one, now two. Hi hwylum gelyfað, *Lk.* 8, 13.

Hwiolad **WHEELED; rotas habens, Lye.**

Hwiol-fag *A kind of woman's garment; cyclas:—Cot.* 49.

Hwioða a gale, *Cot.* 13, v. hwið.

Hwisprian [*Plat. wispeln: Ger. wispern, wispeln: Dan. hviske: Swed. hviska: Icel. hvisla*] **To WHISPER, murmur; susurrare:—R.** *Lk.* 19, 7.

Hwisprung, e; f. **A WHISPERING, murmuring; susurratio:—R.** *Jn.* 8, 12.

\* Hwistlan [*Swed. hwissla: Dan. hvidsle, hvisle*] **To WHISTLE; fistulari, Som.**

Hwistle **A WHISTLE; fistula:—***Elf. gl.*

Hwistlere, es; m. **A WHISTLER, piper; fistulator:—**Geseah hwistleras and hlydende menigeo, *Mt.* 9, 23.

Hwistlung, e; f. **A WHISTLING; sibilatio:—R.** 49.

Hwít, hwíte [*Plat. Dut. wit: Frs. hwit: Ger. weiss: Moss. hueits: Dan. hvid: Swed. hwit: Icel. hvítr*] **WHITE; albus:—**Swa hwite swa snaw, *Mt.* 17, 2: 28, 3: *Mk.* 9, 3. His reaf hwit scinende ejus vestis candide splendens, *Lk.* 9, 29. ¶ Gedon hwitne, *Mt.* 5, 36. Hwite gedon to make white, *Mk.* 9, 3.—Hwit-cudu, hwite-cweodu mastic.—Hwit-clæfr white clover.—Hwit-fot white foot, *Cot.* 12.—Hwit-leac white leek, *R.* 41.—Hwit-metas white meats, what is made of milk, *Mod. confit.* 7.—Hwit-

papi, hywt-popig *white poppy*, *Herb.* 54.—Hwit-stan *white stone, a medical stone*.—Hwit-stow *a white place, mount Libanus*, *Ps.* 71, 16.—Hwitt-man *a white man, a man clothed in white*.—Hwit-wingearð *a white vine*, *R.* 44.  
 Hwita *A worker; faber*:—Used in composition as *sweord-hwita a sword-maker*, *L. Alf. pol.* 19.  
 Hwit-circe [hwit *white, circ a church*] WHITCHURCH, *Hants.* and the name of many other places, *Chr.* 1001.  
 Hwitel; *d.* hwitle. 1. A WHITTLE, *a kind of cloak, mantle, a priest's cope; pallium*. 2. *A whittle, carving-knife; cultellus*:—1. Sem and Iafeth dydon anne hwitel on hira sculdra, *Gen.* 9, 23. Mid hire hwitle, *Jud.* 4, 18. 2. *Som.*  
 Hwiterne [hwit *white, ern a place; Bd. says, candida casa*] WHITTERNE, *Whitehorne, in Galway*:—*Chr.* 560:763: *Bd.* 5, 23, *S. p.* 646, 31.  
 Hwið, hwiða *A blast, a gentle wind; aura lenis*:—*L. Ps.* 106, 21.  
 Hwitian; *pp.* gehwitod. 1. *v. a.* To WHITEN; *candefacere*. 2. *v. n.* To be or become white; *albescere, Som.*  
 \*Hwiting-treow *Variculus arbor*, *Elf. gl.*  
 Hwitod *Whited; dealbatus, Lye.*  
 Hwit-sand [hwit *white, sand sand*] WHITSAN; *nomen loci maritimi prope Calais*:—*Chr.* 1096.  
 Hwolf *an expanse, a covering, v. hwealf*.  
 Hwom, hwem, hwæm, wæm, mes; *m.* *A corner, quarter, coast; angulus*:—Heafod hwommys *head of a corner*, *C. Ps.* 117, 21. Ða feower hwemmas ealles middan-earðes *the four corners of all the world*, *Som.* On stræta hwommum, *C. R. Mt.* 6, 5.—Hwom-stan *a corner-stone*, *C. Mt.* 21, 42.  
 Hwon; *adv.* *A little, little while, rarely; paululum*:—Ðanon hwon agan, *Mk.* 1, 19. Us hwon restan, *Mk.* 6, 31. ¶ On hwon, to hwon *how little*.—Be hwon unde, *Bd.* 2, 2.—For hwon quare, *Bd.* 4, 3.  
 Hwona, hwonan, behwon *Whence, where; unde*:—*C. R. Lk.* 1, 18. Na hwonan utane nowhere without, *Bt.* 34, 7.  
 Hwonlice; *comp.* hwonlicor; *sup.* hwonlicost; *adv.* *A little, a little while; parumper*:—*Æqu. Fern. R. Ben.* 30.  
 Hwonn *a little, v. hwon*.  
 Hwonne *when*, *Bd.* 3, 12. *v. hwænne*.

Hwonon *whence, Bt.* 5, 3, *v. hwona*.  
 Hworfen, hworfon *turned, wandered, Cd.* 214, *v. hweorfan*.  
 Hwosta *A cough; tussis*:—*Elf. gr.*  
 Hwostan [Plat. *hosten*: *Dut.* hoesten: *Ger.* husten: *Ot.* huasten: *Dan.* hoste: *Swed.* hosta: *Icel.* hósta] To WHOOST, *HOST, cough; tussire, Som.*  
 Hwoðeran [Plat. *wooden*: *Dut.* woeden: *Ger.* wüthen: *Old Ger.* wüthern: *Not.* wuoten] To MURMUR, to make a rumbling noise; *murmurare*:—Se brym hwoðerod *the sea murmured, Som.*  
 Hwædel *A button, buckle; fibula*:—*R.* 65, *Lye.*  
 Hwreopon *screamed, Cd.* 151, *v. hreopan*.  
 Hwu *how, v. hu*.  
 Hwugu *at least*.—Hwugu fæc *a moment's space, v. hugu*.  
 Hwurf *An error, deceit; illusio*:—*C. Mt.* 27, 64.  
 Hwurf-fulnes, se; *f.* *Changeableness; mutabilitas*:—*Bt.* 20.  
 Hwurfon *turned: p. of hweorfan*.  
 Hwy *why, v. hwi*.  
 Hwycas *people of Worcestershire, Bd.* 4, 13, *v. hwiccas*.  
 Hwyder, hwider. WHITHER; *quo*:—Hwyder he gæð *quod abit, Jn.* 3, 8: 12, 35. Hwyder gæst þu *quonam iturus es, Jn.* 13, 36.  
 Hwylc, hwilc, hwelc; *pron.* [Plat. *Dut.* welk: *Frs.* hwelk: *Ger.* welcher: *Ker. Isd.* huuelich, welicher: *Moes.* hweileiks: *Dan.* hvilken: *Swed.* hwilken: *Icel.* hvilikr.—hwa *who, lic like*] WHICH, *who, what, what sort, any; quis, quænam, quidnam, qualis, ullus*:—Hwylc man is of eow, *Mt.* 7, 9: 12, 11: *Lk.* 15, 4. Hwylc is min modor? *Mk.* 3, 38. Hwilctacn sy? *Mt.* 24, 3. Hwylcum bigspelle? *Mk.* 4, 30. On hwylcum anwealde? *Mk.* 11, 28, 29. Hwylc is man! *Ps.* 24, 13. Gif hwylc cyning, *Lk.* 14, 31. ¶ Hwylce hugu *what little, somewhat, Bd.* 3, 10. Swa hwylc swa *whoever, Mt.* 10, 42. Swa hwylcere swa *of or to whomsoever; cujuscunque, cuicunque*.  
 \*Hwylca *varix, R.* 76.  
 Hwylum *awhile, for awhile, Lk.* 8, 13, *v. hwilon*.  
 Hwyrfan, he hwyrð *to turn, change, vary, v. hweorfan*.  
 Hwyrðban *the whirlbone, R.* 11, *v. hweorban*.  
 Hwyrfe-pole *a whirlpool, Cot.* 59.  
 Hwyrfolung, e; *f.* *A changing; mutatio, Som.*

Hwyrft *A circle, circuit, revolution, orbit; orbis, circuitus*:—Sume tunglu habbað *scyrung* hwyrft þonne sume habbað *some stars have a shorter revolution than others have, Bt.* 39, 2. Ðu wille hwyrft don tu *circuitum facere, Cd.* 91, 190.  
 Hwyrð turns; *from hweorfan*.  
 Hwyrftum, hwearfum *In turns round; alternatim*:—*Cd.* 22.  
 Hwytel *a cloak, Elf. gl.*: *R. Ben.* 55, *v. hwitel*.  
 Hwyt-popig *white poppy, v. hwi-papi*.  
 Hyccend *Accusing; accusare, Lye.*  
 Hycgan *to think, endeavor, Cd.* 22, *v. hicgan*.  
 Hyd *a hide, v. hyde*.  
 HYDAN, gehydan; *p.* gehyd, *pp.* hydde, behyd, hi ahyddan *pp. hidden, gehyded, gehydan ahyded; v. a.* [Plat. *hiden*: *Dut.* hoeden: *Ger.* hüten: *Lat. Moes.* huotan: *Dan.* hytte all in the sense to take care of, to protect, to shelter] I  
 HIDE, conceal; *abscondere*:—He fande hidde he found hid *Chr.* 963. Ðat hi hyddæ grynū, *Ps.* 63, 5.  
 \*Hydd-ern *a hiding-place, Elf. gl.*  
 HYDE; *g.* hyde; *f.* [Plat. *huid*: *Dut.* huid *f.* *Frs.* hui: *f.* *Ger.* haut *f.* *Ot.* hut: *N.* hiute: *Dan.* hud, ham *f.* *Som.* hud *f.* *Icel.* hydi *s.*] 1. HIDE; *corium, cutis*. 2. *hide of land, which was about one hundred and twenty acres (Gale Script. p. 472: 474, 481.) Also as much land could be tilled with one plough or support one family, a joint possession, families; tantum di portio, quanta unico annum coli poterat arare: ad alimoniam unius familie sufficeret. Beda vocat possessionem familie*:—1. *Ba.* nan heora ægenre hyde *and in their own skin, Bt.* 14, 2. *Card.* p. 68, 12. For his w hydum *pro squalida cate, B.* 6, 124. Ða hyde bringa *bring the hide, Ors.* 4, 6, *Bd.* p. 147, 13. 2. Hyde landes *hide of land; hida terra. Wa þæs landes ealles hund-twīg hida duodecim possessiones*:—*singula vero possessiones decem erant familiarum, i. e. cum omnes centum viginti, scilicet familiarum, Bd.* 3, 24. Scot and hund-eahtig hida landes *terram LXXXVII familiarum, Bd.* 4, 13. Is þæs ylcan ealondes gemet æfter Angelcynnes æhte, twelf hund hida *et autem ejusdem insule mensura juxta Anglorum estimationem*



MCC *familiarum*, Bd. 4, 16.  
 Land-syx hund hida regio DC *familiarum*, Bd. 4, 19.—Hyde-pænig, hyde-penig *hide-penny*; denarius quem quisque solvere debuit ratione cujusvis Hidæ, *Hickes's Ep. Diss.* p. 108.—Hyd - gylð, *hide - gelt*, *hide-money*; pecunia ab aliquo solvenda ne vapulet, *L. Can.* 42.  
 \*Hydeg *cautious*, v. hydig.  
 Hydels *A hiding-place, den*; latibulum:—*R. Mt.* 11, 1.  
 Hyder *hither*, *Mt.* 17, 17, v. hider.  
 Hydig; *adj. Heedful, cautious*; cautus:—*Cd.* 82, *Th.* p. 102, 25.  
 Hydig-fæt *bulga*, *R.* 29.  
 Hyd-scipe *a ship covered with hides*; myoparo, *Som.*  
 Hyew *a form*, *Ps.* 49, 2, v. hiw.  
 Hyfe A HIVE; alveare:—*Cot.* 7, 164.  
 Hyfel *evil*, v. yfel.  
 Hygde *Pride*; superbia:—*C. Ps.* 73, 4.  
 Hyge *The jaws*; fauces:—*Cot.* 87, 162.  
 Hyge *the mind*, *Cd.* 22, v. hige.—Hyge-least *folly, madness, phrensy*, *Cd.* 18.—Hyge-rof, hige-rof *magnanimous, excellent in mind*, *Cd.* 75.—Hyge-sceaft *the mind, the thought*, *Cd.* 15.—Hyge-þonc *the mind*, *Cod. Ex.* 27, a, 20.  
 Hygeleás; *adj. Mindless, void of mind, foolish*; amens:—*Cd.* 4.  
 Hyggan, hygian *to study, to be solicitous, anxious*, *Bt. R. p.* 172, v. hicgan.  
 Hyhre *higher*.—hyht *highest*, v. heah.  
 Hyht *hope, refuge*.—Hyht-willa *a hope, vow*, *Cd.* 216, v. hiht.  
 Hyhtan *to increase*, v. hihtan.  
 Hyhtfull *hopeful*, *Cot.* 108, v. hihtful.  
 Hyhðe, hyhðo *height, exaltation*, v. heaðo.  
 Hyhtlic *joyful, pleasant*, *Cd.* 8, v. hihtlic.  
 \*Hyl *A hill*; collis:—*Elf. gl.*  
 Hylca *Hooks, turnings, a wrinkle*; anfractus, sinus:—*Cot.* 18, *Som.*  
 HYLD [Plat. hülde f: *Dut.* hulde f: *Ger.* huld f: *Tat.* huldi: *Ot.* hulde: *Wil.* hulte, sometimes also taken in the signification of love: *Dan.* huld c. *hylding* f: *Swed.* huldhet f. *kindness*: *Icel.* hylli f. *favour*] *Affection, favour, fidelity*; affectio, gratia:—*Durh* hylðo *through favour*, *Cd.* 26. For ealdre hylde *for older affection*, *Ors.* 3, 9.—Hyldeleás *favourless*, *Cd.* 189.—Hylde-maga, hylde-mæg *a beloved kinsman*, *Cd.* 52.  
 HYLDAN, aheldan, ahildan, ahyl-dan [Plat. *Dut.* *Ger.* huldigen: *Dan.* hylde: *Swed.* *Icel.*

hylla] *To incline, bend*; inclinare:—He on hyldeð hine *inclinabit sese*, *Ps.* 9, 33. Na hylde heorte min ne inclines *cor meum*, *Ps.* 140, 4. Hyra andwlitan on eorðan hylðun *eorum vultus in terram inclinabant*, *Lk.* 24, 5. Ne ahilde ge, *Deut.* 5, 32.  
 Hylde *Contentus*, *R. Ben. interl.* 7.  
 Hylðere *A verger, an executioner, a butcher*; lictor, lanio:—*Cot.* 19.  
 Hylde-ring *a soldier*, *Chr.* 988, v. hilde, &c.  
 Hylding *A bowing, bending, inclining*; inclinatio:—*Cot.* 56.  
 Hylðo *favour*, v. hylð.  
 Hylf *helve*, *Dial.* 2, 6, v. helf.  
 Hyll *hell*, *Cd.* 221, v. hell.  
 Hyll *a hill*, *R. Lk.* 23, 30, v. hill.  
 \*Hylle-hama *a grasshopper*, v. hil-hama.  
 Hylp *help*, v. help.  
 Hylpð *helps*, *Lk.* 5, 36, v. helpan.  
 Hylstene *Crooked, writhed*; tortus:—Hylstene hlaf *tortus panis*, *Som.*  
 Hylt *an hilt*, *Bt.* 37, 1, v. hilt.  
 Hylt *holds*, v. healdan.  
 Hyl-wyrt *wild thyme*, *R.* 44, v. hul-wyrt.  
 Hymene A HYMN; hymnus:—*Bd.* 4, 19,  
 Hymlice *Hemlock*; cicutæ:—*Cot.* 34, 127.  
 Hynan, henan, gehynan, gehinan, he hynyð; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. [Frs. hena *to hurt, offend*; *Plat. Dut.* honen: *Ger.* höhnen: *Ot.* honen, gihonen: *Not.* huonon: *Dan.* haane, forhaane: *Swed.* hån n. *reproach*.—hean *poor, lowly*] 1. *To humble, abase*; humiliare. 2. *To hinder, oppose, repress, put down, oppress, hurt, vex, waste, destroy*; impedire:—1. Eagan ofermotra þu gehynyst, *Ps.* 17, 29. 2. Ic wolde helpan þæs þe þær unscyldig wære and benan þone þe hine yfelode *I would help him who was innocent, and oppose him who injured him*, *Bt.* 38, 6. Hi magen henan þa yflan and fyrðrian þa godan *they can repress the evil and promote the good*, *Bt.* 39, 2. And uton gehynan hit, *Ex.* 1, 10, 11: *Ors.* 4, 1.  
 Hynd *a hind*, *Cot.* 55, v. hinde.  
 Hyndan *behind*, v. hindan.  
 Hynden *A society, company, class*; societas:—*L. In.* 54: *L. Lund.* 3, *W.* p. 66, 15, 18. Hence the following words, which, from the supposed value of men's lives in different stations, denoted among the A.-S. three grades in society: twy - hyndne - mon *two hun-*

*dred men*: six-hyndne-mon *six hundred men*: twelf-hyndne-mon *twelve hundred men*, *Som.*  
 \*Hynder *hindmost*; retrorsum: *T. Ps.* 9, 3, v. hyndan.  
 Hyngrian *to hunger*, *Mt.* 4, 2, v. hingrian.  
 Hynnys, se; f. *Destruction*; vastatio, incendium:—*Bd.* 1, 6.  
 Hynð, hynðe, hynðo *loss, injury*.—Hynða *damna*, *Dial.* 1, 7, v. henð.  
 Hype, hypel *A heap*; acervus:—*Elf. gl.*, *Som.*  
 HYPE, hipe, hyppe, hypp [Plat. hüppe, hüp f: *Dut.* heup f: *Ger.* hüfte f: *South Ger.* huff, hüf, hupf, huff: *Moes.* hup: *Dan.* hofte c: *Swed.* höft m.] *The HIP*; coxendix, femur, *Past.* 49, 2.—Hypeban *hipbone*, *R.* 70.  
 Hype-seax *a dagger*, *R.* 52, v. hup-seax.  
 Hyra, heora *of them*; eorum, earum:—*Mt.* 27, 48.  
 Hyra, hera, an; m. *One hired, a hireling*; mercenarius, subditus:—Se hyra flyhð, forþam þe he byð ahyrod, *Jn.* 10, 12, 13.  
 Hyra, gehyra *higher*, v. heah.  
 Hyran *To spit upon*; conspuere:—*R. Mk.* 14, 65.  
 Hyran, ahyrian, hiran, heran, geheoran, gehyran; p. rde; pp. red, rd [Dut. hooren: *Frs.* hera: *Plat. Ger.* hören: *Ker.* horan: *Dan.* høre: *Swed.* höra: *Icel.* heyra. *The Old Ger.* dialects use s instead of r, so is the *Moes.* hausjan: *Heb.* שָׁמַע aozn *to hear*: *Old Lat.* ausis *for auris*.—heran, or geheoran, *from eare the ear*, which *Tat.* spells with h, hora] 1. *To HEAR, hearken, listen*; audire. 2. *To obey, follow, serve*; obedire:—1. And woldon gehyran þat ge gehyrað, and hig hit ne gehyrdon, *Lk.* 10, 24. Hyrdon Gode, *Ex.* 14, 31. 2. Hyran þa bysene, *Bd.* 2, 4. Far ut, and eall þat folc þe þe hiran sceal, *Ex.* 11, 8. Hie Moyses hyrde *they obeyed Moses*, *Cd.* 148.  
 \*Hyrcnian *to hearken*, v. heorc-nian.  
 Hyrcnung *a hearkening*, v. heorc-nung.  
 Hyrde *obeyed*; p. of hyran.  
 HYRDE, hirde, hierde, es; m. [Plat. harder, höder m: *Dut.* herder m: *Ger.* hirte m: *Ker.* Ot. *Wil.* hirti, hirt, hirt: *Moes.* hairdeis: *Dan.* hyrde m: *Swed.* herde m: *Icel.* hirdingi m.] *A shepherd, keeper, guardian*; pastor, custos:—*Durh* þæs hyrdes slege byð

seo heord todræfed, *Mt.* 26, 31. Ge synd hyrdas, *Gen.* 46, 32: *Ex.* 2, 17, 19: *Lk.* 2, 8, 15, 18, 20.—Scep-hyrde, sceapa-hyrde *a shepherd*, *Jn.* 10, 2.—Hyrde-mann *herdsman*, *Gen.* 13, 7.—Hyrde-wyrt *shepherd's plant, a pig-nut*, *L. M.* 1, 2.


Hyrdel, hyrdl [*Plat.* hordt *f*: *Dut.* horde *f*: *Ger.* hurde *f*: *Old Ger.* huirste.—*Old Ger.* hirten *to protect*] A HURDLE; crates:—*Elf. gl.*: *R.* 29, 49.

Hyrdeleas; *adj.* *Without a shepherd*; *pastore carens*:—*Bd.* 2, 20.

Hyrdnes, gebyrðnes, *se*; *f.* *A keeping, custody, prison*; *custodia, carcer*:—*Gif hwa befæst his feoh to hyrdnyssæ*, *Ex.* 22, 7. Syllað eow on hyrdnyssa, *Lk.* 21, 12.

Hyrd-ræden, *ne*; *f.* *A keeping, guard*; *custodia*:—*Pa gesette God æt þam infære engla hydrædente*, *Gen.* 3, 24.

Hyrdung *instructio*, *R.* 62.

HYRE [*Plat.* hūir *f*: *Dut.* huur *f*: *Frs.* hira *f*: *Ger.* heuer *f*: *Dan.* hyre *c*: *Swed.* hyra *f*: *Arab.*  ajr *a recompence, hire*] HIRE, *usury, interest*; *conductio, usura*:—*To hyre ad usuram*, *Deut.* 23, 19: *Lk.* 10, 23.—*Hyre-gildan hired by money, mercenaries*, *R.* 8.

Hyre, *hire of or to him or her*; *ejus, ei*; *g.d. of he*.

Hyred *a family*, *v. hired*.

Hyrednes, *se*; *f.* *Hearsay, report*; *fama*, *Som.*

Hyr-efter hereafter, *L. With*.

Hyre-man *an auditor, a parishioner*, *v. hyrman*.

Hyrenes, *se*; *f.* *Obedience, imitation*; *obedientia*, *Som.*

Hyrian, ahyrian, ic hyrige; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; *v. a.* [*hyre a reward*] 1. *To HIRE, to procure assistance or obedience by a reward*; *conducere*. 2. *To follow, imitate, resemble*; *imitari*:—1. *Us nan man ne hyrode*, *Mt.* 20, 7. *De uteode ahyrian*, *Mt.* 20, 1. *He bið ahyrod*, *Jn.* 10, 13. 2. *Hio hyrigað monnum they imitate men*, *Bt.* 41, 5. *Hyrigende imitating*, *v. hyran*.

Hyrigman *a hearer, parishioner*, *L. Eccl.* 28.

Hyrling HIRELING, *servant*; *mercenarius*:—*Hi heora fæder Zebedeo on scipe forleton mid hyrlingum*, *Mk.* 1, 20.

Hyr-man *A hearer, one who is obedient, a servant*; *auditor, subditus*:—*Cwist þu bist þu ure cyning, oððe beoð we þine hyrmen*, *Gen.* 37, 8.

Hyrnde *Horned*; *cornutus*:—*Hyrnde ciolas rostratae naues*, *Bt. R.* p. 188.

Hyrne, *an*; *f.* A HORN, *corner*; *cornu, angulus*:—*On þæs weofodes hyrnan on the horns of the altar*, *Ex.* 29, 12: *Lev.* 4, 18: 8, 15. *On stræta hyrnum in vicorum angulis*, *Mt.* 6, 5, *v. horn*.

Hyrned, hyrnen, hyrnend *Horned, horny*; *corneus*:—*Hyrned-nebba a horned nib or beak*, *Jdth.* 11.

Hyrnes, *se*; *f.* *What is subject or obedient, a province, parish*; *subjectio, subjecta terra, parœcia*:—*L. Eccl.* 4.

Hyrnet, hyrnete, hyrnyt [*Plat.* hornke *f*: *Dut.* horzel *m*: *Ger.* horniss *f*: *South Ger.* horneiss] A HORNET; crabro:—*Ic asende hyrnytta*, *Ex.* 23, 28.

Hyrn-stana *corner-stone*, *v. hyrne*.

Hyron *to obey*, *Bd.* 3, 21, *v. hyran*.

Hyrra *a hinge*, *Prov.* 26, *v. heor*.

Hyrra, hyrre *higher*, *v. heah*.

HYRST *An ornament, decoration*; *ornamentum*:—*Hyrste gerim tell (its) ornaments*, *Cd.* 100. *Hyrsta ornaments*, *Cot.* 88: *Jdth.* 12: *Bt. R.* p. 170.

Hyrst þu hearest thou, *hark you*, *v. hyran*.

Hyrstan; *pp.* hyrsted, gehyrsted, hyrst. *To adorn, dress, deck*; *ornare*:—*Hyrsted gold fretted gold*, *Cd.* 98.—*Hyrstedne brof adorned roof*, *Cd.* 46.

Hyrstan, hierstan, gehyrstan *To murmur, to fry or make the noise of frying*; *murmurare*:—*C. R. Lk.* 15, 2; *frigere*, *Elf. gr.*

Hyrsting, hiersting, hyrstingc, hyrstung, *e*; *f.* *A frying, hearth*; *frixio, focus*:—*L. Ps.* 101, 4.—*Hyrsting-panne a frying-pan*.

Hyrsudon *assembled*; *concurrunt*, *Bd.* 3, 14, *b.*

Hyrsum, hirsum, gehyrsum; *adj.* *Hearing, obedient*; *obediens*:—*Bd.* 1, 25: 2, 12: *Ex.* 24, 7: *Mt.* 6, 24.

Hyrsumian, hersumian, gehyrsumian *To obey*; *obedire*:—*Windas and sæ hym hyrsuniað*, *Mt.* 8, 27: *Lk.* 8, 25.

Hyrsumnes, hersumnes, gehyrsumnes, *se*; *f.* *Obedience*; *obedientia*:—*Bd.* 5, 28.

Hyrt [*Ger.* hurt, hort *m.*] Hurt, wounded; *læsus*, *Som.*

Hyrtan, heertan; *pp.* gehyrsted, gehyrt. *To HEARTEN, encourage, comfort*; *animare*:—*L. Can. Edg. pn.* 3: *Ex.* 23, 12.

Hyrðil *a hurdle*, *v. byrdel*.

Hyrðling *an earthling, a farmer*, *v. yrðling*.

Hyrting-beri [*yrðling a farmer* burh *a town*; *agricolus burgus, sive vicus*] IRLEBOROUGH, ARTLEBOROUGH, Northamptonshire, *Chr.* 113.

Hyrwe A HARROW; *occa*, *L.*

Hyrwend, *es*; *m.* A blasphemer; *blasphemus*:—*Led ut þu hyrwend*, *Lev.* 24, 14.

Hyrwian; *p. ode, de*; *pp. geþwed*. *To blaspheme, condemn*; *HARROW, vex, afflict*; *blasphemare, condemnare*, *v. are*:—*Hyrwde Godes nam*, *Lev.* 24, 11. *Pa hyrwdon calle hyne*, *Mt.* 14, 64. *hyrwe ge utan-cymene*, *Lev.* 19, 33.

Hyrwnes, hirwnes, *se*; *f.* *A tempt, reproach, blasphemy*; *contemptus, vexatio*:—*Gef led we synd hyrwnesum*, *Ps.* 122, 4: 118, 141.

Hys of him, his; *ejus, illius*: *of he*.

Hyse *a male*, *v. hise*.—*Hyberðling, berðling peer*, *R.* 5.

Hysian *To HISS, mock*; *irridere*:—*Se þe eardað on bearn hyseð hy*, *T. Ps.* 2, 4.

Hysop HYSSOP; *hyssopus*, *S.*

HYSpan, hispan; *p. de, u. v.* *To deride, slander, reprove*; *irridere, exprobrare*:—*To geanes me hyspan*, *Lk.* 40, 8. *Hu lange, God peð feond*, *Ps.* 73, 11. *ongan he hispan þa be*, *Mt.* 11, 20: *Bt.* 18, 4. *Er hyspdun eum exprobrant*, *Lk.* 27, 44.

Hyspe *fornaculum, furnace*.

Hyspend, *es*; *m.* A slanderer; *calumniator*:—*Fram hyspendes*, *Ps.* 43, 18.

Hysping, *e*; *f.* *Reproach*; *ing*; *exprobratio*:—*Bt.*

Hyspnes, *se*; *f.* *A reproach*; *braiding*; *exprobratio*. *Ps.* 43, 15.

Hyssa, hysse, *es*; *m.* A stripling, *one past fourteen of age*; *hirquitallus, juvenis*:—*Noldon þeah þa hyssa the youths would not*; *runt autem juvenes*, *Cd.* 1. *Het acufan þa hyssa in blyse commended to the youths to the pile black*, *184: 188: 195: 196*.

Hyst *a whirlwind, storm*, *v.*

Hyt it; *id, illud*, *v. hit*.

HYÐ [*Plat.* hode *f.* *a* *Ger.* hut *f.* *protection*] *Hyport, haven*; *portus*:—*hyð byð simle anytu ystum this is the only ever calm after storms*, *Bt.* 8.—*Hyð-weard a keeper port*, *Beo.* 27.

Hyð *a wave, flood*, *v. yð*.

Hyð; pl. hyðða. 1. *A measure; modus.* 2. *Gain, profit; commodum*:—1. *Scint.* 12. 2. *Elf.* gl. R. 81.  
 -hyð, as a termination of names of places, denotes that they are situate on the shore, and convenient for landing goods.  
 \*Hyðe HITHE, in Kent, one of the

*Cinque Ports*.—On Hyðe at Hithe, Chr. 1052.  
 Hyðegung, e; f. *Profit; commodum, Som.*  
 Hyðian, ahiðian; p. de. *To rob, destroy; grassari, vastare*:—Hyððe devastavit, Bd. 3, 16.  
 Hyðlican Combats in honour of Portumnus, the protector of

ports or gates; Portunalia, vel Portumnalia, Som.  
 Hyððe, behyðlic *Sumptuous, cost-ly, seasonable; sumptuosus, opportunus, Som.*  
 Hyw, hywe a form, huc, v. hiw.  
 Hywan, hywian to form, Ps. 93, 20, v. hiwian.  
 Hywraeden a family, v. hiwraeden.  
 Hywung a pretence, v. hiwung.

## I

\*6, and ge are often changed into i, and ie.  
 I, e, and y are often interchanged; words, therefore, which are not found under i, may be sought for under e or y.  
 Ia yea, Gen. 27, 24, v. gea, gese.  
 Iacintus HYACINTHUS, Past. 14, 4.  
 Iagul A GARGLE; gargarismus, Cot. 96.  
 Iand beyond, L. Ps. 88, v. geond.  
 Iara yore, formerly, R. Mt. 11, 21, v. geara.  
 Iate a gate.—Iate-ward a gate-ward, door-keeper, Chr. 656, v. geat.  
 Ic [Plat. Dut. ik: Ger. ich: South Ger., since the seventh century, ih, in the common dialect, i, ei: Dan. jeg: Swed. jag: Icel. eg, in earlier time, ec, ek, now commonly like the Dan. jeg: Moes. ik: Grk. i'yo: Sp. yo: Port. eu: Slav. ia, ga: Wend. jest: Lett. es: Heb. i as a postfix to verbs] I; ego:—  
 Ic sylfhyt eom egomet ille sum, Lk. 24, 39: Deut. 1, 9, 12.  
 Ican to add, Lk. 12, 25, v. ecan.  
 Icanhoe ICANHOE, a Saxon abbey, Boston, Lincolnshire, Chr. 654.  
 Icestre She that increaseth; aux-trix, Som.  
 Iegbuend, igbuend, es; m. [ig an island, buend an inhabitant] A person inhabiting an island, an islander; insularis, Elf. in pref. Past.  
 Ielingas A Mercian family; familia, sive tribus inter Mercios, Vit. S. Guth. 1.  
 Ietion added; p. of ican, v. ecan.  
 I-dages the same day, Som.  
 IDEL, ydel, idele; adj. [Plat. idel: Dut. ydel: Ger. eitel: Ot. idal: Dan. Swed. idel] IDLE,

vain, useless; otiosus, vanus:—  
 Hwi stande ge idele, Mt. 20, 6. Idel and unnyt idle and useless, Cd. 5. Eorðe was ydel and æmtig, Gen. 1, 2. ¶ On idel in vain, Mk. 7, 7.—  
 Idel gelp, idel gylp vain glory, Bd. 3, 17.—Idel gild idol worship, idolatry, Deut. 32, 21.—  
 Idel-hend idle handed, idle.—  
 Idel-georn [georn desirous] careless, idle, Bt. 40, 4.—Idel-sangere an idle singer, a player, R. 61.—Idel-werðscype, idel-wuldor vain glory.  
 Idelice, idellice; adv. IDLY, in vain; ignave, pigre, Som.  
 Idelnes, ydelnys, se; f. IDLENESS, vanity; ignavia, vanitas:—  
 Tohwon lufiað ge idel-nysae, Ps. 4, 3: 2, 1. Eall ydelnys elc man lifigende, Ps. 38, 8: 143, 5, 10, 13. Ða idelnesse superstitiones, Bd. 2, 15. On idelnesse, on ydel-nysse in vain, Ps. 77, 37.  
 Idelud Emptied; exinanitus, T. Ps. 74, 8.  
 IDES; g. idese; f. [Icel. ysia mulier immodica] A female, damsel, woman; foemina:—  
 Blac hleor ides pale faced damsel, Cd. 92. Idesa seo betste of women the best, Cd. 27. Ðat him Abraham idese brohte that for him Abraham should bring a female, Cd. 83. Of idese bið eafora wæcned of (the) woman shall a son be born, Cd. 109. Ðu Abrahames idese gename thou Abraham's wife hast taken, Cd. 125.  
 Idl, idlo idle, Bd. 4, 19, v. idel.  
 Idle a river in Nottinghamshire, Lye.  
 Idlian To provoke; irritare, Cantic Moys, Lye.

Ie a river, Ors. 1, 2, v. ea.  
 Ie is used, by later writers, for the particle ge, as will be evident by the following words:  
 Iecan to eke, increase, Cod. Exon. 16, b, v. ecan.  
 Ieden, iedon, eodon, went, Chr. 1137, v. gan.  
 Iegbuenda an islander, Past. pref., v. icgbuend.  
 Iegland an island, Bt. 15, v. ea-land.  
 Iehtan to follow, persecute, C. Ps. 82, 14, v. ehtan.  
 Iel a hedgehog, v. il.  
 Ield; comp. ieldra; sup. ieldest old, ancient, elder, Bt. 8, v. eald.  
 Ieldean to delay, Past. 33, 4, v. ealdian.  
 Ielding Delay; mora, Cot. 128.  
 Ieldo Age; senectus, Som.  
 Iemæsted fattened, Cot. 174, v. amæstan.  
 Ieming a marriage, Cot. 171, v. giming.  
 Ieo formerly, Bd. 1, 1, v. geo.  
 Ieoguð youth, v. geoguð.  
 Ieornian to desire, seek for, inquire, v. geornian.  
 Ierde a yard, C. R. Mt. 10, 10, v. gyrd.  
 Ierfe an inheritance, Cot. 103, v. yrf.  
 Ierm an arm, v. earm.  
 Ierman to harm, Past. 17, 8, v. hearman.  
 Ierming Little, small, base; pusillus, Som.  
 Iermð poverty, misery, Past. 36, 4, v. yrmð.  
 Iernan to run, Past. 16, 4, v. yrn-an.  
 Ierra, irra angry, Past. 40, 1, v. yrrē; adj.  
 Ierre anger, Past. 40, 1, v. yrrē.

Iersian to be angry, *Cot.* 182, v. yrsian.  
 Ierð-land the earth, *Cot.* 15, v. yrð, &c.  
 Ierusalem Jerusalem, *Chr.* 448, v. Hierusalem.  
 Iesendas *Bowels*; exta: — *Cot.* 77: 177, *Som.*  
 Iest east, *C. R. Mt.* 24, 27, v. east.  
 Ietan to confirm, *Chr.* 675, v. ge-atan.  
 Ieteld a tent, *Cot.* 174, v. geteld.  
 Ieð easy, *Ors.* 2, 6, v. eað.  
 Ieðelic easy, v. eaðelic.  
 Ieðian to flow, v. yðian.  
 Ieðnes easiness; quies, v. eð-nes.  
 Iette yet, v. get.  
 Iewian, eowian to shew, *Cd.* 30, v. ywan.  
 IFIG [*Plat.* iloof, ewig n. ive: *Ger.* epheu, eppich m: *Old Ger.* ebeheue] Ivy; hederā: — Ifig þe on stane weax ivy which grows on stone, rock-ivy, *L. M.* 3, 3. — Ifig þe on eorðan wixð ivy which grows on the earth, ground-ivy, *L. M.* 3, 81: *Som.* — Ifig-crop a bunch of ivy-berries. — Ifig-tearo, ifig-taro ivy-tears, ivy-gum, *L. M.* 1, 58.  
 -ig [*Ger.* -ig: *Icel.* -igt, -ugt: *Eng.* -y. — Some think from ican to eke, add; thus, blodig bloody, i. e. blood, add a noun, as sword, &c.] In the present *Eng.* ig is changed into y; as, dreorig dreary; hefig heavy; sarig sorry; twentig twenty.  
 Ig An island; insula, v. ealand.  
 Igbernia HIBERNIA: — Igbernia, þat we Scotland hatað Hibernia which we call Scotland, *Ors.* 1, 1, v. Hibernia.  
 Igbuend an islander, v. icgbuend.  
 Igdæges of the same day, v. idæges.  
 Iggað, igeoð, iggeoð, igoð. An island; insula, *Chr.* 894, v. ealand.  
 \* Igil, igl a hedgehog, *R.* 24, v. il.  
 Igland island, *Ps.* 96, 1, v. ealand.  
 Iglea, Æglea [*Asser.* Æcglea: *Flor.* Ecglea. — ðg an island, lea plain; campus insularis] *Iley Mead, near Meltham, Chr.* 878, *Ing.* p. 105, 18.  
 Igland an island, *Bt.* 38, 1, v. igland.  
 Igoð an island, *Elf. T.* p. 32, v. iggað.  
 Iht increased, v. ecan.  
 -iht [*Ger.* -icht: *Lat.* -osus: *Eng.* -ous] a termination of adjectives.  
 Ii, Hi, Hii. The island Iona, Hy Hu, now called Icolmkill or Colmkill, contracted from Columkill, that is, Columbae cella one of the Hebrides near

Mull: — Igland þe man li nemnað an island which men call li, *Chr.* 560: 728.  
 Iil a hedgehog, *Past.* 35, 5, v. il.  
 Iken-yld-stræt [*Icenorum antiqua via, Som.*] IKENILD-STREET, a Roman road in England, so called because it passed through the Iceni, or Norfolk, Suffolk, &c.  
 IL, iel, iil, igil, igl; m. [*Plat. Dat.* egel m: *Ger.* Not. igel m: *Swed.* igelkott m: *Icel.* igull m.] A hedgehog; erinaceus: — *Elf. gl.* 13: *L. Ps.* 103, 19. Se læssa il a hedgehog; erinaceus. Se mara il a porcupine; hystrix, *Cot.* 116.  
 IL, es; m. Hardness, hard skin, sole of the foot; callus, plantæ pedum: — Fram his hnolle ufewardan, oð his ilas neoð-ewerde a vertice capitis ejus superne ad plantas pedis ejus deorsum, *Job.* p. 166: *R.* 78.  
 \* Ilc the same, *Cot.* 113, v. ylc.  
 Ildan to delay, *Past.* 33, 4, v. yldan.  
 Ildenn, ilding A delay, deceiving; dilatio, *Lye.*  
 Il-fetu A swan; olor, *Som.*  
 Ilitend insidens, *Cot.* 111.  
 Ill hardness, v. il.  
 Ille-racu A surfeit; crapula, *Cot.* 52.  
 Imb about, v. ymb.  
 Imbefiten Placito curiæ adjudicatus, *Test. Elfred. D. Mann.*  
 Imb-erdling, imb-yrlding [ymb about, yrlding, yrðling a farmer] A native; domesticus colonus, *Gen.* 17, 27.  
 Imb-gæð goes about, *Gen.* 2, 13, v. ymb-gan.  
 Imbutan about, *Lev.* 3, 8, v. ymbeutan.  
 Imen ambrosianum, *C. R. Ben.* 25.  
 Immerca A superscription; inscriptio, *C. Mk.* 12, 16.  
 Imne a hymn, *C. T. Ps.* 64, 14, v. ymn.  
 IMPAN, impian; pp. impod, ge-impod. [*Ger.* impfen: *Not.* impiton. — from the *Wel. Eng.* imp: *Swed.* ymp m: *Dan.* ympe a cion] To IMP, engraft, plant; plantare, *Lye.*  
 In in, into, *Bd.* 2, 3. — In on into, *Mt.* 27, 5, v. on, innan.  
 In-adl an inward disease.  
 In-afaran to go into, *L. Ps.* 62, 9.  
 In-asendan to let down, *Mk.* 2, 4.  
 In-bærnis incense, v. anbærnyas.  
 In-belædan; p. anbelæd. To lead in, introduce.  
 In-beornan to light, *R. Mt.* 5, 15.  
 In-belean to prick, stab.  
 In-bewunden wrapped up.  
 \* In-birding a native, v. imb-erdling.  
 In-birig A porch; vestibulum, *Som.*

In-blawen puffed up.  
 In-borh INBOROUGH, bail, pledge; pignus ad damnum resarciendum datum, *L. Edw.* 6.  
 In-bryrdnys compunction, *Bd.* 4, 24, v. onbryrdnys.  
 In-burh A hall, house, dwelling; atrium, *Elf. gl.* — Inburh-fæste a steward, porter.  
 In-byran to bring in, *L. In.* 73.  
 In-byrd, in-byrdling a native, *Gen.* 17, 12.  
 In-byrdnys, se; f. Instruction; instructio, *Bd.* 4, 17.  
 Inc, incg; nom. d. ac. proa. Ica, ye, you two; vos, vos duo: — Wariað inc (twegen) wið þone wæstm beawere you (two) of that fruit, *Cd.* 13, *Th.* p. 13, 20. Inc (twegen) agen-yræð sum man, *Mk.* 14, 13. Gelve gyt þat ic inc (twegen) mæg gehælan, *Mt.* 9, 28. Nys ic inc (twegen) to syllende me est [apud] me vobis (duobus) concedere, *Mt.* 20, 23: *Mk.* 10, 40. Inc (twam) sceal wæter wunian to you (two) shall (the) salt water chide, *Cd.* 10, *Th.* p. 13, 6.  
 INCA, an; m. A scruple, doubt, fault, offence; scrupulus, querela: — Butan incan ritas doubt, *Bd.* 5, 6. Hi næg incan to him wiston ille mæn querelam contra eum non, *Bd.* 4, 24.  
 Inca of you, your, *Cd.* 163, v. incer.  
 Ince An INCH; uncia, *Som.*  
 Incer, incere, incre your, of you. *Es.* 10, 17: *Cd.* 10; g. d. c. inc.  
 \* Incit [inc gyt] You, you two: vos duo: — Restað incit her rest you here, *Cd.* 169.  
 In-cleof, in-clyfe a bed, rest, &c. *Ps.* 4, 5: 35, 4.  
 In-cnapa a servant.  
 In-cniht a servant, client.  
 In-cofa a bed-chamber, *L. Pt.* 1, 5; the mind, *Bt. R.* p. 183.  
 In-coða, in-coðe Choler; cholera, *Som.*  
 Incre of or to your, v. incer.  
 Incrum to you, to you two; vobis, vobis duobus, *Cd.* 43; d. of inc.  
 In-cuman to come in, enter, *Ex.* 21, 3.  
 In-cund; adj. Internal, inward, intimate; intime notus: — Incund freond an intimate friend, *Som.*  
 Incundnes, se; f. An inward quality; qualitas interna, *Som.*  
 Incuð ignorant, unknown, *C. J.* 3, 10. — Incuðlice ignorantly, *Elf. T.* p. 36, 1.  
 Indea INDIA; India, *Chr.* 883.  
 Indeas INDIANS; Indi, *Ors.* 1, 2.



**Indisc** *Indian*; *Indicus*, *Ors.* 1, 1. *Indra* expressed, *Cd.* 214, v. *dri-fan*.

**In-drihten-wieg** [*Wieg blatta*, *wigas ear-wig*] *A crabfish, a little worm*; *ippus*, *ips*, *scilicet vermiculus quidam super arborum folia generatus*, *Lye.*

**In-eddisc** *Household-stuff*; *supellex*, *R.* 58.

**In-elf**, **in-elue**, **in-ils**. *The bowels, entrails or inwards of a man or beast*; *viscera*, *Cot.* 166.

**In-erfe**, **in-orf** [*inn within*; *yrf cattle, property*] *Provision, household-stuff, furniture*; *supellex*:—*Bt.* 14, 2: *Gen.* 31, 36.

**In-ferre** *An entrance*; *ingressus*, *Gen.* 3, 24.

**In-fereid** *an entrance, access, passage*, *Jos.* 2, 11.

**In-ferð** *enters*, v. *faran*.

**In-fangen-þef**, **in-fangen-þeof**. [*Plat. dieve infangen*] *The right of the lord of a manor to apprehend and judge thieves, taken within his jurisdiction*; *infra* (*scilicet jurisdictionem*) *captus latro. Ipsa jurisdictio, sive jus cognoscendi de latrone ita capto*, *Chr.* 963.

**In-faran** *to go in, enter*, *Jn.* 35.

**Infindan** *to find*, *C. Mt.* 7, 7, v. *findan*.

**In-fleascnys**, *se*; *f.* *Taking flesh*; *incarnatio*, *Som.*

**In-foster** *one brought up at home*, *L. Exon.*

**ing** [*In Ger. it denotes a young man, and in a more extended signification, a son, a descendant, progeny, offspring. The greater part of these words are antiquated*; as, *Ot. ediling a page*; the *A.-S. Bryning Bryn's son*: *Swed. Skiolding the son of Skiole*; *Carolinger the descendants of Charlemagne*; *Merowinger the descendants of Merowius*.—*Wach.* derives this from the *Welsh. engi to produce, to bring forth*, which also would be the root of the *Ger. enke, enkel a grandson. The syllable ing often changes in the Swed. &c. into ung*]. *A termination of A.-S. nouns denoting, 1. An action*; *actio. 2. Originating from, son of*; *patronymicum nomen*:—1. *Berning burning*; *adustio. Feding feeding*; *pastio. Fremming framing*; *fabricatio. Gaming gaming*; *lusus. Hearing harming*; *læsio. 2. Sume [naman] syndon patronymica, þat synde fæderlice naman æfter Greciscum þeawe*; *ac seo Leden spræc næfð þa naman. Hi sind swa*

*þeah on Engliscre spræce, Ex. gr. Penda, and of þam, Pending, and Pendingas*; *Cwicelm, and of þam, Cwicelmingas and fela oðre, Elf. gr. 5, 66, Som. p. 4, 52. Se Æpelwulf was Ecgbrihting, Ecgbriht Ealhmunding Ethelwulf was the son of Egbert, Egbert of Ealmond, Chr. 495, Ing. p. 19, 15, v. ung.*

**ING**, **inge** [*Icel. einge*: *In Ger. it signifies field, tract of land. This signification is only preserved in some proper names, and is now written ingen*; as, *Lotharingen the country of Lothar*: *Thüringen, Kitzingen, Memmingen, &c. In Dan. Swed. there are also many places terminating in ing or inge. This is certainly the A.-S. and Wel. inge a field, inclosure, &c. Many Ger. nouns, terminating in ung, are the same as ing, viz. Waldung woodlands*; *Hölung a district, field, region with wood*; *Hütung pasturage, a meadow*; *Feldung a field*; *Stallung a place on which stables are built, &c.*] *An ING, a pasture, meadow*; *pratum, pascuum*.—It occurs in the end of names of places; as, *Basing, Kettering, Reading, Godelming, Yelling, Exning, &c. Lye.*

**In-gan** *to go in, enter*, *Mt.* 12, 29.

**Ingang** *an entrance*, *Ps.* 120, 8.

**Ingangan** *to enter*, *Ps.* 23, 7, 9.

**In-geat** *A bed-chamber*; *cubiculum*, *Lye.*

**In-gebugan** *to inhabit*, *Cod. Exon.* 30, a.

**In-gecigean** *to call upon*, *Som.*

**In-gedon** *Put in*; *inditus*, *Bd.* 5, 12.

**In-gefeht** *a civil war*, *Bd.* 1, 22.

**In-gehigd** *A reverence, intention*; *observantia*, *Bd.* 2, 1.

**In-gehyd**, *es*; *m. Knowledge, conscience, intention, care*; *scientia*:—*Treow in-gehydes godes and yfeles, Gen. 2, 9: Lk. 11, 52: Bd. 2, 12.*

**In-gehygdnes**, *se*; *f. A dark saying*; *ænigma*, *L. Ps.* 48, 4.

**In-gehyld** *reverence*, v. *in-gehigd*.

**In-gelædan** *to bring upon*, *Bd.* 4, 9.

**In-gelaðode**, *ingelaðod invited*, *Lk. 7, 39: 14, 8*; *p. and pp. of gelaðian*.

**In-gemen** *in common*, *Cd.* 151.

**Ingere** *of old*, *Cd.* 144.

**In-gerece** *A tumult, confusion*; *tumultus*, *Bd.* 2, 9.

**In-gerife** *The bowels*; *venter, uterus*, *T. Ps.* 21, 8.

**In-geseted** *insertus*, *Cot.* 114.

**In-geewel** *a swelling*, *R.* 10.

**In-geþanc**, **ingeþonc** *the mind, thought, intention, conscience*, *Bt.* 22, 2, v. *geþanc*.

**In-geweaxen** *inbred*.

**In-gewinne** *a civil war*, *Ors.* 2, 5.

**In-gewitnes** *knowledge, conscience*, *Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 8.

**In-gingan**; *p. in-gonn. to begin*, *R. Mt.* 20, 8.

**In-gitan** *to enter*, *C. Mt.* 8, 8.

**In-gong** *an entrance*, *Bd.* 1, 27.

**In-gongan** *to enter*, v. *ingangan*.

**Ingter Your**; *vester*, *Som.*

**Ing-wyrt** [*ing a meadow*; *wyrt plant*] *Meadow-wort*; *herba pratensis*, *L. M.* 1, 33.

**In-heald** *Shaved about, polished*; *interrasilis*, *Cot.* 109.

**In-hired** *a family, house*, *Gen.* 17, 27.—*Inhiredan associates*, *Som.*

**In-hiwan** *domestics*, *L. In.* 50.

**In-hringe** *a circle*, *Cot.* 112.

**In-hroered** *moved, agitated*; *pp. of hroeran*.

**Inilf**, **inilue** *the bowels*, *Cot.* 163, v. *inelf*.

**In-innan** *within*, *R. Mt.* 9, 8, v. *innan*.

**In-lænda** *an inhabitant*, *L. Ps.* 118, 19, v. *inlenda*.

**In-lændisc** *indigenous*, v. *inlandisc*.

**In-lagian**; *p. ge-inlagode. To inlaw, to restore to the protection of the law*; *inlagare, ex legem restituere patrocínio legis*, *L. Cnut. eccl.* 2.

**In-land** *Demesne land, domain*; *in [manibus domini] terra, terra dominica*, *L. Edg.* 1.

**In-landisc**, **in-lendisc** *Born in the land, indigenous*; *indigena*, *Lev.* 19, 33, 34.

**In-laðode** *received*, *Mt.* 25, 35, v. *gelaðian*.

**In-lenda**, **in-lende** *Inhabitant people*; *incola*, *Cd.* 148.

**In-lendisc** *indigenous*, v. *inlandisc*.

**In-lendiscnys**, *se*; *f. Dwelling in a strange land, a pilgrimage*; *incolatus, peregrinatio*, *1 Pet.* 1, 17.

**Inlic**; *adj. Internal, intimate, domestic*; *internus*, *Bd.* 8, 15.

**Inlice**; *adv. Inly, internally, from the mind*; *interne*, *Bd.* 5, 19.

**In-lihtan** *to enlighten, revive*, *Cod. Exon.* p. 34.

**In-lixan** *to shine, draw near*, *C. R. Lk.* 23, 54.

**In-mede** *precious*, *R. Ben.* 72.

**In-merca** *an inscription*.

**INN**, **inne** [*Icel. inni n. a house*: *Heb. פנין hne to dwell, to fix a tent*] 1. *A chamber, cell, cave*; *cubiculum. 2. An inn, house*; *diversorium*:—1. *Bd.* 2, 12. 2. *Com to his inne*, *Mt.* 13, 36: *Ors.* 1, 1.

Inn, inne *into, within*, *Lk.* 11, 40, v. *innan*.  
 Inna *The womb; uterus*, *C. Lk.* 1, 15.  
 Innan; *adv.* [*Plat. Dut. binnen: Ger. inn, inne, innen: Ker. inne: Moes. inn, inna: Dan. inden: Swed. Icel. innan, inni*] *Within, inwardly; intus, intra:—Ge synt innan fulle reafaces, Mt. 23, 25, 27, 28: Mk. 7, 21.*  
 Innan, innon; *prep. d. ac. In, into, within; in:—Pa he sæt innan huse, Mt. 9, 10. Innan þa sæ, Ex. 14, 17: Mt. 21, 21. Ne ga ge innan Samaritana ceastre, Mt. 10, 5.*  
 Innan *To go in, to enter; ingredi:—He werodað syððan he innað it grows sweet after it enters in, Bt. 22, 1.*  
 Innan-cund *inward, v. in-cund.*  
 Innane *within, Mt. 7, 15, v. innan.*  
 Innan-forhæfd *constipated bowels, L. M. 2, 55.—Innan-fortogennes a drawing together of the bowels, the cholic, L. M. 2, 33.*  
 Innan-teon *to draw within, to introduce, Æqu. Vern. 34.*  
 Innan-weard *inward, Bt. 34, 10.*  
 Innað *the womb, Past. 54, 1, v. innoð.*  
 Inn-bewunden *wound round.*  
 Inne *within, v. inn.*  
<sup>b</sup> Inne an inn, v. inn.  
 Innelfe, innelue, innilue *the bowels, v. inelf.*  
 Innemest, innemyst *INMOST; intimus, Elf. gr.: Scint. 4.*  
 Innenddisc *Household-stuff; suppellex, R. 58.*  
 Inner *INNER; interior, Bd. 4, 13.*  
 Inneðas *the bowels, Cot. 183, v. innoð.*  
 Innewærde, innewerde *the inwards, bowels, Ex. 12, 9.*  
 Inneward, inneward, inweard; *adj. INWARD, internal, entire; internus, interior:—Mid innewardum mode, mid innewardan mode with inward mind; intima mente, Bt. 22, 1. He draf his heorde to innewardum þam westene, Ex. 3, 1.*  
 Inneward; *adv. Inwardly; intus:—Eall inneward all within, Cd. 216.*  
 Inn-faran *to go in, to enter, Deut. 28, 63.*  
 Inn-gehyd *Conscience; conscientia, Scint. 60.*  
 Inn-heard-men *soldiers, C. Mt. 8, 9.*  
 Inn-here *An army of natives, militia; exercitus popularium, Chr. 1006.*  
 Inn-hiwan *domestics, L. In. 5.*

Innian *To enter, to receive as a guest; ingredi, hospitari, Chr. 1048.*  
 Innierf *furniture, Bt. 14, 2, C, v. in-erfe.*  
 Inniht *Within; intus, v. beborren.*  
 Innilue *the bowels, v. in-elf.*  
 Inn-lændisc *indigenous, R. Conc., v. inlandisc.*  
 Innon *within, Bt. 35, 3, v. innan.*  
 Innor *Inner; interior, Lye.*  
 Innorf *household-stuff, v. in-erfe.*  
 Innost *Inmost; intimus, Lye.*  
 INNOD, es; *m.* [*Ger. innerste n: Icel. innisti*] *The heart, stomach, bowels, womb; interior pars corporis, cor, venter, uterus:—Ealle þas yfelu of þam innoðe cumað omnia hæc scelera a corde proveniunt, Mk. 7, 23. Ineode swa swa wæter on þa innoðas his intravit sicut aqua in intestina ejus, Ps. 108, 17. Bið swiðe liðe on þam innoðe is very mild in the stomach, Bt. 22, 1. Eadig is se innoð þe þe bæst, Lk. 11, 27. Mæg he eftcuman on his modor innoð potest ille revenire in ejus matris uterum, Jn. 3, 4. ¶ Fæst innoð costive bowels, Herb. 12.—Fæstnes innoðes costiveness of bowels, Herb. 62.—Tobrocene innoð ruptured bowels, L. M. 2, 3.—Innoðes astyrung a rumbling of the bowels.—Innoðes flewsa a flux.—Innoðes forhæfdnes costiveness of bowels.—Innoðes meltung digestion, L. M. 2, 64.—Innoðes sar pain in the bowels.—Innoð-tidernes tenderness of bowels, the flux, L. M. 2, 33.*  
 Innung [*Ger. innung f. a guild, society: Icel. inni n. a house*] *That which is included or contained, an INNING, abode; mansio, actus manendi, Bt. 32, 2.*  
 Innwardlice; *adv. Diligently; diligenter, C. Mt. 2, 7, 8.*  
 Innyra, an; *m. The bowels; interior, C. Ps. 108, 17.*  
 In-orf *household-stuff, Gen. 31, 36, v. in-erfe*  
 Inra *the bowels, v. innyra.*  
<sup>d</sup> Inræcan *To heap up; ingerere, Cot. 105.*  
 Inræsan *To rush on; irrumpere, Cot. 106.*  
 Inre *Inner; interior, R. 74.*  
 Insægl *a seal, v. insegel.*  
 Insæglian *to seal, v. inseglian.*  
 In-segel. 1. *A seal; sigillum.*  
 2. *A sealing, signing; obsignatio.*  
 3. *A jewel; monile:—1. Elf. gl. 22. 2. Som. 3. R. 29.*  
 Inseglian; *p. geinseglode; pp. geinsegelod, geinsegluded. To*

*seal, to impress with a seal; obsignare:—Inseglodun poostan, Mt. 27, 66: Deut. 32, 34.*  
 Insettan *To appoint; instituere.—Insette instituit, Bd. 4, 23.*  
 Insiht *A narration, history; narratio, Jn. pref. MS. C.*  
 Insiðian *to enter, enter in, Cd. 76.*  
 In-somnian *to assemble, Bd. 4, 4.*  
 In-spinn *Opificium nectorum, L. 110.*  
 In-stepe, in-stepe *Forthwith, quickly; immediate, Bd. 2, 12.*  
 In-steppan *to step in, L. Ps. 25, 4.*  
 In-sticce *in pieces.*  
 In-stice *a prick or stitch in the side, L. M. 2, 54.*  
 In-stondlic *substantialis.*  
 In-swane *the swine-herd of the lord's court or farm place.*  
 In-swapen *inwardly moved, provoked, Cot. 105.*  
 In-swogennis, se; *f. An invasion; invasio, Bd. 2, 5.*  
<sup>e</sup> In-þing *a cause, C. Mt. 19, 1 v. intinga.*  
 In-tihtan *to invite, Chr. 937.*  
 In-timbernes, se; *f. Instructio provision; instructio, Sea.*  
 Intimbred *Furnished, instructus, Bd. 5, 8.*  
 In-tinga, an; *m. 1. Cause, reason; causa rationalis. 2. Judicial cause, action, querela causa judicialia. 3. A causa condemnationis, cap. 4. Business; negotium:—Min sawul lybbe for þæt intingan, Gen. 12, 13. 1. hwilcum intingan sædes þæt Gen. 12, 19. Buton innoð without cause, in vain, Ps. 139, 1. Mt. 15, 9. 2. Tosceað innoð gan minne discernere meam, Ps. 42, 1: 73, 22. Ne finde ic nanne innoð on þyssum men, Lk. 21, 15. 4. Bd. 4, 5.*  
 Into; *prep. d. INTO, in; in.*  
 Into þam arce, *Gen. 6, 15: 7: Mt. 4, 24.*  
 In-trahtnung *an interpretation.*  
 In-trifelung *a grinding, Cat. 1, 1.*  
 In-trymedun *prevailed, Lt. 23, v. trymian.*  
 In-undor in, under, within, L. 112.  
 In-weard *inward, Nic. 31, v. inneward.*  
 In-weardlice; *adv. INWARDLY, thoroughly, entirely; intensus:—Þat ic mæg þæt inweardlice lufian þæt I mæg þæt thoroughly love thee, Bt. 5, 149: Bd. 1, 26.*  
 In-werdlic *internal, Med. 1, 1, v. inneward.*  
 In-wid *deceit, T. Ps. 14, 1 v. inwit.*  
 Inwidd; *def. se inwidda; Deceitful, bad, wicked; de-*

sun:—Ealle weleras inwiddæn  
omnia labia dolosa, *T. Ps.* 11, 3.  
Inwid þoncas wicked thoughts.  
Se inwidda the deceiver, *Bt.*  
*R.* p. 159.  
Inwit [in; wit understanding]  
Consciousness, conscience, guile,  
deceit; scientia interna, con-  
scientia:—De wyrme of þine  
inwit the worm of thy consci-  
ence. Swa hie on þweorh  
sprecað facen and inwit as they  
perverely speak fraud and guile,  
*Cd.* 109. Inwitspell tale of  
wre, *Cd.* 94.  
Inwit; adj. Deceitful, guileful;  
dolosus:—Wordum inwitum  
with guileful words, *Cd.* 229.  
Inwitfull Deceitful; dolosus, *Cd.*  
45: 64.  
In-wonne Dwelling in, inhabiting;  
inhabitatio, *Som.*  
In-wunde wounded within, *L. M.*  
2, 9.  
In-wunenes, se; *f.* Perseverance;  
instantia, *Cot.* 112.  
In-wunian to inhabit.  
In-wunung an indwelling, a resi-  
dence, cloister. See more in  
w, which was more used by  
the A.-S. than in.  
lo formerly, *v.* geo.  
lob, lofes, es; *m.* JOVE; Jupi-  
ter:—Ercules, Iobes sunu  
Hercules, Jupiter's son, *Bt.* 16,  
2: 39, 4.  
loc a yoke, *Ps.* 2, 3, *v.* geoc.  
loclet A little farm, in some parts  
of Kent, called Yokelet, as  
requiring a small yoke of oxen  
to till it; mansiuncula, prædi-  
olum, *Som.*  
loc-sticca a yoke-stick, *R.* 3.  
loc-tema a yoke-team, *R.* 3.  
lofes Jove, *Ors.* 4, 1, 2, *v.* Iob.  
logoð a youth, *v.* geoguð.  
luc A JOKE; jocus, *Lye.*  
lona, an; *m.* YONNE, in France,  
*Chr.* 887.  
long young, *v.* geong.  
lonna the womb, *R. Lk.* 1, 15, *v.*  
inna.  
lona-word inward, *R. Mk.* 7,  
23, *v.* innan-weard.  
lorod a legion, *v.* eored.  
loruan to run, *Cot.* 51, *v.* yrnán.  
lorod a legion, *v.* eored; a fami-  
ly, *v.* hired.  
lorsian to be angry, *C. R. Jn.* 7,  
23, *v.* yrsian.  
lotas, Iutas, Geatas. The JUTES,  
a people of ancient Germany,  
who inhabited what is now called  
Jutland, the north of Denmark;  
populus Germaniæ antiquæ:  
—Pa comon þa menn of þrim  
mægðum Germanie of Eald-  
Seaxum, of Anglum of Jotum.  
Of Jotum comon Cantware  
and Wihtware then came the  
men from three provinces of  
Germany, the Old Saxons, the

Angles, the Jutes. From the  
Jutes came the men of Kent and  
the Isle of Wight, *Chr.* 449.  
low you; iower your, *R. Jn.* 3,  
28, *v.* eow.  
Iowian to shew, *Cod. Eron.* 12,  
b, *v.* ywan.  
Iowih you, *R. Jn.* 1, 26, *v.* eow.  
Ira, Ire An Irishman; Hibernus,  
*Som.*  
Iraland Ireland, *v.* Ireland.  
Ircingafeld [*Brom. West.* Irche-  
nefeld.—feld a field, ircinga  
of hedgehogs] ARCHENFIELD,  
Herefordshire, *Chr.* 918.  
Ireland, Iraland. IRELAND, *Ors.*  
1, 1: *Chr.* 938, *Ing.* p. 144,  
note. k, *v.* Yrland.  
Iren iron, *Bd.* 1, 1, *v.* isen.  
Iren, irenn, irene. IRON, made  
of iron, *Cd.* 19.—Iren-hiorð  
iron hearth, *Cot.* 20.—Iren-  
smið ironsmith.—Iren-geloma  
iron utensils.—Iren-sid iron-  
side, *v.* yren, isen.  
Iren - hard Vervain; verbeña,  
*Som.*  
Irfe property, *v.* yrf.  
Iringes-weg a shireway; via sec-  
ta, *Som.*  
Iris IRIS; Flos, *Som.*  
Irmed wretched; miser, *v.* yrmian.  
Irminge Wretchedly; misere,  
*Som.*  
Irming-sul [*Er.* "Apns Mars;  
mund a defence; sul a column"]  
IRMINSULA, ARMENSULA, a  
Saxon idol; fanum et idolum  
Saxonicum. The predomi-  
nant figure was an armed  
warrior. Its right hand held  
a banner, in which a red rose  
was conspicuous; its left pre-  
sented a balance. The crest  
of its helmet was a cock; on  
its breast was engraven a  
bear, and the shield depend-  
ing from its shoulders exhi-  
bited a lion in a field full of  
roses, *Sax. Chr. Mentz, A. D.*  
1492, p. 9.  
Irming-stræt, *v.* Erming-stræte.  
Irnán to run, *Prov.* 6, *v.* yrnán.  
Irne with iron, *v.* iren.  
Irre angry, *Past.* 40, 1, *v.* yrre;  
adj.  
Irre anger, *Cot.* 135, *v.* yrre.  
Irsian to be angry, *Bt.* 33, 4, *v.*  
yrsian.  
Irsung anger, *Bt.* 33, 4, *v.* yrsung.  
Irðling a farmer, *v.* yrðling.  
Is Is; est, *Jn.* 1. 47, *v.* wesán.  
Is, iss, isa, es; *n.* [*Plat.* is *n.*:  
*Dut.* ys *n.*: *Frs.* ise *n.*: *Ger.*  
eis *n.*: *Not.* is: *Dan.* iis *c.*:  
*Swed.* is *m.*: *Icel.* is *m.*] ICE;  
glacies:—Hwi þat is weorðe  
why the ice is formed, *Bt.* 39,  
3: *Elf. gl.* *Bd.* 3, 2. Ises-  
gicel icicle, *R.* 16.  
-isc [*Ger.* isch: *Moes.* isks: *Icel.*  
iskt: *Eng.* -ish] denotes the

external quality of a subject,  
like: as, Ceorlic churlish, like a  
churl; Folcisc plebeian, like the  
folk, or common people; Denisc  
Danish; Englisc English;  
Frencisc French; Grecisc Gre-  
cian; Græcus.  
Is-calde Scaldia, an island of Zea-  
land, *Bt. R.* p. 191, *Lye.*  
Ise yes, *v.* gese.  
Isen the bowels, *Cot.* 13, 73, *v.*  
iesendas.  
ISEN, isern, iren, e; *d.* irne.  
[*Plat.* isen, isern *n.*: *Dut.* yzer  
*n.*: *Frs.* irsen *n.*: *Ger.* eisen *n.*:  
*Ker. &c.* isar, isarn: *Dan.* jern  
*n.*: *Swed.* jern, järn *n.*: *Icel.*  
járn *n.*] IRON; ferrum:—  
Eorðe swilce isen terra sicut  
ferrum, *Deut.* 28, 28. Isen  
þurh-for sawla his, *Ps.* 104, 17.  
Wolde cyning wall onsteallan  
iserne would the king erect a  
wall of iron, *Cd.* 186.  
Isen, isern, issern, yren; adj.  
Iron, made of iron; ferreus:—  
Drihten sett isen geoc on eo-  
werne swuran, *Deut.* 28, 48, *v.*  
yren.—Isen-græg iron-grey,  
*Cot.* 84.—Isen-helm a helmet,  
*R.* 51.—Isen - panna, isen-  
panne an iron pan, frying-pan,  
*Elf. gl.*—Isen-smið a black-  
smith, *Gen.* 4, 22.—Isen-tang  
pincers, snuffers, *Elf. gl.*  
Isenre iron; *d.* of isen.  
Isern iron, *Bd.* 1, 1, *v.* isen.—  
Isern-bend a fetter.—Isern-  
feotor, isern-feter a fetter, *R.*  
15.—Isern-sceru a pair of  
shears.—Isern-scohl, isern-  
scohl an iron or fire-shovel.  
Isern-grei iron-grey, *v.* isen.  
Isig Icy; glacialis, *Bt.* 36, 2.  
Ispanie Spain; Hispania, *Chr.*  
1087.  
Iss ice, *Ps.* 148, 8, *v.* is.  
-isse, -esse, -ysse, [ides, idese a fe-  
male, damsel, softened into ies,  
iese, isse] a feminine termi-  
nation of nouns; as, abbadisse  
an abbess.  
Issern iron, *Bd.* 4, 28, *v.* isen.  
-istre, a feminine termination of  
nouns; as, sangistre a song-  
stress, *v.* estre.  
Itemyst utmost, *Ex.* 13, 20, *v.*  
yte.  
Iðan-ceaster [yð water, or hyð  
a haven; ceaster a city, *Som.*]  
YTHANCESTER, a castle some-  
time standing about St. Peter's  
in the wall, in Dengy hundred,  
Essex, *Som.*  
Iðelic easy, *v.* eaðelic.  
Iðelnes idleness, vanity, *v.* idel-  
nes.  
Iðende depopulating, *Cot.* 177, *v.*  
hyðian.  
Iðnes, se; *f.* Delight; delecta-  
tio, *Som.*  
Itogen Skilful; peritus, *Som.*

Ityng a way, v. yting.  
 Iu you, *R. Mt.* 5, 32, v. eow.  
 \*Iu formerly, *Bd.* 1, 1, v. geo.  
 Iuc a yoke, *Cot.* 110, 164, v. geoc.  
 Iuc - boga a sign of the zodiac, called Orion.  
 Iuch to you; vobis, *C. Mt.*, v. eow.  
 Iucian; pp. geiuked. To yoke, to join together; jugare, *Som.*  
 Iudan-byrig *Jedburgh, Scotland, Chr.* 952.  
 Iudea, JUDEA; Judæa: — On Iudea, *Mt.* 2, 22: 4, 25: *Mk.* 3, 7. On þam westene Iudeæ in deserto Judææ, *Mt.* 3, 1. Iudea þeod, *Mt.* 3, 5.  
 Iudeas; m. Jews; Judæi:—Da Iudeas cwædon to hym, *Jn.* 2, 20. Iudea ealdras, *Lk.* 7, 3.

Betwux þam Iudeum, *Jn.* 10, 19.  
 Iudeisc JEWISH; Judaicus: — Iudeisc rice, *Mk.* 1, 5. Eom ic Iudeisc sum ego Judæus, *Jn.* 18, 35: 4, 9. On Iudeisce endas in Judaicos fines, *Mt.* 19, 1.  
 Iueg, iuig ioy, v. ifig.  
 Iuer, iuer your, *C. Mt.* 6, 14, v. eower.  
 Iugoð, iuguð youth, *Gen.* 8, 21, v. geoguð.  
 Iuh, iuih you, *C. Mt.* 10, 41, v. eow.  
 Iule yule, Christmas, v. geol.  
 Iunglic, iunglic young, *Elf. T.* p. 33, v. geonglic.  
 Iung young, *Bd.* 5, 1, v. geong.

Iunga a young man, a youth, *Pt.* 67, 29, v. geong.  
 Iunglic young, v. iunglic.  
 Iungling, iungling A YOUNGLING, youth, young man; adolescentulus:—Sum iungling him fyligde, *Mk.* 14, 51. Iungling, *Gen.* 4, 23: *Bd.* 5, 19, v. geongling.  
 Iur, iure your, *Chr.* 656, v. eow.  
 Iurpymyl Rust; rubiga, *Ct.* 218.  
 Iutas the Jutes, *Chr.* 449, v. lota.  
 Iw [*Plat.* ibe f. ive: *Ger.* eih f: *Fr.* if m: *Lat.* mid. ium. eues: *Swed.* id f.] Yaw, m. us:—*Elf. gl. R.* 46: *Ct.* 166.  
 Iwh you, *C. Mt.* 26, 21, v. eow.  
 Iwian To think; putare, *Sid.* 2.

## K

\*Though the A.-S. generally used c, even before e, i and y, as k is sometimes found, the following words are given. Those words not found here, must be sought for under C.  
 Kadum Caen in Normandy; Cadomus, *Chr.* 1070.  
 Kalca-ceaster Tadcaster, Yorkshire, or Newton-kyme; Calcaria Antonini, *Bd.* 4, 23.  
 Kalend, kalendus The first day of the month; calendæ, *Menol.* 13, 59.  
 Kantwara - byrig Canterbury, *Chr.* 656, v. Cantwaraburhge.  
 Karleasnes, se; f. CARELESSNESS; incuria, *Lye.*  
 Kasere an emperor, *Bt.* 38, 1, v. cásere.  
 Keld A fountain; fons, *S. Dunelm.*, an. 1070.

Kene keen, *Past.* 33, 4, v. céne.  
 Kentingas Kentish men, *Som.*  
 Kersan To grow; crescere, *R.* 42.  
 Kertl a kirtle, garment, *H. Mt.* 7, 25, v. cyrtel.  
 Ketering KETTERING, Northamptonshire, *Chr.* 963.  
 \*Kiseres-burh CHERBOURG, in Normandy, *Chr.* 1091.  
 Kicena a kitchen, *R. Ben.* 53, v. cycene.  
 Kine-cynn royal race, *Ors.* 1, 2, v. cyning.  
 Kinges-tun Kingston, *S. Dunelm.* 924, v. cyngestune.  
 Kitelung, e; f. A tickling; titillatio, *Cot.* 174.  
 Kitte [*Dut.* kit f. a tankard, pot: hence, perhaps, KIT a milk-pail] A vessel, bottle; uter:—*T. Ps.* 118, 83.

Kok a cock, *Past.* 63, 64, v. cocc.  
 Kycgl, kygel A dart; jacula, *Past.* 40, 5.  
 Kyf a vat, *Dial.* 1, 9, v. cyf.  
 Kyneg, kyng, a king, *Jn.* 10, 1, *Chr.* 963, v. cyning.  
 Kynren a generation, *Dial.* 2, 11, v. cynnryn.  
 Kyntlingtun [*Flor.* Kyntling. Hood. kirding: *Brom.* Keling] KIRTLINGTON, Oxfordshire, *Chr.* 977.  
 Kyrriole [*Plat.* krijolen. De krijolen to cry out for help hence our CAROL] A carol at the nativity.  
 Kyð a relation, *T. Ps.* 73, 9, v. cuða.  
 Kyðan to make known, *Dial.* 2, 7, v. cyðan.

## L

\*The A.-S. sometimes aspirated the l; hence h is placed before l, as hlaf a loaf, hlid a lid, hlot a lot, hlud loud. Such words will be found in H.  
 L and n are often written dou-

ble, or single, indiscriminately at the end of monosyllables, but the reduplication ceases when, in lengthening the word, a consonant follows: as, well or wel well; call all; ac. ealne

all; omnem: ic sylle I give; þu sylst thou givest; he sylle he gives.  
 La O! Oh! Lo! Behold:—La næddrena cyn O vipera generatio, *Mt.* 3, 7: 12, 34.



La þu liccetera, *Mt.* 7, 5. La freond, *Mt.* 22, 12. Wel la men well O men, *Bt.* 34, 8. Ðæt la was fræger O that was fair, *Cd.* 223. La þus lo thus, *Cd.* 229. Hwæt is þat la þinga Oh what thing is that, *Bt.* 38, 3. Hwæt is þat la Oh what is that, *Bt.* 34, 5. We la wa well away, *Bd.* 2, 1. La hu oft Lo how oft; ecce, quam saepe, *Ps.* 77, 45. Laac *An elegy; elogium, Som.* Laad-rinc a general, *L. Ethelb.* 7, v. lad-man. Laam loam, *R.* 56, v. lam. Laaþ abomination, *C. Lk.* 16, 15, v. laþ. LA'c, læc, lic. *A gift, offering, sacrifice; munus: —* Ne nim þu lac ne accipito tu munus, *Gen.* 23, 8. Ðe bringaþ cyn-ingas lac tibi offerent reges munera, *Ps.* 67, 32. On lacum cum munusculis, *Ps.* 44, 14: *Mt.* 5, 23.—Lac-dæd munificence. LAC, laca, luh. [*Plat.* lake f: *Ger.* lache f. a puddle: *Fr.* lac m: *Sp. Port. It.* lago: *Scot.* loch: *Ir.* lough a lake] A LAKE; lacus:—Ðas meres and laces the meres and lakes, *Chr.* 656. Lacan To offer, sacrifice; offerre, sacrificio placare:—Lacende lig an offering, or fatal flame, *Cd.* 197. Lacan To play; ludere:—*Bt. R.* p. 184: *Menol.* 523. Lach *A garment; chlamys, Som.* Læclīc Belonging to a sacrifice; sacrificialis, *Ep.* 38. Læcnian, læcnigean; p. ode, ude; pp. gelacnod; v. a. [læce a physician] To heal, cure; sanare:—*Bd.* 4, 22. Hyne lacnude, *Lk.* 10, 34. Læcnung, e; f. *A curing, healing; sanatio, Lk.* 9, 11. Lactuca *A lettuce; lactuca, Ex.* 12, 8. LA'D, e; f. [*Plat.* leide n. a conducting: *Dut.* ley a way: *Old Ger.* leit, leige a journey: *Ger.* geleite n. geleit n. a conducting: *Swed.* led way: *Icel.* leid f.] 1. *A way, journey; iter.* 2. *A way of escape, an excuse, a clearing, defence; purgatio.* 3. *A LODGE, canal; fluentum canalis.* 4. *A load, burthen; onus:—*1. On þære lade on their way, *Cd.* 72, 89. 2. Seo lad, *L. Cnut. pol.* 8, *W. p.* 134, 50. Nu hi nabbaþ nane lade be hyra synne, *Jn.* 15, 22. 3. *Mon. Angl.* 1, 260. 4. *Som.*—Lade-wyrþ one who deserves pardon. Ladan to load, *Chr.* 1187, v. hladan. Ladian, beladian, geladian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [lad an excuse] 1. To clear, vindicate,

excuse; purgare. 2. To wash out, clear away as by running water; extergere:—1. *Bd.* 3, 7. Ladie hine, *Ex.* 22, 8. 2. *Som.* Ladlio ugly, v. laðlic. Lad-man *A governor, leader, general; domitor, ductor, Gen.* 12, 20, v. lædere. Ladscepe *A leading; deductio, ducatus, Cot.* 176. Lad-teow, lad-þeow a leader, general, *Bd.* 2, 5, v. lateow. Lad-teowdóm, lad-þeowdóm, es; m. *A guiding, leading; ducatus, deductio, Bd.* 4, 3. Ladung, beladung, e; f. *An excusing, a clearing; purgatio: —L. Cnut. pol.* 31. Læc *A bush of hair on a man's head; caesaries, Som.* Læas-spell a fable, *Bd.* 4, 22, v. leas. Læc a gift, *T. Ps.* 14, 6, v. lac. -læcan; p. læhte; pp. læht, found in composition; as, geneah-læcan to approach or draw nigh; efen-læcan to be even, to imitate; ed-læcan to repeat; geriht-læcan to justify, correct; sumor-læcan to approach towards summer; winter-læcan to approach towards winter. Læccan; p. læhte. To seize, take, v. gelæccan. LÆCE, lece, lyce, es; m. [*Frs.* lech m. a physician: *Ger.* lech m: *Moes.* leik, lek m: *Dan.* læge m: *Swed.* läkare m: *Icel.* læknari m: *Rusa.* lekar, likar: *Ir.* liagh.—læcan to offer, afford relief or ease from pain, from lac a gift] 1. A LEECH; hirudo. 2. A reliever of pain, a LEECH, physician, surgeon; medicus. 3. A reliever of hunger, a host, innkeeper; hospes:—1. *Elf. gl.* 14. 2. Eala læce gehæl þe sylfne, *Lk.* 4, 23. Nys halum læces nan þearf, *Mt.* 9, 12. Seo fordælde on læcas eall þat heo ahte, *Lk.* 8, 43. 3. Sealde þam læce dedit hospiti, *Lk.* 10, 35.—Læce-cræft the art of a physician, a cure, remedy, *Bt.* 16, 3.—Læcedóm, es; m. a medicine, remedy, cure, *Bt.* 22, 1.—Læcedomnessa sealf a poultice; cataplasma, *Cot.* 44.—Læcefinger the little finger, *Elf. gl. R.* 73.—Læce-hus a house of relief, an hospital, an inn, *Lk.* 10, 34.—Læce-sealf ointment, salve, *Cot.* 170.—Læce-seax a surgeon's knife, a lancet, *Past.* 26.—Læce-wyrt the lesser plantain, wild campion, crow's-foot, *Cot.* 166: *Herb.* 132. Læcetfeld *Lichfield, v. Licedfeld.* Læcing Reproof, rebuke; redargutio, *Som.*

Læcnian, læcnigan to cure, *Cot.* 181, v. lacnian. Læctrigas ivy-berries, v. leactrog. Læd lead, v. lead. Læd laid, *Lk.* 16, 20, v. lecgan. LÆDAN, gelædan, ic læde, gelæde, þu lædest, lætst, he læt, gelæt, hi lædaþ; p. lædde, gelædde, hi læddon; pp. gelæded, gelæd, læded, læd; v. a. [*Plat. Dut.* leiden: *Frs.* leda: *Ger.* leiten: *Dan.* lede: *Swed.* leda: *Icel.* leida.—lad a journey] To LEAD, take; ducere, deducere:—Segst þu mægse blinda þæne blindan lædan, *Lk.* 6, 39. Ic þe læde ongean to þison lande, *Gen.* 29, 15. Twegen gemacan þu lætst into þam arce mid þe, *Gen.* 6, 19. Se blinda, gyf he blindne læt, *Mt.* 15, 14. Ic gelæde horn Dæuid, *Ps.* 5, 9. He was gelæd, *Lk.* 4, 1. Used with prepositions; thus, lædan ut to lead out; lædan to, on, &c. to lead to, &c. Læddra, lædra a ladder, *Somn.* 227, v. hlædder. Læden Latin, Roman, *Bt.* 41, 1, v. leden. Læden, lædenlic leaden, v. leaden. Lædere *A leader; ductor, Cantic. Moysis.* Lædnys, se; f. *A leading, producing, translation; ductio: —Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 8. Læf a leaf, v. leaf. LÆFAN; p. de; pp. læfed, gelæfed; v. a. [*Frs.* leva: *Icel.* leifa] To LEAVE; relinquere:—Ic læfe eow sybbe, *Jn.* 14, 27: *Mk.* 12, 19. Læfde hys breðer hys wif reliquit ejus fratri ejus uxorem, *Mt.* 22, 25: *Mk.* 12, 21, 22. Læfed left, *Mt.* 24, 2, 40, 41: *Lk.* 17, 35. Wearþ dead, na læfedum sæde erat mortuus, non relicto semine, *Mk.* 12, 20. Læfdige, læfdigea a lady, *Bd.* 4, 9, v. hlæfdie. Læfel, læfyl. 1. A LEVEL; libella, manile. 2. A jug, vessel; scyphus:—1. *Cot.* 132. 2. *Gen.* 44, 2, 5. Læfeldre; adj. LEVEL, even; planus, *R.* 26. Læfend seductor, *R.* 85. Læfer *A basket, what a basket was made of, a bulrush, the sword-grass; scirpæa, i. e. sportula scirpis sive juncis contexta, scirpus, juncus, gladiolus.—*Læfer-bed a bed of bulrushes, *R.* 47. Læfi, læfyl a jug, bowl, *Gen.* 44, 2, v. læfel. Læg lie, v. leah. Læg a flame.

Læg lay, *Gen.* 9, 21, v. licgan.  
 Læge a law, *H. Mt.* 5, 17, v. lagu.  
 Læge-ceaster, Lega-ceaster, Lig-ceaster. [*Brom.* Lega-cestre: *Wel.* Caër-legion, Caër-leon *castra legionis*] *West-Chester, Chester, Bd.* 2, 2: *Chr.* 894.  
 Læge-gleaw a lawyer, *H. Lk.* 11, 45.  
 Læget, lægt lightning, *Chr.* 1086, v. liget.  
 Lægre-ceastre-scire *Leicestershire, Chr.* 1088, v. Legra-ceaster.  
 Læhte seized, taken, v. gelæccan, læccan.  
 Læi lay, for læg, v. licgan.  
 LÆL, læle, lela. *A mole, freckle, scar, mark from beating, a weal; nævus, tumex:—L. Alf. eccl.* 19: *Ex.* 21, 25.  
 Læland LAALAND, an island in the Baltic belonging to Denmark, *Ors.* 1, 1, v. Weonodland.  
 Lælian To be black and blue; livere, *Cot.* 119.  
 \* Læmen Made of earth, earthen; fictilis:—Læmen fæt earthen vessel, *R.* 26.  
 LÆN, læne [*Plat. Dut.* leen n: *Dut.* leening f: *Ger.* lehen n: *Old Ger.* len: *Dan.* laan, len n: *Swed.* lân n: *Icel.* len, lien n. *feudum censuale*] A LOAN, gift, reward; *mutuo datum, commodatum, præmium:—*Se þe set his nehstan hwæt to læne abit, *Ex.* 22, 14. Þe biddað manega þeoda þines þinges to læne, *Deut.* 28, 12. Læne syllað make a loan; *mutuum date, Lk.* 6, 35. Syle him to læne *da ei mutuum, Deut.* 15, 8. Laðan læn an enemy's gift, *Cd.* 29. Læn Godes a reward of God; *præmium Dei, Cd.* 32. Of þysum lænan from these rewards, *Cd.* 60, v. lean.  
 Lænan; p. gelænde; pp. gelæned, alæned; v. a. [læn a loan] To LEND; *commodare:—*Hig lænað eow and ge ne lænað him, *Deut.* 28, 44. Ealne dæg he miltsað and lænð, *Ps.* 36, 27. Læn me þry hlafas, *Lk.* 11, 5. Alæned feoh lent money, a pledge, *R.* 4.  
 Læncten the spring, *Elf. gr.* v. lencten.  
 Lænctenlic vernal, v. lenctenlic.  
 Lændenu the loins, v. lendena.  
 LÆNE, hlæne; adj. [*Plat. leen lean*] Fragile, LEAN, slender, frail, passing; *fragilis:—*Læne dream a slender joy, *Cd.* 169. Lænes lifes of fragile lives, *Cd.* 156. On oðrum lænum weorðscipum on other frail advantages, *Bt.* 24, 3, *Card.* p. 128, 9. Hu lytel he bið and

hu læne how little he is and how transitory, *Bt.* 18, 1. Æghwile þing lænu sindon omnes res fragiles sunt, *Bt. R.* p. 182. Ofer lichoman læne and sæenne super corpus fragile et segne, *Bt. R.* p. 191.  
 \* Lænend, es; m. A lender on usury; *fœenerator, Som.*  
 Læng long, *Elf. gr.* v. leng.  
 Længian to long for, v. langian.  
 Længten spring, v. lencten.  
 Lænian, gehlænian; pp. ed. To be lean, to make lean; *macrere, Cot.* 133, 137.  
 Lænian To restore, repay; *red-dere, Gen.* 50, 15.  
 Lænig weak, lean, v. læne.  
 Lænis, se; f. LEANNESS; *tenuitas, Lye.*  
 Lænlic; adj. Fragile, temporary; *temporalis, L. Eccl.* p. 173.  
 Lænten the spring, *Cal. Jan.* v. lencten.  
 Læp a basket, v. leap.  
 Læpeldre level, v. læfeldre.  
 Læpeo a part, *L. Edw. Guth.* 10, v. læppa.  
 LÆPPA, lappa, an; m. [*Plat. Frs.* lappe f: *Dut. Dan.* lap m: *Ger.* lappen m: *Mon.* lappa: *Swed.* lapp m: *Icel.* lappi m.] 1. A LAP, border, hem; *fibria.* 2. A piece, portion; *pats:—*1. Þæt niðer astygeð on læppan his hrægles, *C. Ps.* 132, 3. 2. Lifre læppan jecoris portiones, *R.* 76.  
 Læran, gelæran; p. lærde; pp. gelæred; v. a. [lar lore, learning] 1. To teach, instruct, inform; *docere, erudire.* 2. To advise, suggest, persuade, exhort; *suadere:—*1. Þu lærst us, *Jn.* 9, 34. Ic lære I will teach, *Ps.* 33, 11. Lær us, *Lk.* 11, 1. Lærað ealle þeoda docete omnes gentes, *Mt.* 28, 19. 2. We lærað hyne nos suadebimus ei, *Mt.* 28, 14. Lære Pharao, *Gen.* 40, 14: *Bd.* 4, 19, *S.* p. 587, 30.  
 \* Lære doctrine; *ac. of lar.*  
 Lærestre A female teacher, an instructress; *doctrrix, Scint.* 77.  
 Lærig Teachable, a tyro; *docilis, tyro, Mann.—*Mr. Thorpe translates it a shield, *Cd.* 154, *Th.* p. 192, 29.  
 Lærinc-man a disciple, *R. Ben.* 5.  
 Lær-læst Unlearned; *indoctus, Som.*  
 Lærnes, se; f. [*Dut. Kil.* laer empty] Emptiness; *vacuitas, Herb.* 1, 18.  
 Lær-wita a teacher, doctor.  
 Lærystre a female teacher, v. lærestre.  
 LÆS; adv. LESS; minus:—*Bd.* 4, 25. An læs twentig one less than twenty, nineteen. Mid læs worda with less words,

*Bt.* 35, 5. ¶ Læs hwon læs, þe læs þe, þy læs læs þe lest, lest that; *in forte, ne quando:—*Þe læs swelton ne moriatur, *Ex.* 21, 24. Þe læs þe he c ne ille veniat, *Gen.* 32, 11. læs þe we swulton ne mur, *Gen.* 3, 3.—Læs-leas-born, inferior birth, *L. Edg.* 13, v. læss, leas.  
 LÆS, læsew, læsuw, e; f. [lese f.—hence LESOVES] A pasture, a LEAS common; *pastura, pascua:—*On læsum is pascua, *37, 12.* Sceap læse þe oves *pastura tue, Ps.* 78, 14. Fint læse *pasturam, Jn.* 10, 9. *Gen.* læs a common pasture, *R.* 9. Læse false, *Scint.* 33, v. læst.  
 \* Læsest least, v. lytel.  
 Læsew a pasture, v. læs.  
 Læsewian to feed, *Elf. gr.* v. sian.  
 Læs-hosum [læs læs, *incedens super calcem, i. e. incedens super calcem, Cernuus, incurvatus, R.* 20.  
 Læsian, læswian; p. de: pascere:—Hig man læs on Morium lande, *Gen.* 1, 1. Læswiende, *Mt.* 8, 30. Læswigende, *Mk.* 5, 11.  
 Læss; def. se læssa: x. læsse; adj. [*comp. e*] LESS; minor, inferior—læsse leoht the less light, *1, 16.* Gaderodon sum læsse, *Ex.* 16, 1. eom læssa þonne eall miltsunga, *Gen.* 32, 1. þe læssa is qui minimus, *Mt.* 11, 11: *Lk.* 7, 29.  
 Læst; adj. [*sup. of lytel*] LEAST; minimum:—An of þysum bebodum, *Mt.* 3, 1. læst fæc the least species, *13.*  
 LÆSTAN, gelæstan; p. læsten, lösten: *Dut. Fra.* lasta: *Ger.* Ot. Na leisten] 1. To observe, fulfill, execute; *observare, To follow, pursue; sequi.* LAST, endure, continue. durare:—1. Heo Godes lan lengest læsten they will long performed. Þu læstan scealt it execute, *Cd.* 25. Þu hit gelæstan thou shalt do it, *Bd.* 36, 3, *Card.* p. 2. Gif bi læstan dorsten durst follow, *Bt. R.* 13, 22. 3. Eowre bli læston, *Jn.* 15, 16. gelæstan woldon they adhere to him, *Chr.* 92d

<sup>a</sup> *Læste a last, footstep, Ps. 76, 19, v. læst.*  
*Læst-wyrhta a hosier, shoemaker, R. 9.*  
*Læsuw, læswe a pasture, v. læs.*  
*Læsvian to feed, v. læsvian.*  
*Læt, lat; comp. lætra; sup. lættemest; adj. [Plat. laat, late: Frs. late, leta: Dut. laat: Ger. lass: Moes. lata: Dan. lad idle: Swed. lat idle: Icel. latr slow] LATE, slow, tardy; tardus:—Cot. 99, 124. Ic hæfde þe lætran tungan, Ex. 4, 10.*  
*Læt leads, v. lædan.*  
*Læt [Plat. late] A person enjoying nearly all the privileges of a freeman, L. Ethelb. 26, v. læð.*  
*Læta, læte [Frs. letza m.] A physician; medicus:—Bead his þeowan læton, Gen. 50, 1: Ors. 6, 30.*  
*LÆTAN; ic læte, we lætað; p. let, we leton; pp. læten; v. a. [Plat. Dut. laten: Ger. lassen: Ker. lazzan, lazin: Moes. letan: Dan. lade: Swed. låta: Icel. láta] 1. To LET, suffer, permit, to let be, leave; sinere. 2. To let go, release, send, dismiss; mittere. 3. To hinder, let, trifle; impedire. 4. To admit, think, suppose, pretend; admittere, putare. Most of the meanings of lætan may be explained by filling up the ellipsis with faran, &c.:—1. Ne lætan nanne lybban, Ex. 14, 5. Lætað þa lytlingas to me cuman, Lk. 18, 6. Læt þær þine lac, Mt. 5, 24. 2. Gif ic hi fæstende to hyra husum læte, Mk. 8, 3. Lætað þat nett dimittite rete: Hi leton illi dimiserunt, Jn. 21, 6: Mk. 1, 16. Ic let mine wilne to þe, Gen. 16, 5. 3. Wela læt men wealt hinders men, Bt. 32, 1. Ne læta þu ne tardus est tu, T. Ps. 39, 24. 4. Bd. 3, 19. Ða þe hi rihtwise leton, Lk. 20, 20.*  
*Læte, læt, late; comp. or; sup. oot; adv. LATE, at last; sero:—Min hlaford læte doeð, R. Lk. 12, 45. Ne beoð æfre to læte non sunt unquam nimis sera, Cot. 140. Ðonne cume wi: late to ende þisse bec then came we at last to an end of this book, Bt. 42. Latost wealwigan latest to fall to decay, Bt. 34, 10.—Læt-ræde late ward, slow, Past. 20.*  
*Lætlice, lætlice; comp. lætlicor; adv. LATELY, slowly; tarde, R. Ben. interl. 5.*  
*Lættemest Latest, last; novissimus, Fulg. 43, v. læt.*  
*Læðceastre-scire Leicestershire, v. Lægre-ceastre-scire.*

*Læðo an injury, C. Mt. 12, 13, v. læð.*  
*Læððan to hate, C. Lk. 1, 71, v. læðian.*  
*Læððe hatred, injury, Dial. 2, 37, v. læð.*  
*Læððe Led, driven; ductus, Bd. 3, 18.*  
*Lætting, letting, lætting. A hindering, letting; impeditio, Somn. 190.*  
*Lætlice lastly, v. lætlice.*  
*Lættemest last, v. lættemest.*  
*Lættnys, se; f. A permitting, letting, slowness; permissio, Som.*  
*Lætsum Late, slow; tardus, Chr. 1089.*  
*Lætta asseres, R. 29.*  
*Lætting a hindering, Chr. 1101, v. lætting.*  
<sup>a</sup> *Læuel level, R. 26, v. læfel.*  
*LÆWA, belæwa, an; m. A betrayer, traitor; proditor:—Her is þæs læwan hand, Lk. 22, 21: Mk. 14, 44.*  
*Læwan to betray, v. belæwan.*  
*Læwd, lewed, lewd, leawed, læwede. Laical, belonging to the laity; laicus:—Bd. 5, 6: Elf. gl.*  
*Læwes [hlæw a mound] LEWES, in Sussex, L. Athel. 14.*  
*Læx a lax, salmon, v. leax.*  
*Laf a loaf, v. hlaf.*  
*LA'F, toláf, e; f. [Plat. Dut. laf, laffe flat, insipid: Ger. laff unsavoury, as the remnants of beer: Frs. lawa f. heritage: Icel. leifar c: Moes. laiba] 1. The remainder, what is left; superstes. 2. A relict, widow; vidua:—1. Ða gegadrode sio laf micelne here then the remnant gathered a great army, Chr. 894, Ing. p. 119, 5. Seo wæpna laf the remnant of weapons, Cd. 93. Hæfde lafe had a remnant, Cd. 161: 162: 167. Ne an tolafe not one left, Ex. 10, 19. Healmes laf stipulae reliquiae, R. 59. Hi namon þa lafa twelf wilian fulle, Mt. 14, 20. Lafa arleasra forwurðað reliquiae injustorum peribunt, Ps. 36, 40. Ðat tolafe wæs quod reliquum erat, Mt. 15, 37. 2. For his broðor lafe Philippus propter ejus fratris viduam Philippi, Mk. 6, 17: L. Cnut. eccl. 7.*  
*Laferc [Plat. leverke, lewerk f: Dut. leeuwerik, leeuwrik f: Ger. lerce f: Dan. lerke f: Swed. lerka f.] A LARK; alauda, Som.*  
*Lage, lagon Lay; jacuit, v. licgan.*  
*Lagiað submit, v. lecgan.*  
<sup>a</sup> *LAGU, lah, e; f. [Frs. laga, lade, lawe f: Dan. lov c: Swed. lag m: Icel. lög n.] A LAW, tradition; lex, traditio:—Deuteronomium, þæt ys oðer lagu*

*Deuteronomy, that is another law, Elf. T. p. 10, 24. Ðis synd þa bebodu and domas and laga hæc sunt statuta et judicia et leges, Lev. 26, 46: Deut. 4, 7, 45. Hwi forgy-mað þine leorning-cnihtas ure yldrena lage, Mt. 15, 2. Lage lufu legis dilectio, Rom. 13, 10.*

<sup>a</sup> *LAGU, lago; m. [Icel. lögr m: Bret. lagen f.] Water, sea; aqua:—Lyft and lagu land ymbclyppað air and water surround land, Bt. R. p. 160. Ða gesundrod wæs lago wið lande then was water parted from land, Cd. 8. Lagu land ge-feoll water deluged land, Cd. 167.—Lago-floð ocean-flood, Cd. 6.—Lago-siða watery path, Cd. 61.—Lago-stream water stream, Cd. 91, v. lac.*

*Lah a law, L. Const. W. p. 118, v. lagu.—Lah-breca a law-breaker, Scint. 2.—Lah-bryce law-breach, L. Const. p. 109. Lah-ceap, lah-cop a purchasing the rights of law.—Lahman a lawyer, L. Wal. 3.—Lah-riht the right of law, law, L. Const. p. 110.—Lah-slite a breach of the law, L. Edw. Guth. 2.—Lah-wita a lawyer. Lahlic Lawful; legitimus, Scint. 9.*

*Lahlice; adv. Lawfully, justly; legitime, juste, Elf. ep. 8.*

*LAM, laam, e; f. [Plat. Dut. leem n: Frs. liem n: Ger. lehm, leim m: Not. leim: Dan. leer n: Swed. ler n: It. Sp. limo m: Grk. λυμα.—from its sticking quality, related to leim glus] LOAM, mud, clay; lutum:—God gesceop eornostlice man of þære eorðan lame, Gen. 2, 7. Afæstnod ic eom on lame, Ps. 68, 2. Genera me of lame, Ps. 68, 18. Worhte lame fecit lutum, C. R. Jn. 9, 6.—Lam-wyrhta a potter.*

<sup>b</sup> *LAM [Plat. laam: Dut. Frs. Tat. Dan. Swed. lam: Frs. lam, lhem: Ger. lahm: Icel. lama: Pol. lamæ] LAME; claudus:—Bd. 5, 5. Se wæs lama, Lk. 5, 18. Laman-legeras adle paralytici morbus, Bd. 3, 9.*

*LAMB, es; n. [Dut. Frs. Dan. lam n: Plat. Swed. Ger. lamm n: Tat. lamp: Isd. lambu: Moes. Icel. lamb n.] LAMB; agnus:—Ðat lamb sceal beon an wintre, Ex. 12, 5. Her is Godes lamb, Jn. 1, 29, 36. Swa swa lamb betwux wulfas, Lk. 10, 3. Seofon lamb septem agni, Gen. 21, 28, 29, 30. Lambescerse lamb's cress; nasturtii genus, L. M. 1, 1.*



Lamb-hyðe [lam mud; hyð a haven, port] LAMBHITHE, now Lambeth, a village in Surry, Chr. 1041. Forðferde Harð-acnut cyng æt Lamb-hyðe decessit Harthacnutus rex apud Lambhythe, Chr. 1041.

Lamene Muddy, dirty; luteus, Som.

Lampreda, an; m. A LAMPREY; muræna:—Hwilce fixas gefehst þu? Lampredan what fishes catchest thou? lampreys, Coll. Monast. MS. Cot. Tib. A. III, p. 19.

Lancge long, Coll. Monast., v. lange.

LAND, lond, es; n. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel. Moes. land n: Ot. lant: Frs. land, lond, laahn n.] 1. LAND, ground, earth, a field; terra, ager. 2. A region, country; regio:—1. Hi tugon hyra scypu to lande, Lk. 5, 11: Jn. 21, 8, 9. Fægernys landes pulchritudo agri, Ps. 49, 12. 2. Suð land, Gen. 24, 62. And þæs landes gold ys golda selost, Gen. 2, 12: 9, 20. Þæs landes menn, Ex. 34, 14. ¶

c On lande in the country.—Landes rica, land-hlaford the lord of the land, LANDLORD, Gen. 42, 30.—Land-sælfenne land-elves, fairies.—Land-agend owning land, indigenous, L. In. 52.—Land-ar landed property, Bd. 4, 18.—Land-are tilled land.—Land-begenga, land-bigengea, an; m. land-bigend; es; m. an inhabitant, native, farmer, Past. 40, 8: Bd. 1, 15.—Land-boc land-book, a charter or book by which land is conveyed or held; terræ liber, terraris; hence, TERRIERS.—Land-bræc land-breach, a ploughing, R. 1.—Land-buend, land-bugend an inhabitant, native, L. Eccl. 35.—Land-ceap money given for land, purchase money, L. North. Pres. 67.—Land-cofa Shechem, a cave, L. Ps. 59, 6.—Land-cop purchase money, v. land-ceap.—Land-ferde, land-fyrde an expedition, a journey, land army, Bd. 8, 15: Chr. 999.—Land-folc people of the province, Num. 13, 20.—Land-gemæro, land-gemæru, land-gemære a land-mark, boundary, geography, Deut. 27, 17: Ors. 1, 1, Bar. p. 19, 15.—Land-gemercu, land-gemyrco a land-mark, boundary, Ors. 1, 1.—Land-hlaford a landlord.—Land-leás landless, without possession, L. Athel. 8.—Land-leod inhabitants, natives, Jos. 7, 9.—Land-macan neighbours.

—Land-man a native, farmer, L. Wal. 6.—Land-mearc land-mark, boundary; terræ limes, Ps. 59, 7.—Lando-penung terræ proscissio, R. 57.—Land-rica a landlord, L. Cnut. pol. 34.—Land-rice a region, country, Ors. 1, 1: 2, 2.—Land-riht law of the land, Cd. 91.—Land-sæta, land-seta a native, farmer, R. 8.—Land-scipe landscape, Cd. 19.—Land-sittend an occupier of land, tenant, Chr. 1085.—Land-socn land search or investigation, Cd. 80.—Land-sped landed property, substance, L. Ethel. priv.—Land-spedig rich in land, Elf. gl. R. 88.

d LANG, long; comp. lengra; sup. lengest; adj. [Plat. Dut. Dan. Ger. Ker. Ot. lang: Moes. laggs, pronounced langs: Frs. long: Swed. lång: Icel. langr] LONG, tall; longus:—Hiwigende lang gebed simulantes longam precationem, Lk. 20, 47. Lange hwile a long while, Lk. 8, 27, 29. Swa lange tid, Jn. 14, 9. Lang on bodige long in body, tall, Bd. 2, 16. Hafað lengran dagas has longer days, Bd. 1, 1. Ða onfoð lengestne dom, Mk. 12, 40.

Lang along, by, along of, v. and-lang, ondlong.

Langa-land LANGLAND, an island in the Baltic belonging to Denmark, Ors. 1, 1, v. Weonod-land.

Lang-beardas, Long-beardas [lang long, beard a beard] The Lombardians; Longo-bardi:—Ors. 4, 7.—Lang-beardnaland Lombardy.

Lang-bolster a bolster, Cot. 173.

Lange, longe; comp. leng; sup. lengst; adv. LONG, a long time; diu:—Moises was lange uppan þam munte, Ex. 32, 1. Lange gebæd diu oravit, Lk. 22, 44. Genoh lange long enough, Deut. 1, 6, v. leng.—Lang-fær long during or continuing, Bt. 38, 2.—Lang-fær-nys remoteness.

Langian; p. ode; pp. od. 1. To draw out, to increase, lengthen; crescere, prolongare. 2. Applied to the mind, to stretch out the mind after, to long, crave; desiderare:—1. Æqu. vern. 12. 2. Langað þe awuht cravest thou aught; (est quod) elevabit, te aliquid, Cd. 25. Hæleð langode the hero longed, Cd. 71: Ors. 2, 5.

Lang-legera, an; m. [Icel. leggr m. a leg] A greyhound; canis leporarius, Som.

Langlice a long time, Elf. gr. v. lange.

Lang-life long-living, Deut. 4, 1. Lang-mod [mod the -ind] patient, V. Ps. 7, 12.

Lang-modlice patiently, Som.

Lang-modnes patience, Som.

Langnys, se; f. Longness, length; longitudo, Ps. 90, 14.

Lang-strang long-suffering, patient, L. Ps. 103, 8.

Langsum; adj. 1. Longum, lasting, durable; longus, diuturnus. 2. Slow, long-tongued, patient; lentus, longanimus.—1. Hu langsum was him & hlisa how long was to him the fame, Bt. 18, 4. Mid þyn langsuman gebede, Mt. 12, 40. 2. Driht langsum mi swyðe mildheort, Ps. 102, 5. Ors. 2, 5.

Langsumlice Long, at large, slowly; longe, Som.

Langsumnys, se; f. Longness, length; longitudo, Ps. 70, 4.

Lang-sweored, long-swyrted long-necked, Hieron. 8, 9.

Langung, e; f. A longing, desire, desiderium, Cd. 173.

Langweb a web, R. 110, v. wt.

Lapian, lappian [Plat. slapper. Dut. slabben: Dan. labe: Swed. läppja: Fr. laper: Grt. λαττω] To LAP; lambere, Elf. gr.

Lappa a lap, v. læppa.

LA'R, lær, e; f. [Plat. lær; Dut. leer f: Frs. lære f: Ger. lehre f: Ker. lera: Ot. ka: Dan. lære c: Swed. lära: Icel. lærdóm m.] 1. LAR learning, doctrine, law; doctrina. 2. Advice, exhortation, precept; consilium:—1. Ða wundredon hig hys lær, Mt. 7, 28: 22, 33. Lærað mæra lara docent hominum dogmata, Mt. 15, 9. 2. Hlyste mæra lær auscultat consilium meum, Gen. 27, 8. Bodigende lær his prædicans præcepta tua, L. Ps. 2, 6. ¶ Lar and Sæt-fæstnys doctrine and truth in Urim and Thammim, Lev. 8, 8.—Lar-dóm, lærow-dóm mastery, Bd. 5, 19.—Lær-teachableness.—Lærfullice with docility.—Lær-æste, lær-least want of learning, ignorance, L. Alf. Can. 23.—Lær-sæl [spei a discourse] a sermon, treatise, Elf. T. p. 25.—Lær-wita m. skilled in learning, a teacher.

Lære With wisdom, wisely; superenter, Cd. 208.

Læreow, láriow, es; m. A teacher, master, doctor; magister:—Ne gyrne ge þat eow man lærow was nemne, Mt. 23, 8. Cyðda lærow an instructor of boys, R. 80: Deut. 29, 10.—Læreow-setl a doctor's seat, Mt. 23, 2.

Larfullnys, *sc*; *f*. Teachableness; docilitas, *Som*.

Lārōw a master, *Bt. R.* p. 162, v. lār.

Larstre *a* instructress; doctrix, *Elf. gr.*

Laer Tares; zizania, *Cot.* 122, 205.

LAST [*Plat.* lest, leste: *Dut.* laatst, laatste: *Ger.* letzt, letzte: *Old Ger.* lezest, le-  
nist] LAST; postremus, *Cd.* 112. ¶ On laste at last, at length, finally, after, behind, *Cd.* 5: 45: *Bt.* 7, 1.—On laste þe after thee, *Cd.* 133.

LAST, læst, *es*; *m.* [*Ger.* leiste *f*: *Icel.* lystr, leyst *m.*] A trace, footstep, course; orbita, vestigium:—Halige Gastas lastas legdon holy spirits bent (their) steps, *Cd.* 109. He forð lastas legde he onward bent (his) course, *Cd.* 118. Gewit þu lastas leogan go thou set (thy) steps, *Cd.* 137, *Th.* p. 172, 26. On laste stod on footsteps stood, *Cd.* 95. Fot-laste, fot-læste a footstep; pedis vestigium, *Ps.* 76, 19.—Last-weard towards the last, *Cd.* 162.

Lastede lasted, continued; duravit, v. læstan.

Læ þe Lest that; *no*, *Som*.

Lat slow, *Bd.* 4, 9, v. læt.

Late, lator late, *Bt.* 19, v. læte. Latemyst latemost, last, *Scint.* 25; *sup.* of læt.

LATEOW, latteow, latpeow, *es*; *m.* [*Plat.* Dut. leider *m*: *Ger.* leiter *m*: *Iad.* lididh: *Ot.* lei-  
sir: *South Ger.* laiter *m*: *Dan.* leder *m*: *Swed.* ledare *m*: *Icel.* leiddogi *m.*] A leader, guide; dux:—Hira lateow eorum dux, *Deut.* 32, 12. Latpeow min, *Ps.* 54, 14. Hig synt blinde and blindra latteowas, *Mt.* 15, 14, 24.

LAD, lāðe, laað, læðo. [*Plat.* Dut. leed *n*: *Frs.* led, lethe, leid *n*: *Ger.* Ot. leid *n*: *Wil.* leit: *Icel.* lát *n.* death] Evil, harm, injury, enmity; malum:—Ne do ic him na lað, *Gen.* 18, 30. Ne hie lað gedydon they did no harm, *Cd.* 187. On þam laðe in that peril, *Cd.* 193: *Ors.* 6, 32.—Lāð-leas without hatred, innocent, *L. Edw.* 10.—Lāð-spel bad news, *Ors.* 2, 4.

LAD; *def.* æ lāða; *seo*, þæt lāðe; *comp.* ra; *sup.* ost; *adj.* Hate-  
ful, evil, destructive, detrimen-  
tal, unpleasant, LOATH; odio-  
sus:—Ge habbað us gedon laðe Pharaone, *Ex.* 5, 21. Me lað was I was loath; mihi ingratum erat, *Bd.* 5, 12: *Ors.* 4, 10. Ðurh þone laðran wind per infestorem ventum, *Bt. R.* p. 154. Gode þa lað-

ustan Deo infensissimum, *Ex.* 32, 21.

Lað sailed, v. liðan.

Laðettan, laðhettan To detest, disturb; detestari, *Cot.* 63.

Laðian, ic laðige; *p.* laðode, gelaðode; *pp.* gelaðod. 1. To LOATHE; odio habere. 2. To invite, bid, send for; invitare:—1. *Ors.* 3, 11. Hit laðe it wearies, it grieves; tædet. 2. Loth þa hig laðode geornlice, *Gen.* 19, 3. Laðað us þider invites us thither, *Cd.* 226.

Lāðleas innocent, v. lāð, &c.

Lāðlic; *adj.* Odious, detestable, obscene; odiosus, *Bd.* 3, 14. Laðlic strið hateful strife, *Cd.* 32.

Lāðscipe, *es*; *m.* Irksomeness, calamity; tædium, *Cd.* 95.

Lāðspel bad news, v. lāð, &c.

Laðung a congregation, church, v. gelaðung.

Lāðwend Odious, hostile, mali-  
cious; odiosus:—Sende lað-  
wendne here sent an odious  
band, *Cd.* 4: 23: 102.

Latian, ic latige; *p.* ode, gelato-  
de. To delay, put off, linger,  
tarry; tardare:—Deað na  
latað death will not delay,  
*Scint.* 51. Ne lata þu ne  
cuncteris tu, *Ps.* 39, 24.

Latta asseres, *R.* 108.

Latteh A leading rein; ducale, *R.* 21.

Latteow a general, v. lateow.

Latteowdóm, *es*; *m.* A general-  
ship, dukedom; ducatus, *Past.* 3, 1.

Lattew, latpeow a leader, guide,  
*Elf. T.* p. 36, 12, v. lateow.

Latur later, v. lat.

Laua a relict, widow, v. lāf.

Laue the remainder, a widow, *Gen.* 14, 15, v. laf.

Laueord a lord, v. hlaford.

Lauerce a lark, *Elf. gl. R.* 37, v. laferc.

Laur-beam The laurel or bay-  
tree; laurus arbor, daphnis,  
*R.* 45.

Lawerc, lawerc a lark, *Cot.* 160, v. laferc.

Lawed a layman, *Chr.* 656, v. læwd.

Lea a place, v. leag.

LEAC, lec, eneleac, eneleac, *ea*. [*Plat.* Dut. look *f*: *Ger.* lauch *m*: *Mon.* louch: *Dan.* lög *c*: *Swed.* lök *m*: *Icel.* laukr *m.*] A LEEK, an onion, garlic, a herb; porrum, cepe, allium:—*Elf. gr.* *Som.* 252.—Leaces heafod a head of garlic; porri caput.—Leac-cærse nasturtium.—Leac-tun a herb-garden.—Leac-weard a keeper of herbs, a gardener, *Cot.* 101.

Leacinc LEAKING; irrigatio, *Som.*

Leac-trog, *es*; *m.* A bunch or cluster of ivy-berries; corym-  
bus, *Cot.* 35.

LEAD [*Plat.* Dut. lood *n*: *Ger.* loth *n.* a weight: *Dan.* *Swed.* lod *n*: *Icel.* lód *n.* weight] LEAD; plumbum, *Bd.* 1, 1.—Lead-gota a plumber.

Leadan to lead, *Cod. Exon.* 32, b, v. lædan.

Leaden LEADEN; plumbeus, *Elf. gr.*

Leades-clina, leades-clyna A slave, drudge; mastigia, *Cot.* 129.

LEAF, *es*; *n.* [*Plat.* Dut. lof, loof *n*: *Ger.* laub *n*: *Ot.* Not. loub: *Moes.* lauf: *Dan.* løv *n*: *Swed.* löf *n*: *Icel.* lauf *n.*—The original signification seems to be broad, flat; which agrees with most leaves; for the same reason the flat hand is called in the *Wel.* llaw, and *Icel.* lofi *m.* Adelung] A LEAF; folium:—Buton þa leaf ane præter folia sola, *Mt.* 21, 19. Mid grenum leafum on hire muðe, *Gen.* 8, 11.—Leaf-wyrme, a leaf-worm, *Ps.* 77, 51.

LEAF, geleaf, leofa, *e*; *f.* [*Plat.* lof, löve *f*: verlöv *n*: *Dut.* verlof *n*: *Ker.* urlaubii: in a Poem of Charlemagne, orlof: later writers, laub, lave, lof: *Dan.* forlov *c*: *Swed.* förlof *n*: *Icel.* lof *n.*] LEAVE, license, permission; permissio:—Bid-dað hine þat he me sylle leafe, *Gen.* 50, 5.

Leafa LIEF, belief, v. geleafa.—Leaf-full faithful, v. geleafful.—Leaf-leoht [leoht light] credulous, *C. R. Ben. pref.*

Leafan to give leave, to believe, permit, v. lyfan.

Leafnes, lefnes, lyfnes, *se*; *f.* Permission, license; venia, *Bd.* 1, 25, 32.

Leag, legh, leah, lega, ley. A LEY, field, place; campus, pas-  
cuum, *Som.*

Leág, leáh lied, falsified, v. leógan.

Leáh may reproach, v. leán.

Leah LIE; lixivium, *Cot.* 119, 122.

LEAHTER, leáhtor, lehter; *g.* leáhtres; *m.* 1. A crime, sin, vice, villany, disgrace; cri-  
men. 2. A sickness, disease, a sore of the head; porrigo:—1. Butan leahtre, *Mt.* 12, 5. To lufienne leahtras to love crimes, *Elf. T.* p. 34, 13. 2. Leahtor, þat is scurf þas heaf-  
des that is scurf of the head, *Herb.*—Leahter-full wicked, *Bd.* 3, 13.—Leahterleas inno-  
cent, *Præc. moral.* 3.

Leahterlice Wickedly; vitiose, *Som.*

Leahtrian; *p. ode; pp. ge Leah-trod. To accuse, slander, complain, corrupt; criminari, Scint. 26: Ors. 2, 1.*

Leahtr-ric *A lettuce; lactuca, Cot. 120.*

Leahtrung, *e; f. An accusation; criminatio, R. 61.*

Leah-tun *a garden of herbs, Cot. 146, v. leac, &c.*

Leahtr-wic *a lettuce, Cot. 120, v. leahtr-ric.*

Leán, *es; n. A reward, an emolument, wages; præmium:—Be hundfealdum he onfehð lean, Mt. 19, 29. Þat edlean is ofer ealle oðre lean that reward is above all other rewards, Bt. 37, 2. His Drihtne þancian þæs leanes to thank his lord for the reward, Cd. 14, v. edlean, læn.*

Leán; *p. lóh, we lógon; sub. leah. [Moes. lean] To reprove, blame, reproach; culpare, Beo. 3, 29, v. belean.*

Leanian, geleanian; *ic leanige; p. ode; pp. geleanod; v. a. To repay, render, reward, recompense; reddere, retribuere:—Nu ic wolde þe þone unþanc mid yfele leanian, Gen. 31, 29: Bt. 29, 12: 40, 1.*

Leanung, *e; f. A reward, recompense; remuneratio, Som.*

LEAP. 1. *A basket, hamper; corbis, calathus. 2. A weel, twigen snare to catch fish; in Lanc. now called a LEAP; nassa, scirpera ad pisces captandos. 3. A chest, coffin; cophinus, locus:—1. R. 50, 83, 101: Cot. 49. 2. Som. 3. Læg se fula leap geane jacuit impurus loculo destitutus [quo inhumaretur], Jdth. 10.*

LEA's; *def. se leasa; seo, het lease; adj. False, feign, counterfeit; falsus. 2. Void, LOOSE, weak; vacuus, privatus:—Hwæðer hit sig þe soð þe leas þæt ge secgað, Gen. 42, 16. Lease Cristas and lease witegan falsi Christi et falsi Prophetæ, Mt. 24, 24: Mk. 13, 22. Warniað eow fram leasum witegum, Mt. 7, 15. 2. Buendra leas void of dwellers; incolis vacuus, Cd. 5. Þat bið alles leas that will be void of all, Cd. 217.*

Leás-, -leás [*Plat. Dut. -los, -loos: Ger. -los, -loss: Dan. Swed. -lös: Moes. Icel. -laus*] Used both as a prefix and a termination, it denotes *privation*; as, the *Eng. -less:—Sceomleás shameless, Egeleás fearless, &c. —Leas-brædnys a transfiguration.—Leas-bredend a liar; falsum nectens.—Leas-bregda decessit, Off. Episc.*

8. —Leas-ferðnes *lightness, Past. 43, 5.—Leas-fyrhte a lying, Ps. 26, 18.—Leas-licettan to flatter, dissemble, Cot. 66.—Leas-licettere a flatterer, hypocrite. —Leas-licetunge falsity, levity, Guthl. vit. c. 2.—Leas-mod inconstant, light. Leas-modnes inconstancy, levity.—Leas-oleccan to flatter.—Leas-olecere a flatterer.—Leas-olecung a flattering, dissembling, Cot. 118.—Leas-sagol a falsifier, liar, Off. Reg. 15.—Leas-spell a false history, fable, Cot. 83.—Leas-spellung a false speaking, falsifying, Bt. 5, 3.—Leas-tihtan to entice by lies.—Leas-tyhtend a bawd, Cot. 118. —Leas-tyhting the practice of bawdry, enticement, Cot. 118.—Leas-wen a false hope, a lie.*

Leasere *A liar, jester; mendax, Mart. 25. Aug.*

Leasettan *To fawn; adulari, R. Ben. 65.*

Leasian *To counterfeit, lie; mentiri;—Leasiað þe mentientur tibi, Ps. 65, 2.*

Leasiende *feeding, v. læsian.*

Leaslic; *adj. False; falsus, Bt. 24, 3.*

Leaslice; *adv. Falsely; falso, Bd. 2, 9, B.*

Leasnes, *se; f. Lightness, falsehood; levitas, Bd. 4, 19.*

Leasung, *e; f. LEASING, lying, a lie, fiction; mendacium, fallacia:—Leasung þissa woruld-welena fallacia divitiarum, Mt. 13, 22. Þa þe sprecað leasunga, Ps. 5, 6. Seo lufuliges and leasunge amor mendacii et falsitatis, Bd. 1, 14.—Leasunge-full [Chau. losenger] full of falsehood, a liar.—Leasungspell a lying discourse, Ors. 1, 7.*

Leát *bent down, v. lutan.*

Leaðor, leaður *Nitre; nitrum:—Þe is of leaððe quod est ex nitro, nitrosus, Cot. 140. Leaðor-wyrt LATHER-WORT, soapwort, Cot. 90.*

Leaðr *a vice, crime, Scint. 43, v. leahter.*

Leawed *laical, Hom. Nat. Greg. p. 27, v. læwd.*

LEAX, læx, lex, *es; m. [Plat. lax, lass m: Dut. zalm m: Kil. lacks: Ger. lachs m: Dan. Swed. Icel. lax m.—Some think from the Old Ger. läcken to jump, on account of the quality of the salmon to jump or leap over considerable heights while going up the rivers for spawning] A LAX, salmon; salmo, R. 70, 102.*

Leber, lebr *a basket, v. læfer.*

Lec *a leak, v. leac.*

Leca *a leech, v. læce.*

Lecan *Private, Lge.*

LECCAN, geleccan; *pp. leht, leht, geleht. To wet, moisten irrigare:—Of tearum minne stræte minum ic læce, Pt. 6, 6: Bt. 39, 13.*

Leccinc, leccung *a leaching, v. leacinc.*

Lecce *physician, C. Lk. 4, 22.—Lecedóm a remedy.—Lecchus an inn, C. Lk. 10, 34, v. læce, &c.*

Lecetere *a hypocrite, v. licetere. Lecetung a deceiving, v. licetung.*

Lecgan, legan; *ic lege, he lecgð, legð; p. lede; imp. lege; pp. geled; v. a. [Plat. Dut. leggen: Ger. legen: Kr. leccen: Ot. leggen: Mac. legjan: Dan. legge: Swed. legja: Icel. leggja: Russ. loju.—from læg; p. of licgan] 1. To lay, place, put or set down; p. re, deponere. 2. To cause to lie down, to submit, slay, kill subjugare, occidere:—1. Hwa wolde gelyfan þat Samu scrīde lecgan cild to hyre bræd. Gen. 21, 7. He þene gelyf weall legð, Lk. 14, 29. Lec him ætforan, Gen. 18, 8. Lec under his heofod, Gen. 28, 11. Hwar þu hyne ledest, Jn. 5, 15. Lede his reaf, Jn. 13, 1. Lege hit, Gen. 31, 37. Hw he geled were ætweard leu laid, Mk. 15, 47. Lecga þu to lay eggs, Som. 12, 2. Lagiað Gode worold læga and lecgga þu to cause to jugate Deo secularis ritus et submittite insuper, West. C. 127, a. Þonne þeof lecgga istum furem occidamus, Lk. 8, 8. Gif hyne hwa lege þu kill him, L. Athel. 2.*

Lecht *light, C. Mt. 13, 24, v. lecht.*

Lecnade *cured, v. læcian.*

Lec-weard *a gardener, v. læweard.*

Led lead, *bring out, v. læda.*

Lede, hi ledon *laid, placed, v. lecgan.*

Leden, læden [*lyden a leagan*] *Latin, Roman; Latins.—Of bec ledene on Englisce word translated from beak-latin into English, Pref. Bt. Cord. 2, 2. Of Ledene to Englisce from Latin to English, Cord. p. 2, 11: Chr. 891, Ing. p. 113, 13. Leden stafum Roman leora. Jn. 19, 20. Of Ledene a Englisce from Latin to English, Pref. Heptateuch. Virgil was mid Læden warum ætweard Roman men, Bt. 41, 1.*

Ledenisc, ledennisc; *adj. Br.*

*longing to Latin; Latinus:—*

On Ledenisc gereorde in the Latin language, *Bd. 4, 1.*

Leder-hosan *Leather hose; caligae, Coll. Monast.*

Lef left, *Bt. 38, 5, v. laf.*

Lefan to permit, *C. Mt. 8, 21, v. lyfan.*

Lefe leave, *Bd. 1, 23, B., v. leaf.*

Lefode lived, *v. lifian.*

Lefnes permission, *Bd. 1, 23, v. leafnes.*

LERT [*Plat. lofte, lovte, lövte: Plat. Dut. gelofte, belofte f:*

*Fra. lovethes f: Ger. gelübde n:*

*Dan. Sued. löfte n: Icel. lofan*

*f. a promise] A vow; votum:*

*—De agolden left on Hieru-*

*salem tibi redditum [erit] votum*

*in Jerusalem, T. Ps. 64, 1. Ic*

*agylde þe left min reddam tibi*

*mea mea, T. Ps. 65, 12.*

Leg a flame, *Cd. 229.—Leg-bæ-*

*rend a flame-bearer, Cot. 87.*

Lega-ceaster *Chester, v. Læge-*

*ceaster.*

Legat *Legate; legatus, Chr. 675.*

Leg-ceaster *Chester, v. Læge-*

*ceaster.*

Legde excited, *Cd. 32, v. onle-*

*gan.*

Legdon cast down, *v. licgan.*

Legge place, *v. lecgan.*

Legge lie, falsify, *v. leogan.*

Legerd-sleht lightning, *v. liget.*

Legen cast down, *v. licgan.*

Leger, legere, es; m. [*Plat. Ger.*

*Dan. Sued. lager n: Dut. le-*

*ger n.] 1. A LIER, one who lies*

*down; oftener used for the*

*cause of lying, as a disease, sick-*

*ness; decubitus, sæpius autem*

*usurpatur pro causa decubitus,*

*i. e. morbus, ægrotatio. 2. A*

*place of lying, a bed, church-*

*yard, cemetery, also a burial;*

*locus decubitus, lectus, cæ-*

*meterium:—1. Nis þær slæp*

*ne swar leger there is no sleep*

*or heavy disease, Cod. Exon. p.*

*32 a. 56. b. Lama leger para-*

*lysis. Heo was mid langre*

*adle laman legeres swiþe ge-*

*hefigod she was greatly afflicted*

*with a long disease of paralysis,*

*Bd. 3, 9. 2. Smyrgan þa se-*

*ocean on legere to anoint the*

*sick in bed, L. Can. eccl. p.*

*157. He wille on gehalgodan*

*legere licgan he will lie in a*

*consecrated cemetery, L. Edg.*

*can. 22. Þæs legeres wyrþe*

*worthy of burial; sepultura*

*dignus, L. Edg. can. 29.—Le-*

*ger-bæra one sick, Hicker's dis.*

*p. 20.—Leger-bedd a bed.—*

*Leger-fæst one fixed, or kept to*

*his bed, one sick, R. Ben. 39.*

*—Leger-gyld a fine for adul-*

*tery.—Leger-stow a burial*

*place, L. Edm. 1: L. Edg. 2.*

*—Leger-team [team progeny]*

*matrimony, also unlawful con-*

*nexion, adultery, wickedness, Cot.*

*92: Martyr. 21, Sept.—Leger-*

*wite a fine for adultery.*

Legeræsc lightning, *v. legræc.*

Legere a hypocrite, liar, *C. Mt.*

*6, 2, 16, v. leogere.*

Leger-scipe, es; m. *Adultery,*

*fornication; concubitus illicit-*

*tus, Som.*

Leget lightning, *R. Mt. 28, 2, v.*

*liget.*

Legeð-sleht lightning, *C. Lk.*

*10, 18, v. liget.*

Legh a ley, *v. leag: a song, v.*

*ley.*

Legian legio, *Ors. 4, 1.*

Legnys, se; f. *Fornication; con-*

*cubitus, Som.*

Legra-ceaster, Ligora-ceaster,

Lygera-ceaster [*Flor. Leo-*

*gereceaster, Leogecester: E-*

*thel. Liecestre: Hood. Lei-*

*cestre. — so called from the*

*river Leir, now Soar, on which*

*it stands] LEICESTER, a county*

*town, Chr. 920: 943.*

Legræc, es; m. *Lightning; ful-*

*gur, Ps. 17, 16, v. liget.*

Lehan a loan, *v. leán.*

Lehmealt-wurt malt-wort; lexi-

num, *R. 33, v. mealt.*

Leht wetted, *v. leccan.*

Leht light, *C. Mt. 5, 16.—Leht-*

*fæt, leht-fat a vessel for light,*

*candlestick, light, C. Jn. 5, 35.*

*—Leht-isern a candlestick, C.*

*Mt. 5, 15, v. leoht.*

Lehter disgrace, *Cot. 154, v. leah-*

*ter.*

Lehð a song, *v. leoð.*

Lehtre laughter, *R. Ben. interl.*

*4, v. hleahtor.*

Lehtrende accusing, corrupting,

staining, *Cot. 117, v. leahtrian.*

Lehtung derogatio, *R. 61.*

Leh-tun a garden, *C. Lk. 13, 19.*

Leidon laid, *Chr. 656, for ledon;*

*p. of lecgan.*

Lela a weal, *Prov. 20, v. læl.*

Leloðre Sorrel; lapathum, *Som.*

Lemen-fæt, lemm-fæt a loam, or

earthen vat, *Prov. 26, v. læmen.*

Lemian, *Past. 41, 4.*

Lempe lenitas, *Lye.*

Lemp-healt Limping-halt, lame,

*Cot. 121, 176.*

Len a loan, *v. læn.*

Lenc, lencg longer, *Lk. 16, 2, v.*

*leng.*

Lencg Length; statura, *C. Lk.*

*19, 3.*

Lencgan to lengthen, *C. R. Ben.*

*55, v. lengian.*

LENCTEN, lengten, læncten, læn-

ten. [*Dut. lente f: Ger. lenz*

*m: Not. lenzen m.] The spring,*

LENT; ver:—On lencten in

spring, *Bt. 21: L. Pol. Cnut.*

*44.—Lencten-adl the spring*

*disease, a fever, Cot. 175.—*

*Lencten-fæsten lent fast, lent,*

*L. Alf. pol. 5.—Lencten-tid*

*lent, or spring time, Gen. 48,*

*7.*

Lenctenlic; adj. *Spring like,*

*vernal; vernalis, Wanl. Cat.*

*p. 12.*

Lend clunis, *Lye.*

Lende-bræd, lende-bræda *A lit-*

*tle loin; lumbulus, Cot. 121.*

LENDENU; g. a; d. um; pl. n.

[*Plat. Dut. Ger. lende f: Ker.*

*lenti: Rab. Maur. lendi: Isd.*

*lændi, lumlo: Dan. lænd loin,*

*a kidney: Sued. länd m. Icel.*

*lend f: Wel. llwyn: Fin. lan-*

*det. In Old South Ger. trans-*

*lations of the Bible, lewte, leu-*

*te, signify kidney] The loins,*

*kidneys; renes, lumbi:—Be-*

*gyrdað eower lendenu, Ex. 12,*

*11: Mt. 3, 4. To nyhte be-*

*gripen me lendene mine, T.*

*Ps. 15, 7.—Lenden-bræda the*

*part about the loin, L. Alf. pol.*

*40.—Lenden-ece the loin-ach,*

*the lumbago.—Lenden-sidreaf*

*the covering of the loins, R. 63.*

*—Lenden-wærc, lenden-wyrc*

*loin-ach, R. 10.*

Lendian to land, *v. gelandian.*

-lendisc belonging to a country;

as, Ure-lendisc of our country;

Eowre-lendisc your country;

In-lendisc inlandish; Ut-len-

disc outlandish.

Lend wald a ruler of a country.

Leng, læng; adv. [*comp. of lange*]

*Longer, more; diutius, ampli-*

*us:—Ne byð þin nama leng*

*Iacob genemned, Gen. 35, 10.*

*Hwæt mæg ic leng don, Gen.*

*27, 37. Hwi drecat þu leng*

*þone lareow quare vexas tu*

*amplius magistrum? Mk. 5, 35.*

*Ne ga þu leng on hyne, Mk.*

*9, 25.*

Leng, lengeo, lengu, e; f. [*lang*

*long] 1. LENGTH; longitudo.*

*2. A height; statura:—1. On*

*leng, Gen. 6, 15. Tele þa*

*lengge þære hwile compare the*

*length of the time, Bt. 18, 3.*

*2. C. R. Mt. 6, 27.—Lenge-*

*swiðor, lenge-swiður, lenge-*

*swiðor-awa, leng-swa-swiðor*

*every where, on every side, T.*

*Ps. 118, 8.—Leng-libbende*

*long living, L. Alf. 4.—Leng-*

*togra drawn out, prolonged,*

*Scint. 50.—Leng-togung a*

*drawing out.*

Lengian; p. lengde, gelengede;

pp. gelenged, gelengd. To

put off, to prolong, slight; pro-

longare:—Þa lengde hit man

swa lange tunc distulit id homo

tam diu, *Chr. 1052. Ne leng-*

*de slighted not, Cd. 208.*

Lengten the spring, *Ex. 34, 18,*

*v. lencten.*

Lengtenlic vernal, *v. lenctenlic.*

Lengþe length, *v. leng.*



LEO; *g.* leona [*Plat.* louwe lauwe *m.*: *Dut.* leeuw *m.*: *Ger.* löwe *m.*: *Not. Wil.* leuuo: *Isd.* and many *South Ger.* writers, even of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, as for instance, in the *Poem Thuerdank*, leo *m.* in later time, lebe, leob, löbe, löb, leue: *Dan.* löve *m.*: *Swed.* lejon *n.*: *Icel.* leo *m.* líón *n.*: *Boh.* lew *m.*: *Wel.* llew *m.*: *Bret.* leon *m.*: *Grk.* λέων: *Heb.* לָוִי *lhm* to engage together, to fight] A LION; leo:—Of muðe leona *ex ore leonis*, *Ps.* 21, 20. Hwelp leona *catulus leonis*, *Ps.* 16, 13. Hwelpas leonum *catuli leonum*, *Ps.* 103, 22. Ðu fortrydst leona *conculcabis leonem*, *Ps.* 90, 13. Fram leonum a leonibus, *Ps.* 34, 20. Of middele hwelpa leona *de medio catulorum leonum*, *Ps.* 56, 5.

\*LEÓD, *e*; *f.* [*Plat.* lüde *m. pl.* *Dut.* lieden, luiden *m. pl.*: *Frs.* li oed, liud: *Ger.* leute *pl.* *Isd.* liud: *Ot. Wil. Not.* liut: *Icel.* liód *f.*: *Böhm.* lid: *Pol.* lud: *Wel.* lliwed a nation: *Lat.* mid. lidi, leudes, leudi, leodi, læti, liti.—*Rudbeck* says from the *Swed.* lyda to obey] 1. A nation, people, province; gens, provincia. 2. One of the same country, a countryman, companion; conterraneus:—1. Leode hogode nations he studied, *Cd.* 32: 196: 198: *Bd.* 3, 23. 2. Ða hatedon hyne hys leode, *Lk.* 19, 14: *Bd.* 4, 16.—Leod-bisceop bishop of the province, *Chr.* 970.—Leod-burh the people of a city, a city, *Cd.* 116.—Leod-fruma the first of the people, a prince, *Bt. R.* p. 151.—Leod-geard native soil, a country, region, *Cd.* 12.—Leod-geld a common fine, *L. Ethelb.* 7.—Leod-hata a hater of the people, a tyrant.—Leod-mæg people's force, valour, *Cd.* 148.—Leod-magas relatives of the people, *Cd.* 128.—Leod-scear a region, nation, *Cd.* 160.—Leod-sceaða destroyer of nations, the devil, *Cd.* 43.—Leod-scipe, es; *m.* a nation, region, people, *Elf. T.* p. 13.—Leod-peawas public manners, *Cd.* 92.—Leod-weard people's guardian; patrimonium, *Cd.* 59.—Leod-weras men of a country, inhabitants, *Cd.* 89.—Leod-werod a nation, host, an army, *Cd.* 146.—Leod-wita national counsellors, senators.

\*Leode, people, used also for leod-gelda a fine, *L. Ethelb.* 22.

Leóf Lord, friend, sir; dominus, amicus:—Þine stemne ic gehirde, leof tuam vocem ego

audiui domine, *Gen.* 3, 10. We biddað þe, leof precamur te domine, *Gen.* 43, 20: *Jn.* 4, 19: 12, 21. La leof O domine, *Gen.* 18, 25, 28. Ic bidde eow leof precor vos, domini, *Gen.* 19, 2.

Leóf; *def.* se leófa; *seo*, þæt leófe; *comp.* ra; *sup.* esta. [*Plat.* leef: *Dut.* lief: *Frs.* liab: *Ger.* lieb: *Not.* liub: *Ot.* liab: *Moes.* liuba: *Icel.* lof *n.* praise, lofdar *m. pl.* celebrated men, v. lufu love] LOVED, beloved, dear, precious, desirable; carus, dilectus, gratus:—Her ys min leofa sunu, *Mt.* 17, 5. Mine broðru leofon mei fratres dilecti, *Bd.* 4, 24. On leofran tid in a time more precious, *Cd.* 22. Leofre me is þæt gratus mihi est ut, malim, *Gen.* 29, 19. Ðæs is min leofesta sunu, *Mk.* 9, 7.—Leóf-tæl grateful, estimable, *Bt.* 13.—Leóf-wend acceptable, *Bt.* 13.

Leofa, an. Leave, permission, v. leaf.

Leofast livest; leofað lives; from leofian to live, *Bd.* 4, 23, v. lybban.

Leofene Living, livelihood; victus, *Som.*

Leofian to live, v. lybban.

Leóflíc; *adj.* Lovely, faithful; amabilis, fidelis:—Leóflíc on life lovely in life, *Cd.* 82, 89.

Leóflíce; *adv.* Faithfully; fideliter, *Bd.* 4, 25.

Leóf-mynster [*leof* loved; *mynster* a monastery] LEOMINSTER, Lempster, Herefordshire.

\*Leofne lord, master, *Jn.* 4, 11, v. leof.

Leofod, leofode; *p.* lived, v. lybban.

Leóf-wend acceptable, v. leof, &c.

Leógan, aleógan, geleógan; he lyhð; *p.* leág, leáh, aleág, geleág, we lugon, gelugon; *sub.* leoh; *pp.* logen, alogen, gelogen, belogen; *v. a.* [*lig a lie*] To LIG, lie, deceive; mentiri, fallere:—Ne leoh þu ne mentiaris tu, *Lev.* 19, 11. Onginð him leogan begins to deceive them, *Bt.* 37, 1. Ne leoh þu leng, *Ex.* 8, 29. Na les me selfa leogeð unless I myself deceive, *Cd.* 193. Him lugon eowra wedd ei illuserunt uestra foedera, *Ors.* 3, 8: *Mt.* 5, 11.

Leogere, leogore, es; *m.* A LIGGER, liar, false witness, hypocrite; mendax:—Leogeras liars, *L. Cnut. pol.* 7. Twegen þæra leogera, *Mt.* 26, 60.

LEOHT, leht, liht, lecht, es; *n.* [*Plat.* lecht, lücht *n.*: *Frs.* liacht *n.*: *Dut.* *Ger.* *Ot.* Tat.

licht *n.*: *Ker.* lecht: *Moes.* lin-hath: *Dan.* lys *n.*: *Swed.* lys *n.*: *Icel.* lios *n.*: *Bret.* lech] LIGHT, a candle; lux. 2. A burning, sacrifice; holocaustum:—1. Geweorðe lecht and lecht wearð geworht, *Gen.* 1, 3. Twa miccle lecht, þæs mare lecht to þæs dages litinge and þæt læsse lecht to þære nihte litinge, *Gen.* 1, 4. Leohtes leothing candle accensio, *R.* 67. 2. To leoban for a sacrifice, *Lev.* 1, 9.—Leohtha-hyrde [*hyrde* a shepherd] a preserver of light, Christ, *Chr.* 973.—Leocht-bær, lecht-bærend light bearing, *hymn.* *Gen.* 15, 17.—Leocht-ist light, candlestick, *Mt.* 5, 13, 6, 22.—Leocht-fruma originator of light, God, *Cd.* 2.—Leocht-ge sceot light shot, given to supply light, *L. Cnut. eccl.* 12.—Leocht-isern candlestick.—Leocht-sceawigeð shewing light, *Cot.* 122.—Leocht-sceot money given for light *Wulfst. Par.* 4, 1, v. leocht-sceot.

LEOHT, liht; *comp.* ra; *sup.* oest *adj.* [*Plat.* licht, ligt: *Isd.* ligt: *Ger.* leicht: *Ot.* liht: *Wil.* lihto: *Dan.* let: *Swed.* lätt: *Icel.* lettbar] 1. Light, levis. 2. Light, clear, pur lucidus:—1. Min byrðen leocht, *Mt.* 11, 30. Leodrenc light drink. 2. Beo drihtnes leocht præceptum a mini parum [*est*], *C. Pr.* 15. Leohte dages lucidus dies, *Bd.* 7, 3: *Bd.* 1, 1.—Leocht-trænes lightness, futility. *R. Bt.* 49.—Leocht-mod a light mind, inconstant.—Leocht-trænes levity, lightness, *Part.* 12.

Leocht wet, *Cd.* 91, v. leccan.

Leohtan To LIGHTEN; levare, ri:—Leohtað him se lichma levius fit ei corpus, *Har.* 1, 13. Leothing, leothing A lighting accensio, *Lye.*

Leohtlic; *adj.* Light; levis, *Ps.* 43, 1.

Leohtlice; *adv.* LIGHTLY; leviter, *Bd.* 4, 9.

Leohtnes, se; *f.* Brightness, splendor, *Bd.* 4, 12: *M. Ca.*

Leólc, for leóflíc; *adj.* Like lion leonis instar, *Cd.* 23.

LEÓMA, an; *m.* A ray of light, beam, light; jubar, lux:—Hyswa leohtne leoman genua they so bright a beam saw, *Cd.* 223: Candeles leoma comit lux, *R.* 67: *L. Pr.* 134, 7.

Leoman; *pp.* geleomad. To enlighten; lucere, *Som.*

Leome [*Dan.* lem *n.*: *Swed.* leim *m.*: *Icel.* limr *m.*] A LIM

branch; membrum:—Leomu limbs, *Bd.* 2, 6. Leoma to alitnyse membrorum discerp-tia, *Bd.* 1, 7.  
 Leo-mynster *Leominster*, v. Le-of-mynster.  
 Leon a lion, *Jud.* 14, 6.—Leon-fot lion's foot, *Herb.* 8.—Le-on-hwelp a lion's whelp, *Cot.* 121, v. leo.  
 Leong longer, v. leng.  
 Leon, *Cd.* 160, for leon.  
 Leoran, bileoran, gelioran; p. de; pp. gelioried. To pass, go away, depart, die; transire:—Leorde to heofonum passed to heven; migravit ad coelum, *Bd.* 2, 7. Leort admisit, *C.* *Mk.* 5, 37.  
 Leorne, es; m. A LEARNER, disciple, scholar; discipulus, *Bd.* 4, 24.  
 Leornes, se; f. Learning; doctrina, *Bd.* 3, 5.  
 Leornian, leornigan; p. ode; pp. od; a. a. [lar lore, learning, arian to seize, to acquire] 1. To LEARN; discere. 2. To read; legere:—1. Ælc þe ge-byrde æt fæder, and leornode, *Mt.* 6, 45. Hi leornodon we-ætheora, *Ps.* 105, 38. Leor-na discere, *Deut.* 14, 23. Leorni-ð þa, *Deut.* 5, 1. Leorniað æt me, *Mt.* 11, 29. Leorniað a bigspell, *Mk.* 13, 28. Le-rnigað bigspell, *Mt.* 24, 32. Ðat ic leornige, *Ps.* 118, 71. Ðec on to leornianne libros a legendum, *Bt.* 3, 27. Ge ne cornodan non legistis, *Bd.* 4, 3. ruing, &c. learning, v. leor-ang, &c.  
 Leornia, se; f. The draught; se-cus, latrina, *R. Mt.* 15, 17.  
 Leornung, leorning, e; f. 1. LEARNING; doctrina. 2. A ctive; lectura. 3. Medita-tio; meditatio:—1. Hi hine yddon to leornunga they drove in to learning, *Ora.* 6, 31. For godcunde leornunge refter divinas lecturas, *Bd.* 3, 7. On leornunge ura stafa (the) reading of our letters, *Mt.* 5, 14. 3. On leornunge aligra gewrita in meditatione scripturarum, *Bd.* 4, 3.—leorning-cniht a learning-uth, a disciple, *Mt.* 10, 24. -Leorning-hus a learning-hus, a school, *R.* 107: *Cot.* 10.—Leorning-man a man who teaches, a school-master, who learns, a disciple, *Bd.* 13, 24.  
 Leorn To LEESE, lose; perde-re. *Som.*  
 Leorn, geleoso studies, *Bd.* 3, 13, gelese.  
 Leorn; v. a. To LET; elocare:—Leot Ceolred to hande þet

land Ceolred let to hand the land, *Chr.* 852.

LEOD, liod; n. [Plat. leed n: Dut. Ger. lied n: Ot. Not. lied n: Al. lioth: Mon. leod: Dan. lyd a tune: Icel. liód n. a poem.—The Icel. hliód n. a sound, and the Ger. laut a sound, are visibly related to leod] A poem, verse, ode, song; carmen:—Leoð Gode urum, *Ps.* 39, 4. Ðat leoð ne adiligað nan man, *Deut.* 31, 21. Leoð wyrcean to make a poem, *Bd.* 4, 24.—Leoð-cræft the art of poetry, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 9, 16.—Leoð-cwide a poetical expression, a poem, *Ora.* 3, 7.—Leoð-fers a verse, poem.—Leoð-gala a wanton song, *Beo.* 11, 157.—Leoð-sang, leoð-song, a song, poem, *Bd.* 4, 24. Leoð-weorc poetical work, po-etry, *R.* 112.—Leoð-wisa po-etical-wise or way, poetically, *W. C.* p. 6.—Leoð-wyrhta a maker of poems, a poet, *Elf. gl.* Leoð a limb, *Cod. Exon.* p. 23, b, v. lið.

Leoðan to sail, *Bd.* 5, 1, v. liðan. Leoðlic Poetical; poeticus, *Wanl. Cat.* p. 363.

Leott fell down, *R. Mk.* 5, 22, v. lutan.

Leoue beloved, *Cart. Edw.* v. leof. Leouue milliare, leuca, *R.* 57, *Lye.* Lepewinc A LARWING; upupa, *Som.*

Les less, v. læs.

LESAN, he list; p. læs, we læ-son; pp. lesen, alesen [Plat. Ger. lesen to read, gather: Dut. lezen: Dan. læse: Swed. läsa: Icel. lesa] 1. To gather, choose; LEASE; legere, colligere. 2. To deliver, loose; liberare:—1. Alesen under lindum chosen under linden (banners), *Cd.* 154: *Cot.* 118. Lætað þear-fan ac utacymene hig lesan sinite pauperem et peregrinum ista colligere. 2. *Som.*

Lese A gathering; collectio, *Lye.* Lesere Mima, *Lye.*

Lesing, lesung, e; f. 1. LEAS-ING, gathering; collectio. 2. A losing, delivering; redemp-tio:—1. *Lye.* 2. *Som.*

Lesnys, se; f. A losing, redemp-tion; redemptio:—*C. Mk.* 10, 45: *C. Lk.* 1, 68: 2, 38.

Leso An oracle; numen, *Som.*

Leswe, lyswe. Injury, loss; dam-num, inhonestum:—Giffri wif loc bore leswæs hwæt gedeð si libera mulier capillata in-honesti quidquam fecerit, *L. Ethelb.* 72.

Leswe a pasture; pascuum, *C. Jn.* 10, 9, v. læsuw, læs.

Let let, suffered, sent, thought, pretended; p. of lætan.

Letan slowly; tarde, *Bd.* 5, 4.

LED LATH, a part of a country, containing three or more hun-dreds; portio quædam pro-vinciæ, vel comitatus ita dicta, *L. Edw. conf.* 84.

Leðe-cæstre-scire *Leicestershire*, v. Lægre-ceastre-scire.

LEDER [Plat. ledder n: Dut. leder n. contracted leer n: Ger. leder n: Schw. leder: Moes. hlother: Dan. læder n: Swed. läder n: Icel. ledr n: Wel. lledr] LEATHER; corium. Found, chiefly, in composi-tion; as, weald-, geweald-, geweald-leðer a rein of a bri-dle, *Bt.* 21.—Leðer-coddas leather bags, *R.* 16.—Leðer-helm leather helmet.—Leðer-hosa leather hose, boots, *R.* 29.—Leðer-wyrhta a currier, tan-ner, *Cot.* 25.

Leðern; adj. LEATHERN; co-riaceus, *R.* 99.—Leðren-fæt a leather bag; scortea, *R.* 26.

Leðrian; pp. geleðred. To LA-THER, anoint; sapone oblini-re, ungere, *C. Jn.* 11, 2.

Leti, letig crafty, *Prov.* 12, 13, v. lytig.

Leton let, suffered, v. lætan.

LETTAN [Plat. Dut. letten, be-letten to prevent, hinder: Frs. leta to prevent: Moes. latjan] 1. To think; arbitrari. 2. To let, to hire; elocare. 3. To hinder; impedire:—1. Betran letton meliores putabant, *Bd.* 2, 2, *Ca.* 2. Se cyng hit lett rez istud elocavit, *Chr.* 1087. 3. Ic þe halsige þat þu me no leng ne lette I entreat thee that thou hinder me no longer, *Bt.* 36, 3, *C.* v. lætan.

Lettend, es; m. A hinderer; im-peditor, *Lye.*

Letting a hindering, *Soma.* 62, 95, v. læting.

Leud people, *L. Ethelb.* 63, v. leod.

Leue leave, *Bd.* 1. 25, *B.* v. leaf.

Lewd, lewed a layman, *L. With.*, v. læwd.

Lewsa, an; m. Want, poverty; inopia:—For lewsan, *T. Ps.* 87, 9.

Lex a salmon, *R.* 102, v. leax.

Ley A LAY; canticum.—A ley of land; terra inculta, novale, *Som.*

Lias flames, v. lig.

Lib A bewitching; obligamen-tum magicum, fascinum, *Som.*—Lib-lac [lac a gift] an en-chantment, *L. Edm.* 6.—Lib-læcan caragti, *Cot.* 82, i.e. ob-ligatores magici, fascinatores, *Aug. Serm. temp.* 241.

Liban, libban to live; libbende living, v. lybban.

Libesne a phylactery, v. lifesne.

<sup>d</sup> Lr'c, gelic [Plat. liek, glik: Dut. gelyk: Fra. lic: Ger. gleich: Ker. kalihho: Isd. chilihho: Ot. gileicho: Not. gelich: Tat. gilich: Moes. leika, galeika: Old Franc. lih, lich: Dan. lig, lige, ligedan: Swed. lik, lika, likadan: Icel. líkr.—from lic the body of a man, the essence or nature; hence the figurative meaning, an appearance, resemblance, like; as a termination like or ly, manlike (Scotch) manly] LIKE; similis, similiter:—He is gelic timbriendum men his hus, Lk. 6, 48, 49. Mann gelic geworden is him, Ps. 48, 12, 21.

-lic, [Plat. leick: Dut. lyk: Fra. lic: Ger. leich, lich, lig: Dan. lig, lige: Swed. liger: Icel. ligt] as an adjective termination, denotes a similitude, or likeness to the noun to which it is annexed; as, wer a man, werlic manly; wif a woman, wiflic womanlike; God God, godlic godlike, godly; eorð earth, eorðlic earthly, &c.

Lr'c, lice. [Plat. liek n: Dut. lyk n: Fra. lic n: Ger. leiche f: Isd. liihhe: Ot. lich: Not. liche: Moes. leik: Dan. lig, liig n: Swed. lik n: Icel. lík n.] 1. A corpse, carcase, flesh, a body living or dead; cadaver, corpus. 2. The place for the corpse, sepulchre, tomb; sepulchrum:—1. Næs nan hus on eallum Egipta lande þe lic inne ne læge, Ex. 12, 30. Hys lic namon, Mk. 6, 29. Ðær þæs Hælendes lic aled was, Jn. 20, 12. From lice onlysed a carne solutus, Bd. 5, 7. 2. To þæs halgan Oswaldes lice to the holy Oswald's sepulchre, Bd. 3, 12.—Lic-beorg, lic-burg a sepulchre.—Lic-hryre body-destruction, homicide, Cd. 52.—Lic-leoð a funeral song, an elegy, Cot. 75, 172.—Lic-man a man who provides for funerals, Assump. S. Jn.—Lic-rest a body rest, sepulchre, Gen. 23, 20.—Lic-benung funeral service, Elf. gr.—Lic-þeotan body-canals, channels, the pores, R. 73.—Lic-þrowere [þrowere a martyr] a martyr, leper, Elf. gl.: Lk. 4, 27.—Lic-tun [tun a garden] a sepulchre, Bd. 3, 17.—Lic-wiglung [wi-gelung incantation] necromancy, divination.

Lic a gift, T. Ps. 25, 10, v. lac. Licað pleases, v. lician. Liccende lying, C. Mt. 9, 2, v. licgan. Liccera LIQUORISH, a glutton,

flatterer; helluo, assentator, Som.

Liccetan, liccettan. To dissemble, pretend, feign, imitate; dissimulare:—Nelle we mid leasungum þyllic liccetan we were unwilling to dissemble with such lies, W. Cat. p. 186. Ða liccettan hi fleam then they feigned a flight, Bd. 4, 26: Past. 34, 4.

Liccetere, liccettere, licetere, lycetere, es; m. A hypocrite, dissembler; hypocrita, simulator:—Wa eow boceras, and Pharisei liceteras! *es vobis scribae et Pharisei, hypocrita*, Mt. 23, 13, 15, 23, 25, 27, 29: Lk. 11, 44. Wel witegode Isaias be eow liceterum, Mk. 7, 6. Lease liceteras falsi simulatores, i.e. Hypocrita, Mt. 6, 16.

Licet-feld Lichfeld, v. Liced-feld.

Licetung, licettung, licetung, e; f. Hypocrisy, dissimulation, calumny; dissimulatio, hypocrisis:—Fulle licetunge pleni hypocrisis, Mt. 23, 38: Lk. 12, 1: Bd. 5, 19.

<sup>d</sup> LICCIAN [Plat. Dut. likken: Ger. lecken: Ot. Not. lechon: Moes. laiguan: Dan. likke, slikke: Swed. slicka: Icel. sleikia: It. leccare: Fr. lecher: Lettish. lakti: Grk. λειχαιν: Heb. לָקַח lq to lick] To LICK; lambere:—Fynd his eorðan licciað, Ps. 71, 9.

Liced-feld, Licet-feld, Liccet-feld, Licit-feld [Ingul. Hunt. Thorn. Lichfeld: Danel. Licethfeld: Gerv. Lichefeld: Brom. Lichfelde: Kni. Lychefeld.—lic a body or wet, from leccian to irrigate; from the stream which divides the city, or from læce a healer, physician; feld a field] LICH-FIELD, Staffordshire, Chr. 716: 731: Bd. 5, 23.

Lice-wyrð pleasing, an agreement, C. Mt. 11, 26, v. lic-wyrð.

Licgan, licgean, licggan, ligan, liggan, þu list, he lið, ligð; p. læg, lage, we lægon, lagon; pp. legen; v. n. [Plat. Dut. liggen: Ger. liegen: Ker. licgan: Ot. liggen: Moes. ligan: Dan. ligge: Swed. ligga: Icel. liggia.—lica body, flesh, grave; -an or -gan] 1. To lie, lie down; occumbere. 2. To extend, reach, lie along; tendere, jacere:—1. He geseah þa Hæwæda licgan, Jn. 20, 5, 6. Hwi list þu on eorðan, Jos. 7, 10. Min cnapa lið, Mt. 8, 6. On carcerum lagon, Ors. 5, 1. Hwar Sisara læg, Jud.

4, 22. On þam portcan læg mycel menigeo, Jn. 5, 3. 2. On þam wege þe lið to Ephrate, Gen. 35, 19. Lið sæ reaches into sea, Bd. 1, 25. ¶ Licgende feoh lying property, all inanimate possessions money, goods, &c.

Lichama, lichoma, an; m. [Plat. licham m. lichaam n: Dut. ligchaam n: Fra. lichame m: Ger. leichnam m: Isd. lihamin: Ker. lihhamu: O. lichamon: Dan. legeme m: Swed. lekamen m: Icel. líkamr, líkami, líkhamr m.—from lic flesh, hama a skin covering; or Moes. ahma spirit] Generally, a living body but sometimes, a corpse, flesh corpus animatum, caro:—Næ beo ge bregyde fram þam þone lichaman ofleað, Lk. 12, 4. Ðines lichaman leafoet tui corporis lumen, Mt. 22. Lichaman is found in the nom. as well as acc. þu is min lichaman, Mt. 26, 5. Iosep of Arimathia beddeð Hælendes lichaman, Mt. 27, 43. Seo an lichama miht fæder was illa una caro re ejus patre fuit, Bd. 1, 2: resp. 5.

Lichamleas; adj. Bodiless, corporeal; corporis expert. Ealle lichamleas eomun corporei, Elf. T. p. 3.

Lichamlic, lichomlic, lichamlic def. se lichomlica; adj. Bodily; corporeus:—Se Hælig Gast astah lichamlicre and ne Sanctus Spiritus deoradde corporea specie, Lk. 3, 22. I wilnodon þæs lichomhæda aðes they chose the body death, Bt. 11, 2.

Lichamlice, lichumlice; adv. Bodily; corporaliter:—Elf. Bd. 3, 15.

Lician, gelician, licigean; p. lide, gelicode; pp. geliced. [Plat. liken: Dut. lyken: Fr. lika: Swed. lika: Icel. líka: Ger. gleichen: Old Ger. lichan: Moes. leikan, galeika.—from lic, lac a gift, please, or from lic like: similis simili placet] To please with, to LIKE, exerce, please, delight; delectare:—Me licað it pleases, Dial. 1, 9. Hit licode i rode, Mt. 14, 6: Mk. 6, 1c. Ic licige drihtne placebo mino, T. Ps. 114, 9.

<sup>d</sup> Licitfeld Lichfeld, v. Liced-feld. Lic-nes likeness, v. gelicness. Licsendo Sumptuously; splendide, C. Lk. 16, 19.

Licumlic, licumlice bodily, 3, 23, v. lichamlic, licham-



Licung A LIKING, will, pleasure; voluptas, placatio:—Ne sylð Gode licunge his, *T. Ps.* 48, 7.

Licwyrð [lic, lac a gift, what please; weorð worth] Well-pleasing, pleasant, worthy of esteem; dignus qui placeat, gratus, bene-placitus, *Mor. præc.* 62. Hwæt bið þær licwyrðes what is there worthy of esteem, *Bt.* 16, 1. Dune on þam licwyrðe is God wunian, *L. Ps.* 67, 17.

Licwyrðnya, se; *f.* A well-pleasing, favour; beneplacitum, *L. Ps.* 88, 17.

Lid, lit, lið, ea. A ship, vessel; navis, navigium:—Seo eft ne com to lide she again came not to the ship, *Cd.* 72. On lides boome in ship's bosom, *Cd.* 67: *Chr.* 938. Teah up his segl and his lið drew up his sail and ship, *Chr.* 1052, *Ing.* 234, 10.

Lida Pestilence; lues, *Lye*; Quietness, rest; quies, *Som.* *Chr.* 871.

Lida-æftera June, v. liða.

Lið-monað the month of March, v. lhyd-monað.

Lidwicas, Lidwicingas [Lid a ship: wiccian to watch, because they watched day and night in their ships] The inhabitants of Little Britain, or Bretagne, France; Armoricani:—Butan Lidwiccium, *Chr.* 885: 918.

Lige-ceaster Chester, v. Læge-ceaster.

Lies false, *Ex.* 20, 16, v. leas.

Lið mild, v. lið.

Liðnes gentleness, v. liðenes.

Li, lyf, es; *n.* [Plat. Dut. leven *n.*: Ger. leben *n.*: Ker. &c. lib, lyb: *Lipsii. Glos.* lif, liva: *Moes. libans*: Dan. liv *n.* lev-net *n.*: Swed. lif *n.*: Icel. lif *n.*] 1. LIVE; vita. 2. A place to live in, a living, monastery; mansio, monasterium:—1. Pat he þat lif afyrre that he take away the life, *Bt.* 8. Lif wið life, *Ex.* 21, 23. Lifes treow, *Gen.* 2, 9: 3, 22, 24. Lifes water, *Jn.* 4, 10, 11. Ða he on life wæs, *Mt.* 27, 63. 2. Pat lyf æt Winburnan the monastery at Wimbourn, *Chr.* 718.—Lif-ceare life anxious, *Cd.* 42.—Lif-dagas life days, during life, *Cd.* 43.—Life - eadnys humility of life, *Guth. Vit. C.* 2.—Lif-fadung a course or way of living, *Tit. Edg. Can.*—Lif-fæc life space, time.—Lif-fæst lively, *Bd.* 5, 6.—Lif-frea life's lord, God, *Cd. Th. p.* 2, 9.—Lif-fruma life's author, God, *Cd.* 208.—Lif-gedal life uperation, death, *Cd.* 119.—Lif-lade life's journey, *R. Ben.*

1.—Lif-least, lif-læst lifelessness. — Lif-lyre [lyre a loss] loss of life, *L. With.* p. 13, 13.—Lif-weg life's way, *Cd.* 147.—Lif-welle fountain of life, *C. Jn.* 4, 10.

Lif permission, *Bd.* 1, 23, *C.*, v. leaf.

Lifan to permit, *Præf. Past.*, v. lyfan.

Lifene livelihood, v. leofene.

LIFER; *g.* lifre; *f.* [Plat. Dut. Dan. lever *f.*: Ger. leber *f.*: Swed. lefwer *m.*: Icel. lifur *f.*]

1. The LIVER; jecur. 2. A balancing; libramentum:—1. Ealle þa þing þe to þære lifre clifað, *Lev.* 1, 8. Ðære lifre nett jecoris reticulum, *Ex.* 29, 13, 22. 2. Cot. 120.—Lifer-adl a liver disease, *R.* 10.—Lifer - seoca liver sick.—Lifer-seocnes liver sickness.—Lifer-wærc liver pain.

Lifesne A phylactery, enchantment; phylacterium, *Bd.* 4, 27.

Liffæstan, geliffæstan To make alive, quicken; vivificare:—Ðonne hine God liffæsteð when God shall quicken him, *Bd.* 2, 1. Gast ys se þe liffæste, *Jn.* 6, 63: *Lk.* 17, 33.

Liffetan, to flatter, v. lyffetan.

Liffetung a flattery, v. lyffetung.

Lifian, lifigan, lifigean; *part.* lifigende; *p. de*; *v. n.* [lif life] To LIVE; vivere:—Se lifde ille vixit, *Bd.* 2, 16. Ðu scealt on mund-byrde minre lifigan thou shalt live in my protection, *Cd.* 83. Ic symle tilode to lifigenne I always endeavoured to live, *Bd.* 4, 29. Lifge Ismael may Ishmael live, *Cd.* 107. Hu hi lifigean scylon how they should live, *Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 1. *S. p.* 488, 37. Ðurh þone lifigendan Drihten by the living God, *Bd.* 4, 28, 29. On lechte lifigendra in lumine viventium, *Ps.* 55, 13, v. lybban.

Lifleas LIFELESS; vitæ expers, exanimis, *Gen.* 20, 7.

Liffic; *adj.* LIVELY; vivus, *Elf. gr.*

Lifnes a phylactery, *Bd.* 4, 27. *Ca.*, v. lifesne.

Lifre of the liver, v. lifer.

Lifrige Of the liver; hepaticus, *Som.*

\*Lig, læg, leg, es; *m.* [Plat. lügt *f.* lögniss *f.*: Ger. lohe *f.* Not. lough *m.*: Ker. lauga: *Moes.* lauh: Dan. lue *c.*: Swed. lågo *f.*: Icel. log *n.*: logi *m.*: Wel. llug light] 1. A flame; flamma. 2. In the *pl.* flames, lightning; fulgura:—1. On middel þæs unadwæscendlican liges in the middle of the unquenchable

flame, *Bd.* 5, 12. On fires lige, *Ex.* 3, 2. Brade ligas broadflames, *Cd.* 18. 2. Ligeas gemonigfealdað fulgura multiplicat, *Bd.* 4, 3.—Lig-fæmen-de, lig-ferbærnda vomiting fire, *Som.*—Lig-fyr flame fire, *Cd.* 146.—Lig-ræsc a lightning flash, a shining, *Lk.* 17, 24.—Lig-ræscung a shining, brightness, *L. Ps.* 17, 14.

LIG, lyg [Plat. lögen, löge *f.*: Dut. leugen, lögen *f.*: Ger. lüge *f.*: *Moes.* liugn: Dan. Swed. lögen *m.*: Icel. lyged, lúgi *f.*] A lie, hence in the midland counties, a LIG, falsehood; mendacium, *Bd.* 1, 14.

Liga, lyga, lygea [Hunt. Luye] The river Lea, dividing Middlesex and Essex, *Chr.* 895: 896.

Ligan to lie down, or along, *Bt.* 33, 4, v. licgan.

Ligan to lie, falsify, *R. Mt.* 5, 11, v. leogan.

Ligan-burh, Lygean-burh [Flor. Liganburh: Hunt. Lienberig: West. Lienberi] Lenbury, Bucks, *Ing.*: Leighton, Bedfordshire, *Gib.*:—*Chr.* 571.

Lig-ceaster Chester, v. Læge-ceaster.

Lige, lyge; *adj.* Lying, false; mendax, falsus:—He lige word gecwæð he lying words spoke, *Cd.* 210: *Mt.* 24, 11, 24.

Ligen Flaming, like a flame; flammeus, *Hexaem.* 19: *Somn.* 42.

Ligen a lie, *Cd.* 25, v. lig.—Ligenword a lying word, *Cd.* 33.

LIGET, ligett, leget, ligyt; *pl.* ligetta, lygyttu, ligette, ligetas, ligita, ligytto. [Plat. lögten: Dut. weerlicht *n.*: Wel. lunched: Bret. lucht, luichet] Lightning; fulgur:—Liget-færð, *Mt.* 24, 27: 28, 3: *Ps.* 134, 7: *Bd.* 4, 3.—Liget-ræsc [ræs a race, course] a flash of lightning, *Lk.* 10, 18.

Ligettan To lighten, shine; fulgurare, *Lye.*

Liggan to lie down, v. licgan.

Lignan To deny; negare, *Cd.* 212.

Lignis, lygnis, se; *f.* Deceit; fallacia, *R. Mt.* 13, 22.

Ligora-cester Leicester, *Chr.* 942, v. Legra-ceaster.

Ligore The river Loire; Ligeris fluvius, *Ors.* 1, 1.

Lig-rægel orbiculata, *R.* 29.

Ligð lies, v. licgan.

Ligtun [Hunt. Ligetune.—Liga the river Lea; tun a town] LAYTON, Essex, *Gib.*, *Lye.*—LEIGHTON, Beds., *Ing.*:—*Chr.* 917.

Ligyttu lightnings, v. liget.

Lihan to lend, *C. R. Lk.* 11, 15, v. lænan.

Liht light, bright, not heavy, *R. Mt.* 5, 16, v. leoht.

Lihtan, lyhtan to shine, a light, v. lyhtan.

Lihtengnes lightness, v. lihtingnes.

Lihting, lihtingc, lihtung, e; f. 1. LIGHTING, enlightening; illumination. 2. LIGHTNING; fulgur, v. liget. 3. LIGHTENING, mitigating; alleviatio:—1. Ðæt mare leoht to þæs dæges lihtinge, *Gen.* 1, 16: *Ps.* 77, 17. 2. Mid þunre and lihtinge with thunder and lightning, *Chr.* 1117: *T. Ps.* 76, 18. 3. *L. Edg. pol.* 2.

Lihtingnes, se; f. 1. LIGHTNESS; levitas tributi. 2. Condescension; humilitas:—1. *Off. Reg.* 2. 2. *L. Const.* p. 147.

Liif life, *Bd.* 3, 18, *S. p.* 545, 42, v. lif.

LILIA, lillie, lilige, an [*Plat. Dut.* lillie f: *Ger. Dan.* lillie f: *Ot.* lilia: *Swed.* lilja f: *Icel.* lilia f.] A LILY; lilium:—Besceawiað æcyres lilian, *Mt.* 6, 28: *Lk.* 12, 27.

Lilic Risui aptus, *R. Ben. interl.* 4.

LIM, pl. limo, limu. [*Dan.* lem n: *Swed.* lem m: *Icel.* lim f. a limb; lim n. a branch of a tree] 1. A LIMB, member; artus. 2. Calamilla, manutergium:—1. An þinra lima, *Mt.* 5, 29, 30. 2. *Cot.* 169: 130. ¶ Limwæstm membrorum statura, *Cd.* 216. — Lim-mælum limb by limb, by pieces, *Cot.* 128. — Limm - lama limb-lame, *Hem.* p. 244.

Limb Peripetasma, peristroma, *R.* 116.

LIME, es. [*Plat.* liem m. glue; leem m. clay: *Dut.* lym f. n. glue; leem n. clay: *Ger.* leim m. glue; lehm m. clay: *Dan.* lim, liim n. glue: *Swed.* lim n. glue: *Icel.* lim n. glue] 1. What causes adhesion, gluten, LIME; cement, clay, mortar, bitumen, birdlime; gluten, argilla. 2. What mortar is made of, LIME; calx:—1. Afæstnod ic eom on lime grundes, *Ps.* 68, 2. Lim to wealle mortar for walls, *Elf. gl.* Lim to fugele birdlime, *R.* 81. Eorðan lime with clay of earth, *Cd.* 66. 2. *Cot.* 47.

Limene-muð, Limine-muð The mouth of the river Limene; Limeni fluvii ostium in agro Cantiano, *Chr.* 893: 894: 896.

Limgeleage, limgelecge The form, or lineament; lineamentum, *Som.*

Liming A LIMNING, painting; litura, *Cot.* 123.

Limleas Without limbs; sine membris, *Hom. Pas.* p. 6.

Limp-halt lame, v. lemp-healt.

Limpian. 1. To appertain, concern; pertinere. 2. To happen, occur; accidere:—1. Hwæt limpeð þæs to þe what appertains this to thee? *Bd.* 1, 7. 2. Limpð oft happens oft, *Bt.* 39, 2. C., v. gelimpan.

Limplice, gelimplice; adv. Fitly, opportunely, pertinently; opportune:—God swiðe limplice geset God very fitly appointed, *Bt.* 21.

Lin lie; adjacent, *Chr.* 963.

Lin Flax; linum, *R. Mt.* 12, 20. —Lin-sæd linseed.—Lin-wæda, lin-wede a linen garment, *Ja.* 13, 5.—Lin-wyrt wild flax, *L. M.* 1, 85.

Linan Spire, *R.* 104.

Lincolen, Lincylen, Lindcylen, Lyndcylene - ceaster, Lindcolen-ceaster, Lincol, Lincolla, Lyndcolla, an. [*Alf.* Lindicolina, Lindecolina: *Flor.* Lindocolin: *Malm.* Lincoln.—*Wel.* llynn a lake, pool; *Lat.* Lindum colonia] LINCOLN, a city, from which the name of the county is derived:—On Lincollan, *Chr.* 627. On Lincolne, *Chr.* 1093. — Lincolne-scire, Lincolna -scire, Lincolnshire, *Chr.* 1016.

LIND [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* linde f: *Dan.* Swed. lind m: *Icel.* linditré n.] 1. The linden, or lime-tree; tilia arbor. 2. What was made of lime wood, a shield, buckler, banner; galea, vexillum:—1. *R.* 45. 2. Ofer lindum over bucklers, *Cd.* 155: *Jdth.* 11: 12. Hwite linde candida vexilla, *Cd.* 158, v. Price's *Walt.* Vol. 1, p. LXXXIX. — Lind - croda the linden crowd, press of shields, *Cd.* 93. — Lind-wigend, lind-wiggend fighting under a shield, *Jdth.* 10.

Linden of the linden, or lime-tree; tiliaceus, *Som.*

Lindesfarena-æa, Lindesfearena-æa, Lindesfearona-æa, Lindesfaronæa-ealonde, Lindisfarena-ée, Lindisfarna-ée. LINDISFARNE, or Holy Island, on the coast of Northumberland, *Bd.* 3, 17, 12: *Chr.* 793: 780.

Lindesse, Lindesige, Lindissi. [*Bd. Flor.* Lindissig: *Hunt.* Lindsey, Lindessi: *Brom. Stub.* Lyndeseye] LINDSEY, Lincolnshire, *Chr.* 838: 873: 993: 1013. Lindisfarnensis belonging to Holy Island, *Bd.* 3, 17.

LINEN; adj. [*Plat. Dut. Dan.* Swed. linnen: *Ger.* leinen: *Ot.* linin] LINEN; linteus:—Nam linen hraegel sumpsit linteum

amictum, *Ja.* 13, 4. Bewund hine mid linenum claðe, *Ja.* 19, 40.

Linnet flax, hemp, v. lin.

Linnetwige A LINNET; carduelis *R.* 38.

-ling [*The Plat. Dut. Fra. Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel.* have all the termination. In the Northern dialects an additional or er is often found. — Ling linig, from linian, linigan, began to lie down, rest, lead] Denotes a state or condition of a person; subjectum sive actum denotat. 2. An image; ample; imago:—1. Deorling darling; dilectus, amoris subjectum: Hyrting mercenarius, mercedis subjectum: Eorðling earthling; ríccolá, qui vitæ suæ conditio one circa terræ culturam occupatur: Geongling young; adolescentulus, qui in ex juventutis est. In the same sense we now use *yearling, nestling, firstling, changeling, worldling.* 2. Dæorling dear image; chara imago: Æðeling noble image; nobilis imago, *L. Edg. Col.* 35, *W. p.* 208, 10: *Spel. Glm.* v. hinder-ling.

Linian, linigan to sit down; cline, *C. Mk.* 2, 15, v. hlyrian.

Linnin linen, *C. Ja.* 19, 40, v. Eorð.

Lio a lion, v. leo.

Liobene The people of Alban. Albani, *Ors.* 1, 1.

Liod a people, *Ors.* 3, 1, v. leor.

Liodende-ban jointed, *Lye* the reading should be leaðe-ban a bone of the loins; lumborum os, *Cd.* 9, *Th.* p. 12.

Liof loved, v. leof.

Liofað lives; liofoð lives, *Bt.* 10, v. lybban.

Liofre pleasanter, *Bt.* 40, 5, v. leof.

Liofwend acceptable, *Cot.* 141, v. leofwend.

Lioht, lioma light, v. leoht.

Liomu members, *R. Mt.* 5, 29, v. leome.

Lion-fot lion's foot, *Cot.* 125, v. leon.

Lioran to pass over, v. leoran.

Liornian to learn, read, *C. Mk.* 21, 16, v. leornian.

Liornung, learning, v. leornung.

Lioð, a limb, *Herb.* 3, 1, v. lið.

Lioð, a song, *Bt.* 2, 39, v. leoð.

Lioðole, liðule. An issue, fistula; fistula, enema, *Som.*

Lippa, lippe. [*Plat. Ger.* lippe; *Wil. leffa f: Dut.* lip f: *Swed.* lip m. läpp m: *Dan.* lippe. be c. Pers. لب lib] A LABIUM, labrum. — Uferwippa upper lip. — Nibbera lipa nether lip.

LIRA [Plat. lurre *f*: Icel. hlyri *n*.] *The flesh, muscles*; lacerti, pulpa, viscum:—Scanc-lira *the calf of the leg*, Elf. gl. R. 73.

Lireht; *adj*. Brawny; lacertosus, torosus, Som.

Lireosian *to rush, fall*, T. Ps. 36, 25, v. hreosan.

Lisan *to gather*, Bt. 27, 1, C. v. lesan.

LISSE [Plat. lise *soft, mild*: Ger. erlassung, lösung *f*: Not. liso: Wil. lisno: Dan. lise *c. relief*: Sued. lisa *f. ease*: Icel. los *n. a loosing*] *Forgiveness, dismissal, grace, favour, comfort, happiness*; remissio, gratia:—Lisse ic gelyfe leahtra *I believe a forgiveness of sins*, Symb. W. C. p. 49. Longe lufan and lissa *long love and favour*; longum amorem et gratiam, Bt. R. p. 151. Lisse sohte *sought happiness*, Cd. 60. Lisse on land *favour in [the] land*, Cd. 73. Lufan and lisse *love and favour*, Cd. 106. Landes and lissa *of land and favours*, Cd. 136.

LIST [Plat. liste *f*: Dut. Frs. lyst *f*: Ger. leiste *f*: Old Ger. liste: Dan. liste *c*: Sued. lista *f*: Icel. listi *m*: Lat. mid. lista] *A LIST of cloth*; limbus panni, Cot. 215.

LIST, *es*; *m*. [Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Old Ger. Dan. Sued. Icel. list *f*. The Icel. list is even now only used in the sense of *art, science*; which signification this word had in earlier times. In the Old Ger. now and then, also listi and liste are found: Moes. liutei *deceit*] 1. *Science, wisdom, power, faculty; scientia*. 2. *Art, deceit, wiles*; lobus:—1. Leoð wyrhta list *overtures ars*. Het listas læran *commands to learn sciences*, Cd. 25. Þæs lichoman listas and cræftas cumað *corporis vires et artes proveniunt*, Bt. R. p. 191. 2. Mid listum *with wiles*, Cd. 32.—List-wrenc *deceit*, Wulfst. Par. 8, v. wrenc.

LIST, v. licgan.

LISTEN *to listen*, Som. 70, v. lysan.

LITICE, listlice *Sufficiently, enough*; sat, Som.

LITUM *With art, skilfully, cunningly, purposely*; perite, calide:—Listum ateah rib of idan *skilfully drew a rib from [the] side*, Cd. 9. Listum beoan *callide invitare*, Bt. R. p. 68.

LEADS, for læt, from lædan.

LIÐ, liða *a ship*, Bt. R. p. 69.—Lið-mon *a sailor*, Bt. R. p. 189.—Liðe-man *a sailor*,

Chr. 1036.—Lið-wer, lit-wer *a sailor, captain*, v. lid, &c.

LITELICE *Cunningly*; callide, Ex. 32, 12.

LIÐ LIES, v. licgan.

LID, liōð, leoð [Plat. Dut. lid *n*: Frs. lith *n*: Ger. glied *n*. In compound words only lied, as augenlied *eyelid*: Ker. lid: Tat. lido: Moes. litha: Dan. lid, led *n*: Sued. led *m*: Icel. lidr *m. a joint*] *A limb, member, joint, tip*; artus:—Lytel lið *parvus artus, articulus*, Cot. 15, 162. Maran liða *greater members*, R. 72.—Fingeres lið, Lk. 16, 24.—Lið-adl *a joint disease, the gout*, R. 11.—Lið-seawe [seawe moisture] *joint oil*, L. Alf. pol. 40.

LID, *es*; *m*. *A cup*; poculum, Past. 40, 4. — Of mistlicum dryncum þæs liðes *of various drinks of the cup*, Bt. 37, 1.

LIÐ, hlið; *def. se liða*; seo, þat liðe; *comp. ra, re*; *adj.* [Plat. lind, linde; Ger. gelinde: South Ger. linde: Ot. lindo, lind: Dan. lind: Icel. linr] *LITHE, tender, mild, gentle, agreeable*; tener, mitis:—Eadige synd þa liðan, Mt. 5, 5. Liðra milder, Ors. 1, 1: 5, 12: Can. Edg. imp. pn. 14.—Liðe-bige *pliant, tractable*.

LIÐA, lida [so called from lið mild, or from liðan *to sail*; because in June and July the weather was serene, when the A.-S. made their voyages] *The months June and July*: the A.-S. called the former Liða-ærra, Lida-ærra *June*; Junius mensis. Liða-æftera, Lida-æftera *July*; Julius mensis:—Menol. 205.

LIÐAN, geliðan; *p. láð, we liðon, liðan*; *pp. liðen, geliden*. [lið, lit, lid *a ship*] *To sail, to be carried, navigate*; navigare, navigio vehi:—Ofer sæ lað in Gallia *rice sailed over sea into the kingdom of France*, Bd. 3, 19. Liðan on þat ealond *sailed to the island*, Bd. 4, 28.

LIÐEGAST, liðegie *sootheest*, v. liðian.

LIÐELIC; *adj. Mild, gentle*; mitis, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 3.

LIÐELICE; *adv. Gently, mildly, softly*; blande, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5.

LIÐENES, *se*; *f. LITHENESS, gentleness, softness*; lenitas, Past. 17, 11.

LIÐERA, liðere, an. *A sling made of leather*; funda, fundibulum:—Swa mon mæg mid liðeran geworpan *as a man can throw with a sling*; quasi jactus fundæ, Bd. 4, 13.

LIÐERENE *leathern*, Cot. 13, v. leðern.

LIÐEWAC *pliant*, Cot. 101, 1, q. lið lithe.

LIÐEWÆCAN; *p. geliðewæhte*; *v. a. To calm, assuage, tame*; mitescere:—Liðewæcað brymmas sæs *sea shores grow calm*, Hym. Sax.: Elf. T. p. 37, 24.

LIÐIAN, liðegian; *p. geliðegode*; *pp. geliðegod, geliðod*; *v. a.* [Plat. Dut. lenigen: Ger. lindern: Dan. lindre: Sued. lindra.—lið *gentle*] *To mitigate, soften, to give ease, moderate*; lenire:—Liðigende bið þæs innoðes sar *the pain of the bowels is mitigating*, Herb. 1, 11. Þat þu liðegie hi, Ps. 93, 13. Þu liðegast, Ps. 88, 10.

LIÐINCEL *A joint, knuckle*; articulus, Cot. 15, 162, 207.

LIÐLIC *gentle*, v. liðelic.

LIÐNES *gentleness*, v. liðenes.

LIÐS *Rest, comfort, pleasure*; quies:—Liðsa and wynna *of comforts and delights*, Cd. 45. Liðsum gewunedon *lived in pleasures*, Cd. 80.

LIÐS-MAN *a sailor*, v. lit, lid.

LIÐULE *a fistula*, v. liðole.

LIÐ-WON, lit-hwon; *adv. A little*; parum, Gen. 42, 24.

LITIG; *adj. Shameless, saucy, malevolent*; procax, Cot. 154, v. lytig.

LITLIAN *to diminish*, Ps. 106, 38, v. lythian.

LITLING, lytling, *es*; *m. An infant*; infantulus, Gen. 25, 22: 50, 21.

LITLUM, litlun, lytlum; *adv. With little, in pieces, by degrees*; minutatim, paulatim:—Tobrec hig litlum, Lev. 2, 6. Litlum and litlum *by little and little*, Gen. 40, 10.

LITSMAN [lit *a ship*; man *man*] *A sailor*; nauta:—Litsmen of Lundene *sailors of London*, Chr. 1046, Gtb. p. 160, 36: Ing. p. 221, n. 23, v. lit, lid.

LIUER *the liver*, v. lifer.

LIWAL *Saucy*; procax, Som.

LIXAN, we lixað; *p. he lixte, we lixton. To shine, glitter, gleam, to be clear*; fulgere:—Scyldas lixton shields *gleamed*, Cd. 148: 149, Th. p. 187, 27. Lixende *shining, clear*, C. R. Lk. 24, 4. Lobbe Spider; aranea, L. Ps. 89, 10.

LOC, locc [Plat. Dut. slot *n*: Frs. loc *n*: Ger. schloss *n*: Dan. lukke *c. an inclosure, bar*; laas *c. a lock*; slot *n. a castle*: Sued. lās *n. slott n. a castle*: Icel. loka *f. a lock, bolt*] 1. *A place shut in, a cloister, prison*; septum quodvis, claustrum. 2. *A fold*;

ovile. 3. *What fastens in, a LOCK as of a door, a treaty; sera, foedus*:—1. To helle locum gelæded *ad inferni claustra raptus*, *Bd.* 3, 13: 5, 13. 2. *Elf. gr. R.* 22: *C. Jn.* 10, 1, 16. 3. Mid þam trumestum locum getimbrade *defended with firmest locks*, *Bd.* 1, 1.—*Locc-scypa as sheep-fold*, *C. Jn.* 10, 1.

\*Loc, locc, es; *m.* [*Plat. Dut.* lok *f.* *Ger.* locke *f.* *Ot.* loco, loke: *Wil.* locca: *Boxh. Gloss.* locka: *Dan.* lok *c.* *Swed.* lock *m.* *Icel.* lockr *m.*] *A lock of hair, hair; cirrus, crinis*:—Þu ne miht ænne locc gedon *whitne oððe blacne*, *Mt.* 5, 36. Hæfde fyrene loccas *had fiery locks*, *Cd.* 148. Se þe loccas hæfð *qui crines habet, comatus*, *Cot.* 6. — Loc-bore *bearing hair*, *L. Ethelb.* 72.—Loc-feax *hair*, *Cot.* 54.—Locgewind *curled hair*.

Loc, loca, loca nu *look, look now*, *Som.*

Loca *A flock of wool; floccus*, *Cot.* 86.

Locce *Allurements; illecebræ*, *Ben.*

Loccetan *To declare; eructare*, *C. Mt.* 13, 35.

Locen *An enclosure, boundary, bounds; clausura*:—Bið heald on locen *be held in bounds*, *Bt.* 25: *Cd.* 220.

Locer *A joiner's instrument, a saw, plane; runcina*, *Cot.* 167.

LÓCIAN, glócián; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a.* [*Ger.* lügen: *Lips. Gloss.* luccan: *South Ger.* glugga: *Sans.* lokhan] 1. To LOOK, behold; *aspicere*. 2. To look upon, notice; *observare*. 3. To belong to, to pertain; *pertinere*:—1. Gað and lociað, *Mk.* 6, 38. Locigende hig ne geseoð, *Mt.* 13, 13. Locigende ge geseoð, *Mt.* 13, 14: *Gen.* 16, 6. Loca nu *look now*, *Mt.* 21, 20. 2. He on heofon locode, *Mk.* 6, 41. Loca feond minne *observa inimicos meos*, *T. Ps.* 24, 20. Het hyne locian to heofonum, *Gen.* 15, 5. 3. Ða þe locyað to hire *quæ pertinent ad eam*, *Jos.* 6, 17.

\*Locig *An enclosure; clausura*, *R. Ben.* 6.

Locor *a saw, plane, v. locer.*

Locwænce, wrence *allurement, deceit*, *L. Edg. de mod. imp. Pæn.* 25, v. lotwrenc.

Lodan *to draw water*, *C. Jn.* 4, 7, v. hlanan.

Loddere *A scoffer, knave; scurra, nebulo*, *Lye.*

Lodeshac *Lodeshall, Lodeshal, Loddington, Northamptonshire*, *Ing. Chr.* 675.

Lodrung, e; *f.* 1. *A funeral song; nenia*. 2. *Abuse; scurrilitas*:—1. *Cot.* 176. 2. *Lye.* Loesan *to lose, perish*, *R. Jn.* 10, 28, v. losian.

LÓF; *n.* [*Plat.* lof, love *n.* *Dut.* lof *m.* *Frs.* Ger. lob *n.* *Ker.* Ot. lob, lobduam: *Mons.* lop, lob: *Dan.* lov. *c.* *Swed.* lof *m.* *Icel.* lof *n.*] *Praise; laus*:—Eall folc Gode lof sealde, *Lk.* 18, 43. His lof bæron bear *his praise*, *Cd.* 198: *Ps.* 118, 164.—Lof-bære *a bearer of praise, a praiser*.—Lof-georn *desirous of praise, vain glorious*, *R. Ben.* 4. — Lof-herung *a praise*, *L. Ps.* 55, 12.—Lof-sang *a praise song, hymn, psalm, the lauds of the church*, *Ex.* 15, 1.—Lof-sangenlic *belonging to praise; laudativus*.—Lof-sangian *to praise*.

Lofian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a.* [*lof praise*] *To praise; laudare*:—Hi God lofodon *they praised God*, *Bd.* 3, 19. Lofa *praise; lauda*, *L. Ps.* 147, 1. To gehyrde hine lofian *I heard him praise*, *Cd.* 25.

\*Loflæcan *To praise; laudare*, *L. Ps.* 118.

Lofsum *Laudable, delicate; delectabilis*, *Cd.* 23.

Lofung, e; *f.* *A praising; laudatio*, *L. Ps.* 9, 14.

Loga, an; *m.* [*lig a lie*] *A liar; mendax*, *Ors.* 4, 7.

Loge water, sea, *Chart. Edw. v.* lagu.

Logeðere *A deceitful man; mala machinans, κακομήχανος*, *Vocab. Deuves. Apum custos, Marsius, Lotharus, Vocab. Noël, Som.*

LOGIAN, gelogian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a.* [*Russ.* loju *to lay, to put*] 1. *To place, put, lodge, regulate, amend, replace; ponere, disponere*. 2. *To lay in order, to compose, lay up, dispose; componere*:—1. He gelogode þone man, *Gen.* 2, 8. Gelogað his agen lif *regulates his own life*, *Tract. Spir. Septif.* Heora nett logodon, *Mk.* 1, 19. 2. Ge logiað eowere spræce *ye compose your speech*, *Job.* p. 167. ¶ Gelogod spræc, logodon *spræc disposed speech, style*.

Lógon *reproached, v. lean.*

LOH [*Frs.* loge *f.*] *A place, seat, stead; locus*:—Gehalgode on his loh *consecrated in his stead, place; consecravit in ejus loco*, *Chr.* 693, *Cot.* v. steal.

Lóh *blamed, placed, v. lean.*

Loh *a gulph, deep pit*, *Lye, v.* luh.

\*Loherenge LORRAIN; Lotharingia, *Chr.* 1126.

Loidis LEEDS, *Yorkshire; Loidis, tractus agri*:—On þam lande þe Loidis haten *in the land which is called Leeds*, *Bd.* 2, 14: 3, 24.

Loma *a paralytic*, *C. R. Mt.* 4, 24: 8, 6, v. lam.

Loma utensils, v. geloma.

Lond land, region, *Bd.* 4, 13: *Bt.* 13. — Lond-begengea *a farmer*, *Past.* 40, 3.—Lond-bigend *a farmer*, *C. Mk.* 12, 1. —Lond-bigong *land of travail*, *L. Ps.* 118, 54.—Lond-buend, lond-byend *a farmer*, *Fr. Jud.* 12.—Lond-ceap *purchase money*.—Lond-leod *inhabitants, v. land, &c.*

Londen London, v. Lunden.

Long long, *Bd.* 3, 13, v. lang.

Longa *Much, greatly, far; multum, valde*, *C. Mk.* 5, 17, 23.

Long-beardas *the people of Lombardy*, *Chr.* 887, v. Lang-beardas.

Longe long, *a long time*, *Bd.* 4, 13, v. lange.

Longian *To be weary, afflicted; tædere*, *C. R. Mk.* 14, 33.

Longsum *lengthened, long*, *Cd.* 83, v. langsum.

Longung, e; *f.* *Weariness, patience; tædium*, *C. Ps.* 118, 28, v. langung.

LOPPE [*Dan.* loppe *f.* *Swed.* loppa *f.*—*from hleapan to leap*] 1. *A flea; pulex*. 2. *A silk-worm; bombyx*:—1. *Bt.* 16, 2. 2. *Cot.* 27.

\*Loppestre, lopystre, lopust, an. A LOBSTER; *locusta marina, polypus*, *Elf. gl. R.* 102.

Lora *learning*. — Hleor-lora *a scholar*, *Cd.* 92.

Lore loss, damage, *Bd.* 4, 21, v. lyre.

Lorg hawk's perches, *Cot.* 36.—Lorgas *an instrument of household*, *Som.*

Lorb *A weaver's beam; liciatorium*, *R.* 110.

Los, losing [*Plat.* verlies, verliis *m.* *Dut.* verlies *n.* *Ger.* verlust *m.* *Swiss.* verlurst: *Moes.* fralustais: *Dan.* forliis *n.* and *c.* *Swed.* förlust *m.*] Loss, LOSING, *destruction; perditio*:—*C. Mt.* 7, 13. ¶ To lose gedon *to destroy*, *C. Mt.* 12, 14. To lose weorðan *to suffer destruction, to perish*. Ða þing to lose wurdon þe on þam scype wæron *the things perished which were in the ship*, *Bd.* 5, 9.

Losewest, loswest, losewist, losuist, loswist. 1. *A losing, waste, destruction; detrimentum*. 2. *Deceit; deceptio*:—1. *C. Mk.* 8, 36: *R. Mk.* 14, 4. 2. *C. Mk.* 4, 19.

Losian, losigan; *ic losige; p.*



ode; *sub.* losige; *pp.* od. [*los a losing*] 1. To **LOSE**; perdere. 2. To run away, to escape, to be lost; *aufugere*, *amitti*. 3. To perish; *perire*. 4. To tear in pieces; *discerpere*:—1. C. Mt. 10, 28: C. Lk. 17, 27. 2. Gif he losige if he run away, *L. Alf. pol.* 1, 7: *L. In.* 22. Losede heo him she was lost to him, *Bt.* 35, 6, *Card.* p. 264, 18. On weg losedon in via amissi sunt, *Bd.* 2, 2. 3. Swa swa seo beo sceal losian as the bes shall perish, *Bt.* 31, 2, *Card.* p. 174, 21. 4. C. Lk. 9, 42.

<sup>b</sup> Losnan, losnian to fear, *v.* hlosnan.

Losuist a waste, *v.* losewest.

Lot a lot, device, deceit, *Bt.* 4: 39, 6, *v.* hlot, lotwrenc.

Lot A tribute; *tributum*, *Lye.*

Lote Crafty, perverse; *callidus*, *Som.*

Loð a band, *v.* hloð.

Loða A blanket, coverlet, cloak, sandal; *lacerna*, *lodix*, *Past.* 3, 2.

Loðene. 1. The neighbourhood of Leeds, Yorkshire; *provincia Loidis*, *i.e.* regio circa Leeds. 2. Louthian, Lothian, Scotland:—1. Of Scotlande into Loðene on Engla-land from Scotland to Lothaine in England, *Chr.* 1091. 2. *Chr.* 1125.

Loðgliw Cavillatio, *Cot.* 208.

Lotman A pirate; *pirata*, *Lye.*

Lotwrenc, *es*; *m.* [*lot a lot, wrenc deceit*] A false lot, cunning, deceit, hypocrisy; *versutia*, *hypocrisis*:—*Purh para scuccena mislice lotwrencas through various deceits of the devils*, *Bt.* 39, 6. Heora lotwrencas wiste, *Mk.* 12, 15: *Ors.* 3, 3, 7.

Loue praise, *v.* lof.

Lowe tumulus, *Brompt.* 809, *v.* hlæw.

Lox [*Plat.* lux, loss *m.*: *Dut.* linx, lynx, los, losch *m.*: *Ger.* luchs *m.*: *Mons.* luhs: *Dan.* los *m.*: *Swed.* lo *m.* lodjur *n.*: *Icel.* lynxdyr *n.*: *Fr.* lynx *m.*: *It.* lince *m.*—Locian to look, examine] Lynx, *Bt.* 32, 2.

<sup>c</sup> Lúcan [*loc a lock*] To LOCK, shut, fasten up; *claudere*, *R.* Mt. 23, 13: *Cd.* 220, *Th.* p. 283, 5, *v.* belúcan.

Lucu; *f.* An enclosure, a city; *civitas*, *Ors.* 4, 13, *Bar.* p. 175, 12, *v.* loc.

Lud loud, *Chr.* 656, *v.* hlud.

Ludgæt, ludget a back door, *Cot.* 155, *v.* hlid, &c.

Ludon, geludon descended, sprang from; *germinarunt*, *creverunt*, *Cd.* 47: 75.

Lufe, *an*; *f.* Love, favour; *amor*, *charitas*:—For lufan minre,

*Ps.* 108, 4: *Cd.* 48, *Th.* p. 63, 2: 173, *Th.* p. 217, 11, *v.* lufu.

Lufelice, lufice; *adv.* [*lufe with love*; *lic*] Willingly, gladly; *libenter*, *Mk.* 6, 20.

Lufestice, lufe-sticce Lovage; *lingusticum*, *levisticum*, *Elf. gl.* R. 39.

Luffendlic amiable, *R.* 48, *v.* luffendlic.

Luffetung flattery, *v.* lyffetung.

Lufgeard Luffwick, Northamptonshire, *Chr.* 675.

Lufian, lufgean: *ic* lufige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od, gelufod; *v. a.* [*lufu love*] To LOVE; *diligere*, *amare*:—*ic þe lufige*, *Jn.* 21, 15, 16, 17. Lufast þu me? *id.* He lufað hine anne, *Gen.* 44, 20. *ic* lufode, *Ps.* 118, 113, 119. Lufgean hys nehstan, *Mk.* 12, 33.

Luffend, *es*; *m.* One who is loving, a lover; *amator*:—Se wisdom gedeð his lufiendas wisewisdom makes its lovers wise, *Bt.* 27, 2.

<sup>d</sup> Luffendlic, lufigendlic; *adj.* Lovely; *amabilis*:—Se lufigendlica, *Bd.* 4, 3.

Luflic Lovely; *amabilis*:—Hu luflice geteld þin, *Ps.* 83, 1.

Luflice lovely, *v.* lufelice.

Lufo-broðor-scipe brotherly love, *R.* Lk. 11, 42.

Luf-ræden Love, good will; *dictio*, *L.* *Ps.* 108, 4.

Lufsumlic Friendly, amiable, desirable; *humanus*, *Som.*

Lufteme luftume, luftyme, luftemp; *adj.* Pleasant, sweet, acceptable, charitable; *dulcis*:—*R. Ben.* C. 5.

LUFU, *e*; *f.* [*Plat.* leefte, leever *f.*: *Dut.* liefde *f.*: *Frs.* ljeaf, lieave *f.*: *Ger.* liebe *f.*: *Ot.* li-ubi love, liab favour] LOVE; *amor*:—*Scint.* 12. Manegra lufu acolað, *Mt.* 24, 12. Ðat seo lufu sy on him, *Jn.* 17, 26. Gyf ge habbað lufe eow betwýnan, *Jn.* 13, 35, *v.* lufe.

Lufwend, *es*; *m.* [*for lufiend loving, from lufian*] Loving, amiable, benevolent; *amans*, *amatorius*:—Mid lufwendum modes willan cum benevolo animi affectu, *Pref. R. Concord.*

Lufwendlic Lovely, friendly; *amabilis*:—*Prov.* 18.

Lufwidlice Kindly, in a friendly manner; *blande*:—*Prov.* 23.

<sup>e</sup> Lugon deceived, *v.* leogan.

Luh. 1. A loch, lough, lake; *lacus*, *stagnum*. 2. An estuary, arm of the sea; *fretum*, *æstuarium*:—1. C. Lk. 8, 22. 2. C. Mt. 14, 22: C. Mk. 5, 1: 8, 13, *v.* lac.

Lumbardige Lombardy; *Lombardia*, *Chr.* 1117.

Lun The poor, needy; *egenus*:—*T. Ps.* 81, 3, *v.* wædla.

Lunden, London, Lundun, Lunden-burh, Lunden-ceaster [*Wel.* llawn populous; *dinas a city, the populous city, Som.*] LONDON; *Londinum*:—*Biscop of Lunden Bishop of London*, *Chr.* 616: 656: 1077. Is heora ealdor burh nemned Lunden-ceaster their chief city is called London, *Bd.* 2, 3.—Lunden-ware men of London, *Chr.* 616.—Lundenwic London, *L. Hloth.* 16.

Lundenisc Belonging to London; *Londinensis*, *Chr.* 604.—Lundeniscefolc London people, *Chr.* 1135: 1140.

Lund-laga, *an.* A kidney; *pl.* reins, kidneys; *lien*, *ren*, *Elf. gr.* R. 76.—Lund-lagan reins, *Ex.* 29, 13, 22: *Lev.* 3, 4.

LUNGEN; *g.* ena; *pl. n.* [*Dut.* longf: *Plat.* Frs. *Ger.* Dan. lunge *f.*: *Rab.* lungun: *South Ger.* lungel, gelunge: *Swed.* lunga *f.*: *Icel.* lúnga *n.*] The LUNGS; *pulmo*, *Cot.* 163: *R.* 75.—Lungen-adl a disease of the lungs.—Lungen-wyrt lungwort, black hellebore.

<sup>f</sup> Lungre; *adv.* Immediately, forthwith; *confestim*:—Eode lungre ut went forthwith out, *Cd.* 113.

Lunnon sunk; *dejecti sunt*:—*Cd.* 167, *v.* linian.

Lus; *pl.* lys [*Plat.* luus *f.*: *Dut.* luis *f.*: *Ger.* laus *f.*: *Mons.* luus: *Dan.* Icel. lús *f.*: *Swed.* lus *m.*] A LOUSE; *pediculus*:—*Elf. gl.* p. 60.—Swines lus swine's louse, *Elf. gl.* p. 60.—Hundes lus hound's louse, *Ps.* 77, 50.—Lus-sæd the herb louse-seed.

LUST, *es*; *m.* [*Plat.* Frs. *Ger.* lust *f.*: *desire*: *Ker.* lustida: *Ot.* lust: *Dut.* *Swed.* lust *m.*: *Dan.* Icel. lyst *f.*] 1. Desire; *desiderium*. 2. Pleasure, delight, exultation; *voluptas*. 3. Lust; *libido*:—1. Swa mycel lust so much desire, *Bd.* 2, 14. Him wæs lust micel ei erat desiderium magnum, *Bt.* pref. *MS. Cot.* Legde him lustas on excited his desires, *Cd.* 32: *Bt.* 33, 2, *Card.* p. 190, 25. 2. Of lustum þyses lifes synt forþrysmode, *Lk.* 8, 14: *Scint.* 21, 54. 3. Lið on his licha-man lustum lies in (the) lust of his body, *Bt.* 37, 4.—Lust-bære having a desire, desirable, *Bt.* 22, 1.—Lust-full full of desire, desirous, *Ors.* 3, 2.—Lust-georn very desirous.

Lustan To wish, desire; *cupere*, *valde desiderare*. Ðe unge-ned lust forweorðan which un-compelled chooses to perish, *Bt.* 34, 10, *v.* lystan.

<sup>g</sup> Lustbærlice; *adv.* Delightfully; *delectabiliter*, *Bt.* 2: 36, 1.

Lustbærnes, se; *f.* *Desire, delight*; desiderium, delectatio, *Past.* 53, 7: *Bt.* 32, 3.

Lustfullian, gelustfullian; *p. ode*; *pp. od.* [fullian to fulfil] *To delight, please, to give pleasure*; delectari, voluptatem concipere:—Lichoma ne mæg lustfullian butan þam mode *flesh cannot give pleasure without the mind*, *Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 9. Ða ongan he lustfullian þæs Bisceopes wordum *then began he to please the Bishops with discourses*, *Bd.* 2, 9.

Lustfulness, gelustfulness, se; *f.* *Pleasure, delight*, LUSTFULNESS; delectatio, voluptas, *Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 9.

Lustgeornes, se; *f.* [geornes earnestness] *Earnest desire, lust*; concupiscentia, *C. Mk.* 4, 19.

Lustlice; *adv.* *Willingly, joyfully, gladly*; libenter:—Lustlice hine onfeng libenter eum *exceptit*, *Bd.* 2, 12: *Elf. T. p.* 37, 4.

Lust-moca, lust-moce *The herb lust-wort, sun-dew*; ros solis, *L. M.* 1, 30.

Lustsumlic; *adj.* *Pleasant, delightful*; delectabilis, *Ors.* 3, 7.

Lustum; *adv.* [lustum with pleasures] *Joyfully, gladly, willingly*; sponte, alacriter, *C. R. Mk.* 4, 28:—Sægdon lustum lof *joyfully uttered praise*, *Cd.* Th. p. 2, 8.

<sup>a</sup> LUTAN, lútian, hlútan, gelútian, he lyt; *p.* leát, hleát; *we* lutton; *pp.* loten. 1. *To LOU*T, bow, incline, to bend down, to lie down; inclinare, procumbere. 2. *To lurk, lie hid*; latere:—1. Lute to þære eorðan *incline to the earth*, *Bt.* 25. Ðat ic gelutian ne mæg *that I may not bend*, *Cd.* 216. Himself leat forð *ipse procubuit*, *Ors.* 6, 34: *R. Mk.* 3, 11: 5, 22. 2. *Scint.* 8. *Coll. Monast.*

Luðerlice *badly*; pessime, *R.* 99, v. lyðerlic.

Lutter, luttor *pure, clear*, *Bd.* 3, 12, v. hluter.

Luttornes *purity, sincerity*, v. hluttornes.

Luuain, Luuein LOUVAIN; Lovanium, *Chr.* 1121.

Luva, luua, an, en. *love*, *Chr.* 656, v. lufu.

Luede *loved*, *Chr.* 656; *for* lufode; *p.* of lufian.

Lyb a bewitching, *L. M.* 1, 2, v. lib.

LYBBAN, libban, leofian, alibban; ic lybbe, þu leofast, lyfast, he leofað, lyfað, we lybbað; *part.* lybbende; *p.* leofode, lyfode, we leofodon; *sub.* lybbe, we libbon; *pp.* leofod, or geleofod; *v. n.* [Plat. Dut. leven: *Ger. Ker. leben*: *Isd. leban*:

*Moes. liban*: *Dan. leve*: *Swed. lefwa*: *Icel. lifa*: *Frs. libba*:

*Arab.* لب lb, lub *the heart, soul*] *To live*; vivere:—Ðat ge magon lybban, *Gen.* 42, 18. Ne leofað se man be hlafe anum, *Mt.* 4, 4. Heo lyfað, *Mt.* 9, 18. Ic lybbe and ge lybbað, *Jn.* 14, 19. Min sawul lybbe, *Gen.* 12, 13. Heo wolde alibban *she would live*, *Ors.* 3, 6. v. lifian.

<sup>a</sup> Lyb-corn *Seed of wild saffron*; carthamus, *Cot.* 33, 166.

Lyblac *enchantment*, *L. Athel.* 6, v. lib, &c.

Lybsyn a purging by sacrifice or witchcraft, v. lib.

Lyccan, he lycð. *To pull or pluck up*; evellere, *Bt. R.* p. 166, v. alocan.

Lycce a liar, *C. Mt.* 26, 60, v. lig.

Lyce a leech, *Prov.* 30, v. læce.

Lycetere a hypocrite, *Mt.* 22, 18, v. liccetere.

Lycian; *part.* lyciynde *to please*, *C. Ps.* 52, 7, v. lician.

LYDEN [hlyd, gehlyd a noise; hlud loud.—Plat. luud: *Ger. laut*: *Not. lut* all which denote a sound, voice] 1. *Language, speech*; lingua, sermo. 2. *Latin, the Latin language, or for eminence, the language*; lingua Latina:—1. Ealle hig sprecað on lyden, *Gen.* 11, 6. Mara is, on ure lyden, biternes, *Ex.* 15, 23. 2. He cuðe be dæle Lyden understandan *ille novit ex parte linguam Latinam intelligere*, *Pref. Hept.* p. 1. On Lyden in Latin, *Rubric. Ex. Lev. Num. Deut.*—Lyden-waru *the Latins*.

Lyden a cry, shout, *C. Mt.* 25, 6, v. gehlyd.

Lyf life, a place to live in, *Gen.* 47, 25, v. lif.

<sup>a</sup> Lyfan, lefan, alyfan; *p.* lyfde, gelyfde; *pp.* gelyfed; *v. a.* [leaf leave] *To allow, permit*; permittere, concedere:—Ic eow lyfe, *Gen.* 47, 24. Alyfe me to farenne, *Mt.* 8, 21: *Bt.* 38, 5, *Card.* p. 316, 8. Moyses lyfde eow, *Mt.* 19, 8: *Lk.* 8, 32.

Lyfast *livest*; lyfað *liveth*, v. lybban.

Lyfed *lived*, *Gen.* 5, 6, v. lifian.

Lyfesne a phylactery, v. lifesne.

Lyffetan, lyffittan *To flatter*; adulari:—*Elf. gr.* Lyffetende *flattering, a flatterer*, *Dial.* 1, 4.

Lyffetere a flatterer; adulator, *Elf. gl. R.* 85.

Lyffetung, e; *f.* *Flattery*; adulation, *R.* 85: *Basil. R.* 8.

Lyfnes permission, *Bd.* 5, 6, v. leafnea.

LYFT, es; *f.* [Plat. Dut. lucht *f.* *Ger. f.* *Dan. c.* *Swed. m.* luft:

*Icel. Scot. lift*] 1. *Air*; 2. *The atmosphere, heaven, aura*. 3. *Dense atmosphere, cloud*; nubes:—1. Seo lyft gealagen mid þære clype and gewyrð to stemn *the is struck with the articulation and becomes voice*, *Elf. gr.* 1. *Som.* p. 2, 35: *Bt.* 33, 4. 16, 3. Ðære lyfte fugl *Gen.* 1, 28: 2, 19. On geþum lyftes in nubibus *Ps.* 17, 13. 2. He geat storm his on lyfte, *Ps.* 106, 3. Seo lyft hig oferseade and stefn com of þære lyfte, *Mk.* 9, 7: *Lk.* 12, 54: 21. ¶ Under lyfte in the open air sub dio.—Lyft-ād a paralytic, *Bd.* 4, 31, p. 610, v. leger.—Lyft-edoras *air dwellings*, *Cd.* 155.—Lyf helm *air-helm*.—Lyft-lacra *sporting in air*, *Cd.* 192.

<sup>a</sup> Lyftene *Airy, high*; æternus, celsus, *Hex.* 17.

Lyg a lie, *Cd.* 214, v. lig.

Lyge false, *Mt.* 7, 15, v. lig.

Lyg-ea the river Lea, v. lifa.

Lygean-burh Leighton, v. Ligh-burh.

Lygera-ceaster Leicester, *Cd.* 921, v. Legra-ceaster.

Lygnian to lie, *Cod. Ex.* p. 21, leogan.

Lygnis *deceit*, *R. Mt.* 13, 22, v. lignis.

Lyht light, v. leoht.

Lyhtan, lihtan; *p.* geliht; *v. a.* 1. *To shine, down*; lucere.

*To descend, alight*; descendere.

—1. Ðæt leoht lyht on hytrum, *Jn.* 1, 5. Ða dag lyhte *then day dawned*, *Cd.* 180. Er was byrnende leoht-ferd *lyhtende*, *Jn.* 5, 35: *Lk.* 12, 24. Se mona liht on nite *the moon shines by night*, *Bt.* 21.

*Card.* p. 114, 24. 2. Se cyning lyhte of his horse *the king alights from his horse*, *Bt.* 22. Lihte se eorod-man *the horseman alights*, *Bd.* 3, 9. Geliht of his horse, *Dial.* 1, 2.

Lyle a column, *C. Ps.* 98, 7, perhaps for syle, v. syl.

Lyman to shine, *Dial.* 2, 35, v. leoman.

Lynd fat, v. gelynd.

Lyndcylen Lincoln, v. Lincoln.

<sup>a</sup> LYNIS [Plat. lünse, lünse, lünse; lünse *f.* *Dut. lünse, lens*; *Ger. lünse f.* *Dan. lundstik*; *c.* *Eng. linchpin*] *The artic-tree*; axis, *Cot.* 14.

Lyppen-wyrhta [*Icel. lippa f.* *lana diducta*] *A tanner, carrier*; byrseus, coriarius, *Som.* v. leðer, &c.

Lyre, lore *Loss, damage, destruction*; jactura, perdita. *Elf. gl. R.* 81: *L. Ps.* 87, 12.

*Lys live; pl. of lusa.*

*Lysan to loose, redeem, L. Alf. pol. 6, v. alysan.*

*Lysing deliverance, L. Alf. Guth. 2, v. leasing.*

*Lysse forgiveness, v. lisse.*

*Lyst a desire, love, admiration; desiderium, admiratio, Bt. 35, 6: Bt. R. p. 190, v. lust.*

*Lystan to listen, Somn. 70, v. alystan.*

*Lystan; p. lyste; pp. gelysted.*

[*lyst, lust a desire*] 1. *To wish, choose, will, to be willing, desire, covet, LIST, to please, to be pleased; velle, cupere, desiderare.* 2. Generally used with a d. or ac. impersonally; as, *it pleases, it delights; juvat, libet:—1. De þas boc radan lyste who wish to read this book, Bt. pref. 2. Me lyste it pleases me, I wish; est mihi in animo. De lyst tu lioða thou art now desirous of songs, Bt. 39, 10. Hine lyste desideravit, Bt. 35, 6. Me ne lyste it pleases me not, I am not pleased; mihi non libet, me non juvat, Elf. gr. Deah þelyste though it pleaseth thee, though thou please; quanquam tibi libet, quanquam desideres, Bt. 5, 2. Lysted wasat, Cot. 113.*

*ster A favourer; fautor, Lye. stice wilfully, L. Edg. poen. 2, v. lustlice.*

*we injury, L. Ethelb. 3, v. erwe*

*wen Sanious, purulentus, L. M. 2, 17.*

*a form, v. white.*

*Little, less, few; parum, minus:—Lyt genihtsumede*

*parum sufficiebat, Bd. 4, 3.*

*Lyt freonda parum amicorum, pauci amici, Cd. 124.*

*Lyteg crafty, Bt. 37, 4, v. lytig.*

**LYTEL**; se lytla; seo, þæt lytle; comp. læssa; sup. læst; adj. [*Plat. lütt, lüt, lütje: Dut. lutje, luttel: Frs. littich: In some South Ger. provinces, litzel or lutzel little, few: Ker. luziler little: Moes. leitil little: Dan. lille, liden, lidet: Swed. lille, lilla, liten, litet: Icel. litill: Scot. lite, lyte, lyt*] **LITTLE**, small, slender; parvus, gracilis:—*La lytle heord, Lk. 12, 32. Lytel fæc, Ps. 36, 10. An lytel fyrst, Jn. 14, 19.*

*Lytel, lytle; comp. læs; adv. LITTLE; parum, paululum:—Du wanodest hine lytle læs, Ps. 8, 6. Eft þa embe lytel after a little; posthæc paululum, Mk. 14, 70: Lk. 22, 58: Jn. 16, 6. Ymbe lytel after a little, Jn. 16, 17, 18, 19.*

*Lytelic; adj. Deceitful; fallax, Past. 35, 5.*

*Lytelice craftily, Lup. 3, 5, v. lytiglice.*

*Lytel-mod little minded, cowardly. Lytel-modnys Little mindedness, cowardice; pusillanimitas.*

*Lytelne Little less, near; paulo minus, prope, Bd. 1, 3.*

*Lytel-þincean to esteem little.*

*Lytel-wicga a little wig.*

*Lytesne, lytestne Little less, near; paulo minus, Bd. 1, 34.*

*Lyðerlic; adj. Miserable, dirty; sordidus, servilis, Ors. 4, 5.*

*Lyðer-wyrhta a tanner, Cot. 25, v. leðer, &c.*

**LYÐR**, lyðra, lyðre [*Swed. lyte n. defect, blemish: Icel. lyti n. pl. nævus, vitium.—lað evil, laðra more evil*] *Bad, wicked; malus, nequam:—Lyðre mod pravus animus, Lev. 26, 41. La lyðra þeowa O nequam serve! Lk. 19, 22. Lyðra sceatt sordida pecunia, Bas. R. 9. Lyðre gefered fared the worse, Cd. 214. ¶ Lyðerne earhscipe cowardice.*

*Lyt-hwon [hwon a little] A little, few; paululum:—Mt. 26, 39: Mk. 14, 35.*

*Lytig, lyteg, letig, leti; adj. Deceitful, crafty, cunning; astutus, callidus:—Ors. 5, 7: Bt. 37, 4.*

*Lytiglice, lytelice; adv. Craftily, cunningly; callide, versute, Past. 35, 3.*

*Lytignes, se; f. Craftiness, cunningness; calliditas, versutia, Past. 35, 1.*

*Lytisna Concedam, Cot. 36.*

*Lytla, lytle little, v. lytel.*

*Lytlian, lytligan, litlian, gelitlian, gelytlian; ic lytlige; p. ode; pp. od. [lytel little] 1. v. n. To decrease, become less; minor fieri. 2. v. a. To diminish, lessen; diminuere:—1. Ðat ic lytlige, R. Jn. 3, 30. Flod ongan lytligan the flood began to decrease, Cd. 71. 2. Ðonne lytlað þat his anweald then that lessens his power, Bt. 29, 1.*

*Lytling, lytlincg an infant, Mt. 18, 6, 10, 14, v. litling.*

*Lytlum by little, by degrees, Elf. gr. Prov. 13, v. litlum.*

*Lytyl little, C. Ps. 36, 17, v. lytel.*

## M

sometimes interchanges with v. before in Emn.—Short nouns ending in m, from which verbs are formed, are generally masculine; as, fleam *to flee*, cwealm *to kill*, leage, *death*, cwellan *to kill*, &c.

*comp. of mycle; adv. [Frs. m: Scot. mæ: Shakes. mo other, longer] 1. More; plus, magis. 2. Rather, of more than; magis, potius, pluris.*

3. *Afterwards; deinceps:—1. Æðelo bioð ma on þam mode, þonne on þam flæsce nobility is more in the mind, than in the flesh, Bt. 30, 1. Ðæs þe ma so much the more; tanto magis, Mt. 20, 31: Mk. 6, 51. He clypode þa þæs þe ma, Mk. 10, 48: 15, 14. Mycle ma much more; multo magis, Mt. 7, 11. Ðam mycle ma, swa mycele ma so much the more, Mt. 6, 30: Lk.*

12, 28. *Ma þe more than, Cd. 187. Ðe ma þe the more than, Bt. 32, 3. Na ma not more, no more. 2. Ac gað ma to þam sceapum, Mt. 10, 6, 28. Ma þonne rather than, Ps. 51, 3: Mt. 10, 37. Seo sawel ys ma þonne mett, Mt. 12, 23. 3. Nabbað hwæt hig ma don, Lk. 12, 4. Næfre ma never more, never afterwards, Jn. 8, 11.*

*Maal, mal A blot, spot, blemish;*



macula:—Ful maal on rægel  
a foul spot on a garment, *R.* 28.  
Maan a wicked deed, *v.* man.  
Maapaldora maple-tree, *Cot.* 165,  
v. mapulder.  
MACA [*Plat. Dut.* makker *m.* a  
mate: *Dan.* mage *c.* a com-  
panion, spouse: *Swed.* maka  
*f.* a woman: *Icel.* maki *m.*  
an equal, a wife] A MATE,  
wife; consors, *v.* gemaca.  
Macalic, maccalic; *adj.* Meest,  
fit; opportunus, *C. R.* Mt. 6,  
24.  
Mace A lump; massa, *Lye.*  
MACIAN, ic macige; *p.* ode; *pp.*  
od, gemacod; *v.* a. [*Plat. Dut.*  
maken: *Frs.* Ger. machen:  
*Ot.* machon, gimachon: *Dan.*  
mage: *Swed.* maka] To MAKE,  
form; facere:—De organan  
macodan, *Gen.* 4, 21. Ic ma-  
cige þe micelre mægðe, *Gen.*  
12, 2: 27, 9. Hine macian  
to Gode make himself God;  
ipsum facere in Deum, *Elf.*  
T. p. 4, 15. ¶ Hit macian  
to do it, to act, conduct, carry  
one's self; id agere, se gerere.  
He gestihtode hu men, sceol-  
don þærinne hit macian he  
determined how men should  
therein act, *Past.* 15, 1. Hu  
he hit macian sceolde how he  
would act, *Bt. Tit.* 7. Heafde  
macod had made, established,  
*Chr.* 1066.  
Macung, *e;* *f.* MAKING, con-  
trivance; formatio:—Ðurh  
þæs macunge through the con-  
trivance, *Chr.* 1101.  
Maden a maiden, *Ps.* 67, 27, v.  
mæden, &c.  
Madm, *es;* *m.* A vessel, trea-  
sure, ornament, jewel; vas,  
cimelia, res pretiosæ:—*Chr.*  
1006. On ealde madmas a-  
mong old treasures, *Cd.* 22,  
171.—Madm-hus a treasury,  
*Ors.* 5, 12, v. maðm.  
Mæ more, *R.* Mt. 5, 20, v. má.  
Mæcca a mate, *v.* maca.  
Mæced More increased; mac-  
tus, *Cot.* 171, *Som.*  
Mæce-fisc A mullet, sea-fish;  
mugil, *Elf. gl.*  
Mæcg a man, relation, son, *Cd.*  
55, 206, v. mæg.  
Mæctor More negligently; neg-  
ligentius, *L. Edw.* 4, *Som.*  
MÆD; *pl.* mæda [*Plat.* mæde *f.*  
meetland, mädland *n:* *Frs.*  
mede *f:* *Ger.* mat, matte *f.*  
mattland *n.* a meadow: *Dan.*  
mad *c:* *Swed.* mat *m.* food:  
*Icel.* mata *f.* food.—from maw-  
ed mowed; *pp.* of mawan to  
mow] 1. A MEAD, meadow;  
pratum. 2. A reward; mer-  
ces:—1. *R.* 57, 96: *Dial.* 2,  
4. 2. *Lye.* v. med.  
Mæd A medlar; mespilus, *Som.*

Mæddere, mæddre Madder;  
rubia, grias:—*R.* 42: *Herb.*  
51.  
MÆDEN, maden, meden, mæg-  
den, *es;* *n.* [*Plat.* maid, ma-  
agd *f.* mæken, mædeken *n:*  
*Dut.* meid, maagd *f.* meisje  
*n:* *Frs.* mageth, megith *f:*  
*Ger.* magd *f.* mädchen *n:* *Isd.*  
*Ot.* magad *f:* *Wil.* maged:  
*South Ger.* mad: *Dan.* möe:  
*Swed.* mö *f:* *Icel.* mæer, mey  
*f:* *Lettish.* meita *f:* *Russ.* muj:  
*Pers.* ماله madeh a woman]  
A maid, MAIDEN, virgin; pu-  
ella, virgo:—Ða eode þat  
mæden, *Ex.* 2, 8: *Mt.* 9, 24,  
25. Mædenes fæder puella  
pater, *Lk.* 8, 51. Mædena  
virgines, *Ps.* 77, 69.—Mæden-  
cild a female child, *Ex.* 1, 16.  
—Mæden-fæmne a maiden.—  
Mædenhād maidenhead, maid-  
enhood, *Elf. gl.*—Mæden-man  
a virgin; virgo, foemina, *Ors.*  
1, 14, *Lye.*  
Mædenlic; *adj.* MAIDENLIKE,  
feminine; virgineus, *Elf. gl.*  
Mædere madder, *v.* mæddere.  
Mædewe A MEADOW; pratum:  
—Mid mædwe with meadow,  
*Chr.* 775, v. mæd.  
Mædfull Kind, courteous, civil;  
benignus, *Som.*  
Mædlan to speak, *v.* mæðelian.  
Mæd-man [med wages] A hire-  
ling; mercenarius, *Coll. Mo-*  
*nast.* 223.  
Mæd-monað, Med-monað, Æf-  
tera-liða, Julius monað [*Plat.*  
heumaand *m:* *Dut.* hooima-  
and: *Ger.* heumonat *m:* *Char-*  
*lemagne* heuvemanoth, or he-  
wimanoth: *Old Ger.* hewet,  
höwet, hauwet, ewenmanoth:  
*Dan.* ormemaaned *c:* *Julii-*  
*maaned:* *Swed.* hömānad *m:*  
*Icel.* madkamánadr *m.* mad-  
ka a worm, maggot] The month  
of July; MEADMONTH, so cal-  
led because the cattle were  
allowed to feed in the meads,  
or meadows, after the grass  
was mowed and the hay made;  
mensis Julius, sic dictus a  
pratis tunc temporis falce de-  
metendis, *Lye.*  
Mædren-mag a mother's relation.  
MÆG, mag, gemag, mæcg, *es;*  
*m.* also mæga, an; *m.* *pl.* g.  
mægena [*Plat.* mage *m.* maag  
*m.* and *f:* *Frs.* meg, mege  
mag *m:* *Old Ger.* mage, magen  
*m:* *Tat.* maga: *Moes.* magus  
a boy: *Dan.* mage *c:* an equal:  
*Swed.* mäg *m.* a son in law:  
*Icel.* mágr *m.* a relation: *Scot.*  
mach] 1. A neighbour, friend,  
male or female, a woman; prox-  
imus, homo, foemina. 2. A  
kinsman, relation by blood, pa-

-rent, son, daughter, sister; cor-  
natus, parens, socer, filius.—  
1. Hwylc þara þreora, þynad  
þe, þæt sy þæs mæg, þe on þa  
sceapan befeoll, *Lk.* 10, 30.  
Ne bysunra þu þinne mæ.  
*Lev.* 19, 13. Freolecu mæg a  
comely woman, *Cd.* 42, 101.  
Mæg ælf-scieno woman of elfa-  
beauty, *Cd.* 86: 130. 2. God  
hi gesceop to gemagum God  
formed them as relations, *Bt.*  
24, 3, *Card.* p. 128, 23. Ber-  
wux hys magas, *Lk.* 2, 44.  
Ðurh his mægena hand  
maga hand through his rela-  
tions' hands, *Bd.* 3, 22, & p.  
553, 15. Bearn arisað on ge-  
magas, *Mt.* 10, 21. Ne hær-  
nan man wið his magan:—  
wið his mæges wif, *Lk.* 1,  
16. Moises heolde his mæg-  
sceap, *Ex.* 3, 1. Ða crafte  
Moises to his mæge, *Nm.* 1,  
29, v. mæg-gemot.  
Mæg, mæge may, can, is able, to  
magan.  
Mæg-borh, mæg-burg, mæg-  
burh, mæge-borh [borh ar-  
ty, pledge] a relation, an al-  
liance, *Cd.* 52: 56: 81.  
Mæg-bot [bot compensation] com-  
pensation for slaying a relation.  
*L. In.* 76.  
Mægden a maiden, *C. R.* Mt. 1,  
24.—Mægden-cild a female  
child.—Mægden-had maid-  
hood, *Cod. Exon.* 28, b.—Mæ-  
den-man a maid, virgin, &c.  
*Ethelb.* 10, v. mæden, &c.  
Mægen can; possumus, v. ma-  
gan.  
MÆGEN [*Plat.* möge *f:* De  
vermogen *n:* *Ger.* vermogen  
*n:* *Dan.* formue *c:* *Swed.* formue  
måga *f:* *Icel.* megan *f:*]  
MAIN, strength, power, force,  
energy, valour; robur. 1. The  
effect of power, a sign, miracu-  
cle; miraculum. 2. Military  
strength, an army, forces; res  
militare, copiae:—1. On mæ-  
ne cuman, *Mk.* 9, 1. Of ealra  
þinum mægene, *Lk.* 10, 1.  
Mid eallum mægne, *Dan.* 4,  
5. 2. He ne mihte faran  
mægen wyrcan, *Mk.* 6, 5. Mæ-  
nega hys mægeu mæga  
miracula, *Mt.* 11, 20: 6, 14.  
3. Gif þet fulle mægen wære  
si integrum robur, *Ex.* 17,  
omnes copiae] illic esset. *Chr.*  
1004: *Cd.* 166. Mægen-  
wisa a ruler or leader of an  
army; copiarum ductor, *Lk.*  
209.—Mægenes worn copiar-  
caterva, *Cd.* 151.—Mæg-  
corðer [corðer a multitude]  
powerful army, *Cd.* 93.—Mæ-  
gen-cræft [cræft art, strength]  
chief strength, might, *Cd.* 51.  
—Mægen-fæst powerful

B. p. 228. — Mægen-heap a powerful band, *Cd.* 151. — Mægen-rof eminent power, *Cd.* 156. — Mægen - scipe supremacy, power, *Cd.* 173. — Mægen-stan a main stone, *Bt. R.* p. 155. — Mægen-strang chief strength, omnipotent, *Præc. ad calc. Cd.* 3. — Mægen-þreat [þreat a crowd] a powerful army, *Cd.* 167, 174. Mægen-þrim, mægen-þrym [þrym glory] great glory, majesty, *Lk.* 9, 26, 31, 32. — Mægen-þrimnis glory, majesty, *Num.* 14, 22. — Mægen-wudu wood of power, a mace or emblem of authority, *Beo.* 3, 94. Mægenes, *se; f.* Power, strength; robur, *Lye.* Mægenleás Powerless, weak; impotens, *R.* 78. Mægen-leaste weakness; impotentia, *Elf. T.* p. 42. Impossibilitas, *C. R. Ben.* 68. MÆGER [*Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Dan. Swed. mager: Icel. magr: Frs. maigre: It. Sp. magro: Chal. ܡܥܓܡܐ mac, ܡܡܥܡܐ muc to be thin*] MEAGER, lean; macer, *Lye.* Mægeregean To make lean; macerare, *Cot.* 133. Mægeate Greatest, most powerful; maximus, *Chr.* 1087. Mægester; *g.* mægestres; *m.* A master; magister, *Ex.* 1, 11. \* Mægeð a family, *Bd.* 1, 1, virgin, *Cd.* 64, v. mægeð. Mægeðe mayweed, v. mægeðe. Mægeð-hád Mastership, the family service; pædagogium, *Cot.* 199. Mæg - gemot a family meeting, *Ors.* 5, 14. — Mæg-gewrit a family writing, a genealogy, pedigree, *Cot.* 213. — Mæg-hæmed [hæmed a cohabiting] incest, *Bd.* 4, 5. — Mæg-lage family regulation; cognatorum lex, *L. Const. W.* p. 115, 11. — Mæg-leás without relations, *L. Const. W.* p. 115, 6. — Mæg-lic belonging to relations, *Hom. Assumpt. S. Jn.* — Mæg-morðer a family murther, *R.* 14. — Mæg-myrðra a murtherer of relations, *Cot.* 153. — Mæg-myrðriend one murtherring relations. — Mæg-racu [racu a history] a genealogy, *Gen.* 5, 1. — Mæg-ræden relationship, *Ors.* 5, 13. — Mæg-ræsa [ræsa an attacker] a parricide, *Lup. Serm.* 16. — Mæg-scipe, mæg-sib relationship, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 5. — Mæg-siblic of the same family, tribe or relationship. — Mæg-slaga, mæg-sliht a murtherer of a relation, *Elf. gl: R.* 85: *Wulfst.* 8.

Mægið a province, *Bd.* 4, 12, v. mægeð.

Mægn power, strength, *Ps.* 144, 6: *Mt.* 11, 21. — Mægn-þrym glory, majesty, *L. Ps.* 146, v. mægen, &c.

Mægre lean, v. mæger.

Mægster a master. — Mægster-dóm mastership, v. mægester.

\* MÆGD, *e; f.* [*Plat. Dut. magd f: Frs. mageth, megith f: Ger. magdf: Moes. magath, v. mæden*] 1. A maid, virgin, daughter, family, kin, relation, generation; virgo, generatio. 2. A tribe, people, country, province, nation; tribus, provincia, gens: — 1. Mægeð siðedon virgins departed, *Cd.* 94. Mægðum and mægum with daughters and sons, *Cd.* 55. Noe wæs fulfremed on his mægðum, *Gen.* 6, 9: 9, 12. On mægðe and cynryne, *Ps.* 88, 5. Scyldfulra mægð generation of guilty, *Cd.* 63. On his mægðe, *Mk.* 6, 4. 2. Of Asseres mægðe, *Lk.* 2, 36. Mægða ealdras, *Num.* 1, 4. Gegaderiað eow to mægðum þat gehlot fram mægðe to mægðe, *Jos.* 7, 14. Þæt seo mægð West Seaxna onfeng Godes word that the province of West Saxons should receive God's word, *Bd.* 3, 7, *S. p.* 529, 2. Bisceop Suð Seaxna mægðe bishop of (the) province of South Saxons, *Bd.* 4, 13, *S. p.* 581, 37. Þonne he ys to weard on micelre mægðe and þa strengstan mægðe, nu ealra eorðan mægða beoð on him gebletsode, *Gen.* 18, 18. Mægða tida, *Lk.* 21, 24. — Mægðbot a compensation for injured chastity, *L. Ethelb.* 73. — Mægðhád maidenhead, virginity, *Ex.* 21, 10. — Mægðe-hádes-man a bachelor. — Mægð-laga a family law.

Mægða Caluna, herba putida, *R.* 39, 42.

Mægða-land A country north of Horithi or Great Poland, where was formerly the Duchy of Mazovia. It was then subject to sovereign princes, who took the title of dukes. In ancient writers it was called Magau or Mazawland, and seems to be our Mæghaland, *Forster: Marburg, Marpurg in Hestia, Lye; Mattiacorum terra, Ors.* 1, 1.

\* Mægðe Power; potestas, *Lye.*

Mæg-wine a kinsman, relation, *Cd.* 80.

Mæg-wlite, *es; m.* Shape, form, beauty, countenance; species, *C. Lk.* 9, 29: *Bd.* 1, 32. Habbað blioh and færbu ungelice

and mægwlitas habent species et colores dissimiles atque formas, *Bt. R.* p. 197.

Mægyn power, force, *Cd.* 4, v. mægen.

Mæht power, force, *C. Lk.* 19, 17, v. miht.

Mæi a relation, kinsman, *Chr.* 90. — Mæi-sibb relationship, v. mæg, &c.

Mæið a nation, province, *Chr.* 449, v. mægð.

Mæið - háð virginity, puberty, *Prov.* 2, v. mægð, &c.

Mæl A cross; crux: — Cristes mæl Christ's cross, *Bd.* 1, 25: 2, 20: 3, 2.

MÆL, mal, *es; n.* [*Plat. Dut. Dan. maal c: Ger. mahl n: Swed. mål n: Icel. mál n.*] 1. A part, portion, measure, term of any thing, space of time, a moment; pars, spatium temporis, momentum. 2. A MEAL; pastus, cibi sumptus: — Þu send mælum a thousand parts; mille partibus, *Jdth.* 11. Þa þæs mæles wæs mearc agon-gen then of the time was (the) mark passed, *Cd.* 83: 224. 2. Ær mæle before dinner, *L. Cnut. pol.* 43. Mælum in parts, is used as an adverb, especially in composition; as, Bit-mælum, dæl-mælum, stice-mælum, &c. piecemeal, in parts.

\* Mæl a spot, v. maal.

Mælan; *p.* mælde, gemælde [*Dan. maal, mæle n. speech, voice: Swed. mål n: Icel. mæla to speak, mæli, mal a speech*] To say, speak, converse; dicere: — Wordum mælde in words spoke, *Cd.* 141.

Mæl-dag, mæl-dæg a portion of a day, a day time, *Cd.* 79.

Mæl-dropiende Phlegmaticus, *R.* 77.

Mæl-dun [*Flor. Hunt. Brom. Mealdune. — mæl cross, dun a hill; crucis mona*] MALDON, *Essex; Camalodunum, Chr.* 913: 920.

Mæled Crossed; crucem habens, *Jdth.* 11.

Mæl-mete a meal's meat, food, *Cd.* 203.

Mæl-sceafa The canker-worm; eruca, *R.* 23.

Mæl-tang division tonges, compasses, *R.* 49, 62.

Mæl-tima meal-time, *Abus.* 9.

Mælum in parts, by bits, v. mæl.

Mæn a man, captive, *L. With. W.* p. 11, 3, v. man.

MÆNAN [*Plat. menen: Dut. meenen: Frs. mena: Ger. meinen: Ot. meinon, gimeinan: Moes. munjan, gamunan to remember, munan to think: Dan. mene: Swed. mena: Icel. meina to suppose: Wel. myn-*

nu: *Old Lat. menere*] 1. To MEAN, *perceive, wish*; in animo habere, sentire, velle. 2. To remember, consider, relate; memorare. 3. To lament, complain, MOAN; dolere:—1. *Þæt is þat ic mæne that is that I mean, L. Edg. pen. 16.* Ic wundrige hwæt þu mæne *wiror quid tu in animo habes, Bt. 5, 3.* Hwæt þu þonne mæne *what then meanest thou, Bt. 32, 1.* Hwæt he mænde *quid ille vellet, Gen. 18, 20.* Hwæt gemænað þas lamb? *Gen. 21, 29.* 2. To Gode mænde *related to God; Deo recitavit, Bt. tit. 4.* Se fæder hit gemænde stille, *Gen. 37, 11.* 3. Hu miht þu þonne mænan *how canst thou then lament, Bt. 10, Card. p. 42, 16.* Ic gehere grundas mænan *I hear gulphs bemoan, Cd. 216.* Wordum mændon *moaned in words, Cd. 222.*

Mæn-að *a wicked oath, perjury, L. In. 35, v. man-að.*

Mænde *Trifles for children; crepundia, Som.*

MÆNE [*Plat. meen bad: Dut. gemeen: Frs. mens false: Old Ger. mein vile: Ot. meina.* In the modern *Ger. mein*, in this sense, is only used in compound words; *as, meineid m. perjury*] MEAN, *faithless, bad; communis, Cd. 4, v. gemæne.*

Mæneg *many, Mt. 15, 31, v. manig.*

Mænegeo, mænegu *a multitude, Mt. 14, 15: 15, 33, v. mænigeo.*

Mænelice; *adv. MEANLY; communiter, male, v. gemænelice.*

Mengan *to mix, Bt. R. p. 158, b, v. mengan.*

Mæni-bræd *manifold, capacious, R. 13, v. manig.*

Mænieto *a multitude, Cd. 173, v. mænigeo.*

<sup>a</sup> Mænifeald *manifold, v. manigfeald.*

Mænifealdnys *A multitude; multitudo, Ps. 9, 25.*

Mænig *a multitude, Bt. R. p. 189, v. mænigeo.*

Mænig *many, Lk. 2, 36, v. manig.*

Mæn-ige, Man-ige, Man-cyn, Mann-ie *The isle of Anglesea; Mona insula, Chr. 1000.*

Mænigeo, mænigu, mænigo, mænenegeo, mænegu, mænieto, mænig, mæniu, mænigeo, mænigo, menegu, menigeo, menigo, menigu, menio, meniu; *indecl. in s: pl. nom. ac. a; g. ena; d. um; f. [Plat. Dut. menigte f: Ger. menge f: Ker. managi: Ot. menigi: Not. manigi:*

*Wil. menige: Moes. managai: Dan. mængde c: Swed. mængd m: Icel. menningr m.] A multitude, crowd; multitudo:—* Eall seo mænigeo stod on þam waroðe, *Mk. 2, 13: Ps. 30, 23: Mt. 9, 8: Jn. 21, 6.—* Mænige-teald *many times told.* — Mænig-feald *manifold, Jos. 11, 4.* Mænig-fealdlice *diversely, Ps. 62, 2, v. manig, &c.*

Mænigfealdnys *A multitude, multiplicity; multiplicitas, Ps. 65, 2: 68, 20.*

Mænigfyldean *to multiply, Elf. gr., v. gemænigfyldan.*

Mænigo *a multitude, Ps. 5, 12, v. mænigeo.*

Mænig-tywe [*þeaw a manner*] *cunning, crafty, Elf. gl., Som.*

Mænigu, mæniu *a multitude, Mt. 15, 30, v. mænigeo.*

Mænn *men, v. man.*

Mænne-að *perjury, v. man-að.*

Mænnisclic *manly, v. mennisclic.*

Mænsunian *to marry, v. gemænsuman.*

Mænsunung, e; *f. A tarrying, an abiding; mansio.*

<sup>b</sup> Mæntel *a mantle, v. mentel.*

Mæra *meres, boundaries, v. gemære.*

MÆRA; *def. se mæra; seo, þæt mære; comp. ra, re; sup. ost, est; adj. [Wil. mer: Icel. mær, mærr pure: Wel. mawr]* 1. *Great, high, lofty, exalted, illustrious, famous; magnus, illustris.* 2. *Pure; merus, purus:—* 1. Se mæra Melchisedec *the great Melchizedec, Cd. 97.* Mære God and mihtig, *Deut. 10, 17: Ps. 77, 39.* Ic sette hine mærne fore cyningum eorðan, *Ps. 88, 27.* He byð mære, *Lk. 1, 15, 32.* Mærra, mærrer *major.* Des ys mærra þonne þat tempel, *Mt. 12, 6: Lk. 7, 28: Jn. 4, 12.* Mæresta hliða *highest fame, Bd. 3, 13.* Mærost, *Bt. R. p. 162.* 2. Mid fif pundum mærra peninga *cum quinque libris purorum denariorum, i.e. bonæ moneta, L. Alf. pol. 3.*

Mærc *a mark, an ensign, standard, v. mearc.*

Mære *a mare, nymph.—* Mærefæcce *the night-mare, v. myre.*

Mære *a mere.—* Mære-næddre *a lamprey, v. mere.*

Mære more, *Ex. 18, 11, v. mara.*

Mærela-rap *A rope of a ship, a mast-rope; pronesium, R. 105: Elf. gl. p. 78, a.*

Mærenes, mænes, se; *f. Greatness, praise; magnitudo, Pref. Dial.*

Mæres-ig *Mersey, Chr. 895, v. Meres-ig.*

<sup>c</sup> Mærh *marrow.—* Mærh-gehæc

*a sausage; isicium, R. 31, mearh.*

Mær-hliða *great fame.*

Mærigen *morning, v. mergen.*

Mærle-beorg [*Flor. Merleberg Dancl. Mearleasbeorge: Ger. Brom. Marleberge: Hord. Merleberge*] *MARLBOROUGH Wilt., Chr. 1110.*

Mærlic; *comp. ra, re; sup. ost, e* *Noble, lofty, proud, garn magnificus:—* Mærlicum *dum with noble knights: magnificis equitibus, Elf. I. 10, 14: Ora. 3, 9: Bt. 33.*

Mærlice; *adv. Gloriously, very much; magnopere, &c.—* *Gen. 50, 10: Elf. I. p. 14.*

Mærra, mærrer *greater, v. mærrer.*

Mærsian, gemærsian, ic mærsian *ge, gemærsige; p. de p. v. a.* 1. *To magnify, exaltate, praise, feast, &c. magnificare.* 2. *To speak; pronuntiare:—* 1. to dæg ic onginne þæt mærsigenne, *Jos. 3, 7.* Mærs mærsað Drihten, *Lk. 1, 1.* Þinne naman ic gemærsigenne, *Gen. 12, 2.* Mærs mærsað fæder, *Mt. 23, 5: Lk. 41, 5.* 2. *L. Ps. 118, 111.*

Mærsung, gemærsung, e; *f. celebrating, an extolling, magnificatio.* 2. *Greatness, fame; magnificentia.—* 2, 9. *Eastrena mærsung chatis celebratio, Bd. 3, 13.* *Ps. 28, 4: 70, 9, 23.*

Mærð *a weasel, Cat. 172, v. mearð.*

Mærð, e; *f. [Plat. Dut. mære f. news: Dut. verum adj. famous: Ger. rühm fame: Old Ger. mer, mæ Ot. mari, maru: Mar. mæ tha fame, report. Lk. Ger. adj. mar signifies brated, famous, and unknown. The verb mæ to spread about, to cry v. Icel. mærd f. praise. Lk. mærr eminent, part, mæ celebrate, v. Wack. 111 1018: Adl. Dict. 111 1. Greatness, majesty, magnitudo. 2. In the great actions, wonder. cles, sacred relics; pæ gesta, miracula:—* 1. *Bd. des mæðe, Lk. 9, 43: 1: Deut. 3, 24: Ora. Him to mærd in glory to selves; ei in gloriam. Cd. 2. Ex. 14, 13: Nathan.*

<sup>d</sup> Mærwa *tender, Bd. 2, 5, v. mæ.*

MÆSCRE [*Kilmaesche, Icel. möskvi m.] A mark, blot; macula, Cat. 136.*

Mæse *The river MASE, Rotterdam; Mosa fluvius*

Ondlong Mæse *along the Mass*, Chr. 882.

Mæsene-sceala *Brass scales*; ærea trutina, *Cod. Exon.* 1, b. Mæslenn MASLIN, *brass*; æs, aurichalcum, *C. R. Mk.* 6, 8: 12, 41.—Mæslingc-smið *a brass or coppersmith*, *Elf. gl.*

MÆSSE, an; *f.* [*Plat. Dut.* misse, *mis f.*; *Ger. Dan.* messe *f.*; *Old Ger.* messa; *Swed. Icel.* messa *f.*] 1. *The MASS*; missa. 2. *A feast*; festum:—1. *Bd.* 4, 22. 2. *L. Alf. pol.* 39, *W. p.* 44, 27.—Mæsse-dæg *a feast day*; festus dies, *L. Alf.* 39.—Mæsse-æfen *the even before a feast*; festi vigilia.—Mæssenyht festi nox, *Rubr. Lk.* 2, 1.—Mæsse-boc *the mass-book*, *L. Eccl. W. p.* 156.—Mæsse-hacele, mæsse-hrægel, mæsse-reat *a priest's garment*, *Elf. gl.*: *Past.* 14, 3: *Wulf. Test.*—Mæsse-lac *a cake made of spices*; sacrum fertum, *Cot.* 92.—Mæsse-preost *a mass-priest*, *L. Alf. W. p.* 155, 156.—Mæsse-sang *celebration of mass*, *Bd.* 2, 3.—Mæsse-þegen *a priest*, *L. Lund. W. p.* 71.—Mæsse-preost-had *priesthood*, *Bd.* 5, 1, 23.

Mæssian; *p. ode*; *pp. od.* *To say or celebrate mass*; missam facere:—*L. Edg.* 30, 37: *L. Eccl. W. p.* 157.

MÆST, mest; *sup. of mycel.* *Greatest, chief, first, most*; maximus, primus:—*Hyt is ealra wyrta mæst*, *Mt.* 13, 32: *Mk.* 12, 28, 29. Ðæt is þat mæste bebod, *Mk.* 12, 29. Se mæsta *the chief or principal man*, *Cot.* 171. Of mæstan dæl *ex maxima parte*, *Bd.* 5, 13.

Mæst; *adv.* [*Plat. Ger. Ker. Wil.* meist *adj. and adv.*; *Moes.* maists *greater*; *Frs.* masta; *Dut.* meest; *Dan. Swed.* mest; *Icel.* mestr *greatest*] *MOST*, *more than*; plus quam, plurimum:—*Eallinga mæstomnium plurimum*, *Mk.* 12, 43: *Lk.* 21, 3.

MÆST [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed.* mast *m.*; *Fr.* mât, mast *m.*; *Sp. Port.* masto *m.*] *A MAST*; malus:—*R.* 83, 104. Mæst twist parastates, *Elf. gl. p.* 77b. *R.* 104.—Mæsta-cyp *a beam*; trabs.—Mæst-cyst *the hole in which the mast is fixed*; mali cista, *Cot.* 137.—Mæst-rap *mast-rope*, *Cd.* 146, v. mærels-rap.

Mæstan *to fatten*, v. amæstan.

MÆSTE [*Frs.* mete, *meit f. meat, food*; *Plat. Ger.* mast *f.*; *Ot.* maz *bread*; *Not.* masta *fat*; *Moes.* mats; *Dan.* madc; *Swed.*

mat *m.*; *Icel.* matr *m.*] *Food, food on which animals are fattened*, MAST, *such as acorns, berries, nuts, &c.*; esca, cibus, *Chart. Edw. Conf. l.* 5, ap. *Hickes's Thes. p.* 158. Nucces, glans, baccæ.

Mæsten *An oak grove*; quercetum, *L. In.* 49. Mæsten treow *a cork-tree*; suberies, *R.* 45.

Mæster MASTER; magister, *Elf. gl.*

Mæst most, *Bt. R. p.* 155, v. mæst.

Mæstlice *Greatly*; magnopere:—Mæstlicust *maximopere*, *R. Conc. in Epil., Lye.*

Mæstling *A vessel, bed, table*; vas stanneum, lectus, mensa, *Coll. Monast.: Mk.* 7, 4.

Mæstlingc-smið *a coppersmith*, *R.* 81, v. mæslenn, &c.

Mæst-lond *Pasture land*; ad pasnagium terra, *Heming. p.* 93.

Mæst-lor *A crane, pulley or rather the cords at the top of a mast*; carceria, vel potius carchesia.

Mæst-ræddenne *Right of pasturage*; pasnagii jus, usufructus, *Heming. p.* 94.

Mæt, mæton *found*, v. metan.

Mætan; *p. mætte, gemætte*; *pp. metod.* *To dream*; somniare:—Gehirað min swefen þe me mætte somniavi, *Gen.* 37, 6. Hit gelamp þat hine mætte somniavit, *Gen.* 37, 5. Ðat him metod *that he dreamed*, *Cd.* 178. Mætte unc begen *we both dreamed*, *Gen.* 41, 11.

Mæte meat, *Bd.* 5, 4, v. mete.

Mæte; *comp. mættra, mætra, metra, mætre*; *adj.* [*Plat. Dut.* matigsober; *Ger.* mässig; *Schw. mæzzig*] *Middling, of the middle class, common, moderate, modest*; mediocris, modestus:—*Had-das, micle and mæte high and middle orders*, *Cod. Exon. p.* 33. Mæteran men *common men*, *Bd.* 4, 23, *B.* Mætra on mod geþanc *more moderate in mind's thought*; moderatio in animo, *Cd.* 207. Mættran men *mediocres homines, plebei*, *Bd.* 4, 23, *O. T.* Mætre on mægne *moderatus in potestate*, *Cod. Exon. p.* 33.

Mæterne [*Flor. Meaterne*] *The river Marne*; Mæterna, *Chr.* 887.

Mætfeast [*mæte moderate*] *Modest, moderate*; modestus, v. gemætfeast.

MÆD, e; *f.* 1. *Lot, state, condition, measure, degree*; conditio, modus. 2. *Respect, honour, authority, dignity*; reverentia, honor:—1. *Be hades*

and be gyltes mæðe *secundum ordinis et peccati conditionem*, *Pecc. medic. 4: L. Edg. pen.* 3. Deah hit ure mæð ne sie *though it be not our lot*, *Bt.* 42. Be þam þe his mæð sy prout ejus conditio fuerit, *L. Const. W. p.* 112. Be his andgites mæðe *by the measure of his understanding*, *Bd.* 41, 4. 2. Mæðe witan *to shew respect*, *L. Cnut.* 2. Cyrican mæð *a church's dignity*, *L. Cnut.* 3. Mycle mæðe wite *magnam auctoritatem agnoscat*, *L. Const. tit. ult.*

Mæð *a virgin*, *Ex.* 22, 17, v. mægð.

Mæð [*Plat. mad, namad f.*; *Ger. mahd, nachmahd f. aftermath*] *A mowing*, MATH; falcatio, *Som.*

Mæð *New wine boiled to half its quantity*; defrutum, *Som.*

Mæðe, Mæðas, Meðas *The Medes*; Medi, *Ors.* 1, 12, 19.

Mæðel *a discourse*, v. meðel.

Mæðelan, mæðlan *to speak, discourse*, *Cd.* 26: 101, v. mæðelian.

Mæðelere *An orator, a pleader*; sermocinator, *Som.*

Mæðel-ern *a place for pleading*, *Cot.* 110, 172, v. meðel, &c.

Mæð-full kind, *Elf. gr.*, v. mæðfull.

Mæðgige *Moderate, well ordered, modest*; moderatus, *Som.*

Mæðian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [*mæð a measure*] *To measure, estimate, to use gently*; æstimare, humaniter tractare, *Som.*

Mæðie *Modest*; modestus, *Lye.*

Mæðlan *to speak*, *Cd.* 26, v. mæðelian.

Mæðlic; *adj.* *Suitable to his worth or dignity*; dignitati conveniens, *L. Cnut. pol.* 69.

Mæðlice; *adv.* *Kindly, courteously*; commode, humaniter, *Elf. gr.*

Mæðrian *to honour*, v. gemæðrian.

Mæðung, e; *f.* *A measure, manner, quantity, form, way*; mensuratio, modus, ratio, *Som.*

Mætinge [*hence the Old English to meten to dream, and metell, metall a dream*, v. *Vis. of P. Plow.*] *A DREAM*; somnium:—*Ne ge mætinge mine ne cunnon ye my dream know not*, *Cd.* 179.

Mætra, mættra *more weak or moderate*, v. mæte.

MÆW, mæwe [*Dut.* meeuw *f.*; *Plat. Ger.* mewe, möwe *f.*; *Dan.* maage, *moge f.*; *Swed.* mase *m.*; *Icel.* máfr *a gull*] *A MÆW, gull*; larus, gavia, *R.* 37. Maffa *A caul*; omentum, pia mater, *Cot.* 216.



**Maffigend Wanton**, saucy, impudent; petulans, *Som.*

**Mag**, es; *m.* also *maga*, an; *m.* a neighbour, friend, relation, kinsman, parent, son, &c., *v.* *mæg*.

**MAGA**, an; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. maag f: Frs. mage f: Ger. magen m: Rab. mago: Dan. mave c: Swed. mage m: Icel. magi m.*] *The MAW*, stomach; stomachus:—*Scint.* 12: *Elf. gl.*—*Magen-āpenung*, *magan-āblawung*, *magan-ābundennes* a distention of the stomach, *L. M.* 2, 15.—*Magan-sar* a sore, sickness or grief of the stomach.—*Magan springe* a tumor or ulcer of the stomach.—*Magan untrymnes* a disease or inflammation of the stomach.

**Maga** Powerful, able; potens, *Pec. med.* 2.

**MAGAN** *q.*; *ic*, he *mæg*, þu *miht*, we *magon*, *mægen*; *p.* *mihte*, *meahte*, we *mihton*, *meahton*; *sub.* *mæg*, *mage* [*Plat. Dut. mogen: Ger. mögen: Ker. magan: Ot. mugun: Moes. magan: Dan. maae: Swed. må: Icel. mega*] 1. To be able, may, can; posse. 2. To avail, prevail; valere, prævalere. 3. To be in health; valere, se habere. 4. To be sufficient, to have value or power; valere, valorem habere:—1. *Ic ne mæg cuman*, *Lk.* 14, 20. *Ne miht þu me fylían non potes me sequi*, *Jn.* 13, 36. *Gif þu mage si potes*, *Gen.* 15, 5. *Ne mæg non potest*, *Mt.* 6, 24. *We mægen gestreonan we may obtain*, *Cd.* 226. *Þe to mete magon*, *Gen.* 6, 21. *Ne magon non poterunt*. 2. *Ic magude prævalui*, *T. Ps.* 12, 4. *Wið ælcum attre magon availed against all poison*, *Bd.* 1, 1. *Mihte to hæle availed to health*, *Bd.* 3, 11. 3. *Hu mæg he? Hig cwædon. Ðat he wel mihte*, *Gen.* 29, 6. 4. *Hit ne mæg to nahte*, *Mt.* 5, 13.

**Magdala-treow** an almond-tree, *R.* 47.

**Mage** a relation, *v.* *mæg*.

**Mage** the stomach, *R.* 74, 76, *v.* *maga*.

**Mage** may, may be able, *v.* *magan*.

**Mageecte** Frenzy, folly; morotes, fatuitas, *Som.*

**Magesætas** MAISEVETHIANS, the people of Herefordshire; *Magi incolæ*, *Magesætæ*, alias *Masegetæ*, incolæ *Radnoræ*. *Maiseveth hodiernum Radnoræ nomen apud Britan-*

*nos*, *Chr.* 1016.

**Mageðe**, *magoðe*, *mægeðe*,

*magða Oxeye*, mayweed, wild chamomile; chamæmelum:—*Herb.* 24: *L. M.* 1, 64.

**Magister** Master; magister, *Bt.* 25.

**Mago**; *pl.* *magos* a relation, parent, son, *Cd.* 58: 109, *v.* *mæg*.—*Mago-ræswa* [*ræswa* a leader] a kindred chief, a leader, *Cd.* 79.—*Mago-rinc* men related, a kinsman, citizen, man, boy, *Cd.* 82: 104.—*Mago-þegn* a fellow servant, disciple or soldier, *Menol.* 154.—*Mago-timber* an increase of family, a relation, *Cd.* 55: 101.—*Mago-tuddor* a family, offspring, progeny, *Cd.* 132.

**Magða** mayweed, *v.* *mageðe*.

**Magu** a son, *v.* *mæg*.

**Magude** prevailed, *v.* *magan*.

**Mag-white** image, shape, *Cd.* 75, *v.* *mæg-white*.

**Mah** Procar, *Lye*.

**Mahan** may be able, may; possint, *Bt.* 7, 3, *v.* *magan*.

**Mahlice** Ravenously; voraciter, *Som.*

**Mai**, may, maidan, maiden, meidan a relation, maid, virgin, *Hickes's Thes.* p. 225, *v.* *mæg*, *mæden*.

**Maiwee** mayweed, *v.* *mageðe*.

**Mal** a spot, *Cot.* 133, *v.* *maal*.

**Mal** a part, *Cot.* 191, *v.* *mæl*.

**MAL** [*Dan. maal, mæle n: Swed. mál n: Icel. mæli, mál n.*] A speech, discourse, multitude, an assembly, a place of meeting; loquela, sermo:—*Ðær bær Godwine Eorl up his mal ibi instituit Godwinus Comes ejus sermonem*, *Chr.* 1052.

**MAL**, formal, es. [*Ger. mahl n: Old Ger. mal n: Dan. maal n.*] Tribute, toll, subsidy; stipendium, *Chr.* 1087.

**Maldulfes-burh**, **Maldmes-burh** **Malmsbury**, *Wills.*, *v.* **Meal-delmes-burh**.

**Malscra** A bewitching, charm; fascinatio, *L. M.* 3, 1.

**Malscrunga** Bewitched; fascinat-  
us, *Cot.* 84.

**Malt** malt.—**Malt-wyrt** maltwort, *v.* *mealt*.

**Malu**, malwe **MALLOW**; malva, *R.* 42.

**Mal-ueisin**, **Malveisin**, **Maleveisin** the name of a castle built by William Rufus, near Bam-borough, in Northumberland:—*Se cyng het makian ænne castel toforan Bebbaburh and hine on his spæce Malueisin het, þat is on Englisc yfel nehhebur* [evil neighbour], *Chr.* 1095, *Ing.* p. 311, 26.

**Mamerung** A sleeping, slumbering; dormitio, *Som.*

**Man** A nag, horse; mannus, *Som.*

**MAN**, mann, mon; *nom. ac.* man;

*g. mannes; d. men; pl. nom. ac. menn; g. manna; d. manum; m.* [*Plat. Dut. Seel. man m: Ger. mann m: Ker. man: Moes. manna: Dan. mand m: Icel. madr m: Old Icel. mannir m. a man; man a servant: Wel. manaf m. Sans. man: Arm. man, min a look, aspect, countenance: Ch. Heb. מִן min a species, kind*—“Man,” says *Becan*, “is free men to lead, because man leads and governs all other animals,” *v.* *Kil. in Man*] 1. **MAN**; homo. 2. One of the human kind, a woman; mulier. 3. A man servant, vassal; servus, cliens. 4. Used as a pronoun, on one, any one, any person, they, people, it is.—1. *God gesceop þa man to his anwe-nisse*, *Gen.* 1, 26, 27. *þu þam forlæt se man fæder and moder and geþeot hine to his wife*, *Gen.* 2, 24: *Mt.* 4, 1. 2. *To þam untruman met geode ad languentem famam intraret*, *Bd.* 5, 3. 3. *His was was his man; ejus vassall erat*, *Chr.* 1072. *Wæron þe mannes men were this man's vassals; erant hujus hominis vassalli*, *Chr.* 1086. 4. *Man brohte* [*Dut. men bracht. Ger. man brachte: Fr. on apporté*] they, people brought, *attulerunt*, *Mt.* 14, 11. *Man mihte geseon* [*Dut. men zien: Ger. man könnte sehen. Fr. on pourrait voir*] we may see; *licuit videre, poterat videri*, *Chr.* 1011. *Man cōþe* [*Dut. men deed: Ger. man that: Fr. on a fait*] a deed done; *factum est*, *Chr.* 1063. *Bead man land-fyrde ut ad mandatum est terrestris papiis ut exirent*, *Chr.* 1062. *Man cydde Harold* it was told to Harold or they told Harold, *narratum est Haroldo*, *Chr.* 1066. *Man geaf him* *est ei*, *Chr.* 1072.

**MA'N**; *d. mäne; pl. g. manne*. [*Dan. meen n. a vice: Swed. men n: Icel. mein n. a pain, injury*—Here we may observe that God signifies both God and good: but man both man and wickedness: God, gód] *Sin, evil, crime; nefas, scelus*:—*Mane gefylled scelere* *Lev.* 19, 29. *Þe þat man fremodon qui istud scelus petrassent*, *Jos.* 7, 17: *Kl.* 22. *Mid manegum manum much wickedness*, *Bt.* 1. *þe æghwæperum þysa man*

*utrumque horum scelerum, Bd. 2, 5. Man ne cuðon crime (they) know not, Cd. 100. Mid mane with crime, Cd. 16.*

*Mán; adj. Sinful, wicked; scelestus:—Mid mandædum with wicked deeds, Cd. 23. Man menio a sinful multitude, Cd. 160.—Mán-að a wicked oath, perjury, L. Eccl. 1, W. Cat. p. 77, v. man-dæd.*

*Manad admonished, v. manian.*

*Man-bot MAN-BOOT, compensation for homicide, L. In. 70, 76.—Man-bryne man-heat, fever, Chr. 961.*

*Mancgere a merchant, v. mancgere.*

*Mangung business, v. mangung.*

*Mancos, manca, mancus, mancuse. A mancus very often occurs in charters. Mann. says, "the mancus was about 11. 6d. of our present currency, Will of King Alf. p. 20, note f." But, by the quotation below, it appears that a mancus was thirty pennies, five of which made a shilling; hence a mancus was six shillings. Mr. Turner says, "whether the mancus was, like the pound, merely a weight, and not a coin, and was applied to express, in the same manner as the word pound, a certain quantity of money, coined or uncoined, I cannot decide; but I incline to think that it was not a coin. Indeed, there is one passage which shows that it was a weight, 'duas bradiolas aureas fabricatas quas pensarent XLV mancusas,' Heming. Chart. p. 86. I consider the two sorts of pennies [v. peneg] as the only coins of the Anglo-Saxons above their copper coinage; and am induced to regard all their other denominations of money as weighed or settled quantities of uncoined metal, Hist. A.-S. vol. ii. Ap. 2. p. 471; summula nummi apud Anglo-Saxones, tam argentei quam aurei, aliter mearc et marc dicta:—Libra on Leden is pund on Englisc fif penegas gemacigað ænne scyllinge and þrittig penega ænne manc libra in Latin is pound in English five pennies make a shilling, and thirty pennies one mancus, Elf. gr. Som. p. 52, 8.*

*Man-cwealm a plague, pestilence, Ors. 3, 3.—Man-cwellere a man-queller, a murderer.—Man-cynn mankind, v. man, man-lica.*

*Mand a basket, pannier, v. mond.*

*Mán-dsed a wicked deed, wickedness, Ors. 1, 8: Cd. 23, v. man, mán-facn.*

*Mandragora MANDRAKE; mandragora, Som.*

*Mán-dream sinful joy, Cd. 203.*

*Man-drihten man-lord, a master, Cd. 102.*

*Maneg many, Gen. 17, 4, 5, v. manig.*

*Mán-facn wickedness. — Mán-fæhðe wicked enmity, sinful, Cd. 69.—Mán-feld a polluted field, Ors. 3, 6.—Mán-full full of wickedness, wicked, profane, horrid, Gen. 14, 10.—Mán-fulle, mán-fulla a publican, Lk. 18, 11, 13.*

*Mán-fullic Wicked; pravus, Alb. resp. 40.*

*Mán-fullice Wickedly; sceleste, Scint. 4.*

*Mán-fulnys, se; f. Wickedness; nequitia, Elf. T. p. 35, 5.*

*Man-fultum military forces, Ors. 4, 9, v. mann-fultum.*

*Manga for manega many, Ors. 1, 1, v. manig.*

*Mán-genga a follower of evil, Bd. 1, 7.*

*Mangere, mancgere, monger, es; m. [Dut. mangelaar m. a barterer: Ger. menger m: Old Ger. Old Dut. manger, mangher m: Icel. mangari n. a merchant: Lat. mango, mangonis is short for mangano, manganonis a monger: Icel. mang merchandise] A merchant, MONGER, tradesman; mercator:—Is heofona rice gelic þam mangere, Mt. 13, 45.*

*Mangian; p. gemangode. To traffic, trade; mercaturam exercere, negotiari:—Hu mycel gehwylc gemangode, Lk. 19, 15. Gif man mid cirican mangie if one traffic with the Church, L. North. pres. 20.*

*Mangung, manggung e; f. Business, merchandise; negotiatio, Mt. 22. 5.—Mangung-hus a house of merchandise, Jn. 2, 16.*

*Mán-hú manna, Ex. 16, 15, v. manna.*

*Mán-hus a house of sin, Cd. 169.*

*Mani many, Bt. 39, 3.—Mani-fældlice manifoldly, Gen. 48, 16, v. manig.*

*MANIAN; p. ode; pp. gemanod; v. a. [Plat. Dut. manen: Frs. monia: Ger. mahnen, ermahnen: Old Ger. manon: Moes. gamunan: Dan. mane: Swed. mana: Icel. minna] To admonish, advise, exhort; monere, hortari:—Swa swa se witega us manað as the prophet ad-*

*monishes us, Elf. Greg. Hom. p. 24. Manode hig georne, Jos. 23, 6. Gemanode admonished, Bt. 21, Card. p. 114, 2. Mana þone admonish them, L. In. W. p. 18, 27, v. monian, myngian.*

*MANIG, mænig, mænig, mani, mæni, maneg, menig; adj. [Plat. Dut. menig: Frs. menig: Dan. mange, mangel: Swed. många: Icel. mangi, margr many: Moes. managai: Russ. mnogei] MANY, much; multus:—Ors. 4, tit. 8. Manige cweðað multi dicunt, Ps. 8, 1: 4, 6. Manigra multorum, Ps. 30, 16.*

*Manigan to exhort, Bd. 4, 23, v. manigean.*

*Man-ige, Mans MAINE, in France; Cenomannia, Chr. 1099.*

*Manige-ceaster [Flor. Mamerceaster: Hood. Mamecestre] MANCHESTER; Mancunium, Chr. 923.*

*Manig-feald manifold, many times, Ps. 67, 18.*

*Manigfealdlic; adj. Diversified, various; diversimodus, Bt. 39, 6.*

*Manigfealdnes, se; f. Multiplicity, perplexity; multiplicitas, perplexitas, Cot. 156.*

*Manig-fyldian to multiply, v. manyg-fyldian.*

*Man-kyn mankind, people, Jud. c. 1, v. man-cynn.*

*Man-lica, mon-lica, an; m. A human image, a statue; humana effigies, imago, statua, Cd. 119: 180.—Man-lufigende a man lover, Herb. 116.—Man-myrring destruction of men, Chr. 1096, v. man.*

*Mánn wickedness, Bd. 1, 14, v. mán.*

*Manna, an; m. man, Gen. 6, 7, v. man.*

*Manna, mán-hú manna, Ex. 16, 31.*

*Mann-cwealm pestilence, Mt. 24, 7, v. man-cwealm.*

*Mann-cyn the isle of Man, v. mæn-ige.*

*Mannes-leng man's length. — Mannes-scaru a man's share; membrum virile.*

*Mánn-full wicked, Bd. 4, 25, v. mán-facn, &c.*

*Mann-fultum military forces, Ors. 3, 7.*

*Mannian, gemannian; p. ode; pp. od. To man, to garrison, to fill with men; viris instruere:—He het hie gemannian he ordered to man it, Chr. 923.*

*Mann-ic Maine, in France, Chr. 1110, v. Man-ige.*

*Mannigenne to exhort, admonish, v. manian.*

Mann-werod *a multitude of men*, *Ors.* 3, 7.

Man-ræden, manred *homage, dependence*, *Jos.* 9, 11.

Mans *Maine, in France*, *Chr.* 1073, v. Man-ige.

Mán-scaða *an enemy of men*, *Beo.* 11.

Mán-sceaða *a wicked thief, great sinner*; *latro*, *Cd.* 144.

Mán-scyldig *crime guilty*, *Cd.* 49, 50.

Man-slæge, man-slege *man-slaying, homicide*, *L. Alf. eccl.* 25.

Man-slaga *a man-slayer, murderer*, *Deut.* 5, 17.

Man-sliht, man-slyhte, man-slæht *homicide, murder*, *Mk.* 15, 7.

Mans-long *man's length*, v. mannes-leng.

Mans-lot *a tax*; *hominum vectigal, tributum*, *Chart. ad calc. C. R. Ben.*

Man-sumnung *excommunication*, *W. B. p.* 239, v. amansumnung.

Mán-swara, mán-swora *a perjurer*, *L. Cnut. pol.* 6, v. mánsware, &c.

Mán-swære *wicked swearing, perjury*, *Cot.* 169.—Mán-swerian *to forswear*, *Lev.* 5, 4.—Mán-swica *a deceiver*, *Wulfst. Par.* 4.—Mánswora, man-swara *a perjurer, a perjured person*, *L. Edw.* 3.

Man-þeof *a stealer of men*, *L. Alf. pol.* 9.

Man-þwære, mon-þwære *mild, gentle*, *Ps.* 24, 10.

Man-þwærian *To become tame, to make gentle*; *mansuescere*.

Man-þwærnys, se; *f.* *Mildness, gentleness, Meekness*; *mansuetudo*, *C. Ps.* 44, 6.

Manung, monung, e; *f.* *An admonition, warning, advertisement*; *monitum, notificatio*, *Bd.* 1, 12. *Gafoles manung tributi (soluendi) notificatio*.

Mán-weorc *a wicked work, wickedness*, *L. Cnut. pol.* 38.—

Mán-weorðung *false worship*, *L. Edg.* 16.

Mán-wræce *wicked, horrible*, *Cot.* 112.

Man-wyrð *man's worth, the value of a man's life or head*, *L. Hloth.* 4.

Manyg-fyldian *To multiply, increase*; *multiplicare*, *þu manygfyldest tu multiplicasti*, *Ps.* 70, 23.

Mapeld-ern *A place where there are maple-trees*; *acernus*, *R.* 46.

Mapulder, mapeldor *A MAPLE*; *acer*:—*Elf. gl. Cot.* 6. *Maple-treo a maple-tree*, *Heming. p.* 245.

Mara *The night-mare*; *incubus*, *L. M.* 3, 1.

Mára; seo, þæt máre; *adj.* [*comp.*

of mycel] *Greater, MORE*; *major*:—*Ne aras betwyx wyfa bearnum mara Iohanne Fulwihtere, soðlice se þe læssa ys, ys on heofena rice him mare*, *Mt.* 11, 11. *þat mare leoht*, *Gen.* 1, 16. *þes is mara þonne Salomon*, *Mt.* 12, 42. *Se ys mara on heofona rice*, *Mt.* 18, 4. *He is mara þonne witega*, *Lk.* 7, 26. *Nis oðer mare bebod*, *Mk.* 12, 31. *ic towurpe mine berenu and ic wyrce maran*, *Lk.* 12, 18. *ic hæbbe maran gewitnesse*, *Jn.* 5, 36. *He wyrceð maran*, *Jn.* 14, 12. *Se hæfð maran synne*, *Jn.* 19, 11.

\* *Mara more, rather*, *Mt.* 6, 30, v. mare.

Mara-land *main land, a continent*.

Mar-beam *a mulberry-tree*, *C. Ps.* 77, 52.

Marc *a mark, sign, boundary*, v. mearc.

Marc *A MARK, piece of money*; *marca nummi*:—*Wið x marcan goldes with ten marks of gold*, *Wan. Cat. p.* 150, 11, 15, v. mancos.

MARE; *adv.* [*Plat. Dut. meer: Frs. mar: Ger. mehr: Dan. meere: Swed. mer, mera*]

MORE; *plus, magis, amplius*:—*Hwæt do ge mare*, *Mt.* 5, 47. *He mare forgeaf*, *Lk.* 7, 43. *Mycele mare much more*; *multo plus*, *Lk.* 18, 30. *Nan þing mare nothing more*, *Mt.* 22, 46. *Naht mare naught more*, *Lk.* 3, 13, v. ma.

Margene, marne *in the morning*, *Bd.* 2, 6, v. morgen.

Marinars *MARINERS*; *nautæ, Lye.*

Market [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Old Ger. markt c: Dan. marked n: Swed. marknad m: Icel. markadr m.*]

A MARKET; *mercatus, Lye.*

Marm, marma *MARBLE*; *mar-mor*:—*Marm-stan, marman-stan, marmar-stan marble stone*, *Elf. gl.: Herb.* 51, 1.

Marne morn, v. morgen.

Maraoro *the country of Moravia*, *Ors.* 1, 1.

Marða *great actions, wonders*, *Ps.* 105, 21, v. mærd.

Martige *The month of March*; *Martius mensis*, v. hréðe-monað.

Martrung, e; *f.* *A MARTYRING, martyrdom*; *martyrium, Ors.* 6, 2.

Martyr, es; *m.* *A MARTYR*; *martyr, Bd.* 1, 7. *Martiras, Cd.* 2, 28.

Martyrad, martyrod, martrod. *MARTYRED*; *martyr factus, Som.*

Martyrhád, martyrdóm, es; *m.* *MARTYRDOM*; *martyrium, Bd.* 1, 7.

Marubie *The herb horehound, marrubium, Som.*

Mase *A whirlpool, gulf*; *gurgis, Som.*

Mase [*Plat. meese, meeske f. Dut. mees, koolmees f: Ger. meise f: Dan. mejse marn: Swed. tätja: Icel. tit f: Wark. derives mase, meise, &c. from the Grk. μαιος small. To Swed. tätt, the Icel. tit, and Eng. tit, have the same signification. The Lat. parus is visibly derived from parvus; and so all these names agree with the small size of the bird.*] *An unlucky bird a tit-mouse*; *parula, For. Deuv. forsan parra avis, parus*. *Hise mase a wren*; *parus Elf. gl.*

Maserfeld [*Brom. Marsfeld. Maxsefelde: West. Mark. MASERFIELD, the same of a village and castle in Shropshire now called Oswaldstre, and westre*; but *Ing. says MAFIELD, Yorkshire, Chr. 61. Bd.* 3, 9.

Massere, es; *m.* *A merchant, mercator, L. Edg.* 14, v. magerere.

MADA [*Plat. Dut. made, ma f: Ger. made f: Nal. mad. Moes. matha: Dan. madier mak m: Swed. matk, mat m: Icel. madkr m: Br. says from the Old Gothic matjan to eat, and A.-S. mætan A worm, maggot, bug; verat. tamus, R.* 23.

Maðant *Mantes, a town in France oppidum Gallie in Saxon provincia, Chr.* 1037.

Máðelian, mæðlan; *p. ode: n. od. [meðel a discourse, to speak, discourse, harangue; &c. cere, sermocinari:—ic mæ tigne God, mæðlan geburð (the) mighty God heard spe. Cd.* 26: 101. *Abraham mæ lode Abraham spoke. Cd.* 140. *Satan mæðelode Satan harangued, Cd.* 18.

Maðele *Tumultuous*; *tumultuosus, Som.*

Maðelere *an orator, Cot.* 39. *mæðelere. — Mæðel-ern place for pleading.*

Maðelung, e; *f.* *A prating, babbling*; *garrulitas, verboritas, Som.*

Maðm, es; *m.* *A vessel, treasure, ornament, jewels, goods: &c. cimelia, res quævis pretiosæ — Gylden maðm a golden vessel, Bt. R. p.* 181. *Maðm C. Mt.* 12, 29. *Mare callit maðmum potior omnibus ornamentis, Bd.* 2, 12.—*Maðm cyst treasure-chest, treasure Mt.* 27, 6. — *Maðm - heri*



store-house or store-house.—  
Maðm-hus a treasure-house,  
treasury, *Gen.* 47, 14.—Maðm-  
hyrde a treasure-keeper, a  
treasurer, *Bt.* 27, 4, v. madm,  
&c.

Maðoh tumultuosa, *Prov.* 20.

Maðu a bug, *Elf. gl.*: *R.* 23, v.  
maða.

Mattuc, es; m. A MATTOCK, sho-  
vel, spade; bipalium, ligo, *Ors.*  
4, 7.

Matu [*Ger. Swed. matt languid*;  
matz vain: *It. matto foolish*;  
*Dan. mat faint, weak*] Malici-  
ous, envious, wicked; malignus:  
—De matu sprecað qui malig-  
us loquuntur, *T. Ps.* 34, 30.

Mawæn, he maweð [*Plat. mai-*  
en, meien: *Dut. maayen*: *Ger.*  
mahen: *Old Ger. meiden*:  
*Moes. maitan*: *Dan. meje*:  
*Swed. meja, mäja*] To mow;  
metere, *Bd.* 1, 1.

Ma-willan to wish more, to be  
more willing.

Max A net; retia, *Col. Monast.*

Max-wyrte Wort, new beer;  
cervisiae liquor incoctus, *L.*  
*Med.* 1, 36, 38, 41.

Me, mec Me, to me; me, mihi;  
acc. d. of ic.

Meadema worthy, *R. Mt.* 10, 37,  
v. medeme.

Mead-sceat a reward, v. med-  
sceat.

Meagl, meagol Great, powerful,  
headfast; magnus, potens:—  
Meagl stefn a powerful voice,  
*Cod. Exon.* 46. Meagl weord  
potens lingua, *Cod. Exon.* 60, b.  
Meaglum mode fixo animo,  
*Mon. Angl.* p. 102, vol. i.

Meagn fortitude, power, valour,  
*Ex.* 15, 6, v. mægen.

Meagollice; adv. Bravely, power-  
fully; magnanimitèr, *Cd.* 169.  
Meagol-mod great-minded, brave,  
*W. Cat.* p. 246.

Meagolnes, se; f. Power, might;  
potentia, vires, facultas.

Meaht power, might, authority, a  
beck, nod, *Bd.* 2, 9, v. miht.

Meahte might, could; potuit, *Bd.*  
423, S. p. 593, 11, v. magan.

Mealc-lið [meolc milk; lið mild]  
Mild as milk, milky; lacteus,  
*Prof. R. Conc.*

Mealdelmes-burh, Maldulfes-  
burh [*Flor. Maldelmesburh*:  
Malm. Maldeamesburh, Mal-  
mesbires: *Brom. Malmesbury*.  
—It was first called Maldulfes-  
burh or Maldmes-burh, Mail-  
dolph's city, from the name of  
its founder; then Aldelmes-  
burh Aldhelm's city, from Ald-  
helm, one of Maildolph's chief  
disciples. From both names  
was formed Meald-elmes-  
burh] MALMSBURY, *Wills.*,  
*Chr.* 1015.

\* Meale-hus a meal-house, *R.* 109.

Mealewe meal, v. melew.

Meal-m-stan [Perhaps from *Moes.*  
malma sand; *A.-S.* stan a stone]  
MALM-STONE, a stone, sand  
stone; lapis, arenosus lapis:  
—Mon heardlic gnide þone  
hnescestan meal-m-stan quivis  
difficulter comminuat molliissi-  
mum arenosum lapidem, *Ors.* 4,  
13.

Mealt melted, v. meltan.

MEALT, malt [*Plat. molt n*: *Dut.*  
mout n: *Ger. malz n*: *Dan.*  
*Swed. Icel. malt n*.—From mo-  
lere to grind; molt and molta  
are in *Lat. mid.* often used for  
dust; or from melzen to soften,  
mollify, soak] MALT; brasium,  
*Elf. gl.*: *Cot.* 25.—Mealt-ges-  
cot malt-shot, malt-tar.—Me-  
alt-hus malt-house, *R.* 108.—  
Mealt-wurt malt-wort, wort;  
leh mealt-wurt lezinum, *R.* 33.

Mealwe MALLOWs; malva:—  
Wilde mealwe wild mallows;  
malva sylvestris. Mersc me-  
alwe marsh mallows; malva  
palustris.

MEARC, e; f. [*Plat. Dut. merk*  
n: *Frs. merc f*: *Ger. Dan.*  
mark f: *Ker. marchio*: *Not.*  
marcha: *Moes. marco*: *Dan.*  
mærke c: *Swed. märke n*: *Icel.*  
mark n. a mark] 1. A MARK,  
sign, character, money; nota,  
signum. 2. A boundary mark,  
a limit, border, boundary, the  
MARCHES; fines:—1. To me-  
arce in signum, *Gen.* 28, 18.  
Mearce don to make a mark,  
*R. Ben. interl.* 58. Mearca  
notæ, signa, characteres, tituli,  
*Cot.* 57. Twelf mearca on  
twelf Israhela mægðum, *Ex.*  
24, 4. 2. He hæfð heora me-  
arce swa gesette, þat hie ne  
mot heore mearce gebrædan  
he has their limit so fixed, that  
they may not their boundary  
extend, *Bt.* 21. Romana me-  
arce Romanorum fines, *Bt.* 27,  
4. Ofer þa mearce over the  
boundaries, *L. Hloth.* 15. Me-  
arc-stapa a reptile of the bor-  
ders, *Beo.* 1. — Mearc-hofu  
field-houses, tents, *Cd.* 145.

Mearce the Mercians, *Chr.* 449,  
v. myrce.

Mearcian, gemearcian, amear-  
can; p. mearcode, gemearco-  
de; pp. gemearcod, amearcod;  
v. a. [mearc a mark] 1. To  
mark, point or mark out, des-  
cribe; notare. 2. To assign,  
appoint, determine; designare,  
decernere:—1. Mearcode þa  
stowa, *Deut.* 1, 33: *Ors.* 3, 1,  
*Bar.* p. 89, 7. 2. Ælc cræfte-  
ga mearcað his weorc on his  
mode every workman deter-  
mines his work in his mind, *Bt.*

39, 6. Se Hælend gemearcu-  
de oðre twa and hund-seofan-  
tig, *Lk.* 10, 1. Hafað hit ge-  
mearcod hath it decreed, *Cd.*  
19.

Mearc-isen A marking-iron, *Cot.*  
31. — Mearc-land boundary-  
land, *Cd.* 146.

Mearcudes-burnan-stede [*Eth-*  
el. Mercedes-burnanstede:  
*Hunt. West. Mercedesburne*]  
*Mecred's Burnsted, in Sussex.*

Mearcung, e; f. A MARKING,  
dividing into chapters; obsig-  
natio, capitulatio, *Som.*

\* Mearc-weard a keeper or watch  
of boundaries, *Cd.* 151.

Meard A reward; merces:—*C.*  
*Mt.* 20, 8: *R. Mt.* 5, 12.

Meære [*Frs. mare f. a border*,  
limit: *Icel. mæri f.*] A mere,  
boundary; finis:—*Cd.* 151, v.  
gemære.

Mearew delicate, tender, *C. R.*  
*Ben.* 50, v. mearu.

Mearglic Like marrow; medul-  
latus, *V. Ps.* 65, 14.

MEARH, mearg [*Plat. mörr, murk*  
n: *Dut. merg, murg m*: *Frs.*  
merch n: *Ger. mark n*: *Rab.*  
marc: *Not. marg*: *Dan. marg*,  
marv c: *Swed. merg, mærg m*:  
*Icel. mergr m.*] MARROW;  
medulla, *R.* 74. Mearh-ge-  
hæc, mearh-hæccel a sausage,  
marrow pudding, *Cot.* 93: 114.  
Mearh amilarius, *Cot.* 13.

Mearn mourned, v. murnan.

Mearrian, ic mearrige; p. ode;  
pp. od. [*Plat. erren*: *Ger. irren*,  
verirren: *Not. Ot. irri, irren*:  
*South Ger. irrzen*: *Moes. airz-*  
gan: *Dan. irre*: *Swed. irra*]  
To err, mistake; errare:—Hi  
auht mearrigen they mistake  
aught, *Bt.* 24, 4.

MEARD, mærd, es; m. [*Plat.*  
maard, mahrd, mard, maarte  
m. n: *Dut. marter m*: *Ger.*  
marder m: *Dan. maar m*:  
*Swed. mård m*: *Icel. mörd m*:  
*Fr. martre f*: *It. matora f*:  
*Sp. Port. marta f*: *Lat. mid.*  
martur] A MARTIN, ferret,  
weasel; martes, mustela, *Elf.*  
*gl. Ors.* 1, 1.

Mearð a reward, *C. Mt.* 5, 12, v.  
meard.

MEARU, merwe, mearwu; adj.  
[*Plat. moer*: *Dut. murw*: *Ger.*  
mürbe: *Mon. muruui*: *South*  
*Ger. mar, mür*: *Dan. Swed.*  
mör: *Icel. miór*: *Fr. mur*]  
Tender, soft, delicate; tener:—  
Donne hys twig byð mearu,  
*Mk.* 13, 28. Hnesce swa swa  
mearwan cild mollis, veluti tener  
infans.

Mearuwnes, se; f. Tenderness;  
mollities, *Som.*

Measse-preost a priest, *C. Mt.* 8,  
4, v. mæsse, &c.

Meatta, meatte [*Plat. Ger. Dan. matte f: Dut. Russ. matf: Swed. matta f.*] A MAT, mattress; matta, *Elf. gl.: R. 66.*

Meaw a gull, v. mæw.

Mec, mech me; ac. and d. of ic, *Cd. 99, Th. p. 131, 21, v. me.*

Meca, mece, meccea a mate, v. maca, gemaca.

Me'ce, méche [*Plat. mest, mess n. a knife: Dut. mes n. a knife: Ger. messer n: Poem of St. Anno, mezzir: Schw. stechmezzir: Plat. steekmeat: Old Swed. stekametz a dagger, sword: Icel. mækir m. a sword: Wend. mecz: Pol. miecz: Bohem. mec a knife, dagger: Fin. micka*] A sword, falchion, dagger; mucro, gladius:—Mid mece with sword, *Cd. 162.* Mid meca ecgum cum gladii acie, *Bt. R. p. 160.*

Mece-fisc a mullet fish, *Som.*

Mecg a man, *Cd. 220, v. mæcg.*

Mecgan To make; facere, *Menol. 495, v. macian.*

Mech me, v. mec.

Meche a sword, *T. Ps. 16, 14, v. mece.*

<sup>b</sup>ME'D [*Plat. mede f: Old Ger. miethe f. a present: Lip. miedon: Ot. miata: Not. mieta: Tat. mita: Moes. mizdo: Swed. Icel. mûta f. a gift: Pol. myto: Boh. mizda: Sansc. medha a gift: Heb. מתן mtn a gift; from נתן ntn to give.*—From mat meat, the oldest presents consisting in victuals] MEED, merit, reward, recompense, benefit; merces, præmium:—*Pin med byð swiðe micel, Gen. 15, 1.* Næbbe ge mede non habetis vos mercedem, *Mt. 6, 1.* Hig onfengon hyra mede hi habent eorum mercedem, *Mt. 6, 2, 5, 16.* Hwæt byð us to mede quid erit nobis in præmium, *Mk. 19, 27.* Meda rewards, *Cd. 99.*

Medder a mother, *L. Hloth. 6.*—Meddern - mægas a mother's relations, *L. Alf. pol. 8, v. modor.*

Medeme; sup. ast, æst; adj. [midd the middle] Moderate, middling, little; mediocris, modicus:—On þam medemæstan gepohte in levissima cogitatione, *Bd. 5, 13.* Medemasta geleaf modicæ fidei, *R. Mt. 6, 30.*

Medeme; comp. ra, re; sup. æst; adj. [med meed, benefit] Worthy, meet, apt, capable; dignus:—Mid medemum wæstmum cum dignis fructibus, *Bd. 4, 27.* Ne magon we nanwuht findan medemre þonne God we can find nothing more worthy than God, *Bt. 34, 4.* Ðæt he sie ælces þinges swa medeme swa he æfre medemast wære that

he be as capable of every thing, as he ever was most capable, *Bt. 38, 5, Card. p. 318, 4.*

<sup>c</sup>Medemelice, medemlice; adv. [midd the middle] Moderately; moderate, *Cot. 23.*

Medemian, gemedemian, ic medemige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [midd middle] To moderate, temper, measure, distinguish, honour; moderare, dignari:—Man mot medemian be mih-tum one ought to moderate according to ability, *L. Edg. pn. 9, W. p. 94, 17.* Ði man sceal medemian one ought to distinguish them, *L. Edg. conf. 3.* Ic medemige þe I honour thee.

Medemlicworthy, *Cot. 69, v. medeme.*

Medemn Worthy, proper; conveniens, *Mt. 3, 8.*

Medemnes, se; f. 1. Benignity, bounty, kindness; benignitas. 2. Merit, dignity; meritum, dignitas:—1. Driht selð medemnesse Dominus exhibebit benignitatem, *Ps. 84, 13.* 2. Ge underþiodað cower hehstan medemnesse you degrade your highest dignity, *Bt. 14, 2.* To medemnesse to merit, *Bt. 16, 1.*

Mede-monað July, v. mæd-monað.

Medemung, e; f. Moderation, lenity; moderatio:—Medemung be mæðe moderation according to the state; moderatio (sententiæ erit) pro ratione (facti) *L. With., W. p. 13, 41: L. Const. W. p. 113, 46.*

Meden; pl. medenu a maiden, lass, *Rx. 2, 5, v. mæden.*

Meder To a mother; matri:—Cwæð to Marian hys meder dixit Mariæ ejus matri, *Lk. 2, 34: Jn. 19, 26.* Ageaf he hyne hys meder dedit ille eum ejus matri, *Lk. 7, 15, v. modor.*

<sup>d</sup>Mederce A coffer, chest; loculus, cista, *Elf. gl.*

Medeshamstede, Medeshamstede [*Flor. Medeshamstude: Hovd. Medeshamburcstede.*—mæd a meadow, ham home, stede a place] MEDESHAMSTEDE, the ancient name of Peterborough, Northamptonshire, *Chr. 655: 656, &c.* Peada and Oswiu sprecon þat hi wolden an mynstre areren Criste to loue and sce. Petre to wurðmin-te. Hi nama hit gauen Medeshamstede, forþan þet þær is an wæl þe is gehaten Medeswæl Peada and Oswy said that they would rear a minster to the love of Christ and honour of St. Peter. They gave it the name of Medhamsted, because there is a well which is called Meadowell, *Chr. 655.*

Medes-wæl A spring near Peterborough; gurgis quidam in fluvio Nen, sive Aysona burgum S. Petri præterfluente, *Chr. 655.* De quo Hugo Candidus, in *Hist. Cænob. Burgen-sis* hæc habet. "In hujus amnis medio est locus, quasi quædam vorago, qui tam profundus et frigidus est ut, in media æstate, cum solis calor camino videtur esse ferventior, nullus natantium ejus im-adire possit; nec tamen unquam in hyeme gelatur. Et enim ibi fons, ut dicunt, unde ebullit aqua: Hunc locum Medeswuelle antiqui appellarunt; a quo primi fundatores ipsius monasterii, quia juxta monasterium est Medeshamstede vocaverunt," v. Medewæge.

<sup>e</sup>Medew a meadow, v. mædewe.

Mede-wæge [*Asser. Medwæg: Flor. Medweaig: Hunt. Meadweag, Meadeweage, Medewei: Dunel. Meodewage, Medewage: Hovd. Meodewege, Medwei: Brom. Medeweye, Medewey.*—mæd a meadow, wæg, weg a way, wave, water; or Wel. Mad uog pulcher flactus] The river MEDWAY, Kent; nomen Saxonum fluvii apud Cantianos insignis, *Chr. 999.*

Mede-wyrt, medo-wyrt MEADOW-WORT; pratensis herba, melletina, *Elf. gl.: R. 41.*

Med-feoh a bribe, reward.

Med-gelda One who rewards, a leader, one who is rewarded, a hireling, *Lev. 25, 39.*

Medlic small, little, v. medeme. Medme; sup. medmæst moderate, v. medeme.

Medmian To go in the middle, to mediate, moderate; mediare, moderari, *L. Cnut. pol. 66.*

Med-micel [medeme little] moderate, short, small, little, mean, *T. Ps. 36, 17.*

Med-micelnys, se; f. Littleness, smallness; exiguitas:—Med-micelnysse gastes pusillitas animi, pusillanimitas, *Ps. 54, 8.*

Medo mead, *Ors. 1, 1.*—Medo-ærn, medo-heal a mead-house, banqueting-house, palace, *Beo. 1, 22, v. medu.*

<sup>f</sup>Medom worthy, *Bt. 16, 3, C., v. medeme.*

Medomnes dignity, *Bt. 16, 3, v. medemnes.*

Medo-werig weary with wine, drunk, *Jdth. p. 24, 38.*

Medo-wyrt meadow-wort, v. mede-wyrt.

Medrene motherly, on the mother's side, *L. Edw. Guth. 12.*

Medric MODERATE, common; mediocris, plebeius, *R. 14.*

Med-sælð [sælð happiness] *unhappiness, misfortune, Ors. 4, 4.*  
 Med-sceat, med-scet *a reward, bribe, Deut. 16, 19.*  
 Med-trunnes, med-trymnes *infirmity, weakness, Bt. 39, 9.*  
 MEDU, medo; *g. d. a; m. [Plat. Dut. mede, meede, mee f: Ger. met, meth, meht, meet m: Leibnitz in Gloss. Celtico. medd: Dan. möd, miöd c: Swed. mjöd n: Icel. miödur m: Lat. mid. medo, meda, medus. The Slav. Russ. med: Pol. meod: Letthavia. med-dus: Fin. Esthnic, messi: Lat. mel: Grk. μελι, signify honey as the principal ingredient of mead. Hesychius declares expressly that mead was a Scythic drink, which he calls μελιτιον, and in Lat. mid. mellita, melogratum, Adl.] MEAD, metheglin, wine; hydromeli, mulsum: — Medubenc a mead bench, Beo. 11. Medu-gal flushed with wine; vino jocundus, Cd. 209.*  
 Medium moderate, *L. Ethelb. 7, v. medeme.*  
 Medium worthy, *Bd. 4, 3, O, v. medeme.*  
 Mediumnes benignity, desert, dignity, *Bt. 16, 1, v. medemnes.*  
 Medwege the river Medway, *v. Mede-wæge.*  
 Med-wisa little wise, dull, *Past. 30, 1.*  
 Med-wyrhta *a worker for wages, a servant, hireling.*  
 Medyr *a mother, C. R. Mk. 6, 28, v. modor.*  
 Meg *a relation, friend, C. Mt. 20, 13, v. mæg.*  
 Meg-cwalm the destruction of relations, *Som.*  
 Megen strength, valour, *T. Ps. 17, 34, v. mægen.*  
 Megende having power, powerful, *v. magan.*  
 Meg-sib relationship, *v. mæg-scipe, in mæg-gemot.*  
 Meg-wlit, meg-wlitt shape, form, *C. R. Jn. 5, 37, v. mæg-wlite.*  
 Meg-wlitad transfigured, *C. Mt. 17, 2.*  
 Megyn valour, strength, *C. Ps. 17, 34, v. mægen.*  
 Meh me, *Cod. Cott. Mt. 10, 40, v. me.*  
 Meht might, power, *Bt. R. p. 154, v. miht.*  
 Meht could, for miht, *v. magan.*  
 Meig *a relation, v. mæg.*  
 Meiß-hád being of age, virginity, *Prov. 2, v. mægð, &c.*  
 Mek me, *v. mec.*  
 Mela-gescot meal-shot, meal-tax, *De var. cas. 2.*  
 Melc milch, giving milk, *Herb. 18, 3, v. meolc.*

Melcan, melcian to milk, *v. meolcian.*  
 Meld Evidence, proof, discovery; evidētia:—He meld ahte he had proof, *Cd. 208.*  
 Melda *A betrayer, traitor; proditor, Som.*  
 Meld-feoh *a fee for the discovery of a crime, L. In. 17.*  
 Meldian, ameldian; *p. ode; pp. mekdod, gemeldod [Plat. Dut. Ger. melden: Ker. meldon: Tat. meldan: Dan. melde.—*This word appears to be related to mælan to speak.—*from meld a discovery] To discover, betray, make known, inform against; prodere:—He nolde meldian on his geferan he would not inform against his companions, Bt. 16, 2.*  
 Meldung, *e; f. A discovering, betraying; indicatio, proditio, Bd. 3, 24.*  
 Mele, *es; m. A hollow vessel, a cup, pot, basket; patera, cyathus, Cot. 16, 53, 172: R. 24.*  
 MELEW, melo, melu, meluw, meolw; *g. melewes, melwes; d. melwe [Plat. Dut. Dan. meel n: Ger. mehl, mähl n: Ot. melo: Tat. meleue: Swed. mjöl n: Icel. mél, miöl n: Scot. mael: Wel. mal: Slav. mlanie: Pol. mieleny: Alb. miel: Lat. mid. mola: Grk. μαλερον] MEAL, flour; farina:—On þrim gemetum melewes, Mt. 13, 33. Swaswa mon melo sift, þæt melo þurh crypð sælc þyrel as one sifts meal, the meal runs through each hole, Bt. 34, 11. Melues þone teoðan dæl þæs gemetes, Lev. 6, 20. Ic hæfde þri windlas mid meluwe ofer min heafod, Gen. 40, 16.*  
 Mellont, Mellent MEULAN, *a Norman castle; Mellentum, oppidum Galliae in provincia insulae Franciae, Chr. 1118.*  
 Melo flour, *Bt. 34, 11, v. mellew.*  
 Melo-gescot *a meal-tax, v. mela-gescot.*  
 MELTAN, gemeltan; *p. mealt, gemeltede, we multon; pp. gemeltod, molten, gemolten [Plat. smolten, smülten: Dut. smelten: Ger. schmelgen: Dan. smelte: Swed. smälta: Icel. melta to dissolve: Grk. μελ-δω] To MELT, dissolve, cook; liquefacere, concoquere, Martyr. 15, Jun. He gemelteð þa, Ps. 147, 7, v. formeltan.*  
 Meltung, *e; f. A MELTING, digestion; liquefactio, digestio, L. Med. 2, 23.*  
 Melu, meluw flour, *v. melew.*  
 Melyst *A stammerer; balbus, Som.*

Memera The river Maran, Herts.; Memera, fluvioli nomen vicum Welwyn in agro Hertfordensi præterfluentis, et fluvio Lyge sive Lea, ad ipsam Hertfordam illabentis:—Het Eadward cyng atymbran þa norðan burh æt Heorotforda, betweox Memeran and Benefican and Lygean Edward ordered the northern fortress to be built at Hertford, betwixt Memer and Benwic, and Lea, Chr. 913.  
 Men to man, *v. man.*  
 Menan to mean, wish, *Bt. 38, 2, v. mænan.*  
 Menas Ornaments, jewels; monilia, *R. 4.*  
 Mencgan to mix, *Cd. 216, v. mengan.*  
 Mengcnys, *se; f. A mixture, mingling; mixtura, Som.*  
 Mendlic moderate, little, *Bd. 2, 13, C, v. medlic.*  
 Mene *A gimmel, hoop, ring; lunula, Som.*  
 Menegéo, menegu, menego *a multitude, Mt. 9, 25: 13, 36: Mt. 14, 19, v. mænigeo.*  
 Menen *A damsel, maid; ancilla, R. Mt. 26, 69.*  
 Mengan, mængan, mencgan; *p. mengde, gemengde; pp. gemenged, gemencged [Plat. Dut. Ger. mengen: Isd. mengān: Dan. mänge, menge: Swed. mänge: Icel. menga] 1. To MENG, MING, mingle, mix; miscere. 2. To have unlawful intercourse; miscere carnaliter, concumbere:—1. Hat and ceald hwilum menggað hot and cold sometimes mingle, Cd. 216. Para blod Pilatus mengde mid hyra of-frungum, Lk. 13, 1. He let rinan hagol wið fyr gemenged, Ex. 9, 24: Jn. 27, 34. Mid swefle gemencged, Gen. 19, 24. 2. Swylce is eac bewered þat mon hine menge wið his broðor wife itidem est etiam cantum ne homo se misceat cum ejus fratris uxore, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5.*  
 Mengan To water; mingere, *Cot. 136, v. migan.*  
 Menga *a multitude, Ors. 1, 7: Cd. 83, v. mænigeo.*  
 Mengeo *a multitude, Bt. 14, 1, v. mænigeo.*  
 Mengian To MING; monere, *Peccat. med. 14, Lye.*  
 Meni-feald manifold, *Ely. T. p. 10.—Meni-fealdan to multiply.—Meni-fealdnys multiplicity, v. mænigeo, &c.*  
 Menig many, great, brave, *Mk. 6, 2: Ex. 6, 1, v. manig.*  
 Menigeo *a multitude, Mk. 5, 21, v. mænigeo.*  
 Menig-feald, menig-feald mani-

*fold*, Gen. 13, 6: Mt. 6, 7.—  
**Menig-fealdan** to multiply.—  
**Menig-fealdlice** variously, oftener, Alb. resp. 28, v. mænigeo, &c.  
**Menigo**, menigu, menio, meniu a multitude, Jn. 12, 9, 12: Mk. 3, 20, 32: Gen. 16, 10, v. mænigeo.  
**Menig-tywe**, meni-tywe cunning, crafty, v. mænig-tywe.  
**Menisc** belonging to men, people, Gen. 24, 3, v. mennesc.  
**Men-lufigend** a lover of men, a philanthropist.  
**Menn** men, v. man.  
**Menn a man**, Jn. 18, 3, v. man.  
**Mennen**, mennyn A maid servant, handmaid; ancilla:—  
 Sunu mennenu þine filium ancillæ tuæ, M. Ps. 85, 15.  
 Swa oðru mennenu sicut aliæ ancillæ, L. Alf. eccl. 12. Twa hund-teontig and fiftig þara monna-esna and mennena CCL famulorum et famularum, Bd. 4, 13.  
**Mennesc**, mennisc, menisc; adj. [Plat. minsk m. n: Dut. Ger. mensch m. n: Ker. mennisch: Ot. mennisco, mennisg: Not. mennischo: Moes. mannisk man: Dan. menneske n: Swed. menniska f: Icel. manneskia f. animans humanæ sortis. The neuter gender is commonly taken in an abject sense] 1. Human, belonging to man or mankind; humanus. 2. Used as a noun n. Human kind, mankind, people; homines:—1. Getreowde he in godcundre fultom, þær se mennesca wan wæs he trusted in divine help, where the human was wanting, Bd. 2, 7. After menniscum wisdom after human wisdom, Serm. Pasch. p. 12. 2. Gen. 24, 3: R. Mt. 5, 11. Menniscra morð destruction of human kind; hominum perditio, Cd. 33.  
**Mennisclic** Human, belonging to man; humanus, Scint. 7.  
**Mennisclice**; adv. Like a man; humaniter, Elf. gr.  
**Menniscnes**, se; f. Manhood, humanity, incarnation; natura hominis, humanitas, incarnatio:—Matheus awrat be Cristes menniscnisse Matthew wrote about Christ's humanity, Elf. T. p. 25. Fram Drihtnes menniscnyse from the Lord's incarnation; a Domini incarnatione, Bd. 1, 5.  
**Mennyn** a maid servant, C. Ps. 122, 3, v. mennen.  
**Mentastum** Wild mint; menthastrum, Herb. 92.  
**MENTEL**; g. mentle [Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed. Bret. mantel

m: Icel. möttull m: Wel. mantell: Fr. manteau m: It. mantello: Sp. Port. manto] A MANTLE, cloak; chlamys:—  
 Syn oferwrigen swa swa mid twyfealdum mentle sint operti sicut cum duplici chlamyde, Ps. 108, 28.  
<sup>m</sup>**Meo**; pl. meon. A kind of shoe; pedule, R. 28.  
**Meodem** moderate, C. R. Ben. 67, v. medeme.  
**Meodoma** a weaver's beam, Cot. 162.  
**Meodo-wyrt** meadow-wort, v. mede-wyrt.  
**Meodu** mead, v. medu.  
**Meodum** worthy, Bt. 16, 3, v. medeme.  
**Meodum** little, less, R. Mt. 25, 45, v. medeme.  
**MEOLC**, meoloc, meoluc, meolec, e; f. [Plat. Dut. melk f: Frs. meloc f: Ger. milch f: Isd. miluh: Wil. milich, milch: Dan. mælk, melk c: Swed. mjölk f: Icel. miólk f: Ir. meilg: Boh. mliko: Russ. mleko, moloko] MILK; lac:—  
 Lande þe eall flewð on riðum meolce and hunies terræ quæ tota manat in rivis lactis et mellis, Num. 16, 14. Lande þe weoll meolce and hunie, Num. 16, 13. Welig on meolcum dives in lacte, Bd. 1, 1. An henne æg mid lytle meolc a hen's egg with a little milk, Bd. 3, 23. Land þe þe flewð meolece and hunie, Ex. 3, 8. Nam buteran and meoloc, Gen. 18, 8. Meoluc of sceapun, Deut. 32, 14.—Meolce-breost a teat, nipple.—Meolc-fæt milk-vat, R. 26.—Meolc-hwite milk-white.—Meolc-sucian, meolc-sucigan to suck milk, to suck.—Meolc-teon to draw milk, to suck, V. Ps. 8, 3.  
**Meolcian**, melcian, gemilcian To MILK; mulgere, W. Bd. p. 461.  
**Meolec** milk, Ex. 3, 8, v. meolc.  
**Meolo** meal, flour, v. melew.  
**Meoloc**, meoluc milk, L. eccl. 40, v. meolc.  
**Meoluc-sucian** to suck milk.  
<sup>m</sup>**Meomor** Skilful, expert, known; peritus, v. gemimor.  
**Meord**, meorð A reward; merces, R. Jn. 4, 36.  
**Meoring** Waste, danger, impediment, difficulty; effusio, periculum:—Moyses ofer þa fela meoringa fyrde gelædde Moses then over many difficulties led the army, Cd. 145.  
**MEOS**, es [Plat. Dut. mos n: Ger. moos n: Dan. mos, muss, moss c: Swed. mossa f: Icel. mosi m. muscus: Fr. mousse f: Lat. mid. musa, mussum,

mussus: Boh. Pol. mech. Wel. mwawgl] Moss; muscus:—Deut. 28, 42. Summa dæl ealdes meoses some part of old moss, Bd. 3, 2.  
**Meose** a table, R. 30, v. myse.  
**Meotedisc-fenn** The dead lake near the mouth of the Phasis Mæotis palus, Ora. 1, 1, Sen.  
**Meotod**, meotud the Creator God, Cd. 221, Th. p. 266, 16 v. metod.  
**Meottoc**, meottuc a mattress, v. mattuc.  
**Meowen** mown, v. mawan.  
**Meowle**, an; f. [Plat. moie, moi f. an aunt: Dut. moei f. a aunt: Dan. møe f. a virgin Swed. mö f: Icel. mey, mæy a virgin.—Icel. mey a virgin oll all, a pure virgin, H. 10. A maid, girl, virgin; puella virgo, virginæ castitatis b. roina:—Seo halige meowle the holy virgin, Jdth. 10. Air meowle African maid, Cd. 17, 58.  
**MEOX** [Plat. mess, miss: F. mese f: Dut. mest, mist Ger. mist m: Mon. mist Not. mist: Moes. maibe Dan. mög n: Swed. mola Icel. mosk n. mocka f.—Eng. MUCK, mixen a drudge Dung, dirt, filth; cænum, st. cus:—Ic hyne bewurpe meoxe, Lk. 13, 8. Swa meox under feltune torrens stercus sub latrina, Bt. 20.—Meox-bearuwe, meox-be we a dung-barrow, a burrow.  
<sup>o</sup>**Merantun**, Meretun [Flor. V. retun: West. Meritoniz: B. Merton.—mere a merr. tun a town] MERTON. Ser Chr. 755.  
**Merc**, merca a mark, title or inscription; apex, C. M. 26, v. mearc.  
**Merce** the Mercians, Chr. 7 v. Myrce.  
**Merce** Balm, mint, parsley: astrum, apium, Elf. gl. 166.  
**Merced** MARKED, destined, signatus, Cd. 228.  
**Merc-isen** a marking-iron, mearc-isen.  
**Mercna** of the Mercians. Chr. 704, v. myrce.  
**Mercedes-burn** Merced: v. Mearcedesburnan-cet.  
**Mercung** a marking, C. Lt. 1 v. mearcung.  
**MERE**, mere, es; m. [Plat. Ger. meer n. a lake mere: Moes. marci a sea risaiw a lake: Dan. myr Swed. Icel. mar m: Bret. Boh. Russ. more: Wad. je: Lettish. marrios: E. nish. merri: Pol. morze.



idea of quantity and motion seems to be connected with this word, and so to be related to more: *Ger.* mehr, mähren to move, and the *Grk.* *μῆρ* to flow, *Adl.*] 1. A MERE, lake, pool, marsh; palus, lacus. 2. Sea; mare:—1. Mere Genesareth, *Lk.* 5, 1. Wið þæne mere *juxta lacum*, *Lk.* 5, 2: 8, 22, 33. Syloes mere *Siloe stagnum*, *Jn.* 9, 7, 11. He sette westene on mere wætere, *Ps.* 106, 34. Ofer meras *suprapaludes*, *Ex.* 7, 19. 2. Mere deaða mæst greatest of sea-deaths, *Cd.* 166.—Begeondan þam mere, *Jn.* 6, 22.—Mereciest sea-chest, the ark, *Cd.* 66.—Mere-deað sea-death, *Cd.* 167.—Mere-floed sea-flood, the ocean, *Cd.* 8.—Mere-grot sea-stow, a pearl, *Mt.* 13, 46.—Mere-bengest a sea-horse, ship.—Mere-hús a sea-house, the ark, *Cd.* 65.—Mere-hwearf the sea-shore, *Cd.* 169.—Mere-lēende sea-faring, *Cd.* 71.—Mere-men a mermaid, siren.—Mere-næddra, mere-nedr a sea-maker, *Cot.* 136.—Mere-stream a sea-stream, the ocean, *Cd.* 39.—Mere-swyn a sea-wine, whale, dolphin, porpoise, *Bd.* 1, 1.—Mere-tor a sea-tower, rock, *Cd.* 167.  
*re* a mere, *R.* 20, v. myre.  
*re*; *sup.* merost. *Excellent*, *P.* *Ps.* 22, 7, v. mæra.  
*rec* Mint; mentha, *C. R. Lk.* 1, 42.  
*re*-ig, Meres-ige [*Hunt.* Me-  
 nige.—ig an island, meres  
 [a lake] The island MERSEY,  
 [a river Mersey, divid-  
 ing Cheshire and Lancashire;  
 illustris insula, locus in agro  
 meriensis, *Chr.* 895.  
*retun* Merton, *Surry*; Mer-  
 ton, *Wills.*; Mereton, *Oxford.*;  
 Merton, *Devon.*, *Chr.* 871, v.  
 lerantun.  
*g* narrow, v. mearh.  
 -gealla Sea-galls; marina  
 alla, major galla; *οὐκηνίς*,  
*M.* 2, 6.  
*gen* morn, morning, *Cd.* 8, v.  
 orgen.  
*genic* belonging to the morn-  
 ing, v. morgenlic.  
*gð* mirth, *Bt.* 35, 6, C, v.  
 yrð.  
*ic* Mint; mentha, *C. R. Lk.*  
 1, 42, v. merce.  
*ien*, merigen the morning,  
*V. gl.*, v. morgen.  
*in* narrow, v. mearh.  
*ne* MORN, *C. Mt.* 15, 1: 16,  
 v. morgen.  
*ra* A deceiver; seductor, *C.*  
 2, 27, 63.  
*ring* A pouring out, prodi-

gality; profusio, effusio, *Past.*  
 60.

MERSC [*Plat.* marsch, masch f:  
*Ger.* marsch f: *Old Ger.* mersc,  
 mers: *Moes.* marisaiw: *Fr.* ma-  
 rais, marecage: *Lat.* mid. ma-  
 riscus.—Related to mere a  
 meer] 1. A MARSH, fen, bog;  
 mariscus, locus palustris. 2.  
 The MARSHES, Romney marsh;  
 marisci:—1. On merscum in  
 mariscis, *Bt.* 34, 10. 2. Cen-  
 wulf ofer-hergade Cantwara  
 oð Mersc Cenwulfus devasta-  
 vit Cantianorum (terram) usque  
 ad Mariscos: i.e. locos palus-  
 tres oppidum Romney circum-  
 jacentes, *Chr.* 796.—Mersc-  
 land marsh-land, *Chr.* 1098.  
 —Mersc-mealuwe the herb  
 marsh-mallow, *Herb.* 39.—  
 Mersc-mear-gealla herba con-  
 tra apostemata et teredinem  
 valens, *L. M.* 1, 39, 50.—Mersc-  
 ware marshmen, fen-men, *Chr.*  
 838.

Merse-dæg a festival-day.

Merst-lor cords at the top of a  
 mast, v. mæst-lor.

Mersud celebrated, praised, *Cot.*  
 57, for mærsud; *pp.* of mærs-  
 sian.

Mersung fame, *C. Mt.* 4, 24, v.  
 mærsung.

Merð greatness, glory, *T. Ps.* 8,  
 2: *C. R. Mk.* 1, 28, v. mærd.

Merð hinders, *Bt.* tit. 32, v. myr-  
 ran.

Meruwenes, se; f. Tenderness;  
 teneritudo:—Meruwenes mo-  
 des teneritudo animi, *Past.*  
 32, 2.

Merwe tender, *C. or R. Mt.* 24,  
 32, v. mearu.

Mesa. 1. A cow; vacca. 2. A  
 fatling; altile, *Lye.*

Mese a table, *T. Ps.* 68, 27, v.  
 myse.

Messenger Messenger; nuntius,  
*Lye.*

Messe a mass, feast.—Messe-  
 hacle a priest's garment, *Chr.*  
 963.—Messe-lac a mass-  
 offering; fertum, *R.* 34.—  
 Messe-preost mass-priest, *R.*  
 68.—Messe-win wine offered  
 at the altar; infertum vinum,  
*R.* 32, v. mæsse, &c.

Mest greatest, chief, *Bt.* 10, v.  
 mæst.

ME'TAN, gemittan; p. mētte, ge-  
 mētte, we mēttan, mæton, be-  
 mætan; *pp.* gemēt; v. a. [*Plat.*  
 möten, bemöten: *Dut.* ont-  
 moeten, te gemoet komen:  
*Frs.* meta: *Moes.* motjan, ga-  
 motjan: *Dan.* möde: *Swed.*  
 möta: *Icel.* mæta.—mot n. a  
 meeting] To MEET, meet with,  
 to find, obtain, get; occurrere,  
 invenire:—Þa eode he furðor  
 oð he mette then went he

further till he met, *Bt.* 35, 6,  
 C: *Cd.* 151. Hi hit ne metað,  
 or gemetað they find it not,  
*Bt.* 36, 3. Na hi metton, *Ps.*  
 106, 4. He ys gemet, *Lk.* 15,  
 24. Gif ge gemitton Esau,  
*Gen.* 32, 17. Þa hie gemit-  
 ton when they met, *Cd.* 80.

\* Metan, ametan; he mit; p.  
 mæt, we mæton; *pp.* mētod,  
 meten, gemeten; v. a. [*Plat.*  
*Dut.* meten: *Ger.* messen:  
*Isd.* mezssen: *Ot.* mezzen:  
*Moes.* mitan: *Swed.* mätä:  
*Grk.* μετρεῖν: *Heb.* מִדַּם mdd  
 to mete, מִדַּם md a measure] To  
 METE, measure, compare, paint;  
 metiri, pingere:—On þam  
 ilcan gemete, þe ge metað,  
 eow bið gemeten, *Mt.* 7, 2.  
 Wic-steal metan a camp to  
 measure, *Cd.* 146. Metod  
 measured, *Cd.* 8. Swylce sio  
 smeaug and sio gesceadwis-  
 nes is to metanne wið þone  
 gearowiton, and swelce þat  
 hweol bið to metanne wið þa  
 eaxe as argument and reason-  
 ing are, compared with the in-  
 tellect, and as the wheel is  
 compared with the axle-tree,  
*Bt.* 39, 8.

Met-bælg, met-bælig a meat-bag,  
 a wallet, *C. R. Lk.* 22, 35.—  
 Met-clyfa [cleofa a chamber]  
 a food-chamber, a pantry,  
 cellar.

ME'TE, mæte, mett, es; m. [*Plat.*  
 met n. lean pork without lard  
 or bacon: *Frs.* mete, meat f.  
 meat, food: *Ger.* mett n. pure  
 meat separated from the fat:  
*Ot.* maz bread, food: *Moes.*  
 mats food: *Dan.* mad c. food:  
*Swed.* mat m: *Icel.* matr m.]  
 1. MEAT, food; cibus, esca.  
 2. Dainties, delicacies; dapes:  
 —1. Hig beon eow to mete,  
*Gen.* 1, 29. Ic macige mete  
 þinum fæder, *Gen.* 27, 9. Ic  
 hæbbe þone mete to etan, *Jn.*  
 4, 32. Min mete is þat ic  
 wyrce, *Jn.* 4, 34. Ne wyrceað  
 æfter þam mete þe forwyrð  
 ne operemini cibo qui perit, *Jn.*  
 6, 27. Se wyrhta ys wyrðe  
 hys metys operarius est dignus  
 ejus cibo, *Mt.* 10, 10. Seo  
 sawel ys ma þonne mett. 2.  
 Mid cynelicum mettum ge-  
 fyllad cum regiis dapibus im-  
 pletus, *Bd.* 3, 6. Þu þe samod  
 mid me swete gripe metas tu  
 qui simul cum me dulces cepisti  
 cibos, *Ps.* 54, 15. ¶ To mete  
 gedon to feed, nourish; cibare.  
 —Mete-fætels a meat-bag, wal-  
 let, *R.* 3.—Mete-fisc a lump fish;  
 orbis piscis, *Som.*—Mete-gauel  
 [gafol a tax] a tribute or rent  
 paid in food, v. mete-lafa.

Mete [*Plat.* mate f: *Dut.* maat

*f*: *Fra.* mete *f*: *Ger.* mass *n*: *Isd.* mezza: *Ker.* mez: *Not.* meze: *Ot.* mezz: *Dan.* maade *c.* maal *n*: *Swed.* mått *n*: *Icel.* mót *n*: *Heb.* מד] *A* manner, measure; *modus*, *R.* Ben. interl. 71.

*Metegung* a measuring, measure, deliberation, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 9, *B.* v. meting.

*Mete-gyrd* a measuring-rod, v. met-geard.

*Mete-láfa* Remnants of meat; *cibi reliquiae*, *Ex.* 8, 3.—*Mete-leás* meatless; *cibo carens*, *W.* *Cat.* p. 5.—*Mete-leást*, *mete-lest* want of meat; *cibi inopia*, *Ors.* 3, 8, v. met-ern.

\**Meten* measured; *pp.* of *metan*.

*Metena* the Fates, v. mettena.

*Metenys* a comparison, v. wið-metenys.

*Meter*; *d.* metre. *METRE*, measure, verse; *metrum*:—*Eroico* metre in heroic verse, *Bd.* 5, 23, *S.* p. 648, 36, 35.—*Meter-cræft* metre-craft, the art of poetry, *Bd.* 4, 2.—*Meter-cund* metre where one syllable is wanting; *metrum catalecticum*.—*Meter-fers* heroic verse, metre, *Bd.* 5, 18.—*Meter-geworc* metre-work, metrical work, *Bd.* 5, 23, *S.* p. 648, 21.—*Meter-wyrhta* a metre-worker, a poet. *Metere* An inventor, a painter; inventor, pictor, *Elf. gr.*: *R.* 80.

*Met-ern*, *mete-ern* a place to take food, a chamber, *R.* 109.—*Mete-sacca* a meat-sack, a spoon; *cochlea*, *R.* 30.—*Mete-socn* an appetite, *L. M.* 2, 1, *Som.*—*Mete-swam* an eatable mushroom, a mushroom, *R.* 43.—*Mete-þegn* a meat-thane or servant, *Cd.* 148, v. mete, met-scope.—*Mete-utsiht* a going out of the food, a flux, *diarrhoea*, *R.* 11.

*Metest* [mætest from mæte common, mean] Worst; *pessimus*, *Prov.* 19, 23.

*Metfæst* modest, v. gemætfæst.

*Met-fæt* a measuring-vat, v. gemetfæt.

*Met-geard* a measuring-rod, *R.* 57.

\**Metgian* to moderate, rule, *Bt.* 39, 1, v. gemetgian.

*Métgung* temperance, v. gemete-gung.

*Meðas* The Medes; *Medi*, *Ors.* 1, 12, v. Mæðe.

*MEDEL*, *gemaðel*, *es*; *d.* með-le. 1. A discourse, speech; *sermo*. 2. Conversation, council; *concilium*:—1. *Meðel* monige gehyrdon a speech many should hear, *Cd.* 156. *Se* hlaforð nolde *gemaðeles* na mare habban the Lord

would not have more of (the) discourse, *Nic.* 29, *Thw.* p. 16, 39. 2. On þam meðle in the council, *Cd.* 197.—*Meðel-ern* a place for speaking, a senate-house, *Cot.* 172.—*Meðel-sted* a place for speaking, a council place, judgment-place, *Cd.* 162: 179.

*Meðgian* To smoke; *fumare*, *T.* *Ps.* 103, 38.

*Meðig* [*Plat.* möde: *Dut.* moede, moey: *Ger.* müde: *Ot.* muade: *Wil.* muode. In an old fragment on Charlemagne, *muothe*: *Dan.* mödig weary, tired: *Swed.* möd: *Icel.* módr] *Wearied*, tired; *fatigatus*:—*Meðig* wæron were wearied. *Hi* hine meðigne metton they found him weary, *Som.*

*Meðl* a speech, v. meðel.

*Meðlice* Courteously; humaniter, *Som.*

*Meðne* weary; for meðigne, v. meðig.

*Metian* [mete meat] To supply with food, to feed; *cibare*:—*Þa* beade he þat man sceolde his here metian and horsian then commanded he, that they should feed and horse his army, *Chr.* 1018, v. metsian.

\**Meting*, *metinge*, *metung*, *metung*, *e*; *f.* [metan to paint, measure] A painting, measuring, measure, deliberation; *depictio*, *deliberatio*, *Elf. gr.*: *R.* 80: *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 9.

*Met lafo* remainder of meat, *C.* *Mt.* 14, 20, v. mete-lafa.

*Métod*, *métud*, *meotod*, *meotud*, *métot*, *es*; *m.* [métod; *pp.* of metan to mete, adorn] The Creator, God; Creator, Deus:—*Metod* alwihta Creator of all things, *Cd.* 188. *Ofer* *Metodes* est against the Creator's will, *Cd.* 63: *Bt.* *R.* p. 164. *Ælc* hafað mag-wlite *Metodes* and engla each hath (the) image of (the) Creator and (the) angels, *Cd.* 75. *Metodes* þeow God's servant; *Dei* servus, *Cd.* 111. *Metodes* sunu God's son; *Dei* filius, *Cd.* 192. *Metodes* mihte with God's power; *Dei* potentia, *Cd.* 192: *Bd.* 4, 24, *S.* p. 597, 20. *Þa* mago-rincas *Metode* gebungon these kinsmen worshipped God; *patruelles* *Deo* inserviebant, *Cd.* 82. *Metode* dyrust dearest to God; *Deo* charissimus, *Cd.* 174.

*Métod* measured, v. metan.

*Metod* dreamed, *Cd.* 178, v. metan.

*Metód-sceaft* the Divinity, Deity, Supreme Creator, *Cd.* 83.

*Métot* the Creator, v. métod.

\**Metr* metre, *Bd.* 5, 23, v. meter.

*Metra* more moderate, v. metra. *Met-rap* a meting or measuring rope, *Cot.* 24.

*Metrum*. 1. Common, mean; *pl.* beius. 2. Sick, weak; *agrotus*:—1. *Metrum*an men *pl.* beii homines, *Bd.* 4, 23. 2. *Metrum* cild *agrotus* infans *L. Eccl.* 17.

*Metrumnes* Infirmitas, sickness, *agritudo*, *R.* *Mt.* 8, 17, *mettrumnes*.

*Met-sceat* a reward, recompense, *Ps.* 14, 6, v. med-sceat.

*Met-scope* meat-ship, a taking food, *L. Land.* 8.—*Met-scu* meat-knife, *Ors.* 5, 12.

*Metsian*; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *e.* To give meat, to feed, *metan* *MESS*; *cibare*:—*He* metson hi he fed these, *Ps.* 80. 1. *Chr.* 1088. *Þu* metson *cibabis* nos, *Ps.* 79, 6.

*Metsung* *MESSING*, food, victus, *Chr.* 994.

*Mett*; *pl.* mettas. *Mett*, *Lk.* 12, 23, v. mete.

*Mettac*, *mettoc* a trident, a mattock, *Cot.* 175, v. metac.

*Mette*, *metton* painted, v. met.

*Mettena*, *metena* [metan to measure, because the three Norns or Fates, *Urðr*, *Verðandi*, *Skuld*, are said to determine the length of the thread of life] *The measurers, Fates*; *Parcæ*.—*Þa* gramam *Mettena* folcisce men hatað *Parcæ* grim measurers which the common people call Fates, *Bd.* 6, *C.*

\**Mette-swam* a mushroom, v. met-swam, &c.

*Mettrum* infirm, weak, *Ps.* 2, v. metrum.

*Mettrumnes*, *mettrymnas* *trumnes*, *se*; *f.* *Infirmitas*, sickness; *infirmitas*, *agritudo*.—*Gemænigfylde* synd *trymnissa* heora *mettrumnes* *infirmitates* eorum, *Cd.* 15, 3. *He* onfeng ure *trymnissa*, *R.* *Mt.* 8, 17.

*Metung* a painting, v. metung.

*Metys* of meat, v. mete.

*Meu* a gull, v. mæw.

*Meze* a sword, v. mæce.

*Mex-fæt* a mixing-vat, v. met-fæt, *Som.*

*Mex-scoffe* a mixing-vat, v. met-scoffe, *Som.*

*Micclum* much, *Herb.* 17, v. miccle.

*Micel*, *micyl*, *miccel*, *muccl*, much, many, *Gen.* 15, 12: *Lk.* 12, 19, v. micel.—*Micel-fæsta* much fast holding.—*Micel-hæf* great headed.

*Micelian* to increase, *Cd.* 83, *miclian*.

*Micellie* Noble, great, magnificent, *Bd.* 5, 20.

*Micellice Greatly, wonderfully; mirifice, Lye.*  
*Micelnes greatness, abundance, a multitude, Num. 14, 19: Lk. 2, 13, v. mycelnes.*  
*Micel-spreccende high or much speaking, L. Ps. 11, 3.*  
*Micelum with much, much, greatly, v. mycle.*  
*Micga wine, R. 17, v. migða.*  
*Micgan to water; mingere, v. migan.*  
*Micez, myge, mygge, mycg, es; a [Plat. mugg, mügge f: Dut. mug f: Ger. mücke f: Not. mucca: South Ger. mucke; comprising not only gnats and flies, but nearly all two-winged insects: Dan. myg c. s: Swed. mygga f: Icel. my s: Boh. maucha: Pol. mucha: Lapland, pl. myggor, muockir: Nikobarien Islands, mush: Grk. μύα] A MIDGE, gnat; culex, R. 23.—Micg-net a midge-net, a net to keep off gnats, R. 106.*  
*Miegern erugium, R. 78.*  
*Michaelstowe Michael's place or St. Michael's mount, in Cornwall, Chr. Gib. p. 1, note 2.*  
*ficla, micle; def. great, many, much, Ex. 29, 20, v. mycel.*  
*lician to grow, increase, v. myclian.*  
*liclum much, v. mycle.*  
*lichung, e; f. A magnifying, enlarging; ampliatio.*  
*lid; d. ac. [Plat. Dut. mede als. and conj.: Plat. mit: Dut. met prep.: Ger. mit prep.: Salic Laws, mitho: Ker. mit: Moes. mith, mid: Dan. Swed. med: Icel. med, medr: Wend. med] With, by means of, among; cum, apud: —Mid hym with him, with them; cum eo, secum, cum in, Jos. 4, 8: Lk. 7, 6. Mid hyre cum ea, Lk. 7, 12. Mid þe tecum, Jos. 1, 5, 9. Mid eorum fræder, Mt. 6, 1. ¶ Mid calle with all, altogether, entirely. Mid sibbe with peace, peacefully; pacifice, Jos. 6, 23. Mid þam þe, mid þon þe, mid þon with that, while, when, whereas, in as much as, for as much as, seeing that, Gen. 18, 2: Ors. 1, 12. Mid þy, mid þy þa, mid þy þe when, whilst, thereupon, as soon as, after that, when therefore, Mt. 27, 12.—Mid-beran to bear with.—Mid-beorðre foetus, Cot. 175.—Mid-blissian to rejoice with, congratulate.*  
*lid-, in composition, denotes with, and is expressed by the Latin prefixes co-, com-, con-, cor-; as, mid-sprecan to speak with; colloqui; mid-*

*wyrcan to work with; co-operari.*  
*Midan, midian to conceal, v. miðan.*  
*MIDD; def. se midda; seo, þæt midde; sup. midmest; adj. [Plat. Dut. midden: Ger. mitten: Isd. mittem: Ot. mithen: Moes. midja: Dan. Swed. midten: Icel. midr] MID, middle; medius:—Betwux midde endas per medios fines, Mk. 7, 31. Þurh midde Samarian per mediam Samariam, Lk. 17, 11. To middan dæg at mid-day, R. 65. To middre nihte at midnight; ad mediam noctem, Ex. 11, 4. On middre nihte, Bd. 2, 12. On midne dæg at mid-day, Bt. 39, 3. On midre sæ in the middle part of the sea; in medio mari, Mk. 6, 47. On mid-dan þære ea in medio aquæ, Jos. 3, 17. Tosliten on mid-dan slit in the middle part; divisus in medio, Lk. 23, 45. Midd a bushel measure, Ors. 4, 9, v. mitta.*  
*Mid-dæg mid-day, Jn. 4, 6.—Mid-dæglic mid-day; meridianus, Bd. 5, 12.—Middæg-sang mid-day-song, Elf. ep. 1, 31.—Middæg-tid mid-day-tide, Cot. 136.*  
*Mid-dan-eard, es; m. [midd middle, eard earth] The middle region, the orb of the earth, the world; mundus, orbis terrarum:—Middan-eardes leoht, Jn. 8, 12: 9, 5. Middan-eardes Hælend mundi Servator, Jn. 4, 42.*  
*Middan-eardlic; adj. Worldly; mundanus, Hom. Nat. Greg. p. 35.*  
*Middan-geard, es; m. [geard a yard, enclosure, region] The earth, world; mundus, orbis terrarum:—Middan-geardes leoht mundi lumen, Mt. 5, 14.*  
*Middan-geardlic; adj. Worldly; mundanus, Bd. 2, 7.*  
*Middan-winter midwinter, Christmas, Mt. 3, tit. v. mid-mest, &c.*  
*Middel; d. middele, middle. MIDDLE; medius:—Þurh middele his per medium ejus, Ps. 135, 14. On middele in medio, Ps. 21, 13, 21. On hyra middele, Mk. 9, 36. On þam midle in the midst, Bt. 33, 4, Card. p. 200, 15.—Middel-Anglas, Middel-Englas the Middle Angles, those of Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, &c., Chr. 449.—Middel-finger the middle finger, Elf. gl. R. 73.—Middel-flera, middel-flere the middle floor or story; media contignatio, inter-nasus.—Middel-fot the*

*middle of the foot, R. 75.—Middel-gesculdru space between the shoulders, R. 74.—Middel-hringas bracelets; armillæ, Cot. 20.—Middel-Seaxe, Middel-Sexe the middle Saxons, now Middlesex, Chr. 1011.*  
*Middel-tun [Hood. Middletun.—middel middle, tun a town] Middle town, contracted to MIDDLETON, the name of many places, Chr. 898: 894: 1052.*  
*Midden-dæglic Mid-day; meridianus, L. Ps. 90, 6.*  
*Middes in the midst, v. to-middes.*  
*Midde-sidan the midsides, loins, Som.*  
*Midde-sumer midsummer, Rub. Lk. 1, 1.*  
*Midde-weard midward, middle, Bt. 39, 3, v. midd.*  
*Midde-wed a dowry, Cot. 66, v. wæd.*  
*Midding A MIDDING, dunghill; sterquilinum, Som.*  
*Middle-flere a middle floor, v. middel, &c.*  
*Middle-gescyldra space between the shoulders, Cot. 116.*  
*Middum in the midst, among, v. middes.*  
*Miderce a chest, coffer, v. menderce.*  
*Mid-feorð Youth; adolescentia, Past. 49, 5.*  
*Mid-ferh A steer, bullock; juvenescens, Som.—Mid-ferhð middle age, Bt. 38, 5.—Mid-fleon to fly together.—Mid-fyligan to follow together, accompany, Scint. 54.—Mid-gehealdan to satisfy; satisfacere, Bt. 13, Lye.—Mid-gewyrhta a co-worker.—Mid-hlyte a fellowship.—Mid-hrife, mid-hryðe MIDRIFF, the muscles dividing the thorax and abdomen, L. M. 2, 56, v. mid-mest.*  
*Midl, midla; pl. midlu. A bridle or rather the bit; frænum, sive potius lupatum:—Bridles midl the middle of a bridle; chamus, lupatum, R. 21. Mid isenum midlum gewyldan with iron bits to tame, Som.*  
*Midle in the middle, Bt. 33, 4; for middele, v. middel.*  
*Midlen; n. A MIDDLE; medius:—On byra midlen or midlene in eorum medio, Mt. 18, 2, 20: Mk. 14, 60. On fyrynes midlene in ignis medio, Deut. 5, 24.*  
*Mid-lencten mid-lent, Rub. Jn. 6, 1.*  
*Midlene; adj. Belonging to noon, moderate, MIDDLING, mean; meridianus, medioxumus, T. Ps. 90, 6: Elf. gr.*  
*Midlest; def. se midlæsta the middlemost, middle, Bt. 39, 7, v. middel.*



Midl-bring a bracelet, *Cot.* 20.  
 Mid-lifian, mid-lyfian to inter-  
 cede, mediate, *Bd.* 3, 17.  
 Midlung, e; f. *A middle, midst,*  
*middling; medium, Ps.* 22, 4,  
 v. midlen.  
 Mid-mest midmost, middlemost,  
*Bd.* 40, 3; sup. of midd. —  
 Mid-mysel moderate, little,  
*Bd.* 2, 16, *S. p.* 519, 34. — Mid-  
 niht midnight, *R.* 94. — Mid-ore  
 middle region, *Bt. R.* p. 192.  
 — Mid-rade co-equitatio, *L.*  
*Lund.* 4. — Mid-rif a midriff, *R.*  
 74, v. mid-hrife. — Mid-sceat  
 a reward, *L. Athel.* 17. tit. —  
 Mid-singend concantor, *R.* 33.  
 — Mid-siðian to travel with, to  
 accompany, *Cd.* 138. — Mid-sið-  
 udu accompanied; comitatus,  
*Cot.* 56. — Mid-speca a defend-  
 er, advocate. — Mid spreca to  
 speak with, converse, *Nicod.*  
 12. — Mid-standan to stand  
 by, retain, assent, *L. Alf. pol.*  
 40. — Mid-sumer, mid-summer,  
 midsummer-dæi midsummer-day,  
*Chr.* 1131. — Mid-summer-mo-  
 nað midsummer-month, June. —  
 Mid-swegian to sound together,  
 to accord. — Mid-polian to suf-  
 fer together. — Mid-browung  
 suffering with, compassion, *Scint.*  
 45. — Mid-weas by chance. —  
 Mid-wedd a dowry. — Mid-  
 winter, myd-wynter, midda-  
 winter, mydda-winter, mid-  
 dan-winter mid-winter, winter-  
 solstice, Christmas, *Bt.* 5, 2:  
*Lk.* 1, 26. — Mid-winter-mo-  
 nað mid-winter-month, Decem-  
 ber. — Mid-wist knowledge,  
 conscience, substance, *S. C. de*  
*mont, Wall.* 6. — Mid-wunung  
 dwelling with, fellowship, *Scint.*  
 63. — Mid-wyrca to work with,  
 co-operate, *Mk.* 16, 20. — Mid-  
 wyrhta a fellow-worker, co-ad-  
 jutor, comrade, *Chr.* 945. —  
 Mid-yrfenuma a co-heir.  
 † Miehtig powerful, v. mihtig.  
 Mierring a profusion, v. merr-  
 ing.  
 MÍGAN, gemígan, ic mige, mihe,  
 he mihð; p. mäh, gemäh, we  
 migon; pp. migen [*Plat. Frs.*  
*migen: Icel. miga*] To water;  
 mingere: — *Herb.* 7, 13. Ic  
 mige or mihe I water; mingo,  
*Elf. gr. Som. p.* 37, 44. Mige-  
 ge mingite, id.  
 Migga urine, v. migða.  
 Miging, miggung, e; f. *A water-*  
*ing; mictura:—R.* 78.  
 Migolan drince a diuretic drink;  
 urinam excitans potio, *L. M.*  
 2, 22.  
 Migða, micga, an; m. [*Plat.*  
*Frs. mige f: Icel. mig f.*]  
 Urine; urina: — Earfoðlicnes  
 þæs migðan pain of the urine;  
 difficultas urinæ, *Herb.* 142, 1.

Mihan to water, *Elf. gr.*, v. migan.  
 Miht, meah, mæht, meht; g. d.  
 mihte; ac. miht; f. [*Plut. Dut.*  
*Dan. magt f: Frs. Ger. macht*  
*f: Isd. magti: Not. Tat. maht:*  
*Ker. mahti: Moes. mahts:*  
*Swed. makt m: Icel. makt f.*—  
 mihte had power; from magan]  
 1. MIGHT, power, valour,  
 strength; potentia. 2. Mi-  
 racles; miracula:—1. *Ps.* 21,  
 14. On mihte and on mæge-  
 ne with might and main, *Lk.*  
 4, 36. Ofer his mihta supra  
 ejus vires; *Dial.* 1, 20. 2. *Ps.*  
 105, 2: *Mk.* 6, 2.  
 Mihte might, could, was able,  
 availed, had power, was in  
 health, *Bd.* 3, 7: *Bt.* 41, 4:  
*Gen.* 29, 6, v. magan.  
 † Mihtelic, mihtlic; adj. Possible,  
 able; possibilis:—Gode synt  
 mihtelice þa þing þe mannum  
 synt unmihtelice Deo sunt  
 possibles istæ res, quæ homini-  
 bus sunt impossibiles, *Lk.* 18,  
 27: *Mk.* 9, 23.  
 Mihtig, mihti; comp. mihtigra;  
 sup. mihtigost. MIGHTY, pow-  
 erful, able; potens:—*Deut.* 10,  
 17: *Lk.* 1, 49: *Ps.* 88, 9.  
 Mihtiglice, mihtilice; adv.  
 MIGHTILY, powerfully; po-  
 tenter:—*Bt.* 35, 4: *Ps.* 44, 4.  
 Mihtignes, se; f. MIGHTINESS,  
 power; potentia, *Som.*  
 Mihteless Powerless, MIGHTLESS,  
 weak; impotens, *Jud.* 4, 16,  
 Mihtlicor more powerfully, possi-  
 bly; potentius, possibilis, *Bd.*  
 5, 21.  
 Miht-mód a violent mind, *Cd.*  
 149.  
 Mil MILLET, a small seed; mi-  
 lium, *Cot.* 131.  
 MIL, mila [*Plat. mile f: Dut.*  
*myl f: Ger. meile f: Ker.*  
*millu: Poem on St. Anno,*  
*mili: Dan. miil c: Swed. mil*  
*f: Icel. mila f: Wel. milldir:*  
*Fr. mille: It. miglio: Sp. mil-*  
*la: Port. milha: Arab. ميل*  
 mil: *Heb.* מלל mila full, or  
 מול a termination, bound-  
 ary, from מל ml to divide] A  
 MILE; milliare:—Ehta hund  
 mila lang and tu bund mila  
 brad 800 miles long and 200  
 miles broad, *Bd.* 1, 1. Hu  
 hugu on nygan milum nearly  
 nine miles; ferme novem mil-  
 liaria, *Bd.* 4, 27. The A.-S.  
 also used þusend stapa a thou-  
 sand steps; as the Romans mil-  
 le passuum, *Mt.* 5, 41.  
 † MÍL; prep. ac. [*Dan. mellem,*  
*imellem: Swed. mellan, imel-*  
*lan: Icel. milli, ámillum, imil-*  
*lum*] Among, at, mid, in; in-  
 ter:—Mil paðas mid (the)

paths; inter semitas, *Cd.* 151.  
*Lye.*  
 Milc milk, v. mealc.  
 MILD; comp. ra; sup. ost; adj.  
 [*Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Dan. Serv.*  
 mild: *Old Ger. milt: Icel.*  
 mildr: *Russ. miloi: Pol. mił,*  
*Grk. μελιχρος.*—melted, from  
 meltan to melt, soften] MILD,  
 gentle, merciful, kind; mitis,  
 benignus:—*Bd.* 4, 27, 31, *S.*  
*p.* 610, 30: *Ps.* 77, 42. Be-  
 þu milde, *Lk.* 18, 13. Mæst  
 mildost mildest of men, *Cd.*  
 170. — Mild-heort mild-hearted,  
 merciful, *Lk.* 6, 36. — Milt-  
 heortlice mercifully, *Past. H. l.*  
 — Mild-heortnes mild-heart-  
 edness, mercy, compassion, *Lk.*  
 34, 6: *Lk.* 1, 50. — Mild-heort  
 mild laughter, banter, *Pt.* 19.  
 Mildeaw MILDEW, sector; me-  
 leus roa, nectar, *Cot.* 131.  
 Mildelice, mildlice; adv. MILD-  
 LY, mercifully, devoutly; man-  
 suete, pie, *Ors.* 1, 8: 2, 2.  
 Mildse, e; f. [*Dut. mildheid,*  
 mildness: *Ger. milde f: U.*  
*milti: Tat. miltida: Isd. milt:*  
*nisso: Dan. mildelse c: Swed.*  
*mildhet f: Icel. mildi f: My-*  
*cy, pity; misericordia:—Þ*  
*mildse bæd intreated the mer-*  
*cy; misericordiam imploravit*  
*Bd.* 4, 3. Þolige Godes milt-  
 se forfeits God's mercy. *North.*  
*Pres.* 62. His milt of his  
 mercies, *Cd.* 228.  
 † Mildsian to pity, pardon, induce  
*Ps.* 102, 8, v. miltian.  
 Mildsung pity, mercy, *Bt.* 36,  
 v. miltung.  
 Mile a mile, v. mil.  
 Milesian To become gentle  
 mellow; mitescere, *Cot.* 129.  
 Milisc, milsc [*Plat. malsk, r-*  
*sam, mals: Dut. malsch: r-*  
*der*] Mixed with honey, sweet,  
 pleasant, ripe; mulsus, *Lk.* 1,  
 15. — Milisc æppel mite pear  
*Cot.* 165. Milsc treowa hād  
 man miltum arborum fructus  
 quintine, *R.* 17.  
 Miln a mill, *Aequ. vern.* 44,  
 mylen.  
 MILT [*Plat. Dut. Dan. milt;*  
*Frs. milte f: Ger. milt f: Bt.*  
*miltzi: Swed. mjelte m: It.*  
*milti m: It. milza*] The mil-  
 spleen; lien, splen, *Elf.* 1,  
*R.* 76. Aswollene milt an  
 factus lien, *Lye.* — Milt-coðe  
 disease of the spleen. — Milt-  
 coðu liene agrotus, *Cot.* 125.  
 Milte-sare grief or sore of the  
 spleen, splenis dolor. — Milt-  
 scare hardness of the spleen.  
*M.* 2, 31. — Milte-sceoc milt  
 spleen sick, *R.* 10.  
 Miltan to melt, decoy, *Ps.* 21, 1,  
*Cd.* 167, v. meltan.

**Miltistre**, an; *f.* *Harlot*; *me-*  
*retrix*:—Hig comon to anre  
 miltistran huse, *Jos.* 2, 1.  
**Miltse** *mercy*, *Scint.* 9, i. *q.*  
*mildse*.  
**Miltsian**, *gemiltsian*, *mildsian*,  
*gemildsian*, *ic miltsige*, *ge-*  
*miltsige*; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; *v. a.*  
 [mildse *mercy*] *To have pity on,*  
*to pity, pardon, indulge*; *miser-*  
*eri, ignoscere*:—*Du miltsast,*  
*Ps.* 58, 6. *Miltsa me, Mt.* 10,  
 48. *God miltsige ure, Ps.* 66,  
 1. *Gemiltsode he him, Mt.*  
 20, 34. *Dæt him mon mild-*  
*sige that man should pity him,*  
*Bt.* 38, 7, *Card.* p. 322, 15:  
*Elf. gr.* 28.  
**Miltsiendlic**, *miltsigendlic* *Wor-*  
*thy of pardon, pardonable*; *ve-*  
*nialis, Alb. resp.* 4.  
**Miltsung**, *mildsung*, *gemiltsung*;  
*e*; *f.* *Pity, mercy, compassion*;  
*miseriordia*:—*Gemune milt-*  
*sunga þinra, Driht reminiscere*  
*miserationum tuarum, Domine,*  
*Ps.* 24, 6: 129, 4: 144, 9.  
**Mimor** *known*, *v. gemimor*.  
**Mín**; *g. s. of ic* [*Plat. mien,*  
*min, mine: Dut. myn, myne:*  
*Frs. min, mine: Ger. mein,*  
*meine: Ker. mein: Moes.*  
*meins meus; meina mea: Dan.*  
*min, mit: Swed. min, mitt:*  
*Icel. minn, mín, mitt meus,*  
*mea, meum: Fr. mien, mienne:*  
*Russ. moi: Pol. moy: Grk.*  
*μινος*] *Of me; mei*:—*Ne æth-*  
*rin þu min ne tangas tu me,*  
*Jn.* 20, 17. *Wið min against*  
*me; contra me, Bt.* 7, 3.  
**Mín**; *m. n. mine*; *f. adj. pron.*  
**MINE**, *my*; *meus, mea*:—*Her*  
*is min se gecorena sunu, Mt.*  
 3, 17.  
**Mina** *fannus piscis, Cot.* 213.  
**Mindgian**, *mingian to advise, ad-*  
*monish, exhort, Bt.* 11, 2, *v.*  
*myngian*.  
**Mindiglicnys** *a memorial, v. ge-*  
*mindiglicnys*.  
**Minege** *admonish, v. myngian*.  
**Minegung**, *mingung admonition,*  
*C. R. Ben.* 40, *v. mynegung*.  
**Minenes** *for mines of me, Bt.* 3,  
 1, *v. min*.  
**Minet** *money, v. mynet*.  
**Minicene** *A nun, MINIKIN, a*  
*demure neat woman; monialis,*  
*nonna, L. Can. Edg. de imp.*  
*pen.* 32, 33.  
**Minlice** *In my manner or fash-*  
*ion; meo more, Cot.* 136.  
**Minnæm** *A handful, bundle, sheaf;*  
*manipulus*:—*Ða minnæm ga-*  
*derað qui manipulos colligit,*  
*Ps.* 128, 6.  
**Minre** *Of, to, or in my; meæ,*  
*mea; g. d. s. f. of min*:—*On*  
*minre scole in mý school, Bt.*  
 3, 1.  
**Minsian** [*Dan. mindske to di-*

*minish: Swed. minska: Icel.*  
*minka*] *To MINCE, diminish,*  
*lessen, destroy; minuere, de-*  
*struere, Cd.* 187.  
**Minster** *a minster, L. Cnut. eccl.*  
 5, *v. mynster*.  
**Minta**, *mint*, *mynte*, *an* [*Plat.*  
*mint, minte f: Dut. munt,*  
*munte f: Ger. minze, münze*  
*f: Dan. mynte c: Swed. myn-*  
*ta f: Grk. μινθη: Fr. men-*  
*the f: It. Sp. menta f: Ir.*  
*miontas*] **MINT**; *mentha*:—  
*Ge þe teoðiað mintan, Lk.*  
 11, 42. *Ge þe teoðigað myn-*  
*tan, Mt.* 23, 23.—*Sæ-mint sea-*  
*mint.—Wilde-minta wild-mint;*  
*menthastrum. — Mintan-cyn*  
*mint-kind.*  
**Mioloc** *milk, v. meolc*.  
**Miox** *dung, fith, v. meox*.  
**Mirc** *A vessel to keep honey;*  
*mellarium, Som.*  
**MIRC** [*Plat. murk, murks: Dan.*  
*mörke n: Swed. mörker n.*  
*morkhet f: Icel. myrkr: Scot.*  
*mirk, mirke darkness: Russ.*  
*mrak*] **DARKNESS**, **MURK**, *a pri-*  
*son; tenebræ, carcer*:—*Of*  
*þam mirce generede from the*  
*murk had saved, Cd.* 196.  
**Mirht** *mirth, Bt.* 35, 6, *v. myrð*.  
**Mirige**, *myrig; adj. MERRY,*  
*pleasant; hilaris, jucundus,*  
*Gen.* 13, 10.  
**Mirigð** *mirth, v. myrð*.  
**Mirilic** *Full of marrow; medul-*  
*latus, Lye.*  
**Mirran** *to hinder, obstruct, offend,*  
*Ex.* 5, 4, *v. myrran*.  
**Mis-** [*Plat. Dut. Dan. Icel. mis:*  
*Ger. Swed. miss: Moes. mis-*  
*sa: Ot. and later South Ger-*  
*man writers, missi, misse*] *pre-*  
*fixed to words, denotes a de-*  
*fect, an error, evil, unlikeness;*  
*in compositione, defectum,*  
*errorem, corruptelam, dissi-*  
*militudinem, &c. denotat.—*  
*Mis-beard, mis-byrd, mis-byrd-*  
*do misbirth, miscarriage, indis-*  
*position, Cot.* 6.—*Mis-began to*  
*disfigure, C. Mt.* 6, 16.—*Mis-*  
*beodan to misuse, injure, mis-*  
*govern, Chr.* 1083.—*Mis-boren*  
*misborn, miscarriage, Herb.* 114,  
 3.—*Mis-calfan to miscalve;*  
*abortare, Cot.* 141.—*Mis-cro-*  
*cettan to croak badly; male*  
*crocitare, Guthl. Vit.* 4.—*Mis-*  
*cwædan to speak amiss, to evil*  
*speak, revile, C. R. Jn.* 9, 28.  
 —*Mis-cyrran to turn aside, to*  
*err.—Mis-dæd misdeed, fault,*  
*L. Alf. pol.* 23: *Chr. Ing. p.*  
 152.—*Mis-doen, mis-don to*  
*do amiss, to transgress, sin, R.*  
*Jn.* 3, 20.—*Mis-efesian to ten-*  
*sure amiss, L. Can. Edg.* 47.  
 —*Mis-endebyrde out of order,*  
*disorderly.—Mis-endebyrdian*  
*to put in disorder, to act dis-*

*orderly, L. North. Pres.* 38.—  
 —*Mis-fadian to pervert, L.*  
*North. Pres.* 39.—*Mis-fadung*  
*a perversion, R. Ben.* 65.—  
*Mis-faran to go amiss, to err,*  
*offend, Elf. T. p.* 13.—*Mis-*  
*fedan to over-eat, devour, T.*  
*Ps.* 48, 14.—*Mis-fon mistake,*  
*wander from, Bt.* 2.—*Mis-ge-*  
*wider unseasonable weather.—*  
*Mis-giman [gyman to take*  
*care of] to neglect, L. North.*  
*Pres.* 34.—*Mis-gretan to a-*  
*buse, to receive uncivilly, Cart.*  
*Mon. Angl. I.* 277, l. 40.—  
*Mis-hæbbenda being sick, C.*  
*Mt.* 8, 16.—*Mis-healdsumnys*  
*negligence, Pœnit.* 3, 11.—  
*Mis-hersum disobedient.—*  
*Mis-hwerfian, mis-hwyrfian to*  
*turn amiss, to pervert, corrupt,*  
*Bt.* 14, 2.—*Mis-hyran to dis-*  
*obey, Lup. Ser.* 3, 8.—*Mis-*  
*lædan to mislead, seduce, Elf.*  
*ep.* 45.—*Mis-lar bad-lore or*  
*doctrine; prava doctrina, Scint.*  
 21, 78.—*Mis-lic unlike, vari-*  
*ous, diverse, Bt.* 14, 2, *Card.* p.  
 66.—*Mis-lician to dislike,*  
*displese, Ex.* 21, 8.—*Mis-*  
*licnys unlikeness, diversity, Ps.*  
 44, 11.—*Mis-limpan to hap-*  
*pen amiss, Ors.* 4, 4.—*Mis-*  
*micel less great, smaller, fewer,*  
*Cd.* 161.—*Mis-ræd bad coun-*  
*sel, Jud.* 13, 1.—*Mis-rædan to*  
*counsel amiss, misdirect, R. Ben.*  
 64.—*Mis-speowan to succeed*  
*badly, Ors.* 2, 5, *v. spowan.—*  
*Mis-sprecan to murmur, C. R.*  
*Jn.* 6, 43.—*Mis-tæcan to instruct*  
*amiss, misinform, Num.* 14, 37.  
 —*Mis-peon to degenerate, R.*  
 61.—*Mis-tidan to happen a-*  
*miss, L. Cnut. pol.* 53.—*Mis-*  
*tihendlic dissuasive.— Mis-*  
*timan to mistime, happen amiss,*  
*Basil. R.* 5.—*Mis-tucod cru-*  
*entatus, Greg.* 1, 2.—*Mis-tu-*  
*kian to mislead, Chr.* 1083.—  
*Mis-wendian to pervert, L.*  
*Ps.* 17, 28.—*Mis-wenian, mis-*  
*wenigan to misuse, abuse—*  
*Mis-werc misdeeds, R. Jn.* 3,  
 19.—*Mis-wissian to teach im-*  
*properly, mislead.— Mis-wri-*  
*tan to miswrite.—Mis-wurð-*  
*ian to dishonour, disgrace, abuse,*  
*L. North. Pres.* 25.

**Miscan** *To mix, mingle, dispose;*  
*miscere*:—*Miscað and met-*  
*gað ælcum disposes and metes*  
*to each, Bt.* 39, 9.

**Mise** *a table, Ps.* 68, 27, *v. myse*.  
**Misenlic** *Belonging to a table;*  
*mensæ pertinens.*

**Misenlic** *different, Bd.* 1, 33, *v.*  
*misselic.*

**Missar**, *misser* [*Icel. missiri a*  
*space of six months*] *A space of*  
*six months, a season, year; se-*  
*mestre spatium, anni dimidi-*

um, et, per synecdochen, annus:—Missera worn a number of years; annorum numerus, *Cd.* 58. Misserum frod stricken in years, *Cd.* 83: 107. Fela missera many seasons, *Cd.* 145. Misselic, missenlic, mistl, mistlic; *adj.* Dissimilar, various, different; dissimilis, varius:—Mið missenlicum adlum cum variis doloribus, *Mt.* 4, 24. Missenlicum adlum gedrehte variis morbis vexati, *Mk.* 1, 34. For missenlicum intingan for various reasons, *Bd.* 4, 1. Missenlicnis, *se; f.* Unlikeness, diversity; varietas, *C. T. Ps.* 44, 15. Missian [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* mis-sen: *Dan.* miste: *Swed.* mista: *Icel.* missa] To miss, err, mistake; aberrare, *L. Can. Edg.* 32. Mist, *es; m.* [*Plat. Dut. Swed.* mist *m:* *Icel.* mistr *n.*] A mist, cloud, darkness; caligo:—On þas sweartan mistas into these dark mists, *Cd.* 21. Todrif þone mist dispel the mist, *Bt.* 33, 4: *Gen.* 15, 17. Mistel the herb basil, *Herb.* 118. Mistel-ta [*Ger. Dan. Swed.* mistel viscum album, *Lin.*] MISTLETOE; viscus, *Cot.* 175, 210. Mistian to be dim sighted, *v.* mistrian. <sup>p</sup>Mistl, mistlic various, different, *Bt.* 34, 9, *v.* misselic. Mistlice; *adv.* Variously; diverse, *Pecc. Med.* 4. Mistlicnes a variety, *R. Conc. v.* missenlicnes.—Mistlic-wisan various ways. Mistrian, mistian To make dark, to blind; caligare:—His eagan ne mistredon ejus oculi non caligaverunt, *Deut.* 34, 7. MITE [*Plat. Fr.* mite *f:* *Dut.* myter *m:* *Ger.* miete, mieth *f:* *Dan.* mid *n:* *Swed.* mått *m:* *Heb.* מִיטְּ moth a little thing] A MITE; tamus, *R.* 28. Mið; *prep. d.* With; cum:—Mið heoracyningum with their kings; cum eorum regibus, *Bt.* 1. Miðan, bemiðan; *p.* mað; *pp.* miðen. To lie hid, to hide, conceal, dissemble; latere, dissimulare:—Mað delituit, *Past.*: *Cot.* 62. Peah ic his miðe though I conceal it; licet ego hoc dissimulaverim, *Bt.* 26, 1. He ne mihte hit bemiðan, *Mk.* 7, 24. Mitig mighty, *v.* mihtig. Mitinc A meeting; congressus, *Ors.* 3, 7. MITTA, andmitta, *an; m.* [*Plat. Dut.* mud, mudde *f.* a measure

of about four bushels: *Ger.* mütt, müth, müdd, mud, muth, muid, muidd, muidde *n. f:* *Ot.* muttu: *Tat.* mutti: *Moes.* mitads: in Germany and Switzerland, a dry and liquid measure: *Dan.* maade *c:* *Swed.* mått *n:* *Icel.* máti *m.*] 1. A measure; mensura. 2. An epha; epha. 3. Corus. 4. A bath; batus, bata. 5. A bushel; modius:—1. Habbað rihtne an mittan habete justam (et) unam mensuram, *Lev.* 19, 35. 2. Hæbbe ælc man rihtne an mittan habeat unusquisque integrum epha, *Deut.* 25, 15. 3. Hund - mittena hwætes centum coros tritici, *Lk.* 16, 7. 4. *Cot.* 25. 5. *R. Mt.* 5, 15. <sup>a</sup>Mitting a meeting, *v.* mitinc. Mixen a dunghill, *C. R. Lk.* 14, 35, *v.* myxen. Mix-forc a dung-fork, *R.* 3, *v.* myxen, &c. MÓD, *es; n.* [*Plat.* mood *m.* courage, mood; gemot *n.* mind, genius: *Dut.* moed *m.* courage; gemoed *n.* mind: *Ger.* muth *m.* gemüth *n:* *Isd.* muot: *Ker.* muat: *Ot.* muot, gemuat: *Moes.* mod anger: *Dan.* *Swed.* mod, mood *n.* courage: módr *m.* the mind] 1. Mind; mens, animus. 2. Disposition, mood, passion, violence, force; vis, violentia:—1. Modes eagan mind's eyes, *Bt.* 3, 1. Hales modes sanæ mentis, *Mk.* 5, 15. Mod and mægen niman animum et vires resumere, *Bd.* 1, 16. On þinum mode in thy mind, *Bt.* 5, 1, 3. Heo cwæð on hyre mode illa dixit in ejus mente, *Mt.* 9, 21. Ðurh heora miclan mod through their great mind, pride, *Cd.* 18. 2. Mere - streames mod sea-stream's force; oceani violentia, *Cd.* 167.—Mód-ful full of mind, irritable, *Obs. Lun.* 11.—Mód-geþanc, mód-geþonc thoughts of the mind, counsel, the mind, *Bd.* 4, 24.—Mód-geþoht mind's thought, reasoning, *Cd.* 14.—Mód-gewinn conflicts of mind, *Cd.* 134.—Mód-hete heat of mind, anger, hatred, *Cd.* 83.—Mód-hwata, mód-hwate fervid in mind, zealous, *Cd.* 148.—Mód-leas weak minded, pusillanimous, *Prov.* 12.—Mód-leaste folly, pusillanimity, slothfulness, *Abus.* 6.—Mód-sefa the mind's sense, intellect, sensation, intelligence, *Cd.* 198.—Mód-seocnes sickness of mind, a disease of the heart.—Mód-sorg grief of mind, *Cd.* 35.—Mód-staþol firm minded.—Mód-staþolnys

firmness of mind, fortitudo.—Mód-þanc mind's thought, the mind.—Mód-þwær patiens a mind, meek, mild, *L. Pt.* 24, 10.—Mód-þwærnes patient, meekness, *Off. Reg.* 2.—Mód-wæg a proud wave, *Cd.* 167. Moddrie, moddrige, modrie, *r. m.* [*Plat.* medder, möder *f:* *Dut.* moei *f:* *Ger.* mähne! *Mons.* muoma *f:* *Dan.* Sori moster *f:* *Icel.* módur-sýr *f:*] An aunt; matertera:—Modrian sunu an aunt's son matertera filius, *matrocia. R.* 92. Cristes modrian son; Christ's aunt's son; Christus matertera filius, *Elf. I.* 3, 32, 3. Modrigan sunu an aunt's son, *Ors.* 3, 9. Modeg angry, proud, *Bt.* 5, 1, *v.* modig. Moder a mother, *Mt.* 12, 49, *v.* modor. Moderg A cousin, sister's son consobrinus, *Sam.* Moderlic; *adj.* MOTHERLY, maternus, *Elf. gl.* Modga elated, proud, distinguished, *Cd.* 89, *v.* modig. <sup>a</sup>Modgian to be proud, *Cd.* 164, *v.* modian. Modian, modigan; *p. ode. m. od.* To be high-minded, to rage, swell; animo esse excelsus, superbire:—Wa la wa þa ænig man sceolde modig swa alas! that any man should be so proud; heu! quod est ille homo superbiret. *Ors.* 1088. Modig, modeg; *adj.* Modest, proud, angry, irritable, outrageous, brave; superbus.—Ænig man hæbbe modig nu, *Deut.* 21, 18. Voege mete þegnas bold most-temperate elati cibo thani, *Cd.* 145. Modiglice; *adv.* Proudly, arrogantly; superbe, *Sam.* Modignes, modines, *se.* MOODINESS, pride, arrogance, superbia:—Ahebbende beo heafda on healice modigne se efferentes eorum capitis et sua superbia, *Jud. c.* 5. Modilic Magnanimous; magnanimus, *Bt. R. p.* 173. Modnes, *se; f.* Pride; superbia, *C. R. Ben.* 68. MODON, moder, modur; *d. r. der; ac.* modor, but sometimes modra, in the cases indecl. [*Plat. Fr.* modur *f:* *Dut.* moeder *f:* *Ger.* mütter *f:* *Ker.* muater *f:* *Ot.* muoter. 15th century Old French under *f:* *Dan.* *Swed.* moder *f:* *Icel.* modir *f:* *Fr.* mère *f:* *Ir.* mathair *f:* *It.* Sp. madre: *Welshman:* *Russ.* ма-

*Grk. μήτηρ: Pers. مادر* *madr*, *mader*: *Sans. mada, madra, meddra, mata*.—*muth mother*, was used by the Egyptians as a cognomen of *Isis*, v. *Wack. in muter*] A MOTHER; *mater*:—*Heo is calra libbendra modor*, *Gen. 3, 20*. *Her is þin modor*, *Mk. 3, 32, 33*. *Of wambe modor minre ab uto matris meæ*, *Ps. 70, 7*. *Of his modor innoðe*, *Lk. 1, 15*. *Segð hys fæder and meder say to his father and mother*, *Mk. 7, 11, 12*. *Aris and nim þat cild, and his modor*, *Mt. 2, 13, 14, 20, 21*. *Ofslea þas modra occidat matrem*, *Gen. 32, 11*. *Modor mothers*, *Mk. 10, 30*.—*Modor-þlaga mother-slayer*, *Elf. gl.* *lodrie, modrige an aunt*, v. *moddrie*. *lodsumnes, se; f. Agreement; concordia*. *lodur mother*, *Gen. 37, 10*, v. *modor*. *oeðe Troublesome; molestus*, *R. Lk. 11, 7*. *oettan to find*, *C. Lk. 13, 7*, v. *metan*. *orðe, mohð, mohða a moth*, *C. R. Mt. 6, 20*, v. *moð*. *olcen Curdled milk, milk-food; lac coagulatum*, *Cot. 122: 168*. *OLDE, myl, an; f. [Plat. mul, mull f. mulm m: Dut. mul f. molm m: Frs. molde, molle f: Ger. mulm m: Lip. melm: Old Ger. mel, mill dust: Dan. muld c: Swed. mylla f: Icel. mold f.] MOULD, earth, dust; terra, pulvis*:—*God þa orð-ateah of þære moldan*, *Jen. 2, 9*. *Of þisse moldan from this earth*, *Cd. 227: 2*. *legen, molegn, molegn-sticci f kind of gum or liquor; galanum*, *Cot. 42, 168, Som.* *lanad rotten*, v. *gemolsnad*. *iten MOLTEN, melted; liquefactus*, *Som.* *a man*, *Bt. 35, 5*, v. *man*. *a wickedness*, *Bd. 1, 14, S. p. 82, 23*, v. *mán*. *na, an; m. [Plat. man, mane f: Dut. maan f: Ger. mond f: Isd. Ot. mano: Not. man: Ad Suab. Poets, mane: South Ger. mon, mahn, mohn, maun: Dan. maane c: Swed. måne f: Icel. máni: Scot. mone, meen: Grk. μῆν]* *The moon*; *luna*:—*Gif ænig man geeaðeðe hine to sunnan and to monan si quisquis se humiliavit coram sole et luna*, *Deut. 7, 3*. *He worhte monan ille vitis israhel*, *Ps. 103, 20*. *Ne ar-g þu mona se progrediarius*

*tu, luna*, *Jos. 10, 12*. *Niwe mona new moon; neomenia*, *R. 3*. *Full mona full moon; plenilunium*, *Cot. 134*. *Monad admonished*, v. *monian*. *Mon-æta Man-eaters; anthropophagi*, *Cot. 206*. *Monan - dæg MONDAY; lunæ dies*, *Rub. Jn. 2, 12*. *Monað, monoð, monuð, monð, es; m. [Plat. Dut. maand f: Ger. monath m: Rab. manoth: Ot. Tat. manod: Moes. menath: Dan. maaned c: Swed. månad m: Icel. má-nadr, mánuðr m: Scot. moneth: Grk. μῆν]* A MONTH; *mensis*:—*Syxta monað sextus mensis*, *Lk. 1, 36*. *Fif monð-as*, *Lk. 1, 24: 4, 25*. *On twelf monðum in twelve months*, *Bt. 34, 10*. *The names of the months*.—1. *Se forma monað the first month, January*; also called *æftera-geola, æftera-iula the after Yule or Christmas*.—2. *Sol-monað son-month, February*.—3. *Hlyd - monað stormy month, March, Hæd or Rhæd-monað Rhedah's month*.—4. *Easter - monað Easter-month, April*.—5. *Maius-monað May-month. Tri-milchi three-milk month, when cows were milked three times a day*.—6. *Sear-monað, sere-monað dry-month, June*; also, *Midsumer-monað Midsummer month, and ærra-liða the former mild-month*.—7. *Mæd-monað, mede - monað mead - month, July*; called also, *æftera-liða the next mild-month*, v. *liða*.—8. *Wood - monað, weiden-monað weed-month*; also, *þrid-da-liða the third mild-month, August*.—9. *Halig-monað holy-month, September*; also, *har-fest-monað harvest-month*.—10. *Se teoða-monað the tenth month*; also, *winter-fyllið winter beginning*.—11. *Blot-monað blood-month, November*.—12. *Mid-winter-monað mid-winter-month, December*; *ærra-geola or iula before yule or Christmas*.—*Monað-adl menstrualis morbus*, *Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8*.—*Monað-adlec, monað-adlic one monthly - sick*, *Cot. 134*.—*Monað-blod, monað-gecynd menstrua*, *R. 78*.—*Monað - seoc one monthly-sick, a menstruous person, a lunatic*, *Elf. gl. R. 78*. *Monces a mancus, sum of money*, v. *mancos*. *Mon-cild a man-child*, *Bt. 35, 5*.—*Mon-cwælmhys homicide*, *C. R. Mk. 15, 7*.—*Mon-cwealm, man-cwyld pestilence, slaughter*, *Ors. 1, 12: Bd. 3, 13*.—

*Mon-cynn mankind*, *Bt. 4, v. man, &c.* *MOND; pl. mondo [Plat. mande f: Dut. Ger. mand f: Fr. manne f. hence Maunday Thursday or Thursday before Easter, when presents of food were given in little baskets]* A MAUND, basket, pannier; *corbis, cophinus*, *R. Mt. 14, 20: C. Mk. 8, 8*. *Mon-dream human joy*, *Cd. 59*. *Money many*, v. *manig*. *Monelic Moon like, lunar; lunaris*, *Æqu. vern. 9*. *Mon-esn a man-servant*, *Bd. 4, 13*. *Monger a merchant, dealer*, v. *mangere*. *\*Moniaca Gummi ammoniacum*, *L. M. 1, 23*. *Monian, ic monige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To admonish, remind, advise; monere*:—*Þu hi scealt monian thou shalt admonish them*, *Bd. 1, 27, resp. 7, S. p. 492, 22*, v. *manian*, *myngian*. *Moni-feald manifold*, v. *manig-feald*. *Moni - fealdnys multiplicity*, v. *manig-fealdnes*. *Monig many*, *Bt. 18, 1*, v. *manig*. *Mon-ige Mona island; Mona insula*, *Bd. 2, 9*. *Monige A warning, reckoning; monitio, recensio*, *R. Mt. 18, 24*. *\*Monige I admonish*, *Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5*, v. *monian*. *Monig-feald manifold*, *Bd. 5, 20*, v. *manig-feald*. *Mon-leás man-less, without men*, *R. 110*. *Mon-lica a human image*, *Cd. 119*, v. *manlica*. *Monn a man*, *Bd. 4, 19*, v. *man*. *Monnec a monk*, *R. 110*, v. *munuc*. *Monnes-eln [elne an ell, monnes of a man] A cubit, an ell; cubitus, ulna*, *Cd. 69*.—*Monnes-sure quoddam oralis genus*, *L. M. 1, 51*.—*Monnes-tus a jaw-tooth*.—*Mon-mægen a force or multitude of men*, *C. Jn. 18, 3*. *Monoð a month*, *Num. 11, 20*, v. *monað*. *Monoðlic; adj. Monthly, menstrual; menstruus*, *Som.* *\*Monoð-seoc A lunatic; lunaticus*, *Mt. 5, 24*. *Mon-rim a number of men*, *Cd. 84*. *Mon-sliht murther*, *Ors. 1, 11*. *Mont a mountain*, *Ps. 77, 59*, v. *munt*. *Monð a month*, *Ex. 12, 2*, v. *monað*. *Mon-þwære mild*, *Bd. 3, 14*, v. *man-þwære*.



Mon-þwærnys mildness, *Bd.* 3, 3, v. man-þwærnys.

Monung admonition, warning, notice, homage, service, *Bd.* 2, 12, v. manung.

Monuð a month, *Gen.* 29, 14, v. monað.

Mon-wise a sinful way, *Cd.* 92.

Moor A MOOR, moisture; uligo, *R.* 56.

Mór, es; m. [*Plat.* moor n. marshy ground: *Dut.* moer, moeras n: *Ger.* moor n. morast m: *South Ger.* mur, gemor, gemorig: *Dan.* morads n: *Swed.* moras n. myra f: *Icel.* myri f. mór m: *Fr.* marais m: *Lat. mid.* morus; hence *Eng.* moor-land, as *Westmoreland*] 1. Waste land, a MOOR, heath; inculta terra, desertum. 2. Waste land on account of water; hence, a fen, bog, pool, pond; palus, v. mere. 3. Waste land from rocks; hence, a hill, mountain; mons:—1. Sumra wyrta eard bið on dunum, sumra on merscum, sumra on morum, sumra on cludum, sumre on barum sondum of some herbs (the) native soil is on hills, of some in marshes, of some in moors, of some on rocks, of some on bare sands, *Bt.* 34, 10, *Card.* p. 232, 13. Fennas and moras fens and moors, *Card.* 18, 1. Mores græs moor's grass, *Cd.* 203. 2. Fennas and moras fens and bogs, *Bt.* 18, 1. Ofer moras, *Ex.* 7, 5. 3. Hine betilldon in an nearo fæsten micel ungeferedra mora eum perduxerunt in angustum septum valde inaccessorum montium, *Bd.* 4, 26. In heagum morum in high mountains, *Bd.* 4, 27.

• Moran, moru, mur [*Plat.* muulbesie, moerbe f: *Dut.* moerbezie, moerbe f: *Ger.* maulbere f: *Not.* murbouma: *Mon.* maurpaum: *Dan.* morbær n: *Icel.* mórber n.] Mulberries; mora, baccæ, *L. M.* 3, 41.

Morað Wine boiled to its third part; carenum vinum, *R.* 32.

Mor-beam a mulberry-tree, *L. Ps.* 77, 52, v. mar-beam.

Mord-slihta, mord-slyhta A sorcerer; veneficus, *L. In.* 77.

More more, *Chr.* 1137, v. mare.

Mor-fæsten a mountain-fortress, fastness, *Chr.* 878.

Morgan A portion, dowry; dos, *L. Ethelb.* 80.

Morgan-gifu, morgen-gifu [*Ger.* morgengabe: in the treaty of partition between Guntram, Childebest, and Brünnhild of the year 587 already called morganegiba; in the old laws of the Longobards morgengap,

morgincap: *Dan.* morgengave c: *Swed.* morgongáfwa f: *Icel.* morgungáfa f. donum nuptiale; the older word is morgungiof f: *Lat. mid.* morganaticum, murganate, murgitatio, morganegiba, morgengaba, morgangifa.—morgen the morning, gifu a gift] A marriage settlement; dos nuptialis. The morgen gift was a settlement on the lady, very similar to a modern jointure. It was settled before the nuptials, but was not actually given away until the morning afterwards, or until the marriage was completed, *Turn. Hist. A.-S.* vol. iii. p. 70: *Elf. gl.* p. 57: *R.* 13: *Hickes's pref.* p. lx: *L. Cnut. pol.* 71.

Morgen, mergen, merigen, merien [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Frs.* *Ger.* *Dan.* morgen m: *Swed.* morgon m: *Icel.* morgun m: *Ker.* mor-kan: *Ot. Tat.* morgan: *South Ger.* the common people morn] The MORNING, morrow; aurora, matutinum tempus:—Witodlice þa hyt morgen wæs, *Mt.* 27, 1. ¶ On morgen in the morning; mane, *Gen.* 28, 18. To morgen, nu to-morgen to-morrow; cras, crastino die, *Ex.* 8, 23: *Mt.* 6, 30. Oð morgen till morning, till to-morrow; in crastinum, *Mt.* 16, 23.—Morgen-deagung the dawning of the day, *Bd.* 1, 1.—Morgengifu a dowry, v. morgan-gifu.—Morgen-lic belonging to to-morrow, *Mt.* 6, 34.—Morgenspæc a morning-speech, a council held the following day, *Hickes's Thes. pref.* p. 9.—Morgen-steorra a morning-star, *Bt.* 4: 39, 13.—Morgentid, morgen-tyd morning-tide, *C. Ps.* 48, 15.—Morgen-wacian to awake early, to watch; invigilare, *Cot.* 132, 204.

Morgynn, morhgen the morning, *Lk.* 13, 32, 33: *Ps.* 87, 14, v. morgen, &c.

Mori wet land, a meadow, *Gen.* 41, 2, v. mór.

Mor-land a mountainous-country, *Bd.* 4, 27: 5, 9.

Morn MORN; mane:—On morn in mane, *V. Ps.* 89, 6, 16, v. morgen.

Morode Brine, pickle; muria, *L. M.* 1, 36.

Mor-sceaðe, mor-scæðe a highway-robber, *R. Lk.* 23, 33, v. morð, &c.

Mortere A MORTAR; mortarium, *Herb.* 41, 4.

MORD, es; n. [*Plat.* *Dut.* moord m: *Frs.* mord n: *Ger.* mord m: *Poem of St. Anno,* mohrt: *Moes.* maurthr: *Dan.*

*Swed.* Icel mord n: *Fr.* meurtre: *Sp.* muerte: *It.* morte: *Ir.* marth: *Pehlavi.* mordan die] 1. Death, destruction, perdition; mors, perditio. Slaughter, murder; homicidium:—1. Mid mórð cwealme with pain of death, *Cd.* 35, *Th.* p. 47, 9. þu micle morð the great perdition, *Cd.* 30. On þat mórð in that great perdition, *Cd.* 32. 2. *Elf. T.* p. 42. open morð weorðe if become open murder, *L. Cnut. pol.* 53, *W.* p. 142, 2. Morð-dæd a deadly deed, murder, *Elf. T.* 34, 21. Morð-sceaðo deadly robbery, *C. Mt.* 27, 38.—Mórð-a a murderer, *Deut.* 21, 21. Morð-slage a murder, murdering.—Morð-weorc work, murder, *L. Cnut. pol.* 4.—Morð-wyrhta a poisoner, *L. Cnut. pol.* 4.

• Mórðer, mórðor; g. mórð MURDER, slaughter, homicidium, caedes:—Næst or fremedon murder perpetrated, *Cd.* 149: *R. Mt.* 23, 34. Swa hwæt swa wit her eowres þoliað whatever of misery suffer, *Cd.* 35.—Lra mórðra of all deaths, *Cd.* 16.—Mórðer-inn a perdition-house, *Cd.* 16. Mórðor-slago, mórðor-a a murderer, *C. R. Mt.* 27, 38. Mórður a murder, *C. R. Mt.* 19, v. mórðer.

Moru mulberries, *L. M.* 3, 41. moran.

Mor-wyrt moor-wort, *L. M.* 1, 58.

Most, moste must, ought, *L. C. eccl. W.* p. 154, v. mo: Most a mast, *Cd.* 72, v. mæst.

Mot A MOTE; atomus, *Mt.* 22, 19.

Mot Assessed money, *L. C. misma census, Glac. Mt.* 22, 19.

Mót; ic, he mót, þu we móton; p. ic, he we móston [*Plat.* moten: *Dut.* moeten: *Ger.* muazen, muasun: *Sw.* te: *Icel.* má: *Pol.* musy] 1. Must, debeo, debes, etc. 2. may, am able; possum, etc. licet mihi, tibi, etc. 1. Ealle we moton swa we must die, *Ex.* 12, 33. þing ne moste belifan rigen nothing must revenged morning, *Elf. Ser. Pas.* Moste se biscop namum bishop must take, *L. C. p.* 154, 32. 2. Þær heot

forð wunian moten *where they evermore may possess or dwell*, Cd. 220. Heo wunian moton *they may dwell*, Cd. 220. We hit habban ne moton *we may not have it*; nos id habere non possumus, Cd. 21. Æfter hu micelre tide mot heo in cyricean gangan *post quantum tempus possit illa (licet illi) in ecclesiam ire*, Bd. 1, 27, int. 8. Mot a moot, an assembly, v. gemot. — Mot-bell moot-bell, a bell used to call an assembly, L. Edw. conf. 35. — Mot-ern a place of meeting, a moot-hall, C. Jn. 18, 28. — Mot-hus moot-house, a house of assembly, R. 107. — Mot-stow a meeting-place, R. 55, 81. lotan [Old Dan. mōtær: A.-S. mot or gemot a moot or assembly] To cite, to appear on a summons before a court of justice; citare:—Gif he þane mannan mote if he cite the man, L. Hloth. 8, W. p. 8, 33. OD, moððe [Plat. mutte f: Dut. mot f: Ger. motte f: Dan. mōt c: Swed. mott m.] A MOTH; tineæ:—Ne moððe ne gewemð, Lk. 12, 33: Mt. 6, 20. ð-feng A large statue; colossus, Som. ð-heal moot-hall, v. mot, &c. ð-tian; p. ode; pp. gemotod. To assemble for conversation, to treat, discuss, dispute; convereire, disputare, rem agere:—Man mot on eornost motian við his Drihten a man must a earnest treat with his Lord; homo debet serio rem agere cum ejus Domino, Elf. T. p. 9, 22. we [Scot. mow, moue] A heap of hay, a mow; acervus, v. muga. cel, muchel great, muckle, Ps. 5, 1, v. micel. celnys, muchelnys greatness, multitude, Ps. 93, 19, v. mycelnes. eg a mow, v. mowe. eg-wyrt mug-wort, Cot. 100. mug-wyrt. exle A weasel; geniscula, R. 97, 161, i. e. mustela. drica locus, Lye. ga, an; m. [Icel. mugr m.] A tack, heap, mow; acervus, trues:—Gif fyr bærne man, Ex. 22, 6. gon Could; possunt, C. Mt. 15; for magon, v. magan. g-wyrt MUG-WORT; artemisia, Elf. gl. p. 86. ra a mow, v. muga. L [Plat. muul, muhl n: Dut. muil, muildier, muilezel m: Fr. maul, maulthier n. mau-

lesel m: Not. mul. In Luther's translation of the Bible sometimes maulperd is used: Dan. muuldyr, muldyr n. mul-esel n: Swed. mula, mulasna f: Icel. mulasni m. mulasna f. múll m. a mule. Some think this word is derived from the Latin mulus, which name, according to Isd., was given to this animal from being used in mills to grind the corn. Even horses used for this purpose were called muli: Wel. mûl a mule] 1. A MULE; mulus. 2. A mullet; mugilis, mullus:—1. Elf. gl. p. 59: Ps. 31, 11. 2. Som.—Mul-hyrde a driver or keeper of mules, Elf. gr.

Multon melted, Cd. 167, v. meltan.

Mun A hand; manus, Lye.

Munan to remember, consider, L. Lund. 8, v. gemunan.

Munca-ceaster, Muneca-cæaster [ceaster a city, munuca of monks] MONKCHSTER, near the coast of Northumberland: in the Chr. it is called Lindes-farena-ea; monachorum castrum, oppidum, Lye.

Munc-lif monastic life, v. munuclic, &c.

Mund [Icel. mund f. a hand, mund n. an indefinite time] 1. A hand; manus. 2. A hand's breadth, a palm; mensura longitudini manus æqualis, palma:—1. Morð mid mundum murther with hands, Cd. 75: 50: Jdth. p. 24, 38. 2. Prym mundum hierra tribus palmis altior, Menol. 27, Mar.

Mund; f. [Frs. mond a guardian, mundelinge f. protection: Plat. Old Ger. mund m. a man, a man of power and strength, a protector: Ot. pref. ad reg. Lud. v. 32. fon gót er muázi haben munt, ioh uuesan lango gisun a deo habeat protectionem, et sit diu incolumis: the Longobards used mundus, mundoaldus for a protector: Dan. Swed. myndig imperious, powerful, of age: Icel. myndugr majorennis, auctoritate pollens] A MOUND, protection, security, defence, patronage; munimen, protectio:—The mund was the protection of a man's household peace, as the were was of his personal safety; also, the sum paid to the family of the bride for transferring the tutelage they possessed over her to the family of the husband:—Seo mund sy let the mund be, L. Ethelb. 74: L. Can. Edg. pn. 15, W. p. 95, 43.—Mund-bora a bearer of

protection, a protector, L. Cnut. pol. 37.—Mund-brece [brice a breaking] a peace-breaking, L. Cnut. 12.—Mund-byrd the right of protection, patronage, Bd. 5, 21, 22.

Munden remembered, v. munan.

Mund-ford MONTFORT, in Bretagne; Mons fortis, Chr. 1123, Lye.

Mundian, amundian To defend, protect, pacify; tueri, Abus. 9.

Mund-lan a little basket, Cot. 175.

Mund-leowe a basin; pelvis, Som.

Munec a monk, v. munuc.

Munecian To be made a monk; monachus fieri, Som.

Munegung admonition, v. manung.

Municene a nun, L. Can. Edg. imp. pn. 32, v. minicene.

Municep [from Lat. municipium] A privileged city or town; municipium, Bd. 3, 1.

Munigend advising, v. manian.

Munon consider, v. gemunan.

Munstr a minster, Cart. Edw., v. mynster.

MUNT, es; m. [Scot. mounth, month a mountain: Fr. mont m: Sp. Port. It. monte: Bret. menez m: Ir. moin, muine] A MOUNT; mons:—To Oliu-etes muntis nyðer-stige ad Oliveti montis descensum, Lk. 19, 37. Pæs muntis cnæp montis vertex, Ex. 19, 20: Lk. 4, 29. On þone munt in montem, Ex. 19, 13. Abutan þone munt circa montem, Ex. 19, 12. Onfon muntas suscipiant montes, Ps. 71, 3. Pæra munta cnollas montium vertex, Gen. 8, 5. To þam muntum, Gen. 14, 10. Ofer þa muntas, Gen. 8, 4.—Munt-ælfen mountain-elves, R. 112. — Munt-geofa, Munt-Jofes, Munt-giop the mount of Jupiter, the Alps; mons Jovis, Alpes, Bt. R. p. 150.—Munt-land mount-land, hilly-land, Lk. 1, 39.

Munt-gumni, perhaps for Munt-gumri [munt a mountain, Gumri of Gomer, Lye] MONTGOMERY, in Wales.

Munuc, monec, munec, es; m. [Plat. monnk, munnk m: Dut. monnik m: Ger. mōnch, mūnch m: Ker. municho: Not. municha: Dan. Swed. munk m: Icel. múnkr, múkr m: Wel. manach, mynach m: Bret. manach m: It. monaco m: Sp. monge m: Grk. μοναχος from monos: Sans. muni] A MONK; monachus:—L. Const. Ethel. W. p. 107, 28, 40. Munecas monks, Bd. 1, 23: 5, 12: L. Alf. 20. Munuc-gegyrela a monastic dress,

*Bd. 1, 7.*—Munuc-hād monk-hood, a monastic state, *Bd. 5, 12.*  
**Munuclic**; *adj.* MONKLIKE, monastic; monasticus, *L. Const. W. p. 107.*—Munuc-lif a monastic life, a monastery, *Bd. 4, 11.*  
*Muoð the throat, Ps. 13, 5, v. muð.*  
**Mur, es**; *m.* A mulberry; murus, *Cod. Exon. p. 24, b, v. moran.*—Mur-beam a mulberry-tree, *v. mor-beam.*—Mur-berian mulberries.  
<sup>1</sup> **Murcnere** A murmurer; murmurator, *R. Ben. 5.*  
**Murcnian, murcnigan, bemurcnian**; *p. ode*; *pp. od.* To murmur, repine; murmurare:—*Þa ongunnon hig murcnian, Mt. 20, 11.* Ge murcnodon *vos murmuravistis, Deut. 1, 27.* Nemurcniað, *Jn. 6, 43.* Murcnigende, *Jn. 7, 32.* Murciende, murcnierende, *Bt. 5, 1.*  
**Murcnung, murcung, e**; *f.* A murmuring, complaining; querela, *Ex. 16, 11*; *Bt. 7, 2, C.*  
**Murge Joyful**; hilaris, *Bt. R. p. 166.*—Joyfully; hilariter, *Solil. pref.*  
**Murhð joy, v. myrhð.**  
**Murnan**; he murnð; *p. mearn, we murnon*; *pp. mornen.* [*Plat. mirren: Old Ger. Ot. mornen*] To MOURN, to be solicitous about, to care for, regard; lugere, sollicitus esse, *Cd. 35.* Ne murnð regards not, *Bt. 37, 1.*  
**Murnung, e**; *f.* MOURNING; luctus, *Bt. 7, 2.*  
**Murra Mock chervil**; myrrhis herba, *L. M. 1, 1.*  
**Murre myrrh, Ps. 44, 10, v. myrre.**  
**Mu's**; *pl. mys* [*Plat. Dan. muus f: Dut. muis f: Ger. maus f: Not. muse: Swed. mus m: Icel. mús f: Russ. mysch: Boh. myss: Pol. mysz: Slavon. mish: Grk. μῦς: Pers. موش* moosh: *Mart. says from Heb. מוש mus to withdraw, retire, as a mouse does on the least*  
<sup>1</sup> *alarm, from the root מוש msh]* 1. A MOUSE; mus, sorrex. 2. A muscle; musculus:—1. *Som.* 2. Mus þæs carmes musculus brachii, torus, laceratus, *R. 72.*  
**Muscel a muscle, Cot. 135, v. muscl.**  
**Musc-fleotan Bibiones, mustiones, Elf. gl. inter. insecta.**  
**Muscl, muscle, muscule, muscel, muscla, an.** [*Plat. mussel, musselken f: Dut. mossel m: Ger. muschelf: Dan. muskel, musling c: Swed. mussla f: Fr. moule, mousle f: It. mus-*

colo: *Sp. musculo: Lat. mid. muscula*] A MUSCLE, shell-fish; musculus piscis, *Bd. 1, 1.*—Musclan-scil muscle-shell, *Cot. 37.*

**Mus-eare the herb mouse-ear.**

**Musewise, Vicia, R. 50.**

**Mus-falle A mouse-trap**; muscipula, *Cot. 172.*—**Mus-fealu** [fealo a pale red colour] a mouse-colour, *Cot. 135, v. bleo-read.*—**Mus-hafuc a mouse-hawk.**

**MUST** [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Wil. Dan. most m: Not. moste: Swed. must m: Icel. must f: Fr. moût m: It. Sp. Port. mosto m: Boh. mest: Pol. muszeek*] **MUST, new wine**; novum vinum, *Elf. gl. p. 61.*

**MUST MUSTON, Leicestershire, Chr. 963.**

**Mut a meeting, v. mot.**

**MUD, es**; *m.* [*Frs. muthe, muda f. mouth, any opening: Dut. mond m: Plat. Ger. Ker. Dan. mund m: Old Ger. munt m: Moes. munth: Swed. mun m: Icel. munnr, munni m.*] **THE MOUTH**; os:—On þone muðe, *Mt. 15, 17.* Of Godes muðe, *Mt. 4, 4.* Muðe to muðe mouth to mouth; os ad os, coram, *Num. 12, 8.*

**Muða, an**; *m.* The mouth of a river, an opening, orifice, beak of a bird; os fluminis, fretum, æstuarium, portus:—Ofer þone muðan trans fretum, *Mt. 8, 18, 28.* Ge binnan muðan ge butan intra portum et extra, *L. Ethelb. Anl. 2.*—**Muð-adle a disease of the mouth, R. 73.**—**Muð-bersting a bridle, R. 12.**—**Muð-coða a mouth-disease, R. 12.**

**Mutung, e**; *f.* A loan; mutuum, *Cot. 136.*

**Muwa a mow, v. mowe.**

**Muxle a muscle, v. muscl.**

**MYCEL, micel**; *comp. mára*; *sup. mæst*; *adj.* [*Scot. mekil, meikle, mykil, muckle great, much: Ger. michel great, much, now obsolete, but it was in use till the fifteenth century: Lip. mikil great: Ker. mih-hil: Ot. mihil: Moes. mikils: Dan. meget much: Swed. mycket much: Icel. mikill, meiri, mestr great, greater, greatest.* This word is used in the *Icel.* in many compound words and even as a verb mikla magnificare: *Pol. moc: Dalmat. moech: Sp. mucho: Malabar, maga, maha great: Hind. mahja, mai great*] 1. Great, MICKLE; magnus. 2. Many, much; multus:—1. Him fyligdon mycele menigu, *Mt. 4, 25.* Þa fyligdon hym mycle

mænio, *Mt. 8, 1.* Betwux and eowismyceldwolmagetymed, *Lk. 16, 26.* Godgewur twa micel leoht, þat eow leoht to þæs dages lhtige. *Gen. 1, 16.* 2. Þes man wylf mycel tacn, *Jn. 11, 47.* Mægaers, *Jn. 6, 10.* Hit bringð mycelne wæstm, *Jn. 12, 24.* Gesawað micel sæd, *Dan. 3, 38.* Ælcum þe mycel geset ys, hym man mycel to æt and æt þam þe hig eow befestum, hi mycel bið. *Lk. 12, 48.* Hu mycel æt þu how much owest thou. *L. 16, 5.*

**Mycelnes, micelnes, mycelnes, mucelnys, se**; *f.* Greatness, magnificence, abundance, multitude; magnitudo, abundantia, multitudo:—*Eow mycelnysse earm þin, Ps. 12, 12.* Micelnysse hwæt is wines, *Gen. 27, 28.* Mycel heofonlices weredes, *Lk. 2, 12.*

**Mycg a gnat, v. micge.**

**Mycga urine, v. migða.**

**MYCLE, micle, micel, micclum**; *comp. mæst*; *sup. mæst*; *adv. Much*; *tum*:—Noht micle æt much before, *Bd. 4, 23, v. 593, 21.* Ðam mycle eow much more; quanto magis. *Mt. 6, 30.* Micle ma mactan. *Scint. 58.*

**MYCLIAN, miclian**; *p. ode. m. od.* To increase, to be large, multiply; grandæscere:—*Ðat folc eow weaxan and myclian eow began to increase and mactan.* *Bd. 1, 15, S. p. 483, 31.* Ða miclade a number in. *Cd. 63.* Myclade þa eow ysen augeret ordalf. *In. 77.*

<sup>o</sup> **MYCLUNG greatness, glory, I. 8, 2, v. gemiclung.**

**MYD py with that, then.**

**MYD-wyrcan to work with.** *lil. 6.*—**MYD-wyrhta a worker, v. mid-mest, &c.**

**MYGE, mygge a gnat, v. micge.** **MYGÐ a relation, Prov. 21, mægð.**

**MYL Dust, powder**; pulvis. *Bd. 3, 10, tit. v. molde.*

**MYLCIAN to milk, v. meolc.**

**MYLEN, miln** [*Plat. mole. Dut. molen m: Ger. mühle 12th century, moile: South Ger. mählin Dan. mølle c: Swed. möl a mill: Icel. mylna f: Ir. myleyn: Pol. młyn: Russ. mlyn Ir. muilean: Wel. mlyn Bret. milin f: Fr. meul moulin m: It. mola, molino Sp. muela f. molino m. MILL; mola, C. R. Ben. 244.*



Mylen-scearp *mill-sharp, as if made sharp by a mill-stone*, Chr. 938, *Ing.* p. 142, 28. — Mylen-stan *a mill-stone*, Cot. 118. — Mylen-troh *a mill-trough*. — Mylen-weard, mylen-wyrd *one who takes care of a mill*, Cot. 135.

Myll, myln *a mill*, v. mylen.

Myllce-drenc *Sweet-drink*; mulsum.

Myll the milt, spleen. — Myll-wræc *a pain of the milt*, Med. *Quadr.* 2, 4, v. milt, &c.

Mylltan *to melt, pour out, make wet*, L. Ps. 21, 13, v. meltan.

Myllten-hus *a harlot's house*, Scat. 21.

Mylltestre, mylltystre, an; f. *A harlot*; meretrix, Lev. 19, 29: Gen. 38, 15: Mt. 21, 31, 32. — Mylltestryna-hus, mylltestre-hus *a house of harlots*, Elf. gr.

Mymerian *To remember*; memoria retinere, Off. Reg. 15.

Myr [Plat. Dut. Frs. Old Ger. Ot. minne f: Ker. minna f: Fra. minnia *to love*: Plat. Dut. Ger. minnen, beminnen: Ker. minnon *to love*: Dut. beminde f. *a sweetheart, mistress, spouse, lover*. — Wach. derives this word from the Wel. mynnu, velle, and the Grk. *μηνειν cupere*: the Ger. meinen; and asks, amare, quid est, nisi bene velle et bene cupere] Love, affection; amor, affectio, Lye says *wickedness*; scelus, as if denoting impure affection; and connected with man evil: — For wif myne *for woman's love*, Cd. 89, Th. p. 111, 25.

Myra, myne *the moon, a bracelet, jewel*, R. 64, v. mona.

Mynd Miad; mens, Cd. 89.

Myndelic *Minded, memorable*; memoratus, Som.

Myndgian *to admonish, remind*, Bt. 40, 5, C, v. myngian.

Myne *A mullet, minnow, a sort of fish*; capito piscis, Elf. gl., p. 77. Mynas minnows, Col. Mon. Cot. MS. Tib. iii. 22.

Mynecon, mynicen, mynecen *a nun*, L. Const. W. p. 107, v. minicene.

Mynegian *to admonish, remind, note, remark*, Bt. 40, 5, v. myngian.

Mynegiendlic, myngiendlic *Admonishing, hortative*; hortatorius, Procem. R. Conc.

Mynegung, myngung, mynugung, minegung, mingung, e; f. *Admonition, warning, exhortation, persuasion*; admonitio: — Bd. pref. Hist. Eccl.

Myne-scillingas *hoop-rings to wear on the finger*, Cot. 118.

Mynt [Plat. munt, munje f: Dut. munt f: Ger. münze f:

Dan. myndt, mynt c: Swed. mynt n: Icel. mynt f: Bret. moneiz: It. moneta: Sp. moneda f: Port. moeda: Chald. מנא mne. Mr. Turner says, "mynt *a coin*; and from this, mynetian *to coin*, and mynetere *a person coining*, are obviously from the Latin moneta and monetarius. It usually happens, that when one nation borrows such a term from another, they are indebted to the same source for the knowledge of the thing which it designates, as the A.-S. derived a knowledge of coining from the Roman ecclesiastics," Hist. of A.-S. vol. ii., ap. ii. p. 475] Money, coin; moneta: L. Athel. 14: Cnut. 8. Gylden mynet *gold coin*, Bd. 3, 8. Gafoles mynet, Mt. 22, 19.

Mynetere, mynytyre, es; m. A MINTER, *coiner, a money-changer*; monetarius nummularius: — Myneteras *coiners*, L. Athel. 14: L. Const., W. p. 118: Mt. 25, 27: Jn. 2, 14.

Mynetian; p. ode; pp. od. *To coin money*; monetam cudere: — Nan man ne mynetige butan porte *no man may coin out of the gate*, L. Athel. 14.

Mynt-smiðða *a minter's smithy or shop*, L. Athel. 14.

Myngian, mynian, myndgian, mindgian, mynegian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [Swed. minnas *to remember*: Icel. minna *to admonish*] *To admonish, remind, advise, inform, mark*; monere: — Ic þe ær minegode *I before reminded thee*, Bt. 35, 3, Card. p. 250, 7. Mynegodest þu me *thou remindedst me*, Bt. 35, 2. Ne mynga þu hyra, Lk. 6, 30. Ne myngað, T. Ps. 9, 15. Mynegiende, Pref. R. Conc., v. manian.

Mynian *to admonish*. Pref. R. Conc., v. myngian, manian.

Mynittre money, C. Mt. 20, 10, v. mynet.

Mynla love, affection, the affection of the mind, the inclination, Bt. R. p. 190, 1, v. myn.

Mynnung admonition, v. mynegung.

Mynster; g. mynsteres, mynstres; m. 1. A MINSTER, *monastery, cathedral, church*; monasterium, cœnobium: — Mynsteres frið *peace of a monastery*, L. Ethelb. 1. Mynstres aldor *a president of a minster*, L. With. p. 12. Abbod was mynstres abbot of the monastery, Bd. 1, 33: 2, 2: 3, 21. On þam mynstre in the monastery, L. Ethel. Const. 111: Bd. 3, 8, 11. — Mynstro, mynstra,

monasteries, Bd. 3, 8. — Mynster-hām *ecclesiæ domus, templum*, L. Alf. 2. — Mynster-lif *a monastic life*, Cot. 47: Bd. 5, 19. — Mynster-man, mynster-mon *a minster-man, a monk*, L. Eccl. c. 44. — Mynster-scire *a parish*; monasterii cura, Bd. 5, 19. — Mynster-stow *a place of a monastery or city*. — Mynster-peaw *monastic discipline*, Bd. 5, 19. — Mynstr-clusa *minster close*; monasterii sive ecclesiæ clausura, Procem. R. Conc. — Mynstre-clænsung *a purifying of a church*; ecclesiæ reconciliatio. — Mynstre-preost *a parish priest*.

Mynta mint, Mt. 23, 23, v. minta.

Myntan *To dispose, settle, appoint, set forth, propose, shew, declare*; disponere, prædicare. — Fæste mynteð in gepancum *firmly in thought, settlenth, imagineth*, Cd. 100. Mynte disposuerat, Bd. 5, 3. Ðat witær mynton *what we before proposed*; quod nos antea statuimus, Bt. 35, 3. Mynton forlætan *statuerunt relinquere*, Bt. R. 190. Swa þu ær myntest *as thou before declaredst*, Cd. 228.

Mynyt money, v. mynet.

Mynytyre *a coiner*, v. mynetere.

Myra Tenellus, Prov. 4, Lye.

Myran of a mare, v. myre.

Myran *to hinder*, v. myrran.

Myrce, Myrcea MERCIA, *one of the A.-S. kingdoms comprehending the present Cheshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Huntingdonshire*; una de septem regnis Anglo-Saxonum in Britannia, quam olim incolebant Cornavii, Dobuni, Coritani, Catievchiani et Icenorum pars occidentalis: — On Myrce in Mercia, Chr. 796, 975. Myrce geeode *invaded Mercia*; Merciam invasit, Chr. 942: 868. On myrcean, into Myrcean into Mercia, Chr. 1016: L. Cnut. pol. 13.

Myrce, Merce; g. Myrcena, Myrcna, Mercna; d. Myrcum, Mercum. The MERCIANS, inhabitants of Mercia; Mercii, scilicet Mercie regionis incolæ: — Myrce wurdon Cristene *the Mercians became Christians*, Chr. 655. Myrcena cyning *king of the Mercians*; Merciorum rex, Chr. 741, 743. Myrcna cyning *king of the Mercians*, Chr. 676: 716.

Myrcna land *land of the Mercians*, *Chr.* 905. Myrcna rice *kingdom of the Mercians*; *Merciorum regnum*, *Chr.* 655, 656. Mid eallum Myrcum *with all the Mercians*, *Chr.* 913.

Myrcene; *adj.* *Pertaining to Mercia*; *ad Mercios pertinens*: —Myrcene cyning *a Mercian king*, *Chr.* 675; 853. Myrcene biscop *a Mercian bishop*, *Chr.* 656: 675.

\* Myre, mere, mære, an; *f.* [*Plat.* märe *f.*: *Dut.* merrie *f.*: *Ger.* mähre *f.*: *Old Ger.* mähch, mark, marach: *Dan.* mær *f.*: *Swed.* mähr *f.*: *Icel.* mar *m.* *a horse*, mare: *Wel.* march *m.* *a horse*: *Bret.* march *m.* *a horse*. The antiquity of this word is clear, since *Pausanias* says, that the *Old Celts* called a horse μαρκαυ] A MARE; *equa*: —Myran sunu *a mare's son*, *a foal*, *Bd.* 3, 14. On myran ridan *to ride on a mare*, *Bd.* 2, 13: *Gen.* 32, 15. Ða ricostan men drincað myran meolc [*In Eastland, east of the Vistula*] *the richest men drink mare's milk*, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Ing. Lect.* p. 64, 15.

Myreg, myrg, es. *Pleasure*; *ju-cunditas*, *Bt.* 31.

Myre-næddra *a sea-snake*, *v.* mere, &c.

Myres-ig *the island Mercy*, *v.* Meres-ig.

Myrgen *pleasure*, *v.* myreg.

Myrgnis, se; *f.* MERRINESS, *music*; *hilaritas*, *musica*, *Som.*

Myrhð *mirth*, *Bt.* 7, 1, *v.* myrð.

Myrig *merry*, *v.* mirige.

Myrlic *famous*, *Prov.* 4, *v.* mærlie.

Myrnst *mournest*, myrnð *mourneth*, *Bt.* 7, 1, *v.* murnan.

Myrran, mirran; he myrð, merð, we myrrað, mirrað. *To hinder, obstruct, abstract, squander*; *impedire, dissipare*: — Ðæs andwearda wela myrð and læt men *this present wealth obstructs and hinders men*, *Bt.* 32, 1, C: *R.* p. 69. Myrdon *dissipabant*, *Ors.* 6, 7. Myrrende *dissipating, prodigal*, *v.* amyrran.

Myrre MYRRH; myrrha, *Mt.* 2, 11.

Myrring, e; *f.* *Dissipation, profuseness*; *dissipatio*, *Chr.* 1096.

Myrtene *Corrupted, died of itself*; *morticinus*. Myrtene flæsc *decayed flesh*, *Off. Reg.* 15.

Myrtene, es; *m.* *Carriion*; *morticinium*: —Ne myrtenes æfre abite *of carriion never eat*, *Som.*

MYRÐ, myrhð, mergð [*Icel.* mærd *f.* *praise*, mæra *to praise*:

*Arab.*  mereh *to be joyful*]

MIRTH, *pleasure*; *gaudium*, *hilaritas*: —Of neorxena-wanges myrðe *de paradisi gaudio*, *Gen.* 3, 24: *Bt.* 7, 1.

Myrðra, an; *m.* [*Plat.* morder, mördener *m.*: *Dut.* moordenaar, moorder *m.*: *Ger.* mörder *m.*: *Dan.* morder *m.*: *Swed.* mördare *m.*: *Icel.* mordingi *m.*: *Boh.* morder] A MURDERER; *homicida*, *Bd.* 2, 9. Sylf-myðra *a self-murderer*.

Myrðrian *To MURDER, kill, trucidare*, *Lap. Ser.* 1, 19.

Myrðrung, e; *f.* A MURDERING, *murder*; *homicidium*, *Som.*

\* Myrwa *more increased*; *maius, auctus*, *Som.*

Myrwe; *adj.* *Tender, gentis; tener*, *Som.*

MYSE, meose, mise, an; *f.* [*Lat.* mias: *Moes.* mes *discus*: *Sp.* mesa *f.*] A table; *mensa* — On ymbhwyrfe mysan þre in circuitu mensæ tue, *Ps.* 127, 4. Under þære mysan, *Mt.* 7, 28. Ofer mine mysan, *Lc.* 22, 30. — Myse-brægel *a tablecloth*, *R. Ben. interl.* 55.

Mystel *the herb basil*, *Col.* 143, *v.* mistel.

Mytge, es; *m.* A dog-fly, *hærfly*; *cynomyia*, *T. Ps.* 104, 4, *v.* micge.

Myðas *Bounds, limits*; *finis*, *Som.*

Myðgian *To sooth, give quiet; lenire*, *Ps.* 93, 13.

Mytt *a measure, bushel*, *R. M.* 5, 15, *v.* mitta.

Mytting *a meeting, an invitation, congress*, *Menol.* v. 27, *tinc.*

Myx dung, *v.* meox.

Myxen A MIXEN, *dunghill*, *scorquiliunium*, *Lt.* 14, 35. — Myxen-dincg [*dung dung*] *the hill of a dunghill*, *Ors.* 1, 3. — Myxen-plant *a dunghill-plant*, *L. M.* 1, 58. — Myx-forc *a dung-fork*, *Lye.*

# N

175

N A B

472

N Æ D

486

N Æ H

N is written double or single in monosyllables; as, fenn or fen a fen, v. L. 400.

N, from ne not, has a negative signification, not only in A.-S. but in other languages; as, Lat. *nullus any one, nullus no one*; Eng. one, none; ever, never; aught, naught; either, neither; A.-S. an one; nan no one: aht aught, any thing; nabt naught, nothing; æfer, æfre ever; næfre never. If the words which prefix n begin with h or t, these letters are dropped; as, nabban [ne-habban] not to have, næs, [ne wæs] was not; but w is changed into y; nylan [ne willan] to be unwilling. A; adv. [Plat. ne: Dut. neen: Ger. nein, nāb, nee: South Ger. naa, nua: Moes. ne, ni: Dan. Sued. nej: Icel. nei: Pol. ni: Wel. na, nād no, not: Russ. ne: Pers. Zend. & neh:

Sans. na] No, not; non:—Na na no more; non amplius, Ps. 61, 2. Ne þe læs *nevertheless*; nihilominus. Na leng no longer, L. Ps. 61, 2.—Two or more negatives are often used in A.-S. Na ne feoll *non cecidit*, Mt. 7, 25. Na ne sceoldon *we should not*, Cd. 222. Ne eom ic na *non ego*, Jn. 1, 20. Ne ge-seah næfre nan man God *nul-lus homo unquam vidit Deum*, Jn. 1, 18. Ne nan ne dorste of þam dæge hyne nan þing mare axigean, Mt. 22, 46, v. na-hwær.

a, ne [Icel. ná n. a carcass; nár m. a naked, dead body; nari m. — from ná bringing death] A carcass, dead body; cadaver; hence, driht-neas *bodies of the people*; populi cadavera. Ofer drihtneum *over (the) bodies of (the) people*; super populi cadavera, Cd. 150, Lye.

abban; ic nabbe, þu næfst, he næfð, we nabbað, nabbe, næbbe; p. næfde, we næfdon; nab. næbbe, we næbbon; imp. nafa þu, nabbað or nabbe ge; e. a. [ne not, habban to have] To have not; non habere:—þu næfst nan þing, Jn. 4, 11. Gif he næbbe si non habet, Ex. 21, 4. We nabbað non

habemus, Mk. 9, 13. Næfde ge non habuissetis, Jn. 9, 41.

Naced naked, Cod. Exon. 27, a, v. nacod.

Nacednys, næcednis, se; f. NAKEDNESS; nuditas, Gen. 9, 23.

Na-cenned newly-born, v. nicend.

Nacod, naced, nacud, næcud [Plat. Dut. naakt: Ger. nackt, nackt, nackend, nackig, nackicht: Ker. nahhut: Moes. nacwaths: Ot. nakot: Tat. naccot, nacet: Dan. nøgen: Swed. naken: Icel. nakinn, naktr: Scot. nakit stripped, deprived; literally, made naked: Russ. nagei, nagost: Ir. nochta open, discovered; nochduighe naked: Pol. nagi: Boh. nahy: Wel. noeth naked, bare: Bret. nōaz, noes, nōech naked, bare: Fin. nahca the skin] NAKED, without clothing, destitute, plain, pure; nudus, vacuus, merus:—Ic eom nacod, Gen. 3, 10, 11: Mt. 25, 36. Se nacoda weg-ferend the naked traveller, Bt. 14, 3: Gen. 31, 42. Nacodum wordum meris verbis, Bas. R. 4, v. genacian. —Nacod-plegere naked-player; gymnosophista, R. 4.

Nacud naked, Cd. 166, v. nacod.

Næaros [Icel. nárar m. pl. hypochondria] Trouble, anxiety; angor, Bd. 2, 12.

Næbb a face, v. neb.

Næbbe have not, v. nabban.

Næcan to kill, slay, Elf. gr. p. 25, v. hnæcan.

Næcede, næcednis Nakedness; nuditas, Deut. 28, 48, v. nacednys.

Næctegale a nightingale, v. niht, &c.

Næcud naked, v. nacod.

NÆDDRE, nædre, nedre, an; f. [Plat. adder f: Dut. adder m: Ger. natter f. otter, after in the common language: Ot. natar: Tat. natru: Isd. nadra: Moes. nadr hydra, vipera: Icel. nadra f. nadr m. vipera: Wel. neidr an adder, a snake, neidr y dwr a water-adder, a water-snake: Corn. naddyr: Ir. nathair, narr a serpent] A serpent, snake, ADDER; serpens cujusvis generis:—Seo næddre wæs geappre þonne ealle þa oðre nytenu, Gen. 3, 1, 4, 13. God cwæd to þære

næddran, Gen. 3, 14. Me nædre beswac a serpent deceived me, Cd. 42. Wurdon to næddrum conversæ erant in serpentes, Ex. 7, 12. Eala ge næddran, Mt. 23, 33. Næddrena attor aspidum venenum, Dent. 32, 33. La næddrena cyn! O viperarum genus! Mt. 3, 7. La ge næddrena cynryn! Mt. 12, 34.—Næddre-wyrt, næder-wyrt wild borage, snake-wort; viperina, Herb. 6. — Næder-bita the snake-biter; ichneumon, Cot. 103.

NÆDL, nedl [Plat. natel f. Dut. naald f: Frs. needle f: Ger. nadel f: Old Ger. naild: Moes. nethls: Dan. naal c: Swed. nāl f: Icel. nāl f: Fin. neula] A NEEDLE; acus:—Nædle eage acus oculus, Mt. 19, 24. Nædle þyrel acus foramen, Mk. 10, 25.

Næf a nave, v. nafu.

Næfde, næfdon had not, v. nabban.

Næfe-bore a nave-borer, v. nafu.

Næfga Poor, needy; mendicus, C. Jn. 9, 8.

Næfigneedy, C. Jn. 12, 5, v. hæfga.

Næfre, nefor [ne not, æfer ever] Never; nunquam, Mt. 7, 23: Bt. 14, 2.

Næfte Want; inopia, Scint. 49.

Næfte, for næfde had not, Bt. 12, v. nabban.

Næfð has not, v. nabban.

Næftig poor, needy, v. næfga.

Nægde, genægdon approached; come nigh, Cd. 143; p. of nægan, for hnigan, Lye.

NÆGEL; g. nægeles, nægles; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Swed. nagel: Frs. neil f. nägel m: Rab. nagal: Dan. nagle c: Icel. nagli m: Fin. naula] 1. A NAIL, pin; clavus. 2. A nail of the hand; unguis:—1. Þæra nægla fæstnunge clavorum fixtura, Jn. 20, 25. 2. Elf. gl. p. 71. Nægelas ungulæ, Somn. 266.—Nægel-seax, nægel-sex a nail-knife, razor, R. 52: Ps. 51, 2.

Næglian; p. ode; pp. od, ed. To NAIL; clavum figere, L. Ps. 21, 16. — Nægled-bord nailed timber, a ship, the ark, Cd. 71.

Næhsta a neighbour, Ex. 22, 26, v. neh, neh-bur.

Næhstu utmost, last, R. Mt. 5, 26, v. neh.





nænne ege, to oðrum *no hart skinned any lion, nor have any bound, nor did cattle know any hatred or any fear of others*, *Bt. 35, 6, Card. p. 260, 25.*  
 Nanuht, nanwuht [nan *no, wuht thing*] *nothing*, *Ors. 3, 11: Bt. 16, 3.*  
 Nappe a cup, v. hnæp.  
 Nard, es; m. *Spikenard*; nardus:—Sealf-box *deorwyrðes nardes*, *Mk. 14, 3.*  
 Nareu narrow, *Chr. 1137, v. nearw.*  
 Nas [ne *not, was was*] *Was not*; non erat, *Ex. 11, 6.*  
 Nase a nose, v. nose.  
 Nast [ne *not, wast knowest*] *Knowest not*; nescis, *Jn. 3, 10.*  
 Nas-pyrlu a nostril, *Herb. 76, 4, v. nase, &c.*  
 Nat [ne *not, wat knows*] *Know or knows not*; non scio, nescio, *Lescit, Mk. 14, 68: Jn. 9, 12.*  
 Natan-leag [leag *the field, ley*, Natan of Natan] NATELY, *Nelley or Nutley, Hants., Chr. 508.*  
 NATE [Plat. nig: Dut. niet: *Frs. ni: Ger. nicht: Isd. Ker. Ot. ni: Moes. niwaiht: Dan. Sued. nej: Icel. nei: Russ. niete: Scot. nocht, v. naht not*] *Not*; non:—Nate þæs hwon, *or contracted into nateshwon in no wise, by no means, not at all*; nequaquam, *Elf. T. p. 37, 25: Gen. 19, 2.*  
 Nates-to-hwi *by no means, not at all*; nullo modo.  
 Naðeles, naðema *nevertheless*, v. na.  
 Naðor, nauðer, nawðer; adj. [ne *not, aðor either*] NEITHER; neuter:—Naðor cynd *neither kind or neuter gender*, *Elf. gr. 6, 6.* Se deada ne mæge nauðer *don the dead can do neither*, *Bt. 36, 7.*  
 Naðor, náðer, náðær, nawðer, nauðer; conj. *Not either*, *NEITHER, nor*; neque:—Naðor ne - - - ne *neither - - -* aw. We nabbað naðer ne feoh ne orf, *Gen. 47, 18.* Naðor om ne moððe *neque arugo, neque tinea*, *Mt. 6, 20.*  
 Natopæshwon *in no wise*, *R. Ben. 37, v. nate.*  
 Nane-gar an *auger*, *Elf. gl. p. 55, v. nase-gar.*  
 Nanela the *navel*, *Elf. gl. 71, v. nafel.*  
 Nape a *nave*, *Elf. gl. 55, v. nafu.*  
 Nauht [ne *not, auht, aht aught*] *naught, nothing*, *Bt. 35, 5, v. naht.*  
 Nauðer, nauðor, nauðr *neither*, *Bt. 7, 2: 36, 7, v. naðor.*  
 Nawar, nawer *nowhere*, *Bt. 18, 1, v. na-hwær.*  
 Nawht, na-wiht, na-wuht *no-*

*thing, naught, wicked, bad*, *Bt. 16, 4: R. Mt. 18, 32, v. nauht.*  
 Na-wis *not wise, foolish*, *Ps. 48, 9.*  
 Nawðer *neither*, *Bt. 14, 1, C, v. naðor.*  
 Ne; adv. *Not, nay, by no means*; non, ne minime:—Ne ferde *went not*; non ivit, *Ps. 1, 1.*  
 Ne forswere þu *ne pejeres*, *Mt. 5, 33.* Ne, secge ic eow minime, *dico vobis*, *Lk. 12, 51.*  
 Ne, secge ic na minime dico, *non*, *Lk. 13, 3, v. na.*  
 Ne; conj. *Neither, nor*; neque:—Ne him eac næfre genog ne þincð *nor moreover does there ever seem to him enough*; neque ei etiam nunquam satis non videtur, *Bt. 33, 2.* Ne ic ne dyde, ne ic ne do *neither did I, nor will I do (it)*; neque ego non feci, neque ego non faciam, *Elf. gr.: Ps. 15, 10: Mt. 24, 21: Lk. 17, 23.*  
 Ne a carcass, v. na.  
 Nead need, necessity, force, compulsion, *Gen. 43, 11: Mt. 11, 12, v. neod.*—Nead-behefe *behooful, needful*, *R. Conc.*—Nead-clam *need-force, necessity*, *L. Ps. 106, 28.*—Nead-gafol *necessary tribute*, *L. Edg. p. 79.*—Nead-hád, nead-head *necessity*, *Cot. 204.*—Nead-hæs a *necessary command, compulsion*, *L. With. p. 10.*—Nead-nyman *to take by force, to extort.*—Nead-nymend *an extorter, spoliator.*—Nead-syb a *necessary alliance, a relationship*; necessaria cognatio, *Cot. 141.*—Nead-þearf [þearf *need*] *necessity*, *Greg. 2, 23.*—Nead-þearflice *necessarily.*—Nead-þearfnes *necessity, trouble*, *L. Ps. 24, 18: 9, 22.*—Nead-þinga *needful things*, *C. R. Ben. 45.*  
 Neadian, geneadian; p. ode; sub. ic, þu, he neadige; pp. od. *To compel, provoke*, *Elf. T. p. 43: L. Can. Eccl. W. p. 157, v. nydan.*  
 Nearinga, neadunga *Of necessity, by force*; necessario, *Bt. 20.*  
 Neadling a *slave, mariner*, v. nydling.  
 Neadung, e; f. *Force, constraint, violence, compulsion, necessity*; via, *Greg. 2, 26.*  
 Nead-wise *Due, necessary*; debitus, *Som.*  
 Neadunga *by force, of necessity*, *Bd. 3, 18, v. nearinga.*  
 NEAH, neahg, neh; comp. nearra; sup. nyhst, neahst; adj. [Plat. nah, na: Dut. na: *Frs. na, nei: Ger. nahe: Ot. and his contemporaries, nah: Moes. newha adv.: Dan. nær: Swed. nära: Icel. na*] *Near, nigh,*

*neighbouring*; vicinus:—Ealle þa neah menn *all the neighbouring men*, *Bd. 4, 4: 4, 1.*  
 Neah; prep. d. *Near*, NIGH; prope, secus:—Neah þam tune *prope oppidum*, *Jn. 4, 5.* Neah helle *secus infernum*, *Ps. 140, 9.* Neah þam sæ *juxta mare*, *Bd. 4, 26.*  
 Neáh, neh; comp. near, nyr, ner; sup. nehst; adv. NEAR, nigh, almost; prope, fere, pene:—Neah is drihten *prope est dominus*, *Ps. 33, 18.* Neah eart þu, *Ps. 118, 151.* Neah fif þusenda *wera*, *Lk. 9, 14.* Ga hider *near*, *Gen. 27, 21.* Ic nehst geseah *I last saw*, *Cd. 26.* ¶ Neah and efene *almost, well nigh*; propemodum, *Cot. 152.* Ge neah ge feor *far and near*; prope et procul, *Bd. 4, 4.*  
 Neah-bur, neh-bur, nehche-bur, nehe-bur, nehhe-bur, neah-gebur, neh-gebur, es; m. [neah *near, bur a dwelling*] A NEIGHBOUR; vicinus, proximus:—On his nehebura *gewitnesse on his neighbour's testimony*, *L. Lund. 8, W. p. 68, 41.* Ofer ealle hyra necheburas, *Lk. 1, 65.* Neah-geburas *neighbours*; vicini, *Jn. 9, 8.* Hosp neah-geburum *urum opprobrium vicinis nostris*, *Ps. 30, 14: 43, 15: 78, 4.*—Neah-hand *nigh-hand, almost.*—Neah-læcean; p. neahlehte *to approach*; appropinquare, *Gen. 27, 27.*—Neahlic *near, at hand, hard by*, *L. Ps. 21, 10.*—Neah-mag, neah-mæg a *near friend, a relation*, *Ex. 1, 6.*—Neah-man a *near-man, a neighbour*, *Bd. 4, 4.*—Neah-sib *near relation, an alliance*, *Cot. 141.*  
 Neahnes, se; f. NIGHNESS, nearness; propinquitas, *Bd. 2, 12.*  
 Neahsta a *neighbour*, *Deut. 5, 21, v. neah, nehsta.*  
 Neaht *night*, *Bd. 2, 6, v. niht.*  
 Neaht *not*, *Bd. 3, 9, v. naht.*  
 Neaht-erne, *for neaht ærne the night before.*  
 Nea-læcean *to approach*, *Ps. 87, 3, v. neah-bur, &c.*  
 Nealice *nearly, almost*, *Dial. 2, 7, v. neah-bur, &c.*  
 Nea-mæg, nea-mag a *near relation, a cousin*, *Ex. 1, 6, v. neah-bur, &c.*  
 Nean; adv. *Nearly, nigh, almost*; prope, pene:—Nean twelf wintre *prope duodecim annos*, *Lk. 8, 42: 23, 44.* Nean and feorran *from near and far*; prope proculque, *Cd. 12, v. neah; adv.*  
 Near, neara *nearer*, *Gen. 27, 21, v. neah; adv.*

Neara, nearo, nearu *narrow*, v. *nearew*.

Nearanes *narrowness, trouble, anguish*, *Bt.* 1, v. *nearones*.

Nearew, nearow, nearw; *def. se* *nearewa, nearwa, neara*; *seo*, *þæt nearewe, nearwe, neare*; *adj.* [*Plat. nau: Dut. naauw: Dan. nøje: Swed. noga*] 1. **NARROW**, *strait, confined*; *angustus*. 2. *Troubling, torturing*; *crucians*:—1. *Þurh þæt nearwe geat per angustam portam, Lk.* 13, 24. *Swiðe nearewe sent þa menniscan gesælða very narrow are human enjoyments, Bt.* 11, 1. *Swiðe nearwa sint, id. MS. C.* *Eala hu neara is þæt geat! Mt.* 7, 14. *Ofer þa nearwan eorðan ane over the narrow earth alone, Bt.* 19. *On nearore lif into a narrower life, Cd.* 45. 2. *Habban þone nearwan nið to have the torturing punishment, Cd.* 33.

Nearewnes *anxiety*, *Bt.* 24, 4, v. *nearones*.

Nearolice; *adv.* **NARROWLY**, *subtly*; *anguste, subtiliter, Past.* 21, 3.

Nearones, nearanes, nearewnes, nearunys, *se*; *f.* **NARROWNESS**, *perplexity, anxiety, grief, anguish*; *angustia, anxietas*:—*Of nearonessum heora de anxietatibus eorum, L. Ps.* 106, 6. *Wæs on swa micelre nearanesse becom was come into so great trouble, Bt.* 1. *He sceal gepolian miccle nearanesse he shall suffer great anguish, Bt.* 31, 1: *Bd.* 2, 12.

<sup>a</sup> Nearulice *narrowly, nicely, weakly, Scint.* 32, v. *nearolice*.

Nearunys *anxiety, trouble, C. Ps.* 118, 143, v. *nearones*.

Nearu - þanc *narrow thought, wickedness, Ps.* 27, 5.

Nearwa *narrow, troubling, Cd.* 33, v. *nearew*.

Nearwe; *adv.* *Straitly, narrowly*; *arcte, anguste, Bt. R. p.* 181.

Nearwelice; *adv.* *Narrowly, accurately, correctly, subtly*; *anguste, Chr.* 1085.

Nearwian; *p. ode*; *pp. genearwod*; *v. a.* *To narrow, to bring into straits, to vex, bewilder, trouble, oppress*; *arc-tare*:—*Sefa nearwode senses were narrowed, Cd.* 76. *Genearwod is ofer me gast min, Ps.* 142, 4. *Hit is genearwed it is narrowed, Bt.* 18, 1, *Card.* p. 96, 6.

Neas *carcasses, v. na.*

Neát *enjoyed*; *p. of neotan.*

Neát **NEAT**, *cattle, a beast*; *pecus, bestia*:—*Gif neat man gewundige if a beast wound a*

*man, L. Alf.* 24. *Togeteald neatum comparatus bestiis, C. Ps.* 48, 21. *Neatenum gelice like beasts, Bt.* 14, 1.—*Neat-hyrd neat-herd, a keeper of cattle*.—*Neat-land land let or granted to a yeoman*; *villano-rum terra, L. Edg.* 1.

<sup>a</sup> Neawest, neawist *Neighbourhood, nearness, fellowship, intercourse, favour, sight*; *vicinia, consortium*:—*To þæs rices neawiste belimpeð ad hujus regni viciniam pertinet, Bd.* 5, 12. *On neawiste in a neighbourhood, Bd.* 3, 13: *Jos.* 9, 16. *In þara neawiste in eorum vicinia, Bd.* 5, 14. *Beorna neawest men's intercourse*; *virorum consortium, Cd.* 113.

Neaxta *next*, v. *nexst*.

NEB, nebb; *n.* [*Plat. nibbe, nif, nüff f. a bill, beak, nose: Dut. neb or sneb f. a long pointed bill or beak: Ger. schnabel m: Dan. neb or næb n. bill, beak: Frs. neb f: Swed. näbb m. bill, beak, näf n. a long bill: Icel. nebbi m. a beak of a bird, nabbi n. a club.* In the different dialects, this word denotes what is prominent; hence, some think the root is in the *Heb.* נב *nb to shoot forth, to germinate*; according to *Pliny*, the old *Gauls* called a bill *nebbe*] *Head, face, countenance, mouth, beak, NEB, NIB, nose*; *caput, vultus, os*:—*Hys nebb wæs mid swatline gebunden, Jn.* 11, 44: *L. Ps.* 140, 6. *Moises hydde his nebb, Ex.* 3, 6. *Heo helode hire nebb, Gen.* 38, 15. *On nebb in os, Numb.* 12, 14. *On nebbe in look, countenance, Elf. p.* 33, 16. *Nebb wið nebb facies ad faciem*.—*Neb-corn pimples or specks in the face, Herb.* 22, 3.—*Neb-gebræc a rheum falling from the head into the nose, Cot.* 209.—*Neb-wlatung frontositas, vultus demissio*.—*Neb-white beauty of the countenance, Serm. Nat.*

<sup>a</sup> Nebbe *have not, for næbbe, from nabban.*

Nebrerd *A brim, margin*; *margo, Som.*

Necca *the neck*, v. *hnecca*.

Neche-bura *a neighbour, R.* 52, v. *neah-bur*.

Necst, necstan *next*, v. *nexst*.

Ned, nede *need, necessity, Ps.* 30, 9, v. *neod*.—*Ned-bade a pledge, Hem. p.* 45.—*Ned-bedere a person who pledges, Hem. p.* 46.—*Ned-behefe necessary, Scint.* 2.—*Ned-behefnes necessity, Fulg.* 29.—*Ned-bihoefe necessary, Mk.* 2, 25, v.

*neod, &c.*—*Ned-bread necessary bread, bread necessary to be taken to prove innocence*; *corsnæde*.—*Ned-nioma, ned-niomo, ned-niomu, for neal-nymend taking by force, a seizer, R. Mt.* 11, 12.—*Ned-þærfe necessity, R. Mk.* 2, 17.—*Ned-þarf necessary, C. Mt.* 11, 3.—*Ned-þearf necessary, Bd.* 1, 26.—*Ned-þearflíce necessarily, of necessity, Elf. gr.*—*Ned-þearfnecessity, Bd.* 4, 23.—*Ned-þeow a bondman, slave, v. neod, &c.*

Nedan *To need, lend*; *mutare, C. Mt.* 5, 42.

Nedan, he nede, net; *p. neðle To compel, Bt.* 40, 7, v. *nyðan*.

Nedde *compelled*, v. *nyðan*.

Nedder *a serpent*, v. *næddre*.

Nede, nyde, niede, nydes, *nede, adv.* [*Plat. Dut. nood: G. noth: Ot. not*] *Of necessity, necessarily*; *necessario*.—*Þu we nede scylen god don we should necessarily do, Bt.* 41, 4, *Card. p.* 362, 11. *Niede he sceolde, Lk.* 23, 17. *Bt.* 34, 12: 37, 1.

Nedl *a needle, C. R. Mk.* 10, 2, v. *nædl*.

Nedling, nedlung *a slave, servant. Nedlingas sailors, R.* 138.—*Nedlunga by force, v. lenti, C. Mt.* 11, 12, v. *nedling*.

<sup>a</sup> Nedre *a serpent, Cd.* 215, v. *nædre*.

Nefa, genefa [*Plat. neve Dut. neef, neve m: Ger. Neffe m: Old Ger. neuu, neve m: Icel. nefi m. a brother, a brother of a family: Wel. nai*] *A nephew; nepos*:—*Bd.* 3, 6. *Sune, oððe broðer sune, oððe suster sune, þat is nefas son or brother's son or sister's son, that is a nephew, grandnephew, nepos, R.* 91. *Nefum nepotibus, Chr.* 534: *Ors.* 6, 1, *R.* 209, 3.

Nefene [*Plat. Dut. nicht f: G. Dut. nifte f: Frs. nift f: Ger. nichte f: Icel. nift f. a nephew, Wel. nith f: Scot. neipce, neice f. a granddaughter: Ne-nithjo a relation.* According to *Wach.* *nefa and nefene* arrived from the *Goth.* *nid gæne*, *propago*, denotes not only a nephew or niece, but relations of every kind] *A niece*; *ne-tis*:—*Þridða dohter, oððe broðor dohter, oððe suster dohter tertia (ab homine exclusive) filia, vel fratris filia vel sororis filia, R.* 91.

Nefoca *A cheesecake, tart*; *placentia, Som.*

Nefor, nefre *never*, Mt. 9, 33, v. næfre.  
 Nefrod *Nimrod*, Bt. 35, 4.  
 Negel *a nail*, v. nægel.  
 Neh *nigh, almost, near*, Lk. 5, 7, v. neah.  
 Neh-bur, nehche-bur, nehe-bur, nehhe-bur, neh-gebur *a neighbour*, L. Lund. 8: Lk. 1, 65: 14, 12: Ex. 3, 22, v. neah-bur.—Neh-gehuse *neighbours*, V. Ps. 43, 15.—Neh-mæg *a near relation*, L. Can. eccl. 7.—Neh-man *a neighbour*, Bd. 1, 33.  
 Nehnes *nearness, relationship*, Bd. 5, 12, v. neahnes.  
 Nehst *highest, last*, Bt. 39, 7: Cd. 26; *sup. of neah*; *adv.*  
 Nehsta, neahsta, nesta, an; *m.* [*the sup. of neh is nehst*; *def. se nehsta the next, nearest*] *A neighbour*; *proximus*:—Gif hwa ofslihð his nehstan *si quis occidat ejus proximum*, Ex. 21, 14. Lufa þine nehstan, Mt. 19, 19: Mk. 12, 31: Lk. 10, 27.  
 Nehtogale *a nightingale*, v. niht, &c.  
 Nehwan *To adhere, approach*; *adhærere*, Ben.  
 Nehxta *next*, v. nehst.  
 Neirxna-wong *paradise*, v. neorcsen.  
 Nele *is unwilling*, Jn. 24, 5.—Nellað *are unwilling*.—Nelle am *unwilling*, Mt. 21, 29.—Nelt *art unwilling*, Gen. 18, 23.  
 Neman *to take*, Ex. 20, 7, v. niman.  
 Nemn *a name*, v. nama.  
 Nemnan, þu nemnest, he nemneð; *p.* némde, genamode; *pp.* nemned, genemned, genamod; *v. a.* [nama *a name*] 1. *To NAME, call, to call by name, mention*; *nominare, vocare*. 2. *To call upon, intreat*; *invocare*:—1. Þat eow man lareowas nemne, Mt. 23, 8, 10. Nemde hine Drihten, Mk. 12, 37. He nemde Apostolas, Lk. 6, 13. He nemde Petrus, Lk. 6, 14. Ðe we ær nemdon *which we before mentioned*, Bt. 24, 3. 2. Se nemde God *who called on God*, Cd. 56.  
 Nemne *But, except, unless*; *nisi*, Bd. 1, 15, 17: 5, 19.  
 \*Nemniendlic, nemnigendlic; *adj.* *Naming, nominative*; *nominativus*:—Nemnigendlic gebigednes *a nominative case*, Som.  
 Nempe *except*, Bd. 3, 21, v. nympe.  
 Nen *none*, L. Cnut. pol. 25, v. nan.  
 Nen *The river NEN, Northamptonshire*.—Þat wæter þat man cleopeð Nen *the water that they call Nen*, Chr. 963, Ing. p. 155, 19.  
 Nene *Neither*; *neque*, Mt. 6, 20.  
 Nenge-þinga, nænige-þinga *In*

*no wise, by no means*; *nulla rerum*.

Nenig *no one*, v. næneg.

NEÓD, nead, nyd, nid, nied, e; *f.* [Plat. nood *f.* Dut. nood *m.* Frs. nad *f.* need, danger, nede *f.* need: Ger. noth *f.* Ot. and his cotemporaries and successors not, noti: Moes. nauth: Dan. nöd *c.* Swed. nöd *f.* Icel. naud, neyd *necessity*] 1. *Necessity, NEED, want, infirmity*; *necessitas, inopia*. 2. *Force, compulsion*; *vis, compulsió*:—1. Sæde him þæs folces neode, Ex. 15, 25. To þæs folces neode, Jos. 9, 7. Nyd is þat *is necessary that*, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 3. Ðurh nyd *through necessity*, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9. Of nyde *of necessity*, Bd. 4, 25. Gif ge neade swa don sceolon, Gen. 43, 11: Ps. 24, 18. For ure ealra neode *for the infirmity of us all*, W. Cat. p. 51. 2. Heofona rice þolað nead, Mt. 11, 12: L. Elf. Can. 130. Nyde sceolde wician *by compulsion should rest*, Cd. 148. On nydd *by force, (he) made*, Cd. 175.  
 \*Neod; *adj.* *Necessary, needful*; *opus, necessarius*:—Neod is þat *necesse est ut*, Mt. 18, 7. Hit is neod þat, Lk. 24, 44. Sylð him hys neode *dabite ei jus necessaria*, Lk. 11, 8.—Neod-behæfe, neod-behefe *behooful, needful*, Scint. 47.—Neod-behæfenys *necessity*, R. Ben. interl. 33.—Neod-fer *a necessary journey*.—Neod-fræce *studiose proclivis vel profugus*, Bt. R. p. 198, Lye.—Neod-hád *necessity*.—Neod-hyfde *a niggard*.—Neod-þearf [þearf *need*] *needful, great need, necessity*, Bt. 33, 4.—Neod-þearflíc *necessary*, Bd. 2, 16.—Neod-þearfnys *necessity*, Bd. 3, 2.

Neodde *compelled*, v. nydan.

Neodlic, neodluc; *adj.* *Necessary, earnest*; *necessarius, Cart. Edw.*

Neodlice; *comp.* neodlucor; *adv.* *Urgently, willingly*; *studiose*, Bd. 4, 27: Cd. 42.

Neofa *a nephew*, v. nefa.

Neohwerno *No where*; *nusquam*, Cot. 178.

Neole *The buff-fish*; *cernua*, Som.  
 Neolican *to approach*, R. Lk. 21, 28, v. nealæcean.

\*Neolnes *an abyss, a deep*, V. Ps. 35, 6, v. neowelnes.

Neom [ne *not*, eom *am*] *I am not*; *non sum*, Mt. 3, 11.

Neoman *to take, receive*, Bd. 4, 11, v. niman.

Neorcsen, neorhsen, neorxen, neirxen, neirxn, neorxn [ne

*not, weorc labour*] *Void of labour or care, quiet*; *curia vacuus, quietus*:—Neorcsen-wang, neorxen-wang [wang *a field*] *The Elysian fields, paradise*; *labore vacuus campus, Elysium, Paradisus*:—Ure eard soðlice *is neorcsen-awang nostra regio revera est Paradisus, Hom. Epiph.* Eac-swilce lifes treow on middan neorxena-wange, Gen. 2, 9. On middan þam treowe neorxena-wanges, Gen. 3, 8.

Neosian, nesan, geneosian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [Icel. ni-ósna, hnysa *explorare*] *To visit, to go to see*; *visitare*:—Bd. 4, 3. Wolde neosian *would see to*, Cd. 40. Ðu neosadest eorðan *tu visitasti terram*, Ps. 64, 9: Bd. 4, 27.

Neosu *a nose*, v. nase.

Neosung, geneosung, e; *f.* *A visiting, a going to see*; *visitatio*:—For neosunge intingan *propter visitationis causam, visendi gratia*, Bd. 4, 3.

\*Neótan, he nyt; *p.* neát, we nuton; *pp.* noten. *To enjoy*; *frui*:—Neotan niwra gefeana *to enjoy new pleasures*, Cod. Exon. 28a, v. niotan.

Neoten *a beast of burden*, Bt. 14, 2, v. nyten.

Neoðan, nioðan, nyðan, niðan *Beneath, downwards*; *infra, deorsum*:—On eorðan neoðan *in terra deorsum*, Jos. 2, 11, v. nyðera.

Neoðemest *Lowest*; *imus*, Bt. R. p. 175, v. niðera.

Neoðera, neoðra *nether, lower*, Ps. 62, 9, v. nyðera.

Neoðeward *Downward*; *deorsum*:—Fram his hnolle ufe-weardan, Job. p. 166. Of ufewardum oð neoðeward *a summo ad imum*, Mk. 15, 38, v. niðeward.

Neoðone *Beneath*; *infra*:—Ufan and neoðone *above and beneath*, Cd. 19.

Neow *new*, R. Mt. 9, 17, v. niwe.

Neowan *Lately*; *nuper*, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 1.

Neowel, niwel, niwol; *g. m. n.* neoweles; *f.* neowelre; *d.* neowle. 1. *Prone, prostrate, flat, depressed*; *proclivis*. 2. *Profound, deep*; *imus*:—1. Neowel on eorðan *proclivis in terra*, Jos. 7, 10. 2. In þat neowle genip *into that deep darkness*, Cd. 223. In þone neowlan grund *into the abyss profound*; *in ima terra*, Cd. 213.

\*Neoweale *the buff-fish*, v. neole.  
 Neowelnes, neowelmys, neowel-nenæs, neowolnes, niwelnes, neolnes, se; *f.* *An abyss, a deep gulph or pit, a steep*;



abyssus:—*Ps.* 41, 9: 35, 6: *Bd.* 5, 10, v. niwelnes.  
 Neowerno *no where*, *Cot.* 178, v. neohwerno.  
 Neowian *To renew*; *novare*, *Som.*  
 Neoxt *next*, v. nexst.  
 Nep, forðganges nep *the tide's neap*, *Cd.* 166, *Th.* p. 207, 20.  
 —Nep-flod *neap-flood*, *Martyr.* 20, *Mar.*  
 Nepte *The herb nep or nip*; *ne-peta herba*, *Cot.* 142, *Som.*  
 Ner *nearer*, *L. Ethel.* 10; *comp.* of neah.  
 Ner *a refuge*, *L. Ps.* 9, 9, v. ge-near.  
 Nericsna-wong *paradise*, *C. Lk.* 23, 43, v. neorcsen, &c.  
 Nergend, es; m. [*part. of nerian*] *A preserver, saviour*; *servator, salvator*, *Cd.* 26: 8: 40: 138, *Th.* p. 173, 19.  
 NERIAN, nergean, generian; *part.* nergende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [*ner a refuge*] *To give protection, preserve, save, deliver, redeem, seize*; *servare, eripere*:—*Se þe sceal nerian he who will keep*, *Elf. gr.* He nerode me, *Ps.* 33, 4. Ðat þu nerige me, *Ps.* 39, 18: *Generigende unspedigne delivering the poor*, *Ps.* 34, 12.  
 Nerra [*ne not, ærra the former*] *Latter*; *posterior*, *Bd.* 2, 15.  
 \* -nes, -nys, -nis [*Dut.* -nis: *Ger.* -niss: *Moes.* -ns] *The termination of many nouns of the feminine gender, denoting quality or state, and forming abstract nouns*; *terminatio frequens apud Anglo-Saxones substantivorum fœmininorum ab adjectivis natorum*:—*Gelices likeness*; *similitudo*: *Heard hard*: *heardnes hardness*: *Great, micel great*: *Greatnes, micelnes greatness*.  
 Nesan *to visit*, *Cd.* 67, v. neosian.  
 Nesc *tender*, *Bd.* 3, 5, v. hnesc.  
 Nescnes *softness*, v. hnescnys.  
 Nese, næse [*ne not, se is*] *Is not, nay, not, no, opposed to gese yes*; *non, nequaquam*:—*Ða cwæð he, nese*, *Mt.* 13, 29: *Lk.* 16, 30. Sometimes repeated; *as, nese, nese no, no, by no means*; *minime, minime*, *Bt.* 14, 1: *Lk.* 1, 60.  
 Nese *a nose*, v. nose.  
 Nässe [*Plat.* näse *c. promontory*, also *the prow of a vessel*: *Dan.* næs *n*: *Swed.* näs: *Icel.* nes *n*.] *A ness, cape*, v. næsse, also, *an abyss*; *profundum*:—*Niðær undær nessas infra, sub profunda*, *Cd.* 213, *Th.* p. 266, 32.  
 Nesse, for nyste *Know not*; *nescio*, *Bt.* 34, 12, *C.* Nestest *knowest*; *nescis*, *Bt.* 5, 3, v. nytan.

Nest, nyst [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Ger.* *Not.* nest *n*: *Swed.* näste *n*: *Bret.* neiz *m*.] 1. NEST; *nidus*. 2. *A dwelling-place, wage, hire, support, food*; *domicilium, stipendium*:—1. *Mt.* 8, 20. 2. *C. R. Lk.* 3, 14.  
 Nesta *a neighbour*, *L. Eccl.* 21, v. nehsta.  
 Nestan *To spin*; *nere*:—*Hy ne swincað, ne ne nestað non laborant, neque nent*, *C. R. Lk.* 12, 27.  
 Nestest *thou hast not known*, *Bt.* 5, 3, v. nitan.  
 Nestlian *To NESTLE*; *nidificare*, *L. Ps.* 103, 18.  
 Nestling *A NESTLING*; *pullus tenellulus postremo exclusus, et nido, postquam cæteri pulli avolarint, adhærens*, *Lye.*  
 Nest-poha *a satchel, bag*, *C. Mt.* 10, 10.  
 Nesynde *Suspicious*; *q.* Ðonne wynde, for wende, *C. Ps.* 118, 39, *Lye.*  
 Net compels, v. nydan.  
 NET, nett, es; n. [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Dan.* *Icel.* net *n*: *Ger.* netz *n*: *Ot.* nez: *Not.* nezz: *Moes.* nati: *Swed.* nät *n*.—*Net, nyt* appears to be allied to *cnyttan to knit, and related to knot, the Ger. knoten m.*] *A NET*; *rete*:—*Feallað on nette cadant in rete*, *Ps.* 140, 11. *Sendende hyra nett on þa sæ*, *Mt.* 4, 18. *Net wæs tobrocen*, *Lk.* 5, 6. *Lætað þat nett dimittite rete*, *Jn.* 21, 6. —*Halgan nette with a holy net*, *Cd.* 146.—*Net-rapas rope-nets*, *Elf. gl.* p. 73.  
 Netele, netle [*Plat.* *nettel f*: *Dut.* *netel f*: *Ger.* *nessel f*: *Mons.* nezila: *Dan.* nelde *c*: *Swed.* nässla, nessla *f.* nättel *f.*] *A NETTLE*; *urtica*:—*Herb.* 170. *Micle worðig netle urtica major*, *L. M.* 1, 47.  
 Netelic, netenlic; *def.* se netelica; *adj.* *Beast-like*; *bestiis similis*:—*Eala hwæðer ge netelican men ongiton O ye beast-like men, do ye know*, *Bt.* 16, 2.  
 Neten *cattle*, *Bt.* 14, 1, v. nyten.  
 Netende *being ignorant*, v. nitan.  
 Netenes *ignorance*, v. niteneas.  
 Netenlic *beast-like*, v. netelic.  
 Neð *wickedness*, v. nið.  
 Neðan; *p.* de. *To sleep*; *dormire*:—*Cd.* 95. *In þæt burgeteld nið heard neðde in tentorio vir fortis dormivit*, *Jdth.* 12.  
 Neðer *nether, down*.—*Netherstigan to go down*.—*Netherstig a going down*, v. niðer, &c.  
 Neðling *a sailor*, v. nedling, &c.  
 Netl *a nettle*, v. netele.  
 Netlic *useful*, v. nytlic.

Netn *a beast*, *C. Lk.* 10, 31, v. nyten.  
 Net-rapas *Rope-nets*; *plaz.* 1 84.  
 Nett *a net*, *Jn.* 21, 6, v. net.  
 Neua, neuua *a nephew, grandson*, *Chr.* 534, v. nefa.  
 Neu-risne *Epilepsia*, *L. M.* 1, 3.  
 New *new*, v. niwe.  
 Newelnys *an abyss, a furnace*, *Ps.* 56, 13, v. neowelnes.  
 Neweseoða *Hypochondria, mesenterium*:—*Lifer bið on þæt swiðran sidan aþened oð þæt neweseoðan (the) liver is on the right side, extended to the mesenterium*, *L. M.* 2, 17. *is aþened on þæt neweseoðan (the) spleen extended on the left mesenterium*; *splen est extensus sinistram partem mesenterii*, *L. M.* 2, 46.  
 \* Newest *neighbourhood*, *Bt.* 3, v. neawest.  
 Nexst, nexsta, next, *netn who is next, a neighbour*, *Lk.* 5, 43, v. nehsta.  
 Nic [*ne not, ic I*] *Nat I*; *ego*, *Jn.* 1, 21.  
 Nicend [*niwe new, accende*] *New born*; *recenter*, *Bd.* 2, 16.  
 Nicht *night*, v. niht.  
 Nichtegale *nightingale*, v. &c.  
 Nicor; *g.* nicres; *m.* *Awa monstrum*:—*Nicor-hum many houses of monsters, strorum domos multas*, *Lk.* 21, 69. *Geawon nicras gean saw monsters* *ie, Bt.* 92.  
 Nid *necessity*, v. neod. — *beþearf necessary*.—*Nid arifice of necessity*.—*behefe, nied-beþearf*, *Lk.* 10, 42.—*Nied-ærlas or requisite by law*.—*beþearf necessary*.—*Nied-nes necessity*; *necessitas*. *Nied-wædla needy poor*, *Cd.* 43.  
 Nidan, he nide; *p.* nidd. *compel*, *Bt.* 16, 2, v. nydan.  
 Nidling *An extortioner, exactor*, *L. Alf. eccl.* 3, v. nydling.  
 Niede *of necessity, necessitas*, *Lk.* 23, 17, v. ned, nede.  
 Niedenga *by force, of necessity*, v. neadinga.  
 \* Niedling *a bondman, slave*, v. nedling.  
 Nieh nigh, *C. Ps.* 84, 10.—*Nieh nearest*.—*Æt niehstan a*, *Cd.* 69, v. neah.  
 Nieht *night*, v. niht.  
 Niered *Afflicted, straitened, flictus*, *Som.*  
 Niesan [*Dut.* *niesen*: *Ger.* *niesen*: *Old Ger.* *nisan*, *nisan*]

niosen : *Dan.* nyse : *Swed.* nysa] To NEESE or SNEEZE; sternutare, *Som.*  
 nyten cattle, v. nyten.  
 nyðemest lowest, nethermost, v. nyðera.  
 nift a niece, daughter-in-law, *Bd.* 3, 9, v. nefene.  
 nigan nine, *Bd.* 5, 23, v. nigon.  
 nigantine, nygantyne nineteen, v. nigontine.  
 nigantoðe nineteenth, v. nigon-teoðe.  
 nig-bacen newly baked, *Jos.* 9, 12.—Nig-cuma a new comer, *R. Ben.* 49.  
 nigen nine, v. nigon.  
 nygeða, nygoða, nygeða; *def.* æ nigoða, niguða; seo, þæt nigoðe; *adj.* The ninth; nonus, *Bd.* 5, 23, *Cd.* 161: *Ors.* 6, 3.  
 nig-hworfen newly turned or converted, *Hymn. Nat. S. Greg.*  
 neox, nigen, nigan [*Plat. Dut.* negen: *Frs.* niugen: *Ger.* neun: *Salic Laws*, nuenet: *Ker. Moes.* niun: *Dan.* ni: *Swed.* nie: *Icel.* níu: *Wel.* naw: *Bret.* nao, nav: *Wend.* sewyni: *Pers.* نُه nuh: *Hind. now:* *Burman.* no, no-naw] NINE; novem: — Ða nigon and hund nigontig, *Mt.* 18, 12, 13: *Lk.* 15, 4, 7: 17, 17. Nigen hund wintra ninety winters, *Cd.* 55. Nigon hund, *Gen.* 5, 5, 14, 20, 27.  
 nigontoðe, nigontoðe Nineteenth; decimus nonus: — *Bd.* 5, 23, v. nigantoðe.  
 nigontine, nigantine, nygantyne NINETEEN; novemdecim, *Me.* 141: *Bd.* 5, 23.  
 nigontynlic; *adj.* Nineteenth; decennovenalis, *Bd.* 5, 21.  
 nih near, *Prov.* 2.—Nihsta near-est, last, *Ps.* 21, 10, v. neah.  
 niht, nyht, næht, neaht; *g. d.* e; *ac.* niht, nyht; *pl.* niht; *g. a; d. um; f.* [*Plat. nagt f:* *Dut. Ger.* nacht *f:* *Ker. Ot.* and his cotemporaries, &c. naht: *Moes.* nahts: *Dan.* nat: *Swed.* natt *f:* *Icel.* nótt *f:* *Wel.* nôs *f:* *Bret.* noz *f:* *Ir.* nocht: *It.* notte: *Fr.* nuit *f:* *Sp.* noche *f:* *Port.* noite: *Slav.* nosch: *Russ.* noch: *Grk.* νύξ, νυκτος: *Heb.* לַיְלָה  
 niht rest, from לַיְלָה nh to rest: *Sau. nischa]* NIGHT; nox: — To þære nihte lihtinge, *Gen.* 1, 5, 14, 16: *Ex.* 12, 42: *Jn.* 13, 30. On þære nihte in nocte, in ista nocte, *Ex.* 12, 8, 12: *Jos.* 8, 3: *Lk.* 17, 34. On dæge and nihte in die atque nocte, *Ps.* 54, 10. Ðurh ænlicpie nihta per singulas noctes, *Ps.* 6, 6. On nihtum in noctibus, *Ps.* 133, 3. ¶ Nih-

tes by night, *Mt.* 28, 13. Dæges and nihtes die et nocte, *Mk.* 4, 27. To niht to night; hac nocte, *Num.* 22, 19.—Niht-butterfleoge night-butterfly, a moth, *R.* 22. — Niht-eage that sees by night, *R.* 11.—Niht-eald a night-old, one night old, *L. In.* 73. — Nihte-gale a nightingale, v. alphabetical order. — Niht-erne the night before, the day before, *Conf. peccat.* — Niht-feormung a night-repast, *Cd.* 111. — Niht-genga a night-wanderer, a hyena, *Herb.* 1: *Cot.* 101.—Niht-gild a night-sacrifice, *Cot.* 141. — Niht-hræfn, niht-refn, niht-hræm, niht-remm, niht-remn night-raven; nycticorax, *Ps.* 101, 7: *L. Ps.* 101, 7.—Niht-lang all night.—Niht-lecan a quail, *T. Ps.* 104, 38.—Niht-rest night-rest, *Cd.* 138.—Niht-rocnight-rook, *L. Ps.* 101, 7.—Niht-sang night-song, *R. Conc.* 5.—Niht-scada night-shade.—Niht-scuwa night-shadows, *Cd.* 148. — Niht-wæccan night-watches, *Lk.* 2, 8. — Niht-weard a night-watch or ward, *Cd.* 148.  
 Nihte-gale [*Plat. nagtegall f:* *Dut.* nachtegaal *m:* *Ger.* nactigall *f:* *Old Ger.* nahtegal *f:* *Dan.* nattergal *m:* *Swed.* näktergal *m.* — from niht night, galan to sing] NIGHTINGALE; philomela, *R.* 36: *Cot.* 159.  
 Nihtes by night, *Mt.* 28, 13, v. niht.  
 Nihtlic; *adj.* Nightly; nocturnus, *Bd.* 4, 25: *Ps.* 90, 5.  
 Nihtsum abundant, v. 'genihtsum.  
 Nihtsumnys abundance, v. genihtsumnes.  
 Nillan to nill, to be unwilling, v. nyllan.  
 NIMAN, geniman; he nimð; *p.* nam, nom, we namon; *pp.* numen; *v. a.* [*Plat. Dut.* nemen: *Frs.* nima: *Ger.* nehmen: *Ker.* neman: *Ot.* niman: *Moes.* niman, ganiman: *Dan.* næmme, nemme: *Icel.* nema occupare, auferre, rapere] To take, take away, seize, obtain, have hold, keep; capere, sumere: — Ðat he moste niman þæs Hælendes lichaman. Ða com he and nam lichaman, *Jn.* 19, 38. Ne mon ne mæg geniman no one can take, *Bt.* 19, *Card.* p. 106, 19. Ðin reaf nimð, *Lk.* 6, 29. Hwær nime we swa fela hlafa, *Mt.* 15, 33. He ne nam nan ware he had no cause, reason, *Ors.* 5, 4. He sige nam he obtained a victory, *Chr.* 823. Nimðe me

seo swyðre þin, *Ps.* 138, 9. Ne nim þu nane sibbe wið þæs landes menn, *Ex.* 34, 15. ¶ Niman geleafan to believe. Niman to to grow, increase. Geniman frið or ware to make peace or treaty.  
 Nimfete Nymphæa, *Herb.* 6, 9. Nimne except, v. nemne. Nimpe except, v. nympe.  
 Nin Not, no, none; non, nullus, *Som.*  
 Niniuetisc A Ninevite; Ninivita, *Som.*  
 Nió new, *Cd.* 18, v. niwe.  
 Niole the buff-fish, *Cot.* 45, v. neole.  
 Nioman take, *C. R. Mk.* 3, 27, v. niman.  
 Niosion to visit, *C. R. Ben.* 4, v. neosian.  
 Niosung a visiting, *Prov.* 19, v. neosung.  
 Niótan [*Plat.* nütten, nutten: *Dut.* nuttigen: *Frs.* neta, nettiga: *Ger.* nützen, benützen: *Ot.* ginuzzen: *Glos. Lips.* nutun to possess, niet possess: *Moes.* nutan: *Dan.* nytte: *Swed.* nyttja: *Icel.* nióta] To enjoy; frui:—Lange niotan long to enjoy; diutius potiri, *Cd.* 21. Niotað inc þæs oðres ealles but enjoy every other; frua-mini vos duo alia unaquaque, *Cd.* 13, v. neotan.  
 Nioðan beneath, *Cot.* 104, v. neoðan.  
 Nioðemest lowest, v. neoðemest.  
 Nioðor lower, *Bt.* 33, 4, v. nyðera.  
 Nioðoweard downward, v. neoðeweard.  
 Niow new, *R. Mt.* 9, 17, v. niwe.  
 Niowela a buff-fish, *Cot.* 44, v. neole.  
 Niowol, niowul depressed, prone, *Bt.* 3, 1, v. neowel.  
 Niowunga Anew, again; de novo, denuo, *R. Jn.* 3, 3, v. niwan.  
 Nirwet Asthma, *Herb.* 38, 3: 42, 4.  
 Nirwð A prison; carcer, *Cot.* 80.  
 Nis, nys [ne not, is, ys is] Is not; non est, *Mt.* 5, 37: 9, 24.  
 -nis a termination, v. -nes.  
 Nistian To make or build a nest; nidificare: — Ðær sperwan nistiað ibi passerres nidificabunt, *Ps.* 103, 18.  
 Nit Shall support; supponet, sustentabit, *Ps.* 36, 25.  
 Nitán, nytan; *part.* nitende; ic nát, nyte, þu nast, we nyton; *p.* ic nyste, þu nystest or nestest, we nyston [ne not, witan to know] Not to know, to be ignorant; non scire, nescire: — Ic nyte nescio, *Bt.* 5, 3. Ic nat nescio, *Gen.* 4, 9.

Niten *cattle, neat*, *Gen. 1, 24, v. nyten.*

Niteneas, nytennya, se; *f. Ignorance; ignorantia:—Durb nytenyssa per ignorantiam, Lev. 4, 27. Nytennyssa ignorantia, pl. Ps. 24, 7.*

Nitenlic, nytenlic *like a beast*, *W. Bd. 363, v. netelic.*

NID, nyð, es; *m. [Plat. nied m: Dut. nyd m: Frs. nith f. envy, enmity: Ger. neid m: Ot. nid envy: Wil. nith: Not. niet: Moes. neith envy, hatred: Dan. nid, nyd m: Swed. nid, niding m. a coward, a covetous, sordid mind: Icel. nid n. dishonesty] Wickedness, malice, cunning, hatred, strife, zeal, punishment, slaughter; nequitia, malitia, odium, astutia, zelus:—Sy fornumen man, or lið synfulra, Ps. 7, 10. Niðes ofþyrsted thirsty of malice, Cd. 1, Th. p. 3, 7: Beo. 2, 141: 34, 55. Nypas iniquitates, C. Ps. 72, 8. Sceop hearde nið-as created hard punishments, Cd. 2. Nið wæs reðe punishment was stern, Cd. 69. Nið-es genihtsum of slaughter satiate, Cd. 93, v. nið-geteon.*

Nið; *g. niðes, niððes; m. [from nið wickedness, v. man] A man, mortal; vir, mortalis:—Nið heard vir fortis, Jud. c. 12. Niððas findað men find, Cd. 12. Niðas to nergenne mortals to save, Cd. 188. Niða nergend saviour of men, Cd. 190. Niðða bearna of children of men, Cd. 56. He from sceolde niððum hweorfum he should from men depart, Cd. 62: Menol. 390: Chr. 973.*

Niðan *downward*, *Elf. gr. v. neoðan.*

Niðe [*from niðan*] *bended:—Niðe cne genibus flexis, Vit. Marg. 17.*

Niðe-full, nið-full *full of malice*, *R. Ben. interl. 55.*

Niðelice *Enviously, wickedly, contentiously; malitiose, Som. Niðemest, niðemesta nethermost, Bt. 7, 3, v. nyðera.*

NIDER, nyðer, nyðor; *comp. niðror; adv. [Plat. nedder: Dut. neder, neer: Ger. nieder: Ot. nidar: Not. nider: Dan. nedre: Swed. nedra, nedre: Icel. nedri] Down, downward, below; deorsum:—Nyðer ne eode, Ex. 32, 1. Ga nyðer, Mt. 27, 40, 42. Arise and gang niðer, Deut. 9, 12: Mt. 24, 17.—Niðer-alætan, nyðer-alætan to put down, depose, Elf. gr.—Niðer-alecgan, nyðer-alecgan to lay down, Lk. 23, 53.—Niðer-astigan, niðer-stigan to go down, descend,*

*Num. 11, 17.—Niðer-cuman to come down, Jn. 3, 13.—Niðer-gewitan to descend; descendere, Bd. 5, 12.*

Niðerian, nyðerian, genyðerian, geniðerian; *p. ode; pp. od, ud; v. a. [niðer down] 1. To put down, humble; humiliare. 2. To condemn, accuse; condemnare:—1. Ælc þe hyne up-ahefð, byð genyðerud, and se þe hyne nyðerað se byð up-ahafen, Lk. 14, 11: Ps. 17, 29. Eow genyðeriað, Deut. 28, 43. 2. Blod unscyl-dig hi niðeriað, Ps. 93, 21. Nelle ge genyðerian, and ge ne beoð genyðerude, Lk. 6, 37. Niðerlic low, Bt. 14, 2, v. nyðerlic.—Niðer-stig[stig a path] a descent, Lk. 19, 37.—Niðerward, niðer-wart, niðer-weard, niðer-werd, niðer-wear-des downward, R. Mt. 8, 32. Niðe-weard, nyðe-weard, nyðe-werd Downward, under, nether, lowest, sole; infimus, deorsum:—Mt. 27, 51. Niðeweward fot sole of the foot; infimus pes, planta pedis, Cot. 163: Ex. 19, 17.*

Niðfull *full of malice*, *v. niðe-full.*

Nið-geteon *hostile malice, Cd. 95.—Nið-heara death-powerful, Beo. 34, 55.—Nið-het hostile grudge, Cd. 174.*

Niðing, es; *m. [nið wickedness] A wicked man, an outlaw; homo nequam, exlex:—Niðinges dæde hominis nequam facinus, L. In. ad fin.: Chr. 1049.*

Niðlice *Weakly, effeminately; languide, Som.*

Niðrian *to depress; niðrung a putting down, v. niðerian, nyðerung.*

Nið-scipe *Wickedness; nequitia, L. Ps. 7, 9.*

Nið-sige *a descent, setting, v. niðerlic, &c.*

Nið-weorc *calamity, Chr. 973.*

Nið-wrac *dire exile, Cd. 208.—Nið-wunder a destructive wonder or miracle, Beo. 20, 90.*

Niton *know not, v. nitan.*

Nitung *use, v. nyttung.*

Nit-wyrð *useful, v. nyt-weorð.*

Niwan; *adv. Anew, newly, lately; nuper:—Niwan stefne anew with voice, Cd. 90: 75: Bd. 2, 1: 4, 18, 26: 5, 10: R. Ben. 58.—Niwan-cumen a new comer, a stranger.*

Niw-cilcte [*hus*] *new chalked; calce recenter illita (domus) Ors. 6, 32.*

NIWE; *g. m. n. es; f. re; def. se niwa; seo þæt niwe; adj. [Plat. ny, nye, nü: Dut. nieuw: Frs. nia, nig: Ger. neu: Ker. niuu: Ot. niu, neowe:*

*Moes. niujo: Dan. Svæd. nyr: Bret. névez: C. névé: Ir. nua, nuadh. I. neuf, nouveau: It. nuovo: P. nuevo: Port. novo: Rus. P. nowy: Wend. nov: Grk. novos.*

*Hind. nava, nou: Pr. now: Sans. nawa] Niv: vus:—Ne ascend nan man of niwum reafe on eak. elles þæt niwe slit, and niwa scyp ne hyld þæt. dan, Lk. 6, 36: 5, 30. Niwe æ, Mt. 26, 28. Niwin, Mt. 9, 17. Niwe be. Jn. 13, 34. Niwes d. scyp novi pami am. Mt. 9, 16. Syngað can niwne cantate canticum. Ps. 32, 3: 39, 4. Hwæt cað niwum tungum. Mt. 17.*

Niwel, niwol, nywel *prostrate, flat, Gen. 33, 3, v. e. v.*

Niwelnes, niwolnes *a depth, Gen. 1: 11, v. neowelnes.*

Niwe-mynster *NEW-MINSTER at Winchester, so called to distinguish it from St. Swithun's monastery, founded A.D. 1110, which was afterwards called Bald-mynster, Chr. 1042.*

Niwan, geniwan. 1. *To revive; renovare. 2. To demonstrate; demonstrare. 1. Ongunnon niwan to renew, Cd. 90. Torn anger revive, Cd. 64. T. wianne þone geleafan: the belief, Chr. 975. 2. & 3. 7.*

Niwlice; *comp. or; sup. oct. NEWLY; nuper, Ors. 4: 1.*

Niwnys, se; *f. NEWNESS, novitas, juvenus, L. P. 2. Lye.*

Niwol *prostrate, flat, v. neowe.*

Nó Not; *non, ne:—Ne can him no þy dæge non cum ne isto die, Bd. 3, 11. by læs never the less, Bd. 16. No hwæðre no whit. la ex parte. Ne finde no neither find ye it, Bt. 5. Cd. 39, v. ne, noht.*

Nocht *not, v. noht.*

Noh *enough, C. Mt. 25, 9, v. 2. noh.*

Noht *naught, not, Bd. 1. 2. resp. 8.—Nohtes-hwa out doubt, v. naht.*

No-hwit *No whitt, Naught, hil, Bd. 2, 14, v. naht.*

Noldas *wouldst not, Cd. 22. nyllan.*

Nolde *Was unwilling; nolde Gen. 8, 7; p. of nyllan.*

Nom *took, for nam, v. niman. Noma a name, some, v. nam.*

man to name, *Chr.* 975, v. *nemnan*.

m took; *p.* of niman.

m-boc, nom-bred a name-book, *atologue*, *Cot.* 4.

s, es; *n.* [*Dut.* noon *m.* the same with the *Eng.* noon: *Dan.*

one *c.* a nooning, repose at noon, *past at noon*, in *Norway* about

*three o'clock*: *Icel.* nón *n.* hora

diei, *tertia pomeridiana*, *sensu ecclesiastico*, at *sensu*

*ulgaris œconomico tritherium*

*negrum*, proximum a meridie]

noon; nona hora diei; þat

egodan tid þæs dæges the

mid-hour of the day, which was

three o'clock:—*Fæston* to no-

n fasted till noon; jejuna-

unt ad nonam (horam), *Bd.*

5. — Nón-mete noon-meal,

meals, a meal or bever about

three o'clock. In latter times

*m* is mid-day, and non mete

meat, *Cot.* 16, 175, *Som.*—

in-sang noon-song, *C. R.*

*n.* 27. — Nón-tid noon-

time, three o'clock, *Mk.* 15,

34.

nos Juniores in monasteriis

etate, *R. Ben.* 63.

no [Fr. nourice *f.* from nou-

to nourish] NURSE; nu-

l, *Lye.*

andi, Normandig, Nor-

ndige NORMANDY; Nor-

mania, *Chr.* 876: 1074.

den NORMANS; Norman-

*Chr.* 1066, *Ing.* p. 260, 19.

l, Norna A Norwegian;

renus, Norvegius:—Nor-

a cyng Norvegiarum rex,

1066, *Gib.* p. 172, 16.

D [Plat. *Dut.* noord *m.*: *Ger.*

*n.* nord, norden *m.*: *Rab.*

ad regnum in Northymbria,

*Chr.* 593. Norðan hymbra

cyning king of the Northum-

brians, *Chr.* 601.—Norh-hym-

bra-land Northumberland, the

country between the Humber

and Tweed, *Chr.* 633, 737.

Norð-burh NORTH-BOROUGH,

Northamptonshire, *Chr.* 656.

Norðern [norð north, ærn a

place] NORTHERN, a Norwe-

gian, *Chr.* 890.

Norðe-weard northward, *Bt.*

18, 1.

Norð-folc [folc a people] NOR-

FOLK; comitatus Norfolcien-

sis, *Chr.* 1075.

Norð-hamtun, Norht-hamtun,

Norð-amtun, es; *m.* [*Dun.*

Northamtun: *Kni.* Northamp-

ton] NORTHAMPTON, *Chr.*

1106, *Ing.* p. 327, 33: 1122.

Before 1106 no distinction

seems to have been made be-

tween North and Southamp-

ton, v. Hamtun.—Norðham-

tunscire Northamptonshire.

Norð-man A NORTH-MAN, NOR-

MAN; Normannus, Norvegi-

us:—Norð-men Normans, *Chr.*

924.—Scipu Norð-manna na-

ves Norvegiarum, *Chr.* 787.

Norð-manna land land of

North-men; Norvegiarum ter-

ra, Norvegia, *Ors.* 1, 1.—

Norðmannes-cros Norman's

cross, *Chr.* 963.

Norð-muð NORTH-MOUTH in

Kent, now the Nore, *Chr.* 1052.

Norð-Wealas NORTH-WALES;

Cambri sive Walli aquilo-

nares: Saxones, universam

transsabinam regionem (in-

cluis etiam Hereford-scira et

Monmouth-scira) communi

nomine Norð-Wealas, sive

Norð-Wealana-land appel-

lasse videntur, *Chr.* 829: 918.

Norð-wic, Norht-wic, Nor-wic,

Nor-uic [Flor. Northwick:

Malm. *Kni.* Norwyck: *Hood.*

Norwic.—norð north, wic a

dwelling, bay] North-wick,

NORWICH; aquilonaris vicus

Anglorum orientalium, *Chr.*

1004: 1075: 1088.

Nor-Wægas The NORWEGIANS;

Norwegii, *Lye.*

Nose, næse [Plat. næse *f.*: *Dut.*

neus *m.*: *Frs.* nose *f.*: *Ger.*

nase *f.*: *Rab.* Ker. Ot. Not.

nasa: *Dan.* næse *f.*: *Swed.*

näsa *f.*: *Icel.* nef *n.* nös *f.*

nasus, nasir nares: *Fr.* nez

*m.*: *It.* naso *m.*: *Sp.* Port. ná-

ríz *f.*: *Slav.* nos: *Arm.* snâr:

*Hind.* nak, nasika: *Sansc.*

nāsa, nasika: *New Guinea,*

niason] The NOSE; nasus,

naris:—Nosu, *Elf. gl.* p. 70:

*Past.* 11, 1. — Nose-gristle,

nos-gristle the nose-gristle, *R.*

71. — Nose-pyrel, nos-terel

nostril, *R.* 71.

NOSLE, nostle [Plat. nest, nattel

*f.*: *Dut.* nestel *m.* a point to

tie with, a leather strap, string,

latchet, a distinctive mark on

the shoulder, as officers have:

*Frs.* nesle *f.* the same signi-

fication as the *Dut.* nestel;

also a band, ribbon: *Ger.* nes-

tel *f.* a long pin to wind the

hair on, a ribbon, &c.: *Mons.*

nestilu: *Icel.* nist *n.* fibula,

nisti *n.* pectorale, ex torque

aureo vel argenteo pendens] 1.

An ornament for the head, a

garland, crown; corona. 2.

A handle of a cup, a hilt; an-

sa:—1. *R.* 28, 65: *Past.* 13, 1.

2. *Cot.* 11.

NOT, note, notu [Plat. nude,

nutt, nütt *m.* *n.*: *Dut.* nut *n.*:

*Frs.* net *n.* use, not *m.* enjoy-

ment, noth *n.* produce, fruits,

corn: *Ger.* nutzen *m.*: Ot. nuz-

ze: *Dan.* nytte *c.*: *Swed.* nyt-

ta *f.*: *Icel.* not *n.* nyt, nytjar

*f.* use, utility. The radical

meaning of this word is most

likely food, nourishment, corn;

which signification is still pre-

served in the *Frs.* noth *n.*] 1.

Use, usage; usus. 2. Busi-

ness, employment, office; offi-

cium:—1. Hi to þinre note

gelænde wæron they were lent

for thy use, *Bt.* 14, 2, *Card.*

p. 66, 16. Baða notu balneo-

rum usus, *R.* 38. 2. He geset

þe to þære ylcan note, *Gen.*

40, 13.—Not-georn attentive

to duty, diligent, sedulous, *Off.*

*Reg.* 15.

Notian, we notigað; *p.* ode;

*pp.* od; *v.* a. To use, enjoy,

possess, occupy; frui, occupa-

re, *Bt.* 18, 1, v. neótan.

Not-writer A note-writer, a no-

tary; scriba, *Cot.* 139.

Not-wyrð useful.

Nouðer, nowðer neither, *Heming.*

p. 94, v. naðor.

No-wiht no whit, naught, by no

means, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 5, v.

no-hwit.

Nu [Plat. no, na, nu: *Dut.* nu:

*Frs.* nw: *Ger.* nun: *Ker.* Isd.

*Wil.* Moss. *Dan.* *Swed.* nu:

*Icel.* nú, nuna: *Heb.* נָּו na

now] Now, still, behold, since,

then, therefore; nunc, jam,

ecce:—Nu gyt hitherto, as yet,

*Ps.* 36, 10. Nu hwonne now

and then, sometimes; quando-

que, *Bd.* 2, 1. Nu þa just

now, now then, *Ps.* 11, 5. Nu

hwæne ær just now, a little

while before. Nu nu now now,

immediately, *Bd.* 1, 27.

Nubelnes, se; *f.* NOBLENESS,

munificence; nobilitas, *C. Ps.*

28, 4.



Numen taken; *pp.* of niman.

Nume-stan Chalk; creta, calculus, *Cot.* 31.

Numol, numul *Capable, receiving, catching, also a taker; capax.*

Nun [*Old Ger.* nun a pupil, a foster-child, a foster-son: *Heb.*

נִין nin a son, from נָן nn to generate, to procreate] *An orphan, a nun; pupillus, T. Ps.* 81, 3, v. nunne.

Nun-mynster *A nunnery, convent of nuns; virginum monasterium, Bd.* 4, 25.

NUNNE, an; *f.* [*Plat.* nunne *f.* *Dut.* non *f.* *Ger.* nonne *f.* *Dan.* nonne, nunne *f.* *Swed.* *Icel.* nunna *f.* *Fr.* nonne *f.* *Sp. Port.* monja *f.* This word is old and was used by *St. Hieronymus* to designate a nun. *Vossius* thinks it is an *Egyptian* word; signifying a virgin; others derive it from the *Grk.* νύμφη, νύμφη a nun; but being in earlier time a title of respect, given to old people, this derivation is not sufficient. Nonnones or nonnanes was in the *Lat. mid.* the name for old poor persons, provided for or maintained by the Church; *Papias* says, "nonnos vocamus majores ob reverentiam, nam intelligitur paterna reverentia;" and in the rule, or Institution of *St. Benedict* it is said, "Juniores autem Priores suos nonnos vocent, quod intelligitur paterna reverentia." In the same manner as old venerable monks, out of respect, were called *Patres fathers*, they also received the title Nonnos, and the old sacred virgins nonnas, and both together in the *Latin* of the middle age, were named nonnones and nonnanes. This word was often prefixed to proper names; as for instance, Nonnus *Fridericus monachus.* The *It.* nonna *f.* signifies grandmother, and nonno *m.* grandfather] A NUN; nonna, monialis:—Nunnan age monialem habet, *L. Alf. pol.* 8. Wið nunnan with a nun, *L. Edm.* 4: *L. North. Pres.* 63.

Nute-heð Resin, like gum running out of trees; resina, *Som.*

Nuton for nyton know not, *C. R. Jn.* 11, 49, v. nitan.

Nycenisc Nicene; Nicænus, *Bd.* 1, 8.

Nycst next, *L. Lund.* 8, v. necst, nehsta.

Nyd need, necessity, force, *Ps.* 37, 12, v. neod.—Nyd-behefe

behooful, necessary, *L. Eccl.*

42.—Nyd-behofflic necessary, *Bd.* 5, 5, p. 618.—Nyd-bepearf, nyd-bepyrf necessary, *Pref. Past.*—Nyd-boda an involuntary messenger; invitus nuncius, *Cd.* 166.—Nyd-dæda one who acts by constraint, *L. Alf. eccl.* 25.—Nyd-fara a fugitive, *Cd.* 154.—Nyd-genga an unwilling wanderer, *Cd.* 206.—Nyd-gyld tribute; tributa, qui invitus solvit, *Lup. Serm.* 1, 13.—Nyd-hæmed forced-connection, a rape, *L. Alf. pol.* 25.—Nyd-help necessary help, *L. Edg. Can. pn.* 1.—Nyd-maga a relation, *Lup.* 1, 14.—Nyd-næman, nyd-niman to take by force, *L. Cnut. pol.* 71.—Nyd-næme a seizing, plundering, *L. In.* 10: *Bd.* 4, 5.—Nyd-nimung a violent seizing; violenta ereptio, *R.* 15.—Nyd-pearf, nyd-pyrf necessity, *Deut.* 32, 28.—Nyd-pearflic, necessary, *Bd.* 2, 4: 5, 9.—Nyd-pearflice necessarily, *Bd.* 1, 27.—Nyd-pearfyns necessity, *Bd.* 2, 2.—Nyd-wracu violence, *Beo.* 3, 9.—Nyd-wyrhta a necessary worker; qui invitus agit, *Pecc. med.* 2.

Nydan, genydan, nedan, genedan, neadian, nidan, nyd, nyt, net; *p.* de; *pp.* ed; *v. a.* [nyd need] To force, compel, necessitate, urge; cogere, compellere:—Hig nyddon þat he bære hys rode, *Mt.* 27, 32. Þu tunglu genedest thou compellest the stars, *Bt. R.* p. 153, 41: *Ex.* 12, 33. Nyd hig þat hig gan in, *Lk.* 14, 23. Nyt eow þat ge faron ut, *Ex.* 11, 1. He us ne net he compels us not, *Bt.* 41, 4, *Card.* p. 382, 13. Sio wyrd us nede the destiny compels us, *Bt.* 40, 7, *Card.* p. 370, 5. He nydde hys leorning cnihtas, *Mk.* 6, 45. Nyd compelle, *Lk.* 14, 23.

Nyde forced, *Cd.* 184, v. nydan. Nyde of necessity, necessarily, *Bt.* 41, 4.

Nydinga of necessity, *Bd.* 3, 18, v. neadinga.

Nydlice urgently, *Bd.* 4, 13, v. neodlice.

Nydling, nedling, nidling, neadling, es; *m.* [nyd, neod need, ling a condition, state] One who serves of necessity, a slave, bondman, servant, mariner; qui ex necessitate servit, nauta, *Bd.* 3, 15.

Nydnys, se; *f.* Need, necessity; necessitas, *Som.*

Nyd-pearf necessity, v. nyd, &c. Nye A NYE, nest; nidus:—

*Hickes's Thes.* vol. i. p. 154. Nyest nearest, v. nyhst.

Nyga nine, *Ors.* 2, 4, v. nigon.

Nygeða, nygoða the ninth, 4, 5, v. nigeða.

Nyht; *def.* se nyhsta; *sup.* neah. Nighest, nearest, proximus, novissimus:—

nyhstan his ad proximum *Ps.* 11, 2: *Bd.* 3, 21.

nyhstan at last; ad ultimum *Bd.* 2, 12.

Nyht night, v. niht.

Nyhtnys, se; *f.* An abundantia, *R. Mt.* 12, 34.

Nyllan, ic nelle, þu nelt, he nyle, we nellað, nyllað, se nylle; *p.* nolde, we nolde; *sub.* ic, he nelle, nylla; nyllan, nyllon [ne nolde, will to will] To will not, to be unwilling; nolle:—Sam we lan, sam we nyllan will or will not, sive nolimus, *Bt.* 34, 12.

nolde faran, *Jn.* 7, 1. noldon hi cuman, *Mt.* 22.

Nyman to take, Nether niman.

Nymfete A water-fly; nymphe, *Som.*

Nymne except, *Bd.* 1, 27, v. nemne.

Nympe, nemp; [nym, LE away, þe that] *Excep. unless; excipe, nisi, C. Ps.* 93, 17. Nympe and fyr save chill and fyr 220. Nympe gryndes (the) abyss, *Cd.* 220. 7. 215, 2.

Nypele A NIPPLE, test, papilla, *Lye.*

Nyt nearer, *Bd.* 5, 12, v. ad.

Nyrwette, nyrewett, Nyrwette; *strait, narrow place; locus, Nym.* 22, 26.

Nyrwian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od narrow, seize, v. nearwian.

-nys a termination of masculine, v. -nes.

Nys is not; non est, *Gr.* 5, v. nis.

Nysse know not, v. nitan.

Nyst a nest, dwelling, *Ps.* 11, 2.

Nyste do not know; nystest, test dost not know, v. nyst.

Nys-pyrllu nostrils, v. nos.

Nyt A convenience, commodum, opus:—*Nyt C. Mt.* 21, 3. Him nytte sibi in propria *Bd.* 4, 3.

Nyt compels, v. nydan.

Nyt a net, v. net.

Nyt, nytt; *comp. ra:* *adj.* Useful, convenient, perfect; utilis:—*Nyt non est utile, nihil est. Lk.* 35. Nyttre, *Lk.* 17, 2.

Nytan; *part.* nytende. know, to be ignorant:—*It. nescivi, Bt.* 34, 12: 35. nitan.

Nyten, niten, neten, neoten, neát, es; n. [*Frs.* ned, nat, n. *cattle, particularly horned cattle*: *Dan.* nöd n. a *neat, ox, black cattle*: *Swed.* nót n. *black cattle, a neat*: *Icel.* naut n. an *ox, cattle*] NEAT, *cattle, a beast, an animal, a beast of burden*; pecus, jumentum:—Men and nytenu sweltað, *Ex.* 10, 19. Mid his nytenum, *Ex.* 10, 20. Ne nanesnytenes, *Deut.* 4, 17. Swa nyten geworden eom, *Ps.* 72, 22: 134, 8. Hyne on hys nyten sette, *Lk.* 10, 34. Ðæra nytena of the cattle; pecorum, *Ex.* 21, 34. Ðara nytena frumcennedan jumentorum primogenita, *Ex.* 11, 5.

\*Nytenlic *beast-like*, v. nitenlic, netelic.

Nytenys *ignorance*, *Lev.* 4, 27, v. nitenea.

Nyð *wickedness*, v. nið.

Nyðan *downwards, beneath*, *Jn.* 8, 23, v. neoðan.

Nyðearf *necessity*, *Bd.* 4, 23, v. nyd, &c.

Nyðer *downward*, *Mt.* 4, 6, v. niðer. — Nyðer-abugan *to bend down*. He nyðer-abeah ille inclinavit se, *Jn.* 20, 5. — Nyðer-afellan *to fall down, prostrate*, *Nicod.* 10. — Nyðer-alætan *to submit*. — Nyðer-alecgan *to lay or take down*, *Lk.* 23, 53. — Nyðer-asettan *to cast down, demolish*. — Nyðer-astigan *to descend*. — Nyðer-atredan *to tread under*,

*Nicod.* 9. — Nyðer-bescufan *to shove or cast down*; detrudere, præcipitare, *Lk.* 4, 29. — Nyðer-færan, nyðer-faran *to go down*, *Mt.* 11, 23. — Nyðer-feallan *to fall down*, *L.* *Ps.* 71, 9. — Nyðer-gang a descent, setting, *Æqu. vern.* 7. — Nyðer-hryre a casting down headlong. — Nyðer-onwenden *to turn downwards*, *Dial.* 1, 3. — Nyðer-stigan *to go down*, v. niðeras, &c. — Nyðer-stig, nyðer-sig a descent, *L. Ps.* 67, 4, v. niðer, &c.

Nyðera, neoðera, neoðra; sup. niðemest [*Plat.* nedden, nenden, benedden: *Dut.* beneden: *Frs.* nida: *Ger.* nieden, hienieden: *Ot.* nidana: *Dan.* neden: *Swed.* *Icel.* nedan] Lower, NETHER; inferior:—On þa neoðran eorðan, *Ps.* 62, 9. On seaðe þam neoðeran, *Ps.* 87, 6. On nyðerum eorðan, *Ps.* 138, 14. Of helle þære nyðyrran ex gehenna infima, *C. Ps.* 85, 12: *L. Edw. Guth.* 4.

Nyðergendlic *Damnable*; damnabilis, *Som.*

Nyðerian *to humble, condemn*, v. niðerian.

Nyðerlic, niðerlic; adj. Low, humble; humilis, *Bd.* 3, 19: *Ps.* 112, 5.

Nyðernes, se; f. *Inferiority, depth*; inferioritas, *Bd.* 3, 19.

Nyðerung, niðerung, niðrung, genyðerung, e; f. [*niðer down*] A casting down, humiliation,

*humility, condemnation, damnation*; humilitas, damnatio:—*Ps.* 89, 3: *Bd.* 5, 14: *Lk.* 20, 47: 23, 40.

Nyðe-weard *downward*, v. niðe-weard.

Nyð-full *full of malice*, v. niðe-full.

Nyðmest *lowest*, v. nyðera.

Nyðor *below, downward*, v. niðer.

Nyðor-asettan *to set down, humble*, *Cd.* 198.

Nytle a nettle, v. netele.

Nytlic *Useful*; utilis, *Bd.* 5, 20.

Nytlicnys, se; f. *Profit, gain*; utilitas, *Som.*

Nytnes, se; f. *Advantage, profit*; utilitas, *Bd.* 3, 24: *Ps.* 29, 11.

\*Nytte a net, *R.* 76, v. net.

Nyttian; p. nyttade *to enjoy*, *Cd.* 78, v. niotan.

Nyttung, e; f. [*Dut.* nuttigging f. a taking of some meat or drink: *Ger.* nützung f. or nützung f. the use and profit of a thing, without the property] Use, advantage; commodum, *R.* 99.

Nyt-weorð, nyt-wyrð *useful, convenient*, *Bt.* 20.

Nyt-weorðlic, nyt-wyrðlic *useful*.

Nyt-weorðnes *usefulness*, *Bd.* 3, 25.

Nyt-wyrðlice *usefully*, *Past.* 49, 1.

Nywelnys, nywynys an abyss, a deep, *C. Ps.* 105, 26, v. neo-welnes.

Nywlic; adj. Young, tender; novellus, *L. Ps.* 127, 4.

Nyxta next, v. nexst.

## O

\*-o is a feminine termination of nouns, used chiefly to form the names of qualities from adjectives; as, Mænigeo the many, multitude; lenceo length, v. u.

O', used for on:—O middan in medio, *Gen.* 2, 9: 3, 2. O min mod in my mind, *Cd.* 39.

Ob, ab The woof in weaving, yarn; trama, subtemen, *R.* 63: 112.

Ober over. — Ober-faran *to go over*. — Ober-segel the oversail, or mizzensail. — Ober-stælan *to convict*. — Ober-swiðian *to overcome*, v. ofer, &c.

Obet strawberries, fruit, v. ofæt.

Oblaten [*Dut.* oblie f. a thin wafer, cake: *Ger.* oblate f. a wafer, a thin cake made of flour and water, and used instead of bread at the eucharist: *Icel.* obláta f. a cake, wafer] Sacrifices, offerings; oblationes, sacrificia, *Som.*

Obr a margin, *Cot.* 180, v. ofer.

Ob-scæcan *to shake off*, v. of-asceacan.

Ob-scæcnes, se; f. A shaking off; excussio, *Som.*

Ob-setnes a sitting down by, *T. Ps.* 138, 1.

Ob-þæned moistened, v. of-þæned.

Oc but, also, and, *Chr.* 656, v. ac.

Octabas Octaves; octavæ, octoas:—In octabas Petri and Pauli in octavas Petri et Pauli, *Rubr. Mt.* 14, 22.

Oden A floor, court, yard; area:—On odene cylne macian in area fornacem facere, *Som.*

Oefest a hastening, *C. R. Mk.* 6, 25, v. ofest.

Oefesta; adv. Hastily, speedily; festinanter, *C. Lk.* 19, 5.

\*Oefistan *to hasten*, *C. Lk.* 2, 16, v. ofestan.

Oefistlice *hastily*, *C. Lk.* 19, 5, v. ofestlice.

Oefsung a shearing, v. efesung.

Oeg-hwelc every one, all, v. æg-hwilc.

Oeg-hwer *every where*, v. æg-hwær.  
 Oehtnys *persecution*, C. R. Mt. 13, 21, v. ehtnes.  
 Oembecht *a joining*, v. ambeht.  
 Oemsetinne, *for ymb-setting a setting round*.  
 Oenantes *Oenanthe, a herb*, Herb. 55.  
 Oes-cingas, oesc-cingas *Oescan kings, the kings of Kent, so called from Oesc; reges Cantii sic dicti ab Oesca vel Eska, secundo Saxonice prosapie rege, nec non secundo Hengisti filio: — Wæs þæs ylca Æþelbyrht Eormenrices sunu, þæs fæder wæs Octa haten, and þæs fæder Oeric. Wæs his freo-nama Oesc: Fram þam syððan Cantwara cyningas wæron Oescyngas nemde. Þæs Oesces fæder wæs Hengest erat his idem Æthelbyrthus Eormenrici filius, cujus pater erat Octa vocatus, et hujus pater Oericus. Erat ejus cognomen Oesc: a quo postea Cantianorum reges erant Oescingas appellati. Hujus Oescæ pater erat Hengistus*, Bd. 2, 5.  
 Oest *Grace, favour, a benefit, love; gratia*, Cot. 96.—Oest-full *devoted*.  
 Oeðel, oeðl *a country*, C. Ps. 95, 7, v. eðel.  
 Oeðian *to breathe*, R. Jn. 3, 8, v. orðian.  
 OF; *prep. d. g.* [Plat. Dut. Dan. Swed. Icel. Moes. af: Ger. ab: Al. ab, abe, aba, apa: Moes. abu: Wel. ap: Lat. ab: Grk. ἀπο, ἀφ': Sans. ab] OF; *from, out of, concerning; de, e, ex: —Of sælcum treowe*, Gen. 2, 16. Of þæra treowa wæstme, Gen. 3, 2. Of þam Halgan Gaste, Mt. 1, 18. Of minra handa e manibus meis, Deut. 32, 39. Of willan minum ex voluntate mea, Ps. 27, 10. Of cildhade, Mk. 9, 21. Of ansine to ansine ex ore in os, coram in os, cominus, Deut. 34, 10.  
 Ofa *A chimney, stove; caminus*, Ben., v. ofen.  
 Of-abeatan *To beat off; excutere*, Med. Quad. 1, 1.  
 Of-aceapian *to buy off, redeem*, L. Jn. 74.  
 Of-acearfian; p. of-aceorfan; pp. of-acorfen *to cut off*, Mk. 14, 47.  
 Of-acian *to seek out, expect*, Bd. 4, 1, Ca.  
 Of-adon *to do away, shake off*, Bt. 39, 4.  
 Of-adrifan *to drive off*, L. Alf. pol. 16.  
 Of-adrincan *to drink off or out*, Elf. gr.

Of-adrygan *to wipe away or off*.  
 Of-ærnan *To run off or out; excurrere*, v. yrnan.  
 O'ÆT, ofet, ea; n. [Plat. ovet, avet n: Dut. ooft n: Ger. obst n: South Ger. obes, obs n: Ot. obaz: Wil. ovez: Lip. ovit: Icel. ofæt n. gluttony, merry-making] *Fruit of trees, but also of plants, as strawberries, pulse; fructus, fruges, fraga: — Ofættes gehlæden laden with fruit*, Cd. 23. Heo þa þæs ofættes set she then of the fruit ate, Cd. 29. Ofeta *fruits*, Fulg. 42: Num. 13, 24.  
 Of-afesian *to shear off*.  
 Of-ahewian *to hew or cut off*, Bd. 3, 24.  
 Of-ahladan *to lade out*.  
 Of-alædan *to lead out*.  
 Of-alesen *chosen out, selected*, Bd. 4, 10, S. p. 578, 15, v. lesan.  
 Of-alihtan *to alight*.  
 Of-animan *to take off or away*, Herb. 5, 7.  
 Of-apluccian *to pluck off*.  
 Of-apullan *to pull off, draw out*, Med. Quad. 9, 5.  
 Of-asceacan, of-sceacan *to shake off, flee*, Elf. gr.  
 Of-ascyran *to cut or shear off*, L. Alf. pol. 31.  
 Of-aslæan, of-aslean, of-aslan *to cut off*, Bt. 39, 4.  
 Of-asnidan *to cut off*, v. snidan.  
 Of-asude *boiled out, troubled*, Bd. 4, 9, v. seoðan.  
 Of-asyllan *to deliver*, Cd. 215.  
 Of-ateon *to draw or take away*.  
 Of-apwean *to wash off*, Past. 11, 7.  
 Of-aweorpan *to cast off*, Past. 54, 1.  
 Of-awringan *to wring off*, Elf. gr.  
 Of-axian *to ask after, to ascertain*, Gen. 9, 24.  
 Of-ayrnian *to run off or from*, Elf. gr.  
 Of-beatan *to beat off, to kill*, L. Ps. 36, 15.  
 Of-began; p. of-begde. *To go off, take away*, Bd. 2, 7.  
 Of-beon *to be off, to be cut off*, Bt. 37, 3.  
 Of-blindan *to make blind*, C. R. Jn. 12, 40.  
 Of-bredan *to remove, steal*, Ps. 39, 19.  
 Of-cearfian, of-acearfian; p. of-ceorf. *To carve or cut off*, R. Mk. 6, 16.  
 Of-cuman *to come off, to go forth, proceed*, C. Mt. 15, 11.  
 Of-cuðan, of-cyðan *to make known, to declare*.  
 Ofdæl, afdæl, seldæll [of, dæl a part] *A precipice, an abrupt descent, a fall; descensus abruptus: — On þat ofdæl in that fall*, Bt. 24, 4.

Of-delfan *to dig out*, C. Mt. 6.  
 Of-dimre calamitatus.  
 Of-doeman *to discern*, C. 16, 3.  
 Of-dræd *afraid, affrighted*, 25, 25.  
 Of-drifan *to drive off*, Col. 62.  
 Of-druncnian *to be drunk*.  
 Of-dune *down, downward*, Bt. 4, Card. p. 204, 6, v. adn.  
 Of-earmian *to take pity of*, 76, 9.  
 O'FEN; g. ofenes, ofnes; d. ofne, ofne; m. [Plat. oven: Dut. oven: Ger. ofen: ouan: Not. ouen: Tat. oven: Moes. auhn: Dan. oven: Swed. ugn m: Old Swed. ugn Icel. ofn m: Fin. uuni: Est. uuggen] *An oven, furnace, fornax: — Geond þæse d through the oven; per fornax cem*, Cd. 191. Of þam ofen Ex. 9, 8. Hatan ofnes *hot oven; callidæ fornax*, 197. On þam ofne *oven; in fornace*, Cd. 191. On þine ofnas, Ex. 8, 1.  
 O'fen-bacen *ovenbaken, baked in an oven*, Lev. 2, 4.  
 O'fen-raca *an ovenrake*, Bt. 1.  
 O'FER; g. ofres; d. ofre; m. [Plat. oever, over: Dut. over m: Frs. ower: Ger. ufer n. The word derivation is from ofer over. In the Ger. über the shore strand, being over a higher than the water. The etymologist, Bilderdyk, derives this word from oever a round, the root of which is or hoef an edge, from. For the shore surrounding the land for this reason the old way of spelling the Dut. over is hoever] *A margin, bank, shore; margo, ripa*. Uppan þæs wætres ofen aque ripam, Ex. 7, 15. þære ea ofre, Jn. 3, 12. Marie Oferes St. Mary's rics or Overs; Sancti ripæ, ad ripam, vel ripam Som.  
 OFER; *prep. ac. d.* [Plat. over, över, äwer: Dut. over ofer: Ger. über: Lat. Ker. iuber: Moes. iur. ufaro: Dan. over: Swed. wer: Icel. yfir: Brit. ar, formerly fair or fer: Heb. וְעַל ofe] *Over, above, side, beyond; super, ultra: — Ofer eall þat flod, and burna, and ofer moras*, Bd. 5. Ofer þære niwelstæ nisse super abyssum farum 1, 2. Ofer þine accens tuos campos, Ex. 9, 1. þære ses muðan, Mt. 3, 1.



fr - æt overeating, gluttony, banqueting, *Bd. 4, 25.*  
 fr-æte a glutton, *R. Ben. 4.*  
 fr-bæc geteung tetanus, muscularum contractio, *R. 20.*  
 fr-bebeodan to rule over, *R. 99.*  
 fr-becuman To come upon suddenly; supervenire, *Prof. R. Canc.*  
 fr-beon to be over, to remain, *Bd. 1, 27, resp. 1.*  
 fr-bidan to remain over, *Chr. 1101.*  
 fr-bismrian to triumph over.  
 fr-blið overblithe or merry, *Past. 27, 2.*  
 fr-bræcan To break; frange, *Ors. 3, 6: 5, 12.*  
 fr-brædan to cover over, overwood, *Cd. 146.*  
 fr-brædels, ofer - bredels a mering, veil, *Ps. 62, 8.*  
 fr-braw, ofer-brow, ofer-bruga overbrow, eyebrow, *Observ. 7, 8.*  
 fr-bringan to bring over, *Ors. 5.*  
 fr-brycgæan to make a bridge or.  
 fr-byternys overbitterness, *Ps. 6.*  
 fr-cerr a passing over, *C. Mt. 11.*  
 fr-cerran to pass over, *R. Lk. 26.*  
 fr-cidan to contend over, to die, *T. Ps. 118, 21.*  
 fr-clif headlong, steep down.  
 fr-climan to overclimb, overcome, *Ors. 3, 9.*  
 fr-clippan [scilicet clypian] to cut, *R. Lk. 23, 18.*  
 fr-craeft overcraft, deceit, *Can. d. imp. pan. 24.*  
 fr-cuman, ofer-cyman to overcome, conquer, *Bt. 22, 1.*  
 fr-cym a sudden coming upon, *5, 13.*  
 fr-cyðan to oversay, to forsake, *L. Edw. 8.*  
 fr-dan to overdo, *Octo. Vit. a. pref.*  
 fr-drenc, ofer-drunc, ofer-rynce overdrinking, drunkenness, *Deut. 21, 20.*  
 fr-drencan, ofer-drincan to overdrink, to be drunken, *Gen. 24.*  
 fr-drifan to drive out, expel, *1, 7.*  
 fr-dryttan to come before, *Ps. 2.*  
 fr-dyre an overdoor, a lintel, *148.*  
 fr-From above; desuper, *Ps. 27.*  
 fr-esc, ofer-eca an overplus, remainder, *L. Lund. W. p.*  
 fr-æld Overold; admodum aet, *R. Ben. 37.*

Ofer-ealdor-man a patriarch, prefect, prince, *Bd. 4, 3.*  
 Ofer-etan to overeat.  
 Ofer-etol, ofer-etola gluttonous, an overeater, a glutton, *Past. 43, 9.*  
 Ofer-etolnes overeating, gluttony, *Past. 43, 9.*  
 Ofer-fær, ofer-færeld a passing over, *Ors. 2, 4.*  
 Ofer-faran to go over, *Gen. 32, 10.*  
 Ofer-fæt overfat, too fat, *R. 89.*  
 Ofer-fæðmian to overspread, *Cd. 199.*  
 Ofer-fangan to take hold of, *Bt. R. p. 152.*  
 Ofer-fare a passing over.  
 Ofer-fell overfulness, v. ofer-fylle.  
 Ofer-feng a clasp, buckle, *Elf. gl. R. 64.*  
 Ofer-feoht a victory.  
 Ofer-feohtan to overcome, conquer, *C. Ps. 34, 1: Cd. 222.*  
 Ofer-ferian to carry over, *C. Mk. 14, 36.*  
 Ofer-fernes a passing over, a passage, *Bd. 1, 25.*  
 Ofer-fihton overcame, *C. Ps. 119, 6, v. ofer-feohtan.*  
 Ofer-flede an overflow, inundation.  
 Ofer-fleon to overflow, *Elf. gr.*  
 Ofer-flitan to convince, overcome, *Ors. 4, 30.*  
 Ofer-flowan to overflow, *Lk. 6, 38.*  
 Ofer-flowedlic overflowing, superfluous, *Fulg. 11.*  
 Ofer-flowednes superfluity, *Bd. 1, 27.*  
 Ofer-fohten overcomes, conquered, v. ofer-feohtan.  
 Ofer-fon To take hold of; superprehendere, *Ors. 4, 4.*  
 Ofer-froren frozen over, *Ors. 4, 11.*  
 Ofer-full overfull, surfeited, *L. Ps. 77, 71.*  
 Ofer-funden Overcome; superatus, *Dial. 1, 2.*  
 Ofer-fylgan to follow over, incite.  
 Ofer-fylle overfulness, a surfeit, *Lk. 21, 34.*  
 Ofer-fyrr overfar, a distance, *Ors. 1, 1.*  
 Ofer-gægan to go over, transgress, *Num. 14, 41.*  
 Ofer-gægednes a transgression, *Alb. resp. 4.*  
 Ofer-gan, ofer-gangan to go over, pass beyond, to conquer, exceed, *Ps. 130, 10: Cd. 170.*  
 Ofer-geaforud overexalted, *Ps. 36, 37.*  
 Ofer-geare [gear a year] old, antiquated.  
 Ofer-gebringan to bring over, *Gen. 32, 23.*  
 Ofer-gedyre the upper part of a door frame, a lintel, *Ex. 12, 7.*

Ofer-gemet above measure, abundance, *Bt. 14, 1.*  
 Ofer-geotan to pour over, to cover, overcome, *Ps. 101, 5: Mk. 8, 14: Mt. 8, 24, v. ofer-gitan.*  
 Ofer-geotol forgetful.  
 Ofer-gestondan to stand upon, *Bd. 3, 11.*  
 Ofer-geweorc an overwork, an arch, a tomb, mausoleum, *Coll. Monast.*  
 Ofer-gewrit an overwriting, epigram, *Mt. 22, 20.*  
 Ofer-gifra overgreedy, a glutton, *Past. 43, 5.*  
 Ofer-gildan to overgild, *L. Ps. 44, 11.*  
 Ofer-giotulnes forgetfulness, *Bt. 35, 1, v. ofer-gitelnes.*  
 Ofer-gitan, ofer-gytan to pour out, to forget, to be forgetful, *Ps. 102, 2: 118, 141, 153, 176: Lk. 12, 6.*  
 Ofer-gitel, ofer-gitol, ofer-gytol forgetful, *Ps. 118, 61, 83, 109.*  
 Ofer-gitelnes, ofer-gitolnys, ofer-gitulnes forgetfulness, stupor, *C. T. Ps. 9, 19.*  
 Ofer-glæncgan, ofer-glængcan To adorn; supra ornare, *Elf. Ep. 1, 48.*  
 Ofer-gloesian, ofer-glossian to overgloss, to write over.  
 Ofer-gumian, ofer-gymian to forget, neglect, *Cd. 224.*  
 Ofer-gytan to pour out, to forget, *Cd. 121.*  
 Ofer-gyttolnys stupor, *Ben., v. ofer-gitelnes.*  
 Ofer-habban to have over, to abound, *L. Lund. 8.*  
 Ofer-hæbban, ofer-hebban; pp. ofer-hafen. To heave over, pass over, to neglect, *Ors. 1, 8: L. Edw. 8, 11.*  
 Ofer-healdan to overhold, omit, *L. Athel. pref.*  
 Ofer-helan to overhele, to kill or cover over, *Ex. 21, 33.*  
 Ofer-heoran not to listen, to disobey, *Bt. 4.*  
 Ofer-heortnes, for ofer-heornes disobedience.  
 Ofer-hergian to overrun with an army, *Ors. 4, 6.*  
 Ofer-higan to despise, *C. R. Ben. 71, v. ofer-hogian.*  
 Ofer-higde, ofer-hygde, ofer-hige a high mind, excellence, superiority, pride, arrogance, contempt, *Bt. 27, 1: Cd. 1: 209.*  
 Ofer-hire Disobedient, stubborn; contumax, *L. Can. Edg. 6.*  
 Ofer-hiuad, ofer-hiwud transfigured, *C. Mt. 17, 2.*  
 Ofer-hlæfed [for læfed] overleft, remainder, *C. Lk. 11, 41.*  
 Ofer-hlæstan to overload, *Ors. 4, 6.*  
 Ofer-hleapan to overleap, *Bd. 5, 6.*  
 Ofer-hlifian to be extolled, set on high, *Dial. pref. 1: M. Ps. 104, 36: Cot. 188.*

Ofer-hlinian *to lean over*.  
 Ofer-hlude, ofer-hlyde *overloud, too loud*, *R. Ben.* 7.  
 Ofer-hlype *a leap*.  
 Ofer-hlyttrian *To melt; liquefacere*, *Elf. gr.* 37.  
 Ofer-hoga *a despiser*.  
 Ofer-hogian *to contemn, despise*, *Mt.* 18, 10.  
 Ofer-hreosan *to rush upon*.  
 Ofer-hrered, ofer-hryred *overturned*, *Cot.* 63, 144.  
 Ofer-hrops *voracity*, *Coll. Monast.*  
 Ofer-hulud *covered over*, *Scint. append.*, v. ofer-helan.  
 Ofer-hycgan *to despise*, *Cd.* 219: 220.  
 Ofer-hyd *pride, preeminence*, v. ofer-higde.  
 Ofer-hydg *proud, haughty*, *Bd.* 2, 2.  
 Ofer-hygd *pride, presumption*, *Cd.* 18: 217, v. ofer-higde.  
 Ofer-hyran *to overhear, disobey, contemn*, *L. Athel. pol.*, *W.* p. 64: *Ors.* 1, 12.  
 Ofer-hyre *disobedient*, v. ofer-hire.  
 Ofer-hyrned *having a high horn, high, proud*, *Hicks.* p. 135.  
 Ofer-hyrnes *disobedience, contempt*, *L. Edw.* 1.  
 Ofering, e; f. *A superfluity; superfluitas*:—Seo ofering þe wurd to sare the superfluity shall become pain to thee, *Bt.* 14, 1, *Card.* p. 64, 19.  
 Oferit ofenda *A dromedary, a kind of small, swift camel; dromas, drometarius*, *Som.*  
 Ofer-læfed *left over*, *R. Lk.* 9, 17.  
 Ofer-lede *overlaid, oppressed*.  
 Ofer-leoran, ofyr-leoran *to pass over, to go out of the right way, to prevaricate*, *C. Mk.* 14, 35: *V. Ps.* 118, 119.  
 Ofer-leornes *prevarication, deceit*, *V. Ps.* 100, 3.  
 Ofer-libban *to overlive, survive*.  
 Oferlice *carelessly*.  
 Ofer-licgan, ofer-liggan *to overlay, to lay upon*.  
 Ofer-lifa *what is left, a remainder*.  
 Ofer-lihtan *to outshine*, *Bt.* tit. c. 9.  
 Ofer-lioran *to pass away*, *C. Mt.* 26, 42, v. ofer-leoran.  
 Ofer-liðan *to sail over*, *Cd.* 161.  
 Ofer-mægen; g. ofer-mægnas. *Overpower; superior vis*, *Cd.* 97.  
 Ofer-mæst *overgreat*, *W. Bd.* p. 228.  
 Ofer-mæstlic *immense*, *Ors.* 1, 12.  
 Ofer-medla, ofer-med *pride*, *Cd.* 208.  
 Ofer-mened *contrite*, *Cot.* 47, 180.  
 Ofer-mete *high-minded, proud*.  
 Ofer-metta, ofer-mette, ofer-metto *overmuch food, a banquet, pride, arrogance*, *Bt.* 37, 1.

Ofer-micel, ofer-mycel *overmuch, immense*, *Ors.* 1, 7.  
 Ofer-micelnes *overgreatness, superabundance*, *Scint.* 12.  
 Ofer-mod *high-minded, proud, beyond measure, too much*, *Ex.* 18, 11: *Bt.* 37, 1.  
 Ofer-mod coturnus, *R.* 9: *Lye: Ben.*  
 Ofer-modeg *proud*, *Bd.* 3, 17.  
 Ofer-modgian, ofer-modian *to be high-minded, proud, to boast, vaunt*, *Ps.* 9, 23: *Deut.* 32, 27.  
 Ofer-modgung *pride*, *Past.* 17, 2.  
 Ofer-modig *proud*, *Ps.* 118, 69.  
 Ofer-modignes, ofer-modines, ofer-modicnes *high-mindedness, pride*, *Ps.* 16, 11: *Mk.* 7, 22.  
 Ofer-neod *overneed, very necessary*, *R. Conc.* 1.  
 Ofer-niman *To take hold of, to seize, defile; abripere, constuprare*, *Gen.* 39, 14: *Deut.* 22, 29.  
 Ofer-nón *overnoon, afternoon*.  
 Ofer-plontia *planted again*, *C. Lk.* 17, 6, *Lye.*  
 Ofer-prut *overproud, stubborn*, *Pref. R. Conc.*  
 Ofer-rædan *to read over*, *Elf. gr.*  
 Ofer-rædlice *frequently*, *R. Ben. interl.* 55.  
 Ofer-recan, ofer-reccan *to overcome, convince, instruct*, *Bt.* 34, 3.  
 Ofer-ricsian *to rule over*, *Past.* 17, 8.  
 Ofer-ridan *to ride over*, *Bd.* 3, 14.  
 Ofer-rowan *to row over*.  
 Ofer-sælic *over sea*, *Bt.* 3, 28.  
 Ofer-sælð *overprosperity*, *Bt. R.* p. 155.  
 Ofer-sæpisc *oversappy, too succulent*.  
 Ofer-sæwisc *Over sea; transmarinus*, *Martyr.* 12, Jan., *Lye.*  
 Ofer-sagen *obrutus*, *Mod. confit.*  
 Ofer-sawan *to sow over*, *Mt.* 13, 25.  
 Ofer-sceadian, ofer-sceadwian, ofer-sceadewian *to overshadow*, *Mk.* 9, 7.  
 Ofer-sceatt *overscot, usury*, *R. Mt.* 25, 27.  
 Ofer-sceawian *to oversee, to inspect*.  
 Ofer-sceawigend, es; m. *One who overlooks, a bishop*, *Elf. ep.* 1, 36.  
 Ofer-scinan *to overshine, overshadow*, *Mt.* 17, 5.  
 Ofer-seamas [seam a burden] *sacks*, *C. R. Lk.* 12, 33.  
 Ofer-segelian, ofer-seglan *to sail over*, *Mt.* 9, 1.  
 Ofer-sendan *to send over*, *Elf. gr.*  
 Ofer-seocnes *oversickness, extreme sickness*, *L. Can. Edg.* 30, 36.  
 Ofer-seon *to oversee, preside over*,

*to look down upon, to despise*, *Bt.* 4: 36, 2.  
 Ofer-settan *to overset, to cover*, *Bt.* 18, 1.  
 Ofer-sewen *Respect; respectus*, *Ps.* 72, 4.  
 Ofer-sewennys *contempt*.  
 Ofer-sittan *to oversit, to am*, *Elf. gr.*  
 Ofer-slæge, ofer-slæge *a*, *Ex.* 12, 22, 23.  
 Ofer-slæp *oversleeping*, *M. Quad.* 4, 1.  
 Ofer-slip *an overslip, a slip*, *L. Can. Edg.* 46.  
 Ofer-smæung *overconsideration*, *Past.* 15, 6.  
 Ofer-speocol *over-speaking*, *R. Ben.* 15.  
 Ofer-spræca *an over-speaker, babbler*, *Past.* 15, 6.  
 Ofer-spræce, ofer-sprecc *a speaking, loquacity*, *Past.* 38.  
 Ofer-spræcolnes, ofer-spreccolnes *loquacity*, *Past.* 43, 1.  
 Ofer-sprædan *to overspread*, *Ben.* 53.  
 Ofer-sprecan *to overspeak, speak evil*, *L. Ps.* 43, 15.  
 Ofer-sprecol *overtalkative*, *P.* 38, 8.  
 Ofer-stælan *to steal over, to convince, refute*, *L. Can. p.* 34.  
 Ofer-stælde *leaped over*, *Bt.* 6, v. stellan.  
 Ofer-stæppan, ofer-stæppan *to overstep, transgress*, *Bt.* 1.  
 Ofer-stærð *Pass over; transdunt*.  
 Ofer-standan *to stand over, insist*, *Bd.* 4, 16.  
 Ofer-stigan *to go over, to ascend*, *Bd.* 5, 19.  
 Ofer-stigendlic *superlative*.  
 Ofer-strican *to occupy*, *E.* 13, 7.  
 Ofer-suiðung *Affliction*, *Ps.* 136, 1.  
 Ofer-swimman *to swim over*.  
 Ofer-swiðan, ofer-swiðan, ofer-swiðian *to come, conquer, deliver, to surpass*, *Lk.* 11, 22: *T. F.* 16.  
 Ofer-swiðe *overmuch, too much*, *R. Ben. interl.* 64.  
 Ofer-swiðnes *affliction*, *C. A.* 21, 25.  
 Ofer-swiðrian, *to overcome, to prevail*, *L. Ps.* 12, 4.  
 Ofer-sylfrian *to silver over, to cover with silver*, *Ps.* 71, 1.  
 Ofer-symed *oppressed, overwhelmed*, *R. Ben.* 39, 64: *Scint.*  
 Ofer-tæl *an overnumber, a number equal number*, *Herb.* 156.  
 Ofer-tæle *Superstitious; stultus*, *Scint.*  
 Ofer-teon *to cover over*, *Gr.* 1.  
 Ofer-þæmnecca *superfluous*, *Ps.* 30, 7.

Of-pearf overneed, great necessity, *Bt.* 31, 1.  
 Of-þeon to excel, overcome, transcend, overgrow, *Bt.* 10.  
 Of-þrige over three, after three.  
 Of-þryccednes tribulation, *Ps.* 31, 9.  
 Of-þungennes excellence.  
 Of-tide in the evening, *L. Edg.* 6.  
 Of-togennys a covering, *Herb.* 75, 1.  
 Of-tolden covered over, *Cd.* 146.  
 Of-tredan to tread under foot.  
 Of-truan, ofer-truwian to over-trust, to trust too much, *L. Land.* 8.  
 Of-wadan to wade over, to cross, *Ors.* 2, 4.  
 Of-weder a tempest, *Chr.* 794.  
 Of-wenan to overween, to presume, *Cot.* 214.  
 Of-wennys insolence, pride.  
 Of-weorpan to cast over, to overthrow, destroy, *Bd.* 3, 9: *L. Alf. pol.* 11.  
 Of-winnan to overcome, conquer, *Deut.* 20, 10.  
 Of-wintran to winter; per-hyemare, *Col. Monast.*  
 Of-wiste greediness, dainties, *Of. Episc.* 7.  
 Of-wlenced over rich, over-proud, *Ors.* 1, 10.  
 Of-wreon; pp. ofer-wrigen. To cover over, *Mk.* 14, 65.  
 Of-wrygels a covering, *Cot.* 143.  
 Of-wunnen overcome, v. ofer-winnan.  
 Of-wyllan to boil over.  
 Of-ydel vain.  
 Of-yrnan to run over, come upon, *Bd.* 5, 9.  
 Of-yð A FLOATING, doubting, *Ps.* 54, 25.  
 Of-yrst, ofst Haste, speed; festinatio:—Mid ofeste or ofste cum festinatione, festinanter, *Gen.* 18, 7: *Mk.* 6, 25: *Lk.* 1, 39: *Jn.* 11, 31. Ofestum with haste, quickly, speedily, *Cd.* 187: 142. Ofestum miclum with utmost speed, *Cd.* 116.  
 Of-yrst To hasten; festinare, *Sam.*  
 Of-yrstice, ofostlice; adv. Hastily; festinanter, *Off. Reg.* 15.  
 Of-yrstung A hastening; festinatio, *Ben.*  
 Of-yrst fruit, v. ofst.  
 Of-yrstetan to eat up, root out.  
 Of-yrst-fared affrighted; perterritus, *Chr.* 1131.  
 Of-yrst-faran to go out, to go away, to follow out, pursue, *Chr.* 894: 911.  
 Of-yrst-fendan to find, obtain, *Chr.* 1050.  
 Of-yrst-leorran to go far off.  
 Of-yrst-leogan to flow off, to scum.  
 Of-yrst-leowan to flow down or away.

Of-freattan to devour, *C. Mk.* 12, 40.  
 Of-frīan, geoffrian; ic offrige; p. ode, ude, ede; pp. od [*Plat. Dut.* offeren: *Ger.* opfern: *Ot.* opphoron, ophern: *Dan.* offre: *Swed.* Icel. offra: *Wel.* offrymmu to offer.—from of, *Plat.* up or op, and bærān to bring, to carry] To OFFER, dedicate, sacrifice; offerre, dicare:—Lætað us faran and offrian urum Gode, *Ex.* 5, 17. Þu offrast, *Ex.* 29, 20. Offriað sacrificat, *Lev.* 7, 32. Ic of-frige, *Ps.* 26, 10. Offrede obtulit, dedicavit, *Chr.* 1013. Offrude, *Gen.* 46, 1. Hi of-frodon obtulerunt, immolarunt, *Ex.* 24, 5.  
 Of-fring-hlafas Shewbread; oblationis panes, panes propositionis, *Mt.* 12, 4.  
 Of-frung, e; f. also offrunga; pl. offrunga, ofrunga. An OFFERING, sacrifice; sacrificium:—Ic axige hwær seo offrung sig. God foresceawað min sunu him sylf þa offrunge, *Gen.* 22, 7, 8, 13: *Ex.* 10, 25: *Mt.* 23, 19: *Mk.* 9, 49. Enitre offrunga annicula hostia, *Lev.* 1, 10: *Ex.* 18, 12: 32, 6, v. blot.  
 Of-fyligean to follow, *Lk.* 1, 3.  
 Of-fyllan to overthrow, *Bd.* 4, 13.  
 Of-gan, of-gangan to go off, to proceed, derive, require, *Gen.* 9, 5.  
 Of-geafan to give off, *Ors.* 1, 4, v. of-gifan.  
 Of-gebigan to decline, *C. Lk.* 24, 29.  
 Of-gedrinca To drown; demergere, *C. Mt.* 18, 6.  
 Of-geniman to take off, seize, *C. Mt.* 12, 39.  
 Of-gewitan to go off, to depart, *Bt. R. p.* 194.  
 Of-gifan to give off, relinquish, leave, *Cd.* 55: *Bd.* 4, 9.  
 Of-gimercant to mark out, to choose, *R. Lk.* 10, 1.  
 Of-hæbban to retain, hold, *Ex.* 9, 2.  
 Of-hearmian, for of-earmian to pity, *Jud.* 11, 1.  
 Of-hepan to take away, to hinder, *Bt. R. p.* 187.  
 Of-hingrian to hunger, *Off. Reg.* 15.  
 Of-hladian to lade out, *Elf. gr.*  
 Of-hleater derision, *Ps.* 43, 15.  
 Of-hnitan to butt, to push with the horns, *Ex.* 21, 29.  
 Of-hreosan to rush off, to fall down, *Cod. Ex.* 21, b.  
 Of-hreowan, of-hriowan, of-hreowsian to have pity of, *C. Mt.* 15, 32.  
 Of-hreran to raise over, to cover, *Num.* 16, 33.

Of-hwan from whence; unde.  
 Of-hwylued wheeled off, rolled; convolutus, *Cantic. Hezech.*  
 Of-irnan, of-yrnan to run off, *Bt.* 39, 13.  
 Of-kyrf, for of-cyrf or of-cearf a cutting or carving off, *R. Ben. interl.* 28.  
 Of-lætan, of-letan to leave, to let out, *Bt.* 29, 2.  
 Of-læte, of-lete, an; f. an offering, the host, the sacramental bread, *L. Can. Edg.* 39: *C. Ps.* 39, 9.  
 Of-licgean to lie upon, oppress, *L. Can. Edg. imp. pn.* 43.  
 Of-lician to dislike, displease, *R. Ben.* 1.  
 Of-lyst, of-lysted desirous of, anxious for, *Bd.* 35, 6, C.  
 Of-man remembers; meminit, v. geman.  
 Of-munan, he of-man to remember, *Bt.* 42.  
 Of-myrðrian to murder, *Chr.* 978.  
 Ofn an oven, *Cd.* 184: ofne with an oven, v. ofen.  
 Of-niman to take, seize, *C. Jn.* 8, 3.  
 Of-or a margin, *Cot.* 129, v. ofer.  
 Of-or a boar, *Menol. F.* 498, v. eafor.  
 Ofostlice hastily, instantly, *Bd.* 3, 14, v. ofestlice.  
 Ofre by a margin, v. ofer.  
 Of-read a purple colour.  
 Of-ridan to ride off or after, to follow, *Gen.* 14, 13.  
 Of-ring-sceat A sacrifice; holocaustum, *Lye.*  
 Of-rowen, for of-hrowen pitied, v. of-hreowan.  
 Of-rung an offering, v. offrung.  
 Of-sacan to dispute, deny, *L. In.* 78.  
 Of-sceacan to flee, v. of-asceacan.  
 Of-sceamian To SHAME, blush, be ashamed.  
 Of-scearfan to cut off, *C. Mk.* 14, 47.  
 Of-sceaðe out of the sheath, *Ps.* 36, 14.  
 Of-sceotan to shoot off.  
 Of-scinan to shine, *Bd.* 4, 27.  
 Of-scotian to shoot, *Ex.* 19, 13.  
 Of-seon to see, find, *Gen.* 16, 7.  
 Of-setenes a besetting, *Cot.* 144.  
 Of-settan to set off, set round, oppress, *Jud.* 5: *L. Ps.* 21, 11.  
 Of-sigan to go off, depart, *C. Mt.* 25, 41.  
 Of-sion to see, *Bt. R. p.* 182.  
 Of-sittan to surround, oppress, *Deut.* 28, 33.  
 Of-slean, he of-slyhð, of-slæhð; p. of-shóh; pp. of-slegen. To cut off, kill, strike, *Bd.* 5, 19: *Gen.* 20, 11: *Ps.* 77, 23.  
 Of-slegennys a cutting off, a slaying, *Ps.* 43, 25.

Of-smoran *to suffocate, strangle*, Ors. 6, 36.  
 Of-sniðan *to cut off, kill*, Gen. 22, 13.  
 Of-sprinc, of-spring, es; m. an *offspring, posterity, race*, Gen. 3, 15: Deut. 31, 21.  
 Of-spyrennes *a finding out by footsteps, an inquiry*.  
 Of-spyrian *to seek, search*, L. In. 17.  
 Ofste *with haste*, v. ofest.  
 Of-stæppan *to tread upon*, Jos. 10, 24.  
 Of-standan *to stand off, to rise, swell*, R. Jn. 6, 18.  
 Ofste *with haste*, v. ofest.  
 Of-sticcian *to stab, pierce*, Ors. 5, 12.  
 Of-stigan *to go off, pass by*, C. Mt. 27, 39.  
 Of-stingan *to stab, thrust through*, L. Alf. 21: Chr. 755.  
 Ofstlice *hastily, instantly*, Bd. 3, 14: Cd. 114, v. ofest.  
 Ofstium *speedily*, Cd. 126, v. ofest.  
 Of-swelgan *to swallow up, to devour*, Bt. 19.  
 Of-sweorde *a sword*, Som.  
 Of-swerian *to swear off; juremento negare*, L. Alf. pol. 26.  
 Of-swingan *to beat off, to beat*, Ors. 4, 1.  
 Of-swiðian *to overcome*.  
 OFT; comp. oftor, ofter; sup. oftest, oftoost; adv. [Ger. oft: Isd. Ker. Ot. ofto, ofta: Moes. ufta, ufto: Dan. ofte: Swed. ofta: Icel. opt. Adelung is of opinion that oft is related to the A.-S. eft, seft again] OFT, often; sæpe:—Ps. 128, 1, 2: Mt. 17, 15: Mk. 5, 4: L. Ethelst. 3: Chr. 1016: Bd. 3, 12. ¶ Hu oft how oft, Lk. 13, 34: Ps. 77, 45. Swa oft so often. Swa oft swa so often as, L. Athel. 3.  
 Of-teon, of-tion *to draw off, to withdraw, bereave*, Bt. 37, 1.  
 Of-þænian *to make wet, to steep, infuse*.  
 Of-þegde *consumed*, Cd. 93, Th. p. 120, 30.  
 Of-þincan *to think of, repent, to bear with difficulty, to be irritated*, Gen. 6, 7: Lk. 17, 4: Cd. 218.  
 Of-þirst, of-þyrst, of-þirsted *thirsty*, Jud. 15, 18: Cd. 1, Th. p. 3, 7.  
 Of-þracian *to be sore afraid, to quake for fear*.  
 Of-þriccan, he of-þrecð, of-þrycð; p. of-þrit, of-þrihte, we of-þrihton; pp. of-þricced. *To press, oppress, to hinder, cumber, preoccupy*, Lk. 13, 7: Ps. 88, 41: Bt. 8.  
 Of-þriccednys *distress*, Lk. 21, 23.  
 Of-þringan; pp. of-þrunge *to press, throng*, Mk. 3, 9.

Of-þrosmian *to strangle, choke*.  
 Of-þrycce *a throng*.  
 Of-þryht *encompassed, oppressed*, Hymn.  
 Of-þryscan *to oppress*, Past. 14, 5: 19, 2.  
 Of-þrysmian *to press, choke*, Mk. 4, 19.  
 Of-þrystrian *to darken*, Ps. 73, 21.  
 Of-tige *a taking off, a subtraction*, L. Edg. suppl.  
 Of-tihan *To draw off; abstra- here*, Ben., v. teon.  
 Of-torþian, of-tyrfian *to cast off, to throw, to stone, to cover or hill with stones*, Num. 14, 10: Jn. 8, 5.  
 Of-t-ræd; def. se oft-ræda *frequent*, Bt. 39, 13.  
 Of-t-rædlic; def. se oft-rædlica *frequent*, Ors. 3, 9.  
 Of-t-rædlice *frequently*, Jn. 18, 2.  
 Of-tredan; pp. of-treden *to tread off, to wear*, Ors. 6, 3.  
 Of-t-sæcan *to seek often, to frequent*, Cot. 82.  
 Of-t-sið oftentimes, frequent, Ors. 6, 34.  
 Of-tyrfian *to stone*, v. of-torþian.  
 Of-unnan *to deny, retain*, W. Bd. p. 239.  
 Of-urnen *run off*, v. of-irnan, yrnan.  
 Of-weorpan *to cast off, overwhelm*, Elf. T. p. 14.  
 Of-witan *to reverence*, R. Mt. 21, 37.  
 Of-wringan *to wring off*, Elf. gr.  
 Of-wundrod *astonished*, Gen. 21, 6.  
 Of-wyrtrumian *to root up, eradicate*, C. Lk. 17, 6.  
 Ofyr, &c. *above*, v. ofer.  
 Ofyr-leoran *to pass over*, v. ofer-leoran, &c.  
 Of-yrnð *misery*.  
 Of-yrnan *to run off or down*.—Ofyr-wrygyls *a covering*, Ben., v. hrægel.  
 OGA [Icel. ógn f. *terror*, ógá f. *want of care*: Moes. ogan *to fear*: Wel. ogof *a dark place in the ground, a cave*] Dread, great fear; terror, Gen. 9, 2: 15, 12.  
 Ogengel *A bar, bolt, an impediment; obex*, Cot. 145.  
 Ohsta *The armpit; axilla*, Cot. 145.  
 Oht *ought, any thing*, L. Ethel. pref. Bd. 5, 9, v. aht.  
 OHT *Fear; timor*:—Oht mid englum *fear among angels*, Cd. 5, 148.  
 Ohter *Reproach, rebuke; opprobrium*, Som.  
 Oht-rip, oht-hripp *harvest*, R. Lk. 10, 2, v. rip.  
 Oh-wær *any where*, Cot. 178, v. ahwar.  
 Ohwit *ought, any thing*, v. aht.  
 Ohylde *Hanging; pendulus*, Cot. 155.

Oker *offspring*, v. wocer.

OLÆCAN, olæccan, oleccan [Fla. lokken *to allure, liberlokken to flatter, entice*: Dut. Gr. lokken: Net. lucchin, lu- lucchin *to allure*: Dan. lokke. Swed. Icel. locka *all three signify to allure, to bait, also to flatter*: Icel. loki m. *a deceiver*, lockan f. *an alluring* Wel. llochi *to stroke one softly, to make much of*, lloccio *to draw into a fold or corner*. The Ger. &c. in the same signification, with the prefix an, ver, anlocken, verlocken *to allure*: Lat. lacer. —lece *enticements*] 1. To fawn, flatter, please, gratify; blandiri, adulari. 2. To comply with, submit to, cringe to, to obey, serve; obsequi, inservire:—1. Oleccð þam lichama *gratifies the body*, Bt. 24, 1: 7, 2. Oleccað þam mode *gratify the mind*, Bt. 24, 1: 2. Þat ic oleccan þurfa þat I need cringe, Cd. 15. Oleccan: wile will serve, Cd. 92. þam oleccað ealle geacefte *obsequatur omnes creature*, Bt. R. p. 163, v. geoleccan.  
 Olæcere, olecere, olccere, &c. m. *A flatterer, parasite; actor*, Past. 17, 3.  
 Olæceung, olæcung, oleccung, olleccung, e; f. *Flattery, flattery; adulation*:—Mid hire olæcunge *cum ejus blanditiis*, Jud. 16, 6. Þæs folces olæcunga *the flattery of the people*, populi blanditiis, Bt. 24, 1: 7, 2.  
 Olan-ege, olan-ige [Fla. Dand. Hood. olanego Olary] *The off of OLNEY near Gloucester*, insula in agro Gloucesteri quam Sabrinæ aquæ secum findentes efficiunt, Chr. 1000.  
 Oleccan *to flatter*, Bt. 24, 1, v. olæcan.  
 Olfat; pl. olfata *a pot to kiss*, R. 24, v. alfat.  
 OLFEND, olfynd, oluend, es; a [Tat. olbent: Moes. olbent Moes. ulbandus: Icel. albið. álfballdi m. *camelus*] *Camelus*:—Olfendes *cameli ovis*, Gen. 31, 34: Mt. 1, 6. Drincað þone olfin: Mt. 23, 24. Olfend *camelus fœmina*. Þring folra olfend myrena *trigula lactantes cameli fœmina*, Gen. 32, 15. Nam þa tyn olfina. Gen. 24, 10.  
 Oliocere *a flatterer*, Past. 17, v. olæcere.  
 Olisatrum *Alexander or leucolus atrum*, Herb. 10, 7.  
 Oll *detractio, slander*, Lap. 17, v. hol.  
 Ol-þwongan or ol-þongas *Fla.*



of leather, latchets; corrigiæ, *Cot.* 53.

Olaend a camel, v. olfend.

Om, hom *Rust*; rubigo. *Pær* om and moððe hyt fornimð, *Mt.* 6, 19, 20.

Oman *To rust*; rubiginem contrahere, *Scint.* 64.

Oman *A burning ulcer, erysipelas*; ignis sacer, *Cot.* 107.

Ombeht a servant, ministry, *C.* *Lk.* 10, 40, v. ambeht.

Ombet a bucket, vessel, *C.* *Lk.* 16, 6, v. amber.

Ombiht a servant, *Cd.* 139, v. ambeht.

Ombiht-scealc an official servant, v. ambiht-scealcas.

Ombore a pitcher, v. ombet.

Oncynn *A suppuration, gathering*; suppuratio, *Som.*

Omaena geberst a breaking of an aler, v. oman.

Omiddan, for on middan *In (the)* middle; medio, *Gen.* 2, 9: 3, 2.

Omig *Rusty*; rubiginosus, *R.* *Ben.* 64.

Omlihte *Mattery, corrupt*; saniosus, purulentus, *Som.*

Ompre a kind of herb, v. ampre.

Om, in, an; prep. d. ac. [*Plat.*

*Dut. Ger. Moes. in: Dan. i,*

*ind: Swed. i, in: Icel. i, inn:*

*Fr. Sp. en: Wel. yn: Sans.*

*satu, on] In, into, with, among,*

*on, upon; in, cum, inter super:*

*—Teon on life producere in vi-*

*ta, Gen.* 1, 20. On þa þor-

*nas inter spinas, Lk.* 8, 7. On

*hyre middele in coruna medio,*

*Mt.* 9, 36: *Lk.* 21, 21. On

*þinum breoste super pectore*

*tas, Gen.* 3, 14. On þam man-

*num, and on þam nytenum,*

*Ex.* 9, 10. ¶ On an in one.

Comon on an convenerunt in

*unum, Ps.* 2, 2: 47, 4. On up-

*pan against; contra. On up-*

*pan agene broðor against his*

*brother, Bt. R. p.* 169. On

*þæc on the back, behind.*

One, a, an, v. an.

One, is used in composition, for

*in, on, upon; also, like un-, to*

*denote privation, as the Lat.*

*in-, and Eng. un-.*

Onblawan to breathe or blow

*in, Gen.* 2, 7.

Onbilinis indignation, *Ps.* 77,

64.

Onegan, on-egan to pine away,

*to fear; tabescere, formidare,*

*C. T. Ps.* 138, 20: *Cd.* 209.

Oniht needy, poor.

Onla a burning, an inflammation,

v. æled.

Onælan, ælan, he on-ælt, on-

ælt; p. on-æelde, on-æelde,

æ on-ældon; pp. on-æled;

a. to kindle, light, set on fire,

to burn, *Lk.* 15, 8: *Ps.* 96, 3.

On-ælet lightning, *L. Ps.* 143, 8.

On-ælpene fervens, *Bd.* 5, 6.

On-ætywan; p. on-ætywde to

appear, *Bd.* 4, 32.

On-afæstnian to fasten; infligere,

*L. Ps.* 9, 15.

On-agen may fear, *Cd.* 86, for

on-egan.

On-ageotan to pour in, *Lk.* 10,

34.

On-aheawian to cut in.

On-ahreasan, on - ahreosan to

rush upon.

On-al a burning, *Num.* 11, 8, v.

on-æd.

On-aldan; pp. on-aled to lead

on, lay on.

On-an in one, once for all, con-

tinually.

On-anlicnys a likeness, *Ps.* 72,

20.

On-arisan to rise against, *Ps.* 3, 1.

On-asædednys a sending, *L. Ps.*

77, 54.

On-ascacan incutere, *Elf. gr.*

On-asendan to send into, *Scint.*

53.

On-asettan to set or lay upon,

*Mt.* 19, 15.

On-aslidan to slide in.

On-asnæsan to strike against, v.

asnasan.

On-aweorpan to cast in, *Elf. gr.*

On-awinnan to fight against, *L.*

*Ps.* 34, 1.

On-bæc on the back, behind, back-

ward, *Mt.* 4, 10.

On-bærnan to ignite, inflame, to

burn up, *Bd.* 2, 2, v. bærnan.

On-bærning, on-bærnis, incense,

*Ps.* 65, 14: *V. Ps.* 140, 2, v.

anbærnys.

On-bead commanded, v. on-beo-

dan.

On-becuman to come upon, to

happen, *Bt.* 8.

On-becweðan to repeat a thing

often, *Som.*

On-bedippan, on-bedypan to dip

in, to immerse, *V. Ps.* 67, 25.

On-befealdan to infold, *Elf. gr.*

On-befeallan to fall upon, to hap-

pen, *Elf. gr.*

On-begnes crookedness, *Cot.* 197.

On-behealdan to look upon, *Ps.*

21, 17.

On-behleapan to leap upon, *Elf.*

*gr.*

On-behydd hidden, *Bd.* 1, 16.

On-belædan to lead or bring in,

to lay upon, apply, *Coll. Monast.*

On-ben an imprecation, *Bd.* 2, 2.

On-beodan to declare, promise,

command, *Bd.* 1, 29.

On-beon to be in.

On-beprenan to wink, *Bt.* 18, 3.

On-berede tasted, *Bt. tit.* 23, v.

on-birian.

On-besceawian to oversee.

On-besceawung an overseeing.

On-besendan to send into, *Elf. gr.*

On-besettan to insert, *Elf. gr.*

On-beslean to strike into; incu-

tere, *Elf. gr.*

On-besmitten undesmuted, unde-

filed, pure, *Athan.*

On-bestælan to steal on, to sur-

prise, *L. Alf. eccl.* 15.

On-bestæppan to step in or upon,

*Elf. gr.*

On-bestungen stung.

On-bid expectation, *Ors.* 4, 11, v.

anbid.

On-bidan to abide, expect, *Lk.* 7,

19, 20.

On-biddan to bid, command.

On-bigan, on-bygan to bend, sub-

mit, v. on-bugan.

On-bigong an inhabitant, *T. Ps.*

104, 11.

On-bindan to unbind, *Bt.* 20, *C.*

On-birian, on-byrian, on-byrgan,

on-byrigean, bergan, byrgan,

byrgan, gebyrgan; he on-

birigð, we on-byrigað, on-

byrigeað, on-byrigað; p. he

on - byrgde, on-byrigde, ge-

byrgde, we on-birigdon. To

taste, taste of; gustare:—Gif

he hwene ær biteres onbirigð

if he a little before tastes (any

thing) bitter; si ille prius

amari (quicquid) gustet, *Bt.*

23. Onbyrgde gustavit, *Jn.*

2, 9. Onbyrigde, *Mt.* 27, 34.

Onbirigdon gustabant, *Jos.*

5, 12. Onbyrigað gustabunt,

*Mt.* 16, 28. Onbyrigeað, *Mk.* 9,

1: *Lk.* 14, 24. Onbyrigað

gustate, *Ps.* 83, 8. Swa hwa

swa gebyrgde þæs on þam

beame geweoð whoever should

taste of what on this tree grew,

*Cd.* 24, *Th.* p. 31, 10.

On-bitan to bite or taste of, *L.*

*In.* 57.

On-blæstan to break in, *Cot.* 115.

On-blæwan, on-blawan to blow

or breathe upon, to inflate, *L.*

*Ps.* 104, 18.

On-blotan to sacrifice, *Cd.* 142.

On-boren diminished; imminu-

tus, *Cot.* 117, *Lye.*

On-brædan to be raised up, to be

awaked, *Bd.* 3, 27.

On-brankindled, *Cd.* 162, v. bran.

On-brican to break in.

On-brincg instigation, *L. Can.*

*Edg. mod. imp. pn.* 15.

On-brosnung corruption, *Ps.* 29,

11.

On-brude awaked, v. on-brædan.

On-bryrdan to instigate, animate,

prick, *Ps.* 4, 5.

On-bryrding instinct, instigation.

On-bryrdnys, inbryrdnes, abryrd-

nes, anbryrdnes, bryrdnys, se;

f. Instigation, inspiration, in-

stinct; instigatio, inspiratio:

—Ðurh þæs soðan Godes on-

bryrdnysse per veri Dei inspi-

rationem, *Bd.* 2, 13. Mid god-

cundre onbryrdnysse divino

instinctu, *Bd.* 1, 7, 23.

On-búgan *to bow to, to submit*, Gen. 50, 18.  
 On-bund *unbound, laid open*, v. on-bindan.  
 On-burigan *to taste*, v. byrgan.  
 On-burnan *to inflame*, Som.  
 On-bútan, on-búton *about*, Gen. 2, 11, v. abútan.  
 On-bygan *to bend*, v. on-bigan.  
 On-byrgan *æmulari*, Ps. 36, 1, 8, for on-hyrgan.  
 On-byrging, biriging, byrignes, se; f. *A tasting*; gustatio:—Onbyrging ættres sumptio veneni, Herb. 36, 6.  
 On-byrian *to taste*, v. on-birian.  
 On-byriging *a taste*, Herb. 15, 1.  
 On-bysmre *a derision*, Ps. 78, 4.  
 On-ceapung *gratis*.  
 On-cennan *to bring forth*, Elf. T. p. 18.  
 On-cennes *a bringing forth*.  
 On-ceosan *to choose*, Cd. 23.  
 On-cerran, on-cyrran *to turn, to turn from, invert*, Bt. 7, 2.  
 On-cigian *to invoke*.  
 On-cleow *an ankle*, v. ancleow.  
 On-clifian, on-cliofian *to cleave*, Cot. 114: Ps. 68, 18, v. clifian.  
 On-clypian *to invoke*, Gen. 4, 26, v. clypian.  
 On-cnáwan, becnáwan, gecnáwan; p. on-cneow *to know, understand, recognise, acknowledge, treat*, Mk. 8, 17: Gen. 43, 27.  
 On-cnawen *is knowledge*.  
 On-cnawing, on-cnawung *knowledge*.  
 On-cneowan *to know*, v. on-cnaw-an.  
 On-cnisan, on-cnysan, on-cnissan *to drive away*, C. Ps. 61, 3.  
 Oncr, oncra *an anchor*, Bt. 10, C, v. ancer.  
 Oncra *a hermit*, v. ancer.  
 On-cuman *to enter in*.  
 On-cunnan *to accuse, prove*, I. Alf. pol. 29.  
 On-cunning *an accusation*, Bd. 3, 19.  
 On-cunnys *an excuse*, Ps. 140, 4.  
 On-cuðon *impugnabant*, Past. 46, 7, Lye.  
 On-cweældan *to kill*, T. Ps. 61, 3.  
 On-cweðan, on-cwyðan *to say, address, answer*, Bt. 25.  
 On-cyrran *to turn*, v. on-cerran.  
 On-cyðan *to chide*.  
 Ond *And*; et, Cd. 59: 67, v. and.  
 Onda *zeal*, Past. 17, 11, v. anda.  
 Ondcyðignes *learning*; scientia, Ben.  
 Ondefn *convenient, meet*, Som.: Past. 15, 4, v. andefn.  
 Onderslic *terrible*, Bd. 2, 16, T., v. on-dryslic.  
 Ondesn *Fear*; metus, C. R. Jn. 19, 38.  
 Ondet, ondetan *Confessed*; confessus, Cd. 218.  
 Ondetnes, se; f. *A confession*,

*profession*; confessio, Bd. 1, 6: 3, 18.  
 Ondettan *to confess*, Bd. 5, 13, S. p. 632, 11, v. andettan.  
 Ondfenga *an undertaker*, V. Ps. 58, 10, v. andfenga.  
 Ondgiet, ondgit *understanding*, v. andgit.  
 Ond-hriones, se; f. *Cruelty, roughness*; crudelitas, Som.  
 Ond-hwæðer *but yet, notwithstanding*, v. andhwæðer.  
 Ondlean *Retaliation, vengeance*; retributio, Cd. 103.  
 Ond-long *along, through, by*, Chr. 882, v. andlang, gelang.  
 Ond-lyfen *food, living*, v. andlyfen.  
 Ondo *Fear*; timor, C. Lk. 1, 12.  
 On-don *to undo, to put upon*; solvere, imponere, Ors. 5, 14.  
 Ondoung *A loosing*; solutio, relaxatio, Lib. Med. 2, 46.  
 On-drædan, an-drædan, ic on-dræde, þu on-drætst, he on-dræt, we on-drædað; p. on-dred, we on-dredon; pp. on-dræden; v. a. [on, dræd fear] *To fear, reverence, dread*; timere, revereri:—Ichineswiðe ondræde, Gen. 32, 11. Ic on-dræde me God metuo mihi a Deo, Gen. 42, 18. Þu on-drætst swyðe God, Gen. 22, 12. Ealle þa þe ondrædað God omnes qui timetis Deum, Ps. 65, 15. Herodes ondred Iohannem Herodes metuebat Iohannem, Mk. 6, 20. Hig hine on-dredon swa swa hig ondredon Moysen illi eum revereabantur sicut illi revereabantur Moysen, Jos. 4, 14.  
 Ondrædendlic *Dreadful, terrible*; terribilis, Th. An.  
 On-dræding, e; f. *Fear*; metus, Ors. 5, 12.  
 On-dreardan *To fear*; timere, C. Lk. 18, 2, v. on-drædan.  
 On-dredan *to dread*, v. on-drædan.  
 On-drencan *To make drunken, to intoxicate, to be drunken*; inebriare, V. Ps. 64, 9.  
 On-drinca; an. *A cup*; poculum, calix, Bd. 5, 5.  
 On-drislic *terrible*, v. on-dryslic.  
 On-druncnian *To be drunken*; inebriari, T. Ps. 35, 9.  
 On-druncning. 1. *A drinking*; potatio. 2. *A cup*; calix, L. Ps. 22, 7.  
 On-drysenlic, on-drysnlic, on-drysnlico, on-dryslic *terrible*, Bd. 2, 16, v. andrysn.  
 On-dryslic *terrible*, Bd. 2, 16, B.  
 On-drysne *fearful, terrible*, Cd. 138, v. andrysn.  
 On-dryso *power*, Past. 49, 5, v. andrysn.  
 Ond-spyrnan *To scandalize, offend*; scandalizare, C. Mt. 18, 8.

Ond-svarian *to answer*, Bd. 2, i, v. andswarian.  
 Ond-swore *an answer*, Bt. 7, i, v. and-swar.  
 Ondu *fear*, C. R. Lk. 1, 6: ondo.  
 Onduearedon *respondere*, C. Mk. 14, 40.  
 Ond-ward, on-weard *answer, present*, v. andweard.  
 Ond-weorc *metal*, v. andweorc.  
 Ond-wlite *countenance, face*, Bt. 4, 19, v. andwlit.  
 On-ealdian *to grow old*, Ps. 113.  
 On-eardian *to dwell in, to inhabit*, Mt. 23, 21.  
 On-efen, on-efne *Over against, e regione*, Hem. p. 23.  
 On-egan *to fear*, v. on-ægan.  
 On-elan *to anoint with oil*.  
 On-emn *opposite, over against*, Jos. 10, 5, v. emn.  
 On-ered *tilled*; exaratus est, Past. 52, 9.  
 On-eðian *to inspire, to breathe in or upon*.  
 On-eðung *an inspiration*.  
 O'nettan *To go, to hasten, to properare*:—Onettað lara Bt. 37, 2. Þa onette Ælfrhames mæg then larað Abraham's relation, Cd. 111.  
 Hæleð onetton *warrior, land-ened*, Cd. 93.  
 Onetrung, se; f. *Hastiness, rapidness*; festinatio, temeritas, Som.  
 On-fægen *unfain, sorrowful*, Bd. 1, 5.  
 On-fægnian *to fawn upon, to blandiri*, Bt. 35, 6, C.  
 On-færeld *An entrance*; ingressus, Ps. 67, 26.  
 On-fæstnian *to fasten or fix in*.  
 On-fangen *received*; pp. on-fangen.  
 On-fangenes, an-fangenes *fangennes*, se; f. *A receiving, undertaking, a comprehending, receptacle*; acceptio, receptio, susceptio:—On-fangenisse gesta and cuncta susceptio hospitum et advenarum, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 1. On-fangenisse þæs drihtenlican choman and blodes þæs dominici corporis et sanguinis, Bd. 4, 3.  
 On-faran *to go on*, Past. 55, 8.  
 On-feallan *to fall or rust upon*, Bd. 3, 19.  
 On-fealle *a falling down, ruina*, L. M. 1, 39.  
 On-febst *receivest*, v. fon.  
 On-fehð *receives*, v. fon.  
 On-feng *received*, v. fon.  
 On-feng *a taking*; captio, L. 28, tit., v. anfeng.  
 On-fengnes *a receiving*, Bd. 2, v. on-fangenes.  
 On-fengon *received*; acceptum, v. fon.

On-feohtan to fight against, to resist, *L. Alf. pol.* 38.  
 On-feoldan to unfold.  
 On-feond found, *Cd.* 167, v. findan.  
 On-feormans filthiness.  
 On-fillan to fall upon, *Cot.* 104, v. on-feallan.  
 On-filt an anvil, *Cot.* 113, v. anfilt.  
 On-findan to find, discover, to prove by experience, *Bt.* 29, 2.  
 On-flæscnes a putting on flesh, incarnation, *Athan.*  
 On-flote afloat, *Th. An.*  
 On-fô, on-foah, on-fôh I receive, *C. R. Mt.* 1, 20, v. fôn.  
 On-fôn to receive, take, *Mt.* 20, 10, v. fôn.  
 On-fônd a taker.  
 On-foran before, *Chr.* 895.  
 On-fore what is gone forward, any thing used for a carriage.  
 On-foreweard on forward.  
 On-forhogung Scorn, contempt; subsannatio, *Ps.* 43, 15.  
 On-forht not afraid, intrepid.  
 On-forhtian to fear, *Deut.* 31, 6.  
 On-forwyrde, es; m. [forwyrð loss] Destruction, what destroys, a wild boar; interitus:—On pitt onforwyrdes in puteum interitus, *Ps.* 54, 26. Onforwyrde of wuda aper de sylva, *T. Ps.* 79, 14.  
 Onfoð receives, v. fôn.  
 On-fruman a beginning, *Ps.* 110, 9.  
 On-fultume help, *Ps.* 123, 8.  
 On - fundelnes experimentum, *Herb.* 39, 2.  
 On-funden found, v. on-findan.  
 ONGA [*Fr.* ongle m.] A goad, prick; aquilium, aculeus, *Cot.* 13.  
 On-gæge a going out; exitus, egressus, obviam, *Conc. Clov. Bd. app: R. Mt.* 8, 34.  
 On-gætan to understand, v. on-geatan.  
 On-galan to charm, enchant; incantare, *Dial.* 1, 10.  
 On-galend, es; m. a charmer, *Ps.* 57, 5.  
 On-gan began, v. on-ginnan.  
 On-gang an entering, *C. Ps.* 67, 26.  
 On-gangan to go, to enter in, *C. Ps.* 117, 19.  
 Ongean, ongan began, *Bt.* 16, 4, v. on-ginnan.  
 Ongean, ongen, angean, agean, agen; adv. [gen again] AGAIN; rursus, iterum, obviam:—Teah he hig ongean eduxit ille eam iterum, *Ex.* 4, 7: *Gen.* 32, 6: *Num.* 22, 34. Gewende ut agean went out again, *Chr.* 1052, *Ing. p.* 234, 1. Ga on-gean Moises vade obviam Mosi, *Ex.* 4, 27.  
 Ongean, ongen, agen; prep. ac.

[*Ger.* entgegen: *Ot.* in gegini, in gegin: *Not.* ingagane] Against, opposite, opposite to, towards; adversus, contra, e contra, e regione:—Ongean God adversus Deum, *Num.* 21, 5. Ongen God, *Ex.* 32, 27. Ongean þisne man adversus hunc hominem, *Jn.* 18, 29. Ongean me adversus me, *Jn.* 19, 11. Ongen me, *Mt.* 12, 30. Ic stande on þas healfe and þu ongean I stand on this part, and thou opposite, *Elf. gr.* Hæfð ænig þing agen þe, *Mt.* 5, 23.  
 Ongean-biddan to ask again, repeat.  
 Ongean-bringan to bring again, *Ors.* 2, 4.  
 Ongean-cirran, ongean-cyrran to turn again, to return, *Gen.* 8, 7.  
 Ongean-cuman to come again, *Jn.* 11, 30.  
 Ongean-cyme a meeting, return.  
 Ongean-cyrredlic that may be returned, relative.  
 Ongean-fær a return.  
 Ongean-faran to go again, to return, *Gen.* 8, 3.  
 Ongean-fealdan to fold again, to reply; replicare, *Elf. gr.*  
 Ongean-fealdnes a reply.  
 Ongean-flean to flee away, *Elf. gr.*  
 Ongean-fyllan to fill again, to replenish, *Elf. gr.*  
 Ongean-gangan to go again, to return.  
 Ongean-gebigan to bend again, to reflect, *Scint.*  
 Ongean-gehwyrfan to turn again, to return.  
 Ongean-gelædan to lead back, *Scint.* 23.  
 Ongean-gewend turned again, *Mt.* 7, 6.  
 Ongean-ryne a returning.  
 Ongean-sendan to send again, to send back.  
 Ongean-settan to set against, to object, *Cot.* 144.  
 Ongean-spearnan To spurn again; re-calcitrare.  
 Ongean-sprecan to speak against, *Ps.* 43, 18.  
 Ongean-standan to stand against, oppose.  
 Ongean-teon to pull again, to retract.  
 Ongean-wealcan to walk against, oppose, *Chr.* 1036.  
 Ongean-weard tending or going against, *Ors.* 6, 31, *Lye.*  
 Ongean-weardlice contrarily.  
 Ongean-werian, ongean-wyrgean to speak or return evil for evil, *R. Ben.* 4.  
 Ongean-wiðerian to stir or oppose against; obstrepere.  
 Ongean-wyrpan to reject, *Scint.* 48.

Ongean-yrnan to run against, occur, *Ors.* 1, 12.  
 On-gearo unprovided, unready.  
 Ongeat against, v. ongean.  
 On-geate, we on-geaton understood, perceived; p. of on-gitan.  
 On-geblawen blown in, inspired, *Scint.* 81.  
 On-gebræc broke in, *Bd.* 4, 15, v. brecan.  
 On-gebringan to bring in, *Scint.* 10.  
 On-gecoplice importunately.  
 On-gecwedan to denounce.  
 On-gedón to do on or in, v. dón.  
 On-gedufian to dip in, *Past.* 55, 1.  
 On-gefæstnian to fasten in, to fix, *Ps.* 37, 2.  
 On-gefremming imperfection, *Ps.* 138, 15.  
 On-gegen opposite to, against, *Bd.* 1, 1, v. ongean.  
 On-gegripnes a seizing on, *T. Ps.* 29, 11.  
 On-gehreosan to rush on, *Cot.* 104.  
 Ongel, ongol, ongl the Angles, English, used in compounds for Engle; as, Peod Ongel-cynnes people of English race; populus Anglorum, *Bd.* 1, 27, *Quest.* 8.—Ongel-cynning Anglorum rex.—Ongel-cyningas Anglorum reges, *Bd.* 3, 29. To Ongel-cynningum Anglorum regibus, *Bd.* 5, 19.—Ongel-peod English nation, *Th. An.*  
 On-gelædan to lead or bring in, *Cot.* 105.  
 On-gelicnes as it were, like as if, *Cot.* 18.  
 On-gelihtan to enlighten, *Solil. pref.*  
 On-gemang, on-gemong, on-mang among, mixed, mingled, *Bt.* 35, 6: *Ex.* 23, 3.  
 On-gemengan to intermingle.  
 On-gemet met with, *Ps.* 36, 38.  
 Ongen; adv. again, *Gen.* 42, 37, v. ongean.  
 Ongen against, opposite, opposite to, *Gen.* 44, 16: *Jn.* 4, 51, v. ongean.  
 Ongen-clipian to call again, to recall.  
 On-geneoman to take away, *Bd.* 4, 5, v.  
 On-geniman to take away, spoil, rob, *Bt.* 11, 2.  
 Ongen-settan to set against.  
 Ongen-tyrnan to turn again, to return.  
 On-geong A rushing; impetus, *C. Mk.* 5, 13.  
 On-geotan to pour in.  
 On-geotan to understand.  
 On-gereafad deprived, *Hem. p.* 93.  
 On-gereccan to impute.  
 On-gerede put off, unarrayed, v. on-gyrian.



On-geryman to make room, to discern.  
 On-gesceapen unshapen.  
 On-gescrepnes a disadvantage.  
 On-geseon to look upon.  
 On-gesettan to put upon, to impose, *Scint.* 32.  
 On-gesihð a beholding, looking on.  
 On-gesittan to sit in, v. sittan.  
 On-gealagan to slay, *Bd.* 1, 12, 14.  
 On-geamiten anointed, smeared over.  
 On-gespanian to allure, *Cot.* 107.  
 On-gehwicendlice incessantly, *Scint.* 34.  
 On-get, for on-geat understood, v. on-gitan.  
 On-getan to understand, v. on-gitan.  
 On-geteald numbered.  
 On-gepeodan to insert, *Bd.* 5, 19.  
 On-geþwæor disagreeing, not mild, *T. Ps.* 37, 15.  
 On-getnis Understanding; intellectus, v. on-gitenes.  
 On-geuntrumod weakened, *Ps.* 63, 8.  
 On-gewisse what is unknown, a secret, *Ps.* 50, 7.  
 On-gewitan to pass over, *Bd.* 3, 22.  
<sup>1</sup> On-gewriðen untwisted, loosed, *Dial.* 2, 31.  
 On-gietan to know, *Past.* 21, 3, v. on-gitan.  
 On-gin [gin an opening] a beginning, trial, *Ors.* 3, 9: *Cd.* 225.  
 On-ginnan, on-gynnan, he on-ginð; p. ic, he ongan, þu ongunne, we ongunnon; pp. ongunnen. 1. To begin, undertake; incipere. 2. To attempt, try, endeavour; conari, aggredi, v. a.:—1. He onginnað, onginneð, onginð ille incipit, incipist, *Jud.* 13, 5: *Bt.* 35, 6. Þu þe ongunne incepisti, *Deut.* 3, 24. He ongan incepit, *Gen.* 4, 26: *Mt.* 4, 17. Hig ongunnon illi inceperunt, *Mk.* 2, 23. 2. Þis weorc ongynnan hoc opus aggredi, *Bd. pref.* Ongunnon þa nydlingas the servants tried, *Bd.* 3, 15, v. beginnan.  
 On-ginnes, on-gynnes a beginning, undertaking, *Bd.* 5, 19.  
 On-gired put off, v. on-gyrian.  
 On-gitan, on-gytan, he on-git, on-gyt; p. ongeat, we ongeaton, on-gatun; pp. on-giten. To know, perceive, understand, discover, learn, comprehend, to be convinced or assured, to get, receive, embrace; scire, sentire:—Hwi þu ne mæge on-gitan why thou canst not understand, *Bt.* 10. Þu ongitst tu intelligis, sentis, *Bt.* 10, 11, 2. He ongyt ille sentit, scit, in-

telligit, *Mt.* 13, 19, 23. Hwi ne ongyte ge gyt? *Mk.* 8, 21. Mid heortan ongiton cam corde intelligerent, *Mt.* 13, 15. Þu hæfst ongyten thou hast known, *Bt.* 7, 2.  
<sup>m</sup> Ongitenes, ongytenes, se; f. Understanding, knowledge; intellectus, *Bd.* 2, 9: 2, 13, v. andget.  
 Ongla Angli, *Menol.*  
 On-gneras Goggles eyed persons; irqui, *Cot.* 109.  
 Ongol English, v. ongel.  
 On-gong an irruption, incursion, *R. Mk.* 5, 13.  
 On-grislic horrible, *Bd.* 5, 13.  
 Ongseta A blister, wheal, pimple, bile; furunculus, pustula, *Cot.* 54, 92.  
 Ongul a hook, *C. Mt.* 17, 27, v. angel.  
 On-gunnen begun; pp. of on-ginnan.  
 On-gunnennys a beginning, *Bd.* 3, 23.  
 On-gyldan; p. on-geald. To repay, explate; rependere, pœnas dare, *Cd.* 15, v. gildan.  
 On-gynnendlic inceptive.  
 On-gynnes a beginning, v. on-ginnes.  
 On-gyrian, on-gyrwian; p. ode, ede; pp. od. To UNGEAR; exuere:—*Bd.* 4, 3. Lichoman ongyrwed corpore exutus, *Bd.* 3, 19.  
 On-gytan to understand, v. on-gitan.  
 On-gytenys knowledge, *Bd.* 2, 9, v. ongitenes.  
 On-habbað lift up, *C. Ps.* 23, 7, v. on-hebban.  
 On-hadian; ic on-hadige to unordain, to degrade, *L. Alf. pol.* 21.  
 On-hælan to kindle, inflame, *Ps.* 104, 18, v. on-ælan.  
<sup>n</sup> On-hæld what hangs or bends downwards.  
 On-hældednes a declining.  
 On-hæled infirm.  
 On-hæra hairy, rough.  
 On-hætan to heat, inflame, *Cd.* 184.  
 On-hafen lifted up, taken away, *Ps.* 71, 7, v. hebban.  
 On-hagian, on-hagian, an-hagian, hagian; p. ode; pp. od. To have an opportunity or a good will to do any thing, to be convenient, to be at leisure; opportunitatem habere, vacare:—*R. Ben.* 58, 68. Gif me onhagað if convenient to me; si mihi opportunum sit, *Solil.* 11. Buton hire ær to onhagige witeleas nisi ei prius vacet multa expers, *L. Cnut. pol.* 71: *Bt.* 41, 2.  
 On-hagian to hang on, append, *Bd.* 3, 10.

On-hatlan to war hat.  
 On-heapian to heap on.  
 On-heawe a block to heave up, *Cot.* 36.  
 On-hebban to lift up, exalt, *B.* 6, *Card.* p. 22, 18, v. hebban.  
 On-heldan to incline, bend, *Ps.* 118, 112, v. on-hyldan.  
 On-hergian to lead captive, destroy.  
 On-herian to emulate, *Pm.* 2, 23.  
 On-herung emulation, *Conf. p. cat.*  
 On-hicgan to consider, *Cd.* 17, v. hicgan.  
 On-hield inclined or braced, *L.* v. on-hyldan.  
 On-hinder backward, blind.  
 On-hiscean, on-hyscean to laugh at, to deride, calumniate, *Lk.* 6, 22, 28.  
 On-hleonian, on-hlinian to lean on, *Bd.* 3, 17.  
<sup>o</sup> On-hliden uncovered, *Cd.* L-56, a.  
 On-hlite, on-hlyte, on-hlot to lot, free.  
 On-hnigan to bow, to bow down, *Cd.* 181.  
 On-hnyscean to laugh at, to deride, *Ps.* 36, 13.  
 On-hogian to have an opportunity, v. on-hagian.  
 On-hon To hang; suspend, *Bd.* 2, 16.  
 On-hosp Reproach, reproach, properium, *Ps.* 68, 21, 24.  
 On-hraea, on-ras an attack, assault, invasion, a raid, *Bt.* 45, 4.  
 On-hreadan to prepare, *Cd.* 184.  
 On-hreosian, an-hreosian to rush or fall upon, *Lk.* 1, 19. *T. Ps.* 61, 3, v. hreosan.  
 On-hreran to stir up, to arouse, *Bt. R. p.* 155: *Cd.* 184.  
 On-hrinan to touch, v. getra.  
 On-hrop importunity, *Lk.* 11.  
 On-hupian to recall, *Past.* 21.  
 On-hwæl, for on-hwed, ucle, round, *Cd.* 150.  
 On-hwærfednes a change, *Bt.* 2.  
 On-hwearfan, on-hwearfe change, *Bt.* 33, 4.  
 On-hwylan To bellow, to roar, *Cot.* 178.  
 On-hyldan, an-hyldan to incline, decline, bend down, *Ps.* 4, 11. *Bd.* 3, 17.  
 On-hyrenes imitation, *Bt.* 4.  
 On-hyrgan, on-hyrian to imitate, emulate, *Bt.* 1, 7, 26.  
 On-hyscean, on-hyspan to laugh at, v. on-hiscean.  
 On-in Within; intra, *Ps.* 13.  
 On-innan inside, within, *Bt.* 28.  
<sup>p</sup> On-irnan to run or go in, *Bt.* 39, 13.

On-ingub *youth*, Ps. 42, 4.  
 Onize *Anise seed*; anisum, *Herb.* 142.  
 On-ladan *to lead in or into*, Ps. 77, 59.  
 On-lenan *to lend*, Bt. 7, 3.  
 On-letan *to continue, release*, R. Ben. 41: Bt. R. p. 165.  
 On-lag *bestowed*, Cd. 18, v. lic-gan.  
 On-lah *incited*, v. on-legan.  
 On-lare *instruction*.  
 On-last *in a track*, v. last.  
 On-leac *unlocked*, v. on-lucan.  
 On-leaht *falling down*.  
 On-leahtan *to enlighten*, V. Ps. 143, 8, v. on-lihtan.  
 On-leccung *irrita*, Ben.  
 On-legan; p. on-léah, on-lah, we on-lehton [*leg a flame*] 1. *To kindle, to light up*; inflammare. 2. *To incite, irritate*; incitare, excitare, irritare:—1. V. Ps. 104, 18. 2. Sigores onleah victoriam excitavit, *Jdth.* 11. Siene onlah *the vision raised*; visionem excitavit, Cd. 29. Onlehton irritaverunt, T. Ps. 105, 8.  
 On-leogan *To lie against*; mentiri contra, Bt. 30, 1.  
 On-lesan *to UNLESE, unloose*, F. Ps. 143, 2, v. on-lysan.  
 On-leamis *a loosing, redemption*, C. R. Lk. 21, 28.  
 On-le like, Bt. 16, 1.  
 On-leonis *a likeness*, v. anlicnes.  
 On-lietan *to loose, liberate*, Bt. 18, 4.  
 On-ligan *to kindle, inflame*, T. Ps. 96, 3, v. on-legan.  
 On-ligan; p. on-lah, on-leah, we on-ligon. *To grant, bestow*; dare, Th. An.  
 On-lihtan, on-lyhtan, gelyhtan; p. on-lihte; pp. on-liht, on-lyhted. 1. v. a. *To ENLIGHTEN, illuminate, give light*; illuminare. 2. v. n. *To shine, dawn*; lucere, lucecere:—1. Onlyhtan þam þe on þys-trum, Lk. 1, 79. Ðæt hyt onlyhte eallum, Mt. 5, 15. Onlyht ælcne man, Jn. 1, 9. Blinde onlihte *gave light to blind*, Bd. 1, 18. Gelyhte blind men *gave sight to blind men*, Nic. 34. 2. Swa onlyhte eower leaht, Mt. 5, 16. On-lihton ligræscas his, Ps. 96, 4. Sæterdæg onlyhte saturni dies lucebat, Lk. 23, 54. Niht onliht bið, Ps. 138, 11.  
 On-lihte *enlightening*, Ps. 138, 10.  
 On-lihð *falsified*, v. on-leogan.  
 On-lihting, on-lihtincg, on-lyhting *enlightening*, Ps. 43, 5.  
 On-lihtan *to enlighten*, Prov. 7, v. on-lihtan.  
 On-locian *to look on*, Deut. 28, 32.

On-loten *provolatus*, v. forð-onloten.  
 On-lucan *to unlock*, Cd. 169.  
 On-luste *in a track*, Cot. 72, v. last.  
 On-lútan *to incline to, to bow, bend*, Bt. R. p. 169.  
 On-lyfen *food*, v. ond-lyfen.  
 On-lyhtan *to enlighten*, v. on-lihtan.  
 On-lyhting *lightning*.  
 On-lyhtnes *an enlightening*, Ps. 26, 1.  
 On-lysan *to unloose*, Bd. 3, 8.  
 On-lyt *inclines*, Past. 21, 3, v. on-lutan.  
 On-mædla, an-medla, an; m. *Arrogance, presumption*; arrogantia:—For onmædla for presumption, Cd. 222.  
 On-mælan; p. de. *To speak to, to announce*; alloqui:—Eor-lum onmælda to (the) men announced, Cd. 183.  
 On-mang *among*, Lev. 24, 10, v. ge-mang.  
 On-merca, on-mercung *an inscription*, C. R. Mk. 12, 16.  
 On-mitta *a weight*, v. hand-mitta.  
 On-modnes *desperation*.  
 On-munan; pp. on-munden *to have in the mind, to think*, Past. 29: Chr. 755.  
 On-niman *to take away*.  
 On-nitt, on-nytt *useless*, Ps. 13, 4.  
 On-nyttan *to occupy*.  
 Ono *If*; si:—Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8. Ono hwæt *but*; sed, autem, Bd. 3, 24. Ono nu *if now*, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8. Ono gif *but if*, resp. 9.  
 On-ofer *above, over*.  
 On-open *unopen, covered*.  
 On-orðian *To breathe in, inspire*; inspirare, Elf. gr.  
 On-orðung *inspiration*, L. Ps. 17, 18.  
 Onoða *Fear, dread*; formido, Cot. 86, v. anoða.  
 On - pennad UNPENNEÐ, UNPINNEÐ, *opened*; repagulo amoto reclusus, Past. 38, 6.  
 On-ræfniendlic *unbearable*, Ps. 123, 4.  
 On-ræs *an attack, a rush*, v. on-hræs.  
 On-ræsan; p. we on-ruson, on-ræsdon *to rush in*, C. Ps. 61, 3.  
 On-recyde *Uncovered*; revelatus, Lye.  
 On-red *Monk's hood, wolf's bane*; anthora, L. M. 1, 40.  
 On-reosan *to rush on*, v. on-hreosan.  
 On-rettan *to defile*.  
 On-ridan *to ride on*.  
 On-riht *just*, Cd. 8.  
 On-rihtlic *Uneven*; iniquus.  
 On-rihtwis *Unjust*; injustus.  
 On-rihtwisnis *injustice, unrighteousness*, Ps. 52, 2.

On-risan *to rise up*, Deut. 31, 17.  
 On-ryne *an inroad*, v. anrin.  
 On-sacan *to deny, refuse, excuse or clear one's self*, Bt. 24, 3: Cd. 196.  
 On-sace *An excuse, a denying*; purgatio, L. In. 46.  
 On-sæc, on-sæccen *Denied, excused*; excusatus, C. Lk. 12, 9.  
 On-sæcgiung *a sacrificing*, Cot. 116.  
 On-sægan, on-sægan; p. de *to offer, to sacrifice, contradict*, Bd. 1, 7.  
 On-sægdnes, on-sægednys *a sacrifice, an offering, a ceremony*, Ex. 28, 18.  
 On-sægung *a sacrificing*, R. 34.  
 On-sælan; pp. ed *to loosen*, R. Mt. 21, 2.  
 On-sæt *sat upon, oppressed*, v. on-sittan.  
 On-saga *a report, fame*, Sem.  
 On-sagu *a testimony, affirmation*, Mt. 26, 60, v. sagu.  
 On-sande *a sending*, Ps. 77, 54.  
 On-sceacan; p. on-sceoc; pp. on - scacen, on - sceacen *to shake*, Cd. 72.  
 On-sceæcnes *a moving of the mind, a thought, an inquisition*, T. Ps. 140, 4.  
 On-sceamian *to blush, be ashamed*, Bt. 3, 4, C.  
 On-sceonung *an abomination*, C. R. Mt. 24, 15.  
 On-sceotan *to shoot in, insert, to drive on, propel*, Nicod. 27.  
 On-scife *an attack*.  
 On-scúnian; ic on-scúnige; p. ode; pp. od. *To shun, avoid, renounce, refuse, reject, abominate, despise*; vitare, abominari:—Gif þu heora untreowa onscunige *if thou avoid their deceits*, Bt. 7, 2. Drihten onscunað Dominus abominatur, Deut. 18, 12. He onscunede, Gen. 39, 10. Onscuniað abominabitur, Ps. 5, 7.  
 On-scuniendlic, on-scunigendlic, anscuniend, anscunigendlic; adj. *Abominable, detestable*; abominabilis, evitandus:—Onscuniendlice gewordene synd abominabiles facti sunt, Ps. 14, 2.  
 On-scunung, e; f. *Abomination, cursing*; abominatio, Mt. 24, 15.  
 On-scynan *to dread*, C. Jn. 14, 27.  
 On-scyte *an attack, assault, reproach*, Lyp. 1, 8, 18.  
 On-secan *to enquire*.  
 On-seogan *to sacrifice*, Cd. 137, v. on-sægan.  
 On-seccan *to contradict*, L. Alf. pol. 14, v. sægan.  
 On-secgan *to testify, impute*, Mt. 26, 62.  
 On-sendan, an-sendan; p. de; pp. ed *to send, to send on or in*, Bd. 2, 1.

- On-seon *an aspect*, *Cd.* 214.  
 On-setnia, *ansyn a laying out, construction*, *R. Lk.* 11, 50.  
 On-settan, *an-settan to set on, to impose or put upon, oppress*, *Mk.* 3, 17: *Bt.* 39, 10.  
 On-sican; *p.* on-sac *to groan, sigh*, *Bt.* 40, 3.  
 \* On-sien *a face, an aspect*, *Cot.* 101, 107, *v.* *ansyn*.  
 On-sigan *to lie or rest upon, to verge, approach, to hover over, descend*, *Bt.* 25.  
 On-sinacype *wedlock*, *Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 5.  
 On-sion *a countenance*, *C. Mt.* 22, 16, *v.* *ansyn*.  
 On-siðe *one turn, once*, *Ps.* 61, 11.  
 On-sittan; *p.* on-sæt *to sit or lie on, to be incumbent on, to press, beset*, *Mk.* 11, 7: *Ex.* 6, 9.  
 On-sittung *an habitation*.  
 On-slæg *Struck; inflictus*, *Cot.* 111.  
 On-slægen *Dashed against; impactus*.  
 On-slæpan *to sleep on or soundly, to fall asleep*, *Bd.* 2, 6.  
 On-slagan *to strike against, to destroy*, *Cot.* 209.  
 On-slean *to fix in*, *Deut.* 1, 33.  
 On-smean *to search out*.  
 On-smeaung *a searching out*.  
 On-snæsan *to dash against, v.* on-asnæsan.  
 On-spæca *an accuser, v.* anspeca.  
 On-spæcan, on-specan *to speak against, to accuse, inspire*, *Bd.* 3, 5.  
 On-spæce *a cause, an accusation*, *L. Lund. W.* p. 71.  
 On-spætan *to spit on*, *Mk.* 14, 65.  
 On-spreca *an accuser*, *L. Edw.* 1.  
 On-sprecan *to accuse*.  
 On-springan *to sprinkle upon*, *Cod. Ex.* 56b.  
 On-spurnan *to stumble upon*, *Cot.* 106.  
 On-spyrnan *to offend*, *C. Mt.* 11, 6.  
 On-spyrnes *a scandal, an offence*.  
 On-stælan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *to steal on, excite, accuse*, *Bd.* 5, 19, *v.* astælan.  
 On-stæp, es; *m.* *An entrance*, *Ps.* 67, 26.  
 \* On-stæpan *to step on, to go*, *Ps.* 31, 10.  
 On-standan *to stand upon*, *Jos.* 5, 15.  
 On-stellan; *p.* on-stealde, on-stalde; *pp.* gesteald *to produce, set forth, institute, establish, ordain, appoint*, *Bd.* 4, 24, *S. p.* 597, 21, *v.* astellan, stellan.  
 On-stinc, on-sting *Power, jurisdiction, tribute, impost; dominium, jus hospitii ad dominum pertinens, tributum, census*, *Chr.* 675.

- On-stiðian [stið *hard*] *to harden*, *C. R. Jn.* 12, 40.  
 On-stylnys *unquiet*.  
 On-styrenes, on-styrednes *motion, commotion*, *Bd.* 4, 9.  
 On-styrian, on-stirian *to move, stir up, excite, govern*, *Cd.* 219, *Th. p.* 281, 14: *Bd.* 4, 9: 4, 5.  
 On-styrigeon *to move, to be moved*, *V. Ps.* 65, 8, *Lye*.  
 On-sund *entire, v.* an-sund, ge-sund.  
 On-sund [sund *a swimming*] *a float, v.* sund.  
 On-sundran, on-sundron *asunder, apart*, *Mk.* 6, 32, *v.* sunder.  
 On-swærian *to answer, v.* and-swarian.  
 On-swebban *to bury*, *Gloss. Deuv.*  
 On-sweogan *to enter upon, to invade, interfere with*, *Bd.* 4, 5.  
 On-swifan *to turn, to turn away; as an adv. backwards*, *Bt. R.* p. 162.  
 On-swogenes *an invasion, v.* in-swogennis.  
 On-swymman *to swim in*.  
 On-symbelnes *A festival; solennitas*, *Bd.* 2, 5.  
 \* On-syn *an appearance, a face, v.* ansyn.  
 On-tendan; *p.* de; *pp.* ed *to kindle, to set on fire*, *L. Alf. eccl.* 27: *Ex.* 22, 6.  
 On-tendnys *a burning*, *Dial.* 2, 2.  
 On-teon *to take upon, to undertake*, *Ors.* 2, 5.  
 On-teone *injury, reproach*, *Ps.* 102, 6, *v.* teona.  
 On-þæalic *inconvenient, importunate*.  
 On-þenian *to bend*, *T. Ps.* 63, 3.  
 On-þeon *to undertake, engage*, *Cd.* 155, *v.* on-teon.  
 On-þeowian *To serve; inservire*, *Pref. R. Conc.*  
 On-þracian *to revere, fear*, *Lk.* 18, 4.  
 On-þræsted *tormented, grieved*.  
 On-þreaunga *blaming*, *Ps.* 149, 7.  
 On-þringan *to press upon*, *Ors.* 3, 9.  
 On-þwægennys *a washing*.  
 On-þwean *to wash, to wash away*, *Bd.* 2, 5.  
 On-tigan *to untie, loose*, *Bt.* 18, 4.  
 On-tihtan *to excite, impel, persuade*, *Pref. R. Conc.*  
 On-tihting *an exciting, persuasion*, *Som.*  
 On-timber *matter*, *R. Ben. interl.* 65, *v.* an-timber.  
 On-timbernes *a setting in array, an instruction*, *Bd.* 4, 17.  
 On-timbrian *to build on, to instruct*, *Bd.* 5, 23.  
 On-to-seon *to look upon*.  
 On-to-timbrian *to build upon, to instruct*, *Bd.* 5, 19.  
 \* Ontre *Anthora; herba quædam*, *L. M.* 1, 32.

- On-treowe *untruth, perfidy*, *Bt.* 7, 2.  
 On-trunnes *want of strength, weakness*, *Ors.* 6, 30.  
 On-truwian *to confide in*, *Lk.* 11, 22.  
 On-trymman *to prevail*, *C. Ll.* 23, 23.  
 On-tyan *to untie, to open*, *T. Ps.* 37, 14.  
 On-tydre *without offspring*.  
 On-tygues [togeanes *against*] *an accusation*, *L. In.* 37, tit.  
 On-tynan [tynan *to close, hedge in*] *to open, disclose, reveal*, *Jz.* 10, 21: *Mt.* 9, 30.  
 Ontynd *inflamed, v.* on-tendæ.  
 On-tyndnys *an inflammation, kindling*.  
 On-ufan, on-ufon *above, moreover, furthermore*, *Lk.* 11, 4.  
 On-uidæð *Finds; invenit*, *I. Ps.* 84, 3.  
 On-unsped *want*, *Ps.* 43, 7.  
 On-unwis *unwise, irrational*, *Ps.* 48, 12.  
 On-uppan, on-uppon *upon, above*, *Lev.* 2, 1: *Mt.* 21, 7.  
 On-urðgeng *transitorius*, *Bt.* 22, *Lye*.  
 On-wacan *to grow weak, to diminish, lessen*, *Cd.* 21: *L. Ex. Can. pn.* 12, *v.* awacian.  
 On-wacian *to watch diligently*, *W. C. p.* 78, *v.* wacian.  
 On-wæcnian; *p.* ode, eðe: *m.* od *to awaken, arouse, to take origin, to be born*, *Bt.* 37, 1, *v.* awæcnian, wæcan.  
 On-wæg, on-weg *away*, *Bd.* 1, 12.  
 On-wæld, on-wald, on-wra: *power, rule, jurisdiction*, *Mt.* 1, 3, *v.* anweald.  
 \* On-wæmm, on-wæmmæd *unspotted, unblemished*, *Ps.* 17, 34.  
 On-wæterig *without water*, *Ex. Ps.* 106, 4.  
 On-wald *power, v.* on-wald.  
 On-walg, on-walh, on-walg on-wælg, on-wæalh; *cf. Entire, sound, whole; san.* *Bd.* 3, 13, *v.* hal.  
 On-walhnes *integrity, sanctity*, *Bd.* 4, 19.  
 On-weald *power, v.* anweald.  
 On-wealg *entire, v.* on-walg.  
 On-weard *untoward, opposite*, *L. Ben.* 65.  
 On-wearpan *to cast or turn away*, *Bd.* 3, 16.  
 On-wecnian *to awaken*, *Cd.* 27, *v.* on-wæcnian.  
 On-weg *away, v.* on-wæg.  
 Onweg-aceorfan, onweg-acyrian *to carve or cut away*, *Ps.* 113, 39.  
 Onweg-acerrednes *a turning away, an apostasy*, *Bd.* 3, 9.  
 Onweg-adoen, onweg-adon *to remove, to remove*, *Bd.* 3, 1.  
 Onweg-adrifan *to drive away*, *Bd.* 2, 7.

Onweg-abof *heaved or taken away*, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8, v. hebban.  
 Onweg-aledan *to lead away*, Bd. 5, 3.  
 Onweg-alednes *a taking away*, Bd. 5, 18.  
 Onweg-ateon *to draw away, to withdraw*, Bd. 4, 17.  
 Onweg-aweorpan, onweg-awurpan *to cast away, to reject*, Bd. 4, 17, MS. B.  
 Onweg-faran *to go away*, Cot. 44.  
 Onweg-fleogan, onweg-fleon *to flee away*, Bd. 4, 22.  
 Onweg-geferian, onweg-gefyran *to lead away*, Med. Quadr. 2, 7.  
 Onweg-gewendan *to turn away*, Bd. 3, 16.  
 Onweg-gewitan *to go away, to depart*, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8.  
 Onweg-gewitenes *a departure*, Bd. 3, 7.  
 Onweg-letan *to let go away, to dismiss*, L. Cnut. pol. 26.  
 Onwemmed *unblemished*, v. onwemmed.  
 Onwendan *to turn upon or around, to change, convert, to pervert, to throw*, Bt. 7, 2: Bd. 4, 19.  
 Onwendidnes, on-wendydnyas *a laming*, C. Ps. 43, 14, v. adwendednyas.  
 Onweoc *awake*, v. wæcan.  
 Onweorpes *a casting in or upon, a injection*, Bd. 2, 7.  
 Onwest *Forsoaken; desertus*, Ps. 8, 30.  
 Onwican *to yield*, Cot. 33.  
 Onwinnan *to fight against*, Ps. 19, 6.  
 Onwite *a countenance*, v. wite.  
 Onwoc *aroke, originated*, v. wæcan.  
 Onwoce *watched*, v. wacian.  
 Onwōd *invaded*, Cd. 121.  
 Onwōh *perverse*, Past. 53, 7.  
 Onwōhnes *perverseness, wickedness*.  
 Onwrecan *to revenge*, Bd. 1, 27, sp. 5.  
 Onwrecapice *a dwelling in a range country, an exile*.  
 Onwrecon *to reveal, open, discover*, Mt. 11, 27.  
 Onwrigan, on-wrygan *to unrig, uncover, reveal*, Mt. 11, 25.  
 Onwrigenes, on-wrihgennes *an uncovering, a revelation*.  
 Onwriðan *to unbind, to shew, to deal*, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 5.  
 Onwriðung *a band*.  
 Onwritung, on-writung *an inscription*, R. Lk. 20, 24.  
 Onwunian, an-wunian *to inhabit, to instant*, Ps. 28, 7.  
 Onwunung *a habitation*, Nicod.  
 Onwurpan *to cast against, to reject*, Mk. 14, 60.  
 Onwlan *to cast out*, T. Ps. 43, 26.

On-ylde *grown to full age*.  
 On-yrme *misery, affliction*, Ps. 68, 24.  
 On-yðan, on-yðian *to overflow*, Scint. 65.  
 On-ywan *to shew*, R. Ben. 7, 11.  
 Oo on, Cod. Exon. 56a, v. o.  
 Oord *a beginning*, v. 6rd.  
 OPEN; *adj.* [Plat. apen, open: Dut. open: Ger. offen: Ot. Wil. ofan, ofan: Dan. aaben open, aabent publicly: Swed. öppen: Icel. opinn] OPEN, *manifest; apertus*:—Ge ge-seoð opene heofonas, Jn. 1, 51: 7, 4. Open geworden *palam factum*, Ex. 2, 14. Open burh *patens urbs*, Prov. 25. Open þeofoð or þyfoðe open or *notorious theft*, L. Cnut. pol. 61. On openum *in public, publicly*.—Open - ærs open-arse; mespilum, R. 46.  
 Openian, opnian; *pp.* geopenode; *pp.* geopenod. To OPEN, *to lay open, to be manifest, to appear; aperire, patere*:—Du openast tu aperis, Ps. 144, 17. He openode ille operuit, Ps. 7, 16. Opnyað *aperite*, Ps. 117, 19.  
 Openlice; *comp.* openlicor; *adv.* OPENLY, *plainly; aperte, plane*:—And spræc þa openlice, Mk. 8, 32: Jn. 7, 10, 13: Bt. 33, 1.  
 Opian *to hope*, Ps. 9, 10, v. hopian.  
 Opnian *to open*, v. openian.  
 O'R [Plat. Old Ger. ar, or, ur, uur *a beginning*: Icel. ár *a beginning of time*] 1. *Beginning, origin; initium, origo*. 2. *Entrance, coming; ingressus*:—1. Or werceo þas initium dolorum hæc, C. Mk. 13, 8. Gif þu his ærest ne meaht or areccan if thou canst not first its beginning tell, Cd. 178. On ore on the point, Cd. 119: 160, Th. p. 1, 11. 2. Ne can ic Abeles or ne fore I know not Abel's coming nor going, Cd. 48.  
 Or-, in composition, denotes *privation, free from; sæpe privativa est; as, Or-blede bloodless. Or-gylde without ransom. Or-hlyte without part, free. Ormod without mind, desperate*.  
 Ora *A shore, haven, port; ora, Som.*  
 ORA, ore [Plat. Dut. ertz, erts *metal in its mineral state*: Ger. erz n: Ot. er: Moes. aiz: Swed. öre n. *a small copper coin*: Dan. ærts, erts c: Swed. erts n: Icel. eyr n. *copper*] 1. ORR, *metal; metallum, vena metalli*. 2. *A sort of A.-S. money*. There were two sorts,

the larger contained 20 peningas, which, according to Lye, would be about 60 pence, and the other 16 peningas, about 48 pence; but if, as I think, a pening was only 2½ pence, the greater ora would be 50 pence, and the less only 40, v. peneg; monetæ genus apud A.-S. (sive id nummus signatus, sive pecuniæ pondus vel summa fuerit) cujus usum Dani in Angliam induxerunt. Pendebat autem unciam, scilicet duodecimam partem libræ; adeoque 20 penningos veteres Anglo-Saxonum et Anglo-Normanorum, i.e. 60 nostros penningos pondere et valore æquabat, Hickeys Dis. Ep. p. 111, 112. Ora tamen, i.e. Uncia, in re nummaria duplex reperitur: Major scilicet quæ viginti denarios argenti continebat; Minor, quæ sedecim. Harum autem (Minorum scilicet) quindecim unam libram æquarunt. Som. Glos. Orarum denique frequens mentio fit in LL. Anglo-Saxonicis cujus generis vero incertum:—1. Berende on wecga orum fertilis metallorum venis, Bd. 1, 1. 2. L. Edw. Guth. 3, 7: L. North. pres. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10. Oro teo minæ decem, R. Lk. 19, 13, 16.

Oras phlegmata, Med. ex Quadr. 8, 6.

ORAD *Breath, a breathing, a breathing-hole; spiratio, Som.*

Or-blæde, or-blede *bloodless*, Cot. 78.

ORC, es; m. [Moes. aurki] 1. *Hell; orcus*. 2. *A goblin; larva*. 3. *A bowl, basin; crater*:—1. Cot. 145. 2. Som. 3. Ex. 24, 6.

Or-cæpes, or-ceapunga *of free cost, gratis*, Ps. 119, 6.

Orc-eard, orc-geard, orcird, orcyrd *a garden, an orchard*, Gen. 2, 8, v. ort-geard.

Or-ceas *without choice, free*, Cot. 180.

Or-ceasnes *freedom, immunity*, Cot. 110, 171.

Orcerd, orcyrd *an orchard, a garden*, v. ort-geard.

Or-cerd-weard *a gardener*, Elf. gl.

Or-cype, or-cypunga *of free cost*.

O'RD, es; m. [Plat. oord, oort m. *a place, corner, the beginning*: Dut. oort, oord, ord, oerd m. n: Frs. orde f. *a point, a dagger*: Ger. ort m: Chau. ord; as, ord and end *beginning and end*] *A beginning, origin, author; initium, origo, author*. 2. *A point, edge, the*



- front of an army, battle array, a sword; cuspis, acumen, acies, ensis: — 1. Ord aræmde (the) beginning or morn arose, *Cd.* 139, *Th.* p. 174, 10. Ord onstealde formed the beginning, *Bd.* 4, 24, *S.* p. 597, 21. Ord moncynnes originator of mankind; origo humani generis, *Cd.* 55. Æðelinga ord origin of men; hominum origo, *Cd.* 64. Ord and ende beginning and end, *Cd.* 180. 2. *Elf. gr.* 9. Ord on here acies instructa ad prælium, *Elf. gr.* 5. Ordes wisa a ruler of battle array; aciei dux, *Cd.* 93. Asasel wæs dead swæ swæ butan orde *Azæl mortuus est quasi sine ferro, Past.* 40.
- <sup>d</sup> Ord-, in composition, denotes first, original; primus, primitivus:—Ord-bana a first murderer, *Cd.* 52.
- Ordæl, ordal, ordel [*Plat.* ordeel, urtel n: *Dut.* oordeel n: *Frs.* ordel n: *Ger.* urtheil n: *Isd.* Ot. urdeil: *Ker.* Not. urdeilde, urteilida, urteilda: *Boh.* ortel. — or without, dal, gedal a separation] A judgment given without distinction of persons, a just judgment; ordalium, scilicet iudicium:—Wæter-ordal water ordeal, *L. In.* 77. Ysen ordal iron ordeal. Anfeald ordale simplex ordalium, *L. Ethel.* 7. Preofeald or Dryfeald ordal triplex ordalium, *id.* 4, 5, 6: *L. Ethel.* 1. Ful wurðe on ordale or æt ordale reus factus ex ordalio, *L. Ethel.* 14, 19. Pe ordales weddigað qui ordalium (subire) spondet, *L. Ethel.* 23.
- Or-dæle without part, void, without distinction, *Cot.* 76, 181.
- Ord-bana first murderer, *Cd.* 52.
- Ord-ceard a garden, v. ort-geard.
- Ord-fruma the first origin, beginning, author, chief, *Bd.* 3, 24: *Cd.* 179: 213.
- Ord-geard an orchard, a chief court; principalis area, v. ort-geard.
- <sup>e</sup> Ore a shore, v. ora.
- Or-eald old, very old, *Bt.* 35, 6.
- Or-eldo old age, *Bt.* 41, 2.
- Orele A priest's garment; orarium, vestis sacerdotalis, *Som.*
- Oreð breath, *Cot.* 13, 90, v. orað.
- Oreðian To blow; spirare, *Jn.* 3, 8.
- Oret-mæcga oret-mægga a wrestler, champion.
- Oret-stow a wrestling-place.
- ORETTAN, orrettan [*Plat.* Dut. onregt n: *Ger.* unrecht n: *Dan.* uret: *Icel.* óréttr m. an injury] To defile, spoil; deturpare, *Cot.* 65, 181.
- Orf cattle, property, *Gen.* 12, 16,

- v. yrl. — Orf-cwealm murrain of cattle, *Lup.* 1, 7.—Orf-cyne cattle kind, cattle, *Gen.* 6, 20. Orf-gebitt herbitum, *R.* 60.—Orf-gyld bargain-money, the value of what is stolen.
- Or-feorme without fruit, fruitlessly, in vain, *Jdth.* 12, 21.
- Or-fyrme without neatness, dirty, *Guth.* Vit. 4.
- Organ An ORGAN; organum, cythara:—*M. C. Ps.* 136, 2.
- Organe ORGANY, a kind of wild betony, *Herb.* 123.
- Organian, orgnian, ic organige, orgnige. To play on an organ or harp, to sing after another; succinere, cythara canere, *Elf. gr.* 28.
- Orgel Pride; superbia, *Som.*
- Orgellice, orglice, orgollice; adv. Arrogantly, proudly; superbe, *Bt.* 18, 4.
- <sup>f</sup> Or-gylde without amends, *L. Edw.* *Guth.* 6, *W.* p. 52, 33, v. ægyld.
- Or-hær without hair, *Cot.* 211.
- Orhlice proudly, v. orgellice.
- Or-hlyte without lot, free, *R.* 90.
- Orige, orrige, for werige defends, opposes; defendat se, resistat, *L. In.* 28.
- Orl, es; m. A welt, border of a garment, a robe; limbus, orarium, *R.* 64: 111.
- O'rlæg, órleg; adj. Fatal, deadly; fatalis, infestus:—Orleg nið fatal hate, *Cd.* 5: 43. Orleg ceap death work, *Cd.* 93. Orlæg-gifre blood-thirsty, *Cd.* 104.
- O'rlag, órlæg, órleg. [*Plat.* oorlog, orlich, orloge m: *Dut.* oorlog m. n: *Ger.* Dan. orlog m: *Old Ger.* orleuge, urligung, urling: *Swed.* örlig, örlog m: *Icel.* örlög n. pl. The last syllable lag signifies, in *Old Ger.*, a stroke; in *Modern Ger.*, with the additional sch, schlag a stroke; the first syllable or corresponds with the *Ger.* er; and, therefore, the whole word corresponds with the *Ger.* verb erschlagen to kill] Fate, destiny, slaughter, battle; fatum, prælium:—Orlæg secge fate will say, *Cd.* 212. Orlæg dreogað fatum, sortem, mortem patiuntur, *Cod. Exon.* 116a: *Gl. Cot.* 86.
- Or-leahre unblamable.
- Or-leaste Difference; discrimen, *Som.*
- Orleg fate, *Cd.* 5, v. orlag.
- <sup>g</sup> Or-mæde A giant; gigas, from or-mæte.
- Or-mæte without measure, immense, great, exceeding, *Cd.* 127: *L. Ps.* 32, 16.
- Or-mætlice immensely.
- Or-mætnys immensity, *Scint.* 32.

- Or-met a heap; mola:—Ormetum molibus, *Cat.* 131.
- Or-mod without mind, mad, desperate, *Jos.* 2, 9.
- Or-modnes madness, despair, *Bt.* 5, 1.
- Orn ran, *V. Ps.* 58, 4, for ran; p. of yrnan.
- Ornest a duel, *Text. Ref.* p. 16, v. earnest.
- Oro a shore, v. ora.
- Oroð breath, *V. Ps.* 118, 131, v. orað.
- Orpedlice; adv. Orpely, miserably; palam, *Som.*
- Orrest [*Icel.* orrusta f. a battle] A battle, fight; pugna, bellum:—Hine on orreste came com overcame him in a conflict, *Chr.* 1096.
- Orrestscipe, es; m. Infamy, disgrace, shame; ignominia, *Cd.* 105: 171.
- Orrettan to defile, v. orrettan.
- Orrige defends, v. orige.
- Or-saule, or-suale without lifeless, *Cot.* 80: *Jdth.* 19.
- Or-sceattinga without meagre, *Bd.* 3, 27.
- Or-sorg, or-sorh without secure, prosperous, *Bt.* 14, 4.
- Or-sorgian to be without safety, to be secure, to neglect.
- Or-sorglice, or-sorhlice secure, *Bt.* 39, 7.
- Or-sorgnes, or-sorhnes secure, safety, *Bt.* 6, 10.
- <sup>h</sup> Ort-geard, orc-geard, wort-wyrt-geard, es; m. [Aurtigarda a garden: urtegaard c: *Swed.* örtrug m: *Icel.* urtagardi n. a garden for herbs.—wyrt a herb, a yard] A garden, a yard; fruit, an ORCHARD; pomarium, fruticetum:—se ceorl deð his ortgeard the farmer doth his orchard, *Past.* 40, 3. Du eartast ortgearde thou derdest a garden or orchard, *Past.* 40. Of ælcum treowe þæs ortdes, *Gen.* 2, 16.
- Orð a breathing, v. orað.
- Or-þanc, or-þonc, es; m. [gedanke m: *Old Ger.* githang, githanc, githathi, urdahtin: *Dan.* St. tanke m. thought: *Icel.* m. mind, thought, þenk thought.—or origi. thought, the origin or beginning of thought] 1. Mind, disposition, animus. 2. Care, attention, cura. 3. Device, contrivance, argumentum:—1. He on his orþance he conceals his mind, *Elf. T.* p. 34, *Cd.* 213. 2. Mid orþ with care, *Herb.* 9, 2, *gr.* 9, 12: *Past.* 41, 1.—pancum with skill, shily

Cd. 161.—Orþanscipe *mechanism*; *ars mechanica*, *Lye*.  
 Orðian, oerðian, oðian; ic orð-ige; *part.* orðigende; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. [*Ger.* athemen, athmen: *Not.* geatemen.—orað, orð *breath*] *To breathe*; *spirare*:—*Elf. gr.* 19. *Ælc þing þe orðode omnis res quæ spiravit*, *Jos.* 10, 40.  
 Orþonc; *adj.* Cunning, ingenious; *subtilis*:—*Orþoncum nearwum ingeniosis fraudibus, subtilibus commentis*, *Cot.* 35, v. orþanc.  
 Orðung, e; *f.* 1. *Breath, breathing*; *spiritus, spiratio*. 2. *A taking in breath, inspiration*; *inspiratio*. 3. *A breathing-hole, a pore*; *spiramentum, porus*:—1. *Onableow on hys ansine lifes orðunge*, *Gen.* 2, 7. 2. *Of orðunga gastes gramen pinea*, *Ps.* 17, 18. 3. *R.* 99.  
 r-treow *Want of faith, distrust*; *diffidentia*, *Ors.* 4, 1.  
 r-truwian, geortruwian *to distrust, despair of*, *Elf. T.* p. 35.  
 r-truwung, or-trywe *a distrusting, desponding*, *Scint.* 34: *Cd.* 149.  
 r-tudre, or-tydre *without offspring, barren*.  
 ruð *breath, v.* orað.  
 r-weht *Without water, miry*; *canosus*, *Guthl. vit.* 4.  
 r-wen *without hope, hopeless*, *Cd.* 101: 154.  
 r-wennys, or-wennung *a distrusting, despair*, *Elf. T.* p. 34, 36.  
 r-wig *unwarlike*, *Cot.* 108.  
 r-wite *without sin, free*, *L. Alf.* p. 38.  
 r-wurð *without worth or honour, disgrace, ignominy*, *C. Ps.* 82, 15.  
 de *an* OUSEL, *a blackbird*; *merula*, *Cot.* 160.  
 ngeu *Beaten black and blue*; *sugillatus*, *Som.*  
 r [Icel. *estr m.* *the knot at the top of the throat*; *pomum Adami*] *A knot, scale*; *nodus*, *Scint.* 27.  
 ner-monað *Easter-month, April*; v. *Easter-monað*.  
 wi *The Estonians, a people of Germany*; *Ostiones, vel Osti*:—*Be eastan him* [*Norð Dene*] *syndon Osti þa leode to the east of them (the Northern Dens) is the nation of Estonians*, *Ors.* 1, 1.  
 stig *Knotty, scaly*; *nodosus*:—*Ostig gyrd a knotty staff*, *R.* 15.  
 stor-hlaf, Eoster-hlaf *Easter-bread, paschal bread*; *azymus*, *L. M.* 2, 23.  
 stor-acylle *oyster-shell*, *Med.* ex *Quadr.* 2, 16.

Ostre, an; *f.* [*Plat.* öster, öster *f.*: *Dut.* oester *m.*: *Ger.* auster *f.*: *Dan.* öster *c.*: *Swed.* ostra *f.*: *Icel.* óstra *f.*: *Bret.* histre *m.*: *Fr.* huitre *f.*: *Sp. Port.* ostra *f.*] *An OYSTER*; *ostreum*, *Cot.* 146, 161.  
 Ost-sæ *East sea, the Baltic sea*; *mare Sarmaticum*, *Ors.* 1, 1.  
 Oswealdeas-lage *Oswald's law or jurisdiction*, *Hickes's Dis. Ep.* p. 87.  
 OTER, otor, otter, otyr [*Plat. m.*: *Dut. m.* *Ger. f. m.* otter: *Dan.* odder, otter *m.*: *Swed.* utter *m.*: *Icel.* otr *m.*] *An OTTER*; *lutra*, *Elf. gl.*: *Cot.* 219: *R.* 194.  
 Ot-ewan, he oteweð *to appear*, *Bt. R.* p. 169, v. oð-eowan.  
 Oð; *prep. ac. d.* *To, unto*; *ad*:—Oð þisne dæg, *Gen.* 32, 4. Oð þone an and twentogoðan dæg *ad primum et vicesimum diem*, *Ex.* 12, 18. Oð þas dagas, *Ex.* 9, 18. Fram suð-dæle oð norðdæle *a meridie ad septentrionem*, *Gen.* 28, 14. Fram ende oð oðerne *ab una extremitate ad alteram*, *Gen.* 47, 21. Oð eorðan endas, *Deut.* 28, 64. Oð helle *ad infernum*, *Mt.* 11, 23. Oð anum *usque ad unum*, *Ps.* 13, 2: 52, 4.  
 Oð; *adv.* *Until, even to, as far as*; *donec*:—Oð þat he forgite þa þing, *Gen.* 27, 45. Wuniað þær oð ge utgan, *Mt.* 10, 11: *Lk.* 15, 4. ¶ Oð þæs until this, hitherto. Oð þæt until that, hitherto.  
 Oð- [*Ger.* ent] *a prefixed particle denoting from, out, out of*; *a, ab, e, ex, de*; *as*.  
 Oð-berstan, he oð-byrste; *p.* oð-bærst *to burst out, to escape*, *Chr.* 1101.  
 Oð-bredan; *p.* oð-bræd, oð-brudon; *pp.* oð-broden *to take away, to seize*; *eripere*, *Ors.* 3, 11.  
 Oð-brog *taken away*, *Cot.* 17.  
 Oð-byrste *breaks out*, *L. Hloth.* 2, v. oð-berstan.  
 Oð-clifian *to adhere*, *Cod. Exon.* 26, a.  
 Oð-cwolen *dead*, *L. In.* 53, v. cwellan.  
 Oð-don *to pull out*, *L. Alf. eccl.* 19.  
 Oð-eowan; *p.* ic oð-eowde *to shew, appear*, *Ps.* 49, 24: 62, 3.  
 ODER; *g. m.* oðres; *g. f.* oðre; *pron.* [*Plat.* anner, annre: *Dut.* ander, andere: *Ger.* ander, andre: *Moes.* anthar: *Dan.* anden: *Swed.* annan: *Icel.* annar] 1. *Another, other*; *alius, alter*. 2. *Second, next, latter*; *secundus*:—1. Oðer sylfor altera pecunia, *Gen.* 43, 22.

Seofen oðre gastas *septem alii spiritus*, *Mt.* 12, 45: *Lk.* 11, 26. Gesett hys wingearð mid oðrum tylion, *Mt.* 21, 41. Oðer-man *alter homo*, *Deut.* 28, 30. Oðres-oxan *alterius bovem*, *Ex.* 21, 35. Oðres abidan *alterum expectare*, *Mt.* 11, 3. Oðrum men alteri homini, *Gen.* 29, 19. Ic gife þe þa oðre dabo tibi alteram, *Gen.* 29, 27. Gelic þam oðrum similis alteri, *Ex.* 4, 7. Oðer bewiste his byrlas oðer his bæcestran *alter pincernis præerat, alter pistoribus*, *Gen.* 40, 2. 2. Se oðer secundus, *Mt.* 22, 26: *Mk.* 12, 21: *Gen.* 2, 13. Þa cwæð he eall swa to þam oðrum *tum dixit ille etiam secundo*, *Mt.* 21, 30. On his oðer cræt *in ejus secundo curru*, *Gen.* 41, 43. Þa oðre reliqui, cæteri, *Mt.* 27, 49. Cyddon eallum oðrum *nunciabant omnibus cæteris*, *Lk.* 24, 9. ¶ On oðre wisan *otherwise*; *alio modo*, *Bd.* 3, 14.—Oðer healf *one and a half*, v. healf.—Oðer-hwile *otherwise, sometimes*; *interdum*.—Oðer twega *other of the two, one of the two*; *alterum horum*.  
 Oðerlicor *Otherwise*; *aliter*, *R.* Ben. 54.  
 Oð-ewan *to shew*, *Bt.* 22, 2, v. oð-eowan.  
 Oð-fæstan *to commit to the trust of another, to fasten, lend*, *Bt.* 5, 2.  
 Oð-faran *to go away, to escape*, *Cd.* 146.  
 Oð-feallan *to fall away or down, to fail*, *Ors.* 6, 4.  
 Oð-fleón *to flee away*, *Chr.* 921.  
 Oð-gripan *to take away, to seize*, *Bd.* 5, 9.  
 Oð-hebban; *p.* oð-hóf *to lift up, to prefer*, *Past.* 4, 2.  
 Oð-hydan *to hide from, to conceal*, *Ors.* 2, 7.  
 Oðian; *p.* oðode *to breathe*, *Jud.* 4, 19, v. orðian.  
 Oð-iwian, oð-ywan; *p.* ode, de; *pp.* od, ed *to shew, appear*, *Ps.* 77, 14, v. ywan.  
 Oð-lædan *to lead out, deliver*, *Cd.* 170.  
 Oðre of another, v. oðer.  
 Oð-rewan *to row back*.  
 Oð-rinan *to touch*, *Bt. R.* p. 177.  
 Oð-sacan *to deny*, *Bt.* 34, 9.  
 Oð-sceotan, oð-scytan *to shoot away, turn from, to forsake*, *W. Cat.* p. 4.  
 Oð-seocan *to flee from*, *L. Lund.* 6.  
 Oð-spyrnan *to dash or stumble upon*.  
 Oð-standan; *pp.* oð-stod *to stand out, to stand still, to stay, stop, hinder, forbid*, *Ors.* 6, 1: *Bt.* 35, 6.

Oð-stillan *to make still, to stand*, *Herb.* 5.  
 Oð-swerian *to abjure, to deny with an oath*, *L. In.* 35.  
 Oð-swering *an oath, taking an oath*, *M. Ps.* 104, 8.  
 OÐÐE; *conj.* [*Plat.* edder, ör, of, efte: *Dut.* of: *Ger.* entweder, oder: *Isd.* odho: *Ker.* edo, edeo: *Ot.* odo: *Moes.* aith-thau: *Dan.* *Swed.* eller: *Icel.* eda] *Or, either; vel, aut, sive*:—Hwa geworhte mannes muð, oððe hwa geworhte dumne, oððe deafne and blinde, oððe geseondne, *Ex.* 4, 11: *Lev.* 1, 10: *Num.* 11, 12. ¶ Oððe . . . oððe either . . . or. Nu þonne oðer twega, oððe þara nan nis, oððe hi nanne weorðscipe nabbað *now then one of two things, either none of these exists, or they have no honour*, *Bt.* 27, 4. Oððe þis *or this, even until now; usque ad hoc tempus, huc usque.* Oððe furðum *or further, also, moreover.* Oððe hwile *or while, until; donec.*  
 Oððe until, v. oð; *adv.* &c.  
 Oð-þingian *to take away privately, to steal*, *L. Eccl.* 16.  
 Oððon *Or; sive, vel*, *L. Const.* W. p. 108.  
 Oð-þriangan; p. oð-þrong *to force away, to take away*, *Cd.* 174: *Ors.* 3, 9.  
 Oðð-sacan *to deny*, *Bt.* 34, 1.  
 Oð-þwean; pp. oð-þwogen *to wash.*  
 Oð-wendan *to turn from*, *Cd.* 21.  
 Oð-windan; p. oð-wand *to flee away*, *Chr.* 897.  
 Oð-witan *to blame, to impute a fault to*, *Bt.* 10.  
 Oð - wyrð *oathworthy, v. að-wyrð.*  
 Oðyr *other, v. oðer.*

Oð-yrnan *to run away*, *L. In.* 28.  
 Oð-ywan *to shew*, *Ps.* 79, 4, v. oð-iwian.  
 Otor *an otter, v. oter.*  
 O'tor, *for utor Without; extra, præter*:—Otor ealle lufen *without all love*, *Cd.* 175, Th. p. 220, 19.  
 Ottan-ford [*Flor.* Otta-ford: *Gerv.* Otteford: *Brom.* Otan-ford *Otford*] OTFORD, *Kent; villæ nomen in agri Cantiani parte occidentali, ad ripam Darenti fl. orientalem, Chr.* 774.  
 Ot-witan *to blame, impute, Bd. pref., v. oð-witan.*  
 Otyr *an otter, v. oter.*  
 Ouer *over, Chr.* 1137, v. ofer.  
 Ouðer *or, either, Chr.* 775, v. oððe.  
 Owæstm, es; m. *A young branch, twig or shoot, the stem of a tree, plant or herb; stirps, surculus, Cot.* 183: 201.  
 Oweb, owef *the woof or cross thread*, *R.* 112, v. aweb.  
 Ower *Any where; alicubi, Bd.* 4, 5, v. ohwær.  
 Ower-seunes [*Ger.* säumnis, ver-säumnis *neglect: Salic.* sum-nis, sunnis *neglect*] 1. *Disobedience, obstinacy; contemptus, contumacia.* 2. *A fine for disobedience; forisfactura sive multa propter contumaciam, gravior scilicet aut levior pro ejus gradu sive qualitate cui competeat, Willk. gl.*  
 Owestmas *stems, branches, buttresses, v. owæstm.*  
 Ow-hwær *Any where; uspiam, Bd.* 4, 23.  
 Owif-hearpa *A timbrel; tympanum, instrumentum musicum cum subtegmine, C. Ps.* 150, 4.  
 Owiht *ought, any thing, Cd.* 191: *Bd.* 2, 12, v. aht.  
 Owre, *for ure our, from we, ic.*

Owht *ought, Bd.* 3, 13, v. owiht.  
 OXA, an; m. [*Plat.* osse m. *Dut.* os m: *Fr.* oxa m: *Ger.* ochs m: *Isd.* oxno: *Sch.* ohs: *Moes.* aubs: *Dan.* oxe, okse m: *Swed.* oxe m: *Icel.* ox, oxe, uxi m. *Yen.* s: *Scot.* ukaha: *Arm.* os: *Wel.* ych; *As* ox; *bos*:—*Se oxa, Ex.* 21, 28, 32. *Da genam Abimelech oxan and scep, Gen.* 2, 14: *Ex.* 9, 3. *An getym oxena a team of oxen, L.* 14, 19. *Oxna hyrde a keeper of oxen; boum custos, Cot.* 16].  
 Oxan-slipa OXSLIP; *primula veris, Som.*  
 Oxene *Of or belonging to an ox; boarius, Som.*  
 Oxn *The arm-hole or pit; secunda sub-hircus*:—*Under his arm sub asella sua, Prov.* 26. *Oxna fula stenc asellarum frena odor, Herb.* 153, 1.  
 Oxna-ford, Oxona-ford, Oxneford [*Flor.* Oxneforda, Oxneforda: *Hunt.* Oxneford: *L.* Oxneford: *Brom.* Oxneford: *Oxenneford*: *Brom.* Oxneford:—*ford a ford, oxna of oxen.* *Som. says "Isidis vadum, aliis, et ni fallor, rectius, v. sum a ford or passage over the river Isis or Ouse, as above called, and giving name to Ousey, signifying the island made or occasioned by the river Ouse, encompassing the place."* OXFORD, *a famous city and university; Oxonia, agnomen dem nominis oppidum romanum; nec non Academiæ sua celeberrimum, Chr.* 925: 1013.—*Oxna-ford Oxfordshire, Chr.* 1010.  
 Oxna-lyb *An oxslip; oxycanthum, L. M.* 1, 2.  
 Oxta *the armpit, v. oxn.*  
 Oxumelle *The syrapp arum oxymeli, L. M.* 1, 78: 2, 2.



# P

## PAI

52t

## PAR

52u

## PAW

**Pad**, *paat a pad, path, v. pað.*  
**Pabob** *A pebble; calculus, Som.*  
**Pacelade** *PAXLADE, perhaps, Parton, Huntingdonshire; locus in regione palustri, a Rege Wulphero ecclesie Petrobургensi donata, Chr. 656, Ing. p. 43, 8.*  
**PAD**, *pada, an; m. [Plat. padde, pedde f. a toad: Dut. pad, padde c: Dan. padde c: Swed. Icel. padda f.] 1. A PADDOCK, toad; rana, bufo. 2. A bird of prey; as, a kite, vulture, &c.; milvus, sive quivis volucrum cadivis in prælio vescentium: —1. Cod. Ex. 87, b. 2. Salowig pada luridus milvus, Jdth. 11. Saluwi padan, Chr. 938. Dane basean padan illum rana bufonem et milvum, id. Ica A deceiver; deceptor, Bas. R. 4. Ican, pæcean To deceive; decipere, Tr. R. Ben. 1, v. be-pæcan.  
**Pall**, *es; m. [For the cognate words, see pylca] 1. A PALL, cloak; pallium. 2. A die, colour, purple; tinctura, purpura: —1. Mid pælle gescryd pallio amictus, Elf. gr. 43. 2. Bd. 1, 1, B. Pællas and sidan purpuram et sericum, Col. Monas. allen; adj. 1. Purple; purpureus. 2. Belonging to a pelt or skin; pelliceus: —1. Greg. 2, 14. 2. Pællene weofod-sceatas pelliceæ pallæ altaris, Cod. Ex. 1, b. ænig a penny, v. peneg. ætan to pervert, v. for-pæran.  
**PEARL** [*Plat. Dut. paarl, párel f: Ger. Dan. Fr. Boh. perle f: Old Ger. berille: Swed. Icel. Sp. It. perla f: Wel. perlyn: Ir. pearla: Lat. mid. perla] A PEARL; gemmula, Elf. gl. et Gaile; astu, Elf. gr. 43. zð a path, valley, C. R. Lk. 3, 5, v. pað. rtig. petig; adj. Crafty; calidus: —Ic beo pætig I am crafty, Elf. gr. 26. ðia Pavia in Italy; Ticinum, Insubrum oppidum, Chr. 888. ganisc Paganish; Paganus Som. iz [Plat. Dut. Old Norm. pais m: Fr. paix f: It. pace: Sp. Port. paz] Peace; pax, Chr. 1135.***

**Pal**, *es; m. A pale, pole; palus, Chr. pref. Gib., v. pil.*  
**Palant** *A palace; palatium, Som.*  
**Paled** *Histriatus, Cot. 102.*  
**Palistas** *Battering rams, warlike engines; balistæ, Ors. 4, 6.*  
**Palm** *A PALM; palma, R. 46. —Palm-æppel a palm-apple, a date, Cot. 201.—Palm-bearw a palm-grove, Cot. 201.—Palm-Sunnan-dæg Palm-Sunday, Rub. Lk. 19, 29.—Palm-treow, palm-tryw a palm-tree, Ex. 15, 27.—Palm-twig a palm-twig, a palm-branch, Ps. 91, 12. —Palm-wuce palm-week, Rub. Jn. 12, 24.*  
**Palster** *The point of a weapon; cuspis, Cot. 52, Som.*  
**Pan** *A piece, plait, hem; lacinia, pannus: —Pan mete cibus lacinia, i.e. cibarium fragmenta, Minutal. Cot. 91. —Pan-hosa pieced or patched hose.*  
**Pang** *Venom, poison; toxicum, Som.*  
**PANNA**, *panne [Plat. panne f: Dut. pan f: Ger. pfanne f: Not. phannu: Dan. pande c: Swed. Icel. panna f: Wel. pann a cup: Boh. panew: Lat. mid. panna] A PAN; patina, patella: —Isen panna an iron pan, R. 26.—Heafod-pann the head-pan, the skull, Cot. 162.*  
**Papa** *A pope, father, bishop; pater, papa, episcopus: —Gregorius, se halga papa Gregory, the holy pope, Hom. Greg. p. 1, 3. Æfter þæs papam geendunge after (the) death of this pope; post hujus papæ mortem, Hom. Greg. p. 19. To papam gehalgod consecrated pope; in papam consecratus, Hom. Greg. p. 22.—Papan-hád, Pap-dóm pope-dom, the office of pope, Hom. Greg. p. 28.*  
**Papig** *a poppy, Elf. gr. 9, v. popeg.—Papig-drenc poppy-drink, Cot. 211.*  
**Papol**-*stanas pebblestones, Assump. S. Jn.*  
**Paradise** *Paradise; Paradisus, Som.*  
**Pard** *A leopard; pardus, R. 297.*  
**Paris** *Paris; Lutetia Parisiorum: —Æt Paris þære byrig at the city of Paris, Chr. 886.*  
**Parisiac** *Parisian, belonging to Paris; Parisius: —Hia agenre*

*ceastre biscopscire, Parisiace hatte sui ipsius oppidi episcopatum, Parisiensis vocati, Bd. 3, 7.*

**Parruc** *a park, v. pearroc.*

**Parðas** *The Parthians; Parthi: —To Parðum to the Parthians, Bt. 18, 2.*

**Pasche**, *es. [Plat. paschen, paesken: Dut. paschen] Easter; Pascha, Chr. 1122.*

**Passan**-*ham; g. mes; d. me. [Flor. Passaham] PASSEN-HAM or Passham, a village in Northamptonshire, near Stony Stratford; viculus ubi commoratus est R. Edwardus senior dum cingeretur urbs apud Towcester lapideo muro, Chr. 921.*

**Pas-tun** *PASTON, a village in Northamptonshire; viculus, quem concessit R. Edgarus monasterio Petroburgensi, Chr. 963.*

**PAD**, *pæð, es; m. [Plat. Dut. pad m: Frs. path n: Ger. pfad m: Ot. pad: Not. phad: Box. fadh: Celt. pedd a foot: Russ. put: Grk. πατος a trodden way: Malab. padey: Sans. patha. This old word is related to the Plat. pedden, padden to go, tread: Lat. petere: Grk. πατειν to tread: Heb. פסח pshah to pass over, פשו pso to pass, to go: בוש bush a path, from בש bsh to trample upon, or Heb. פתח pth to open, an opening, a door, Adelung.] A PATH; callis, semita: —On paðum beboda þinra in semita mandatorum tuorum, Ps. 118, 35. Þa þe þurh gað paðas sæs qui pertranseunt semitas maris, Ps. 8, 8. Mil paðas mid (the) paths; inter semitas, Cd. 151.*

**Pathma**, *an. The island Patmos: —In Pathman þam ealonde in the island Patmos, Chr. 84.*

**PAWA**, *pawe [Plat. pauluun, pageluun m: Dut. paauw m: Ger. pfau m: Old Ger. puvo-gel, puhvogel: Dan. paafugl c: Swed. påfogel m: Icel. pá, páfugl m: Wel. paun, pawyn a peacock; peunes a peahen: Pol. paw: Boh. pair: Fr. pason: It. pavone: Sp. pavon: Port. pavao] A peacock; pavo, Elf. gr. 9, 3.*

\* **Peac-lond** *The PEAK-LAND, the Peak of Derbyshire*; pars occidentalis agri Derbiensis montibus insignis:—For on Peac-lond went into Peak-land, *Chr.* 924.  
**Peahtas** *the Picts, Bd.* 1, 1, v. *Peohtas*.  
**Peaneg** *a penny, Chr.* 1083, v. *peneg*.  
**Pearl** *a pearl, v. pærl*.  
**PEARROC**, *pearruc*; *m.* [*Plat.* park: *Dut.* perk, park *n.*: *Ger.* pferch *m. f.*: *Dan.* *Swed.* park *m.*: *Scot.* parrok: *Icel.* parrak *n.* loramentum quo pecus ferum vel fugax alligatur mansueto: *Wel.* pairc: *Fr.* parc: *It.* parco: *Sp.* parque] **A PARK**, **PARRUCK**, *paddock, an enclosure*; septum ferarium, saltus, clausura:—Bedrifon hie on ænne pearruc drove them into a park, *Chr.* 918. On þisum lytlum pearroce in this little enclosure, *Bt.* 18, 2.  
**Pedreda**, **Pedrida**, *an* [*Ethelw.* Pederidan, whence Perrott and Petherton] *The river PARRET, Somerset*; Pederida, fluvius in agro Somersetensi:—Hy geflymde oð Pedridan routed them to Parret, *Chr.* 658. Æt Pedridan muðan at the mouth of Parret; ad Pedridæ ostium, *Chr.* 845.  
**Pefens-æ**, **Pefenes-ea**, **Peuenes-ea** **PEVENSEY** or *Pemsey, Sussex*; portus Segontiacorum, sive australis nostræ Saxonie, ubi Neustriæ dux Willielmus copias suas exposuit, Angliam occupaturus, *Chr.* 1046: 1052.  
 \* **Pehtas** *the Picts, Bd.* 5, 23, v. *Peohtas*.  
**Peiteuin** of *Poitou*; *Pictavensis, Chr.* 1094.  
**Peitou**, **Peitow** *The province of Poitou in France*; provincia Pictavensis, *Chr.* 1127.  
**Pell** *a pall, v. pæll*.  
**Pellen** *belonging to a pelt or skin, v. pællen*.  
**Pending** *a penny, Ab. Test. Hickes's Dis. Ep. p.* 55, v. *peneg*.  
**PENEG**, *penig*, *peaneg*, *peninc*, *pening*, *penincg*, *pending*, *es*; *m.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Swed.* penning *m.* a quarter of an English farthing: *Ger.* pfennig, pfenning *m.*: *Ot.* pending, penthing: *Wil.* phenning: *Tat.* phenningo: *Dan.* penge *c.* money: *Icel.* peníng *m.* cattle, money: *Slav.* penez: *Hung.* penz: *Frs.* penniga, panniga *to pay*.—*Mr. Turner observes, if we consider the Saxon peneg as their only silver coin, we may derive the word from the verb*

*punian to beat, knock*] 1. **A PENNY**. The silver penny derived from the Roman denarius, was the standard coin in this country for more than a thousand years. Saxon money was sometimes reckoned by pennies, as the French money is now by livres. *Mann.* says, "the Saxon penny was equal to 8 pence of the present currency," but if a mancus (v. mancos) be 6 shillings or 72 pence in our money, and only 30 Saxon pennies, it follows that a Saxon penny was not quite 2½d. This was the greater penny, 5 of which made a shilling. There was also a smaller penny, about the value of our present penny, 12 of which made a shilling; denarius Anglo-Saxonicus, quorum singulus tres nostros valebat. 2. *A shekel*; siclus. 3. *A pound weight*; as:—1. He sealde sælc on ænne penig wið hys dæges weorc, *Mt.* 20, 2. Twegen penegas duo denarii, *Lk.* 10, 35. Libra on Leden is pund on Englisc, fif penegas gemacigað ænne scillinge libra in Latin is pound in English, five pence make one shilling, *Elf. gr. p.* 52, 8. Onfengon hig syndrige penegas receperunt illi singuli denarios, *Elf. gr. p.* 20, 10. Wið þrym hundred penegon, *Jn.* 12, 5. Ænne peninc unus denarius, *Mt.* 22, 19. Done penincg denarium, *Mk.* 12, 15. Onfengon hig sælc hys pening, *Mt.* 20, 9. Mid V pundum mærra peninga with five pounds of larger pennies, *L. Alf. pol.* 3, *W. p.* 35, 15. Twelf scillingas be twelf penigon twelve shillings of twelve pence; duodecim numismata ex duodecim peningis, *Ex.* 21, 10. 2. Sealdon hine wið þritigum penegum vendiderunt eum viginti siclis argenteis, *Gen.* 37, 28. 3. *Elf. gr.* 9, 185, *Som. p.* 10, 65. — Penig - weorðe, peneg - wurðe *A pennyworth, Jn.* 6, 7. — Penig - mongere, pennig-mangere *a penny-monger, a money-changer, Elf. gl.* 78.—Pening - hwyrðere *a money-changer, R.* 106.—Pening-slæht, penning-slæte *tribute, the crest of a helmet, C. Mt.* 17, 25.

\* **Pentecoste** **PENTECOST**, *Whitsuntide*; pentecoste.—Pentecostenes wuca pentecostes septimana, *Rub. Jn.* 6, 44. Pentecostenes mæssedæg feast of

*Pentecost*; pentecostes festum, *Rub. Jn.* 14, 23.

**Pentecostes** - Castel *Penterwast Castle in Normandy*; Pentecosti Castellum, *Chr.* 1052.

**Pen-wiht-steort** [*Hunt. Penwith* trit, Penwithstrict: *Br. v.* Penwistric: *Wel. Pen Uith* the head of the island; caput insulæ.—Steort a tail, a promontory. Pen-wiht or Pen-wið-steort the tail or promontory of Pen Uith] *The Land End in Cornwall, Chr.* 997.

**Peohtas**, **Peahtas**, **Pehtas**, *Pictas*, *Pihtas*; *pl. m.* *The Picts who dwelt on the north of Northumbria*; Picti, partium realium Angliæ, ultra Northymbros, incolæ, *Chr.* 449: 560.

**Peonia**, *an. The plant peony, peonia, Herb.* 66.

**Peonna** [*Malm. Pene*: *F. Stub. Dunl.* in loco qui Pene vocatur juxta Gillingham] **PEN**, near Gillingham, *Somerset*, *Chr.* 658.

**Peonn** - hó [*Flor. Hunt. L. West. Penho*: *Hord. Penho*] **PINHOE**, **PINHOO**, a village *Devonshire, Chr.* 1001.

**Peopor** *pepper, v. peppor*.

**Pepelgend** *blistered, v. pepelgend*.

**Peppor**, **pipor** [*Plat. Dut. pfeffer m. f.*: *Ger. pfeffer m. f.* peber *c.*: *Swed. peppar m.*: *Icel. pipar m.*: *Grk. pipar m.*: *Fr. poivre*: *It. pepe*, *per*: *Boh. pepr*: *Pol. piepr*] **PER**; *piper, Elf. gr.* 9, 1.

**PER**, *pere* [*Dut. beer m.*] **PIER**; *pila, agger*.

**PERA**, **peru** [*Plat. bere*] **peer** *f.*: *Ger. birn f.*: *Som. biern*, *piern*: *Dan. per*: *Swed. päron m.*: *Icel. per*: *Wel. peren*, *peranen*. — *per sweet, mellow, Ric.* *Bret. per m.*: *Fr. poire*.

*peras*: *Heb. פרי* *pri* *fruit*.

**PEAR**; *pyrus communis, L.* — *Elf. gr.* 6, 9.

**Perenei** þa beorgas the *Perenei mountains*.

**Perewes Perry**; *sapa, R.* 12.

**Perscora** [*"A pyris nominis"* inquit *Camdenus*: *m. in a situ littorali q. d. jara per littus, vel ripam fluvii, Som.*] **PERSHORE**, *Worcestershire*; vici domus agro Wigorniensis, *Chr.* 11.

**Persoc-treow** *a peach-tree, v. Persuc*.

**Persuc** [*Plat. päske f.*] **perzik** *m.*: *Ger. pfirsche f.* *sich f.* *persica*: *It. pesca*: *peche f.*] *A peach*; *alg.*

- lus *Pernica*, *Lin.*: — *L. M.* 2, 1.  
 \* *Peru a pear*, v. *pera*.  
*Peruince*, *pinewinkle* *PERIWINKLE*; *vinca*, *Elf. gl.* p. 64.  
*Peterselige*, *petersilige* [*Plat.* *peterselie f.*: *Dut.* *pieterselie f.*: *Ger.* *petersilie f.* *peterlein*, *peterle*, *peterling*: *Dan.* *persilie c.*: *Swed.* *persilja f.*: *Lat. mid.* *petrisellum*: *Ir.* *peirail*: *Wel.* *perlls*: *It.* *petrosello*, *petroseuolo*: *Sp.* *perexil*: *Port.* *perrexil*: *Fr.* *persil m.* *Boh.* *petrzal*: *Grk.* *πετροσελινον*. — *πετρα a rock*, *σελινος parsley*] *PARSLEY*; *apium petroselinum*, *Lin.*: — *Herb.* 128.  
*Petig cunning*, *R.* 82, v. *pætig*.  
*Petraoleum A chalky clay*; *petreleum*, *Som.*  
*Petresmearec Peter's mark*, *a mode of tonsure in the Romish church*; *Petri nota i. e. tonsura*, *ita dicta quod per eam calvus fit aliquis, uti Petrus*: — *Petresmearec onfeng took Peter's mark*; *tonsuram accepit*, *Bd.* 3, 18. *Whel.*  
*Peððian To PATH, to make a path*; *callem facere, conculcare*, *Bt. R.* p. 197.  
*Pett a pit*, v. *pit*.  
*Peuenes-ea Pevensey*, v. *Pe-fens-æ*.  
*Philosoph A philosopher*; *philosophus*, *Ors.* 3, 7.  
*Pic* [*Plat. Dut.* *pik*, *pek n.*: *Ger.* *pech n.*: *Old Ger.* *peh*: *Ot.* *beh*: *Schw.* *bech*: *Swed.* *beck n.*: *Icel.* *bik n.*: *Ir.* *pic*, *pech*: *Wel.* *pyg*: *It.* *pece*: *Fr.* *poix*, *f.* *Sp.* *Port.* *pez*: *Grk.* *πίσσα*, *πίττα pitch*: *Heb.* *זפת zpt*]  
 \* *PITCH*; *pix*, *bitumen*: — *Smirode hine mid tyrwan and mid pice*, *Ex.* 2, 3. *Ladasca*, *Cot.* 167. *Aciculum*, *R.* 5: *Cot.* 7.  
*Pic-bred the mast of oak or other tree*; *glans*, *Elf. gl.* p. 65.  
*Pice A spout, tap*; *epistomium*, *Som.*  
*Picen Belonging to pitch*; *piceus*, *Som.*  
*Pic-tyra, pic-tyrwa fluid pitch*; *pix fluida*, *Martyr.* 15 *Jun.* *Ladasca*, *Cot.* 167.  
*Picung, e*; *f.* *Marks made by burning, infamy, a scheme, figure*; *stigma inustum, ignominia, schema*.  
*Piga* [*Old Eng.* *pigsney*: *Dan.* *pige f.*: *Swed.* *piga f.*: *Icel.* *pika f.* *a virgin*] *A little maid*; *puellula*, *Som.*  
*Pigtelgode a doublet*, *C. Ps.* 108, 28, v. *wigtelgode*.  
*Pihtas Picts*, v. *Peohtas*.  
*Piic A little needle or pin*; *acicula*, *Som.*

- PIL*, *pal* [*Plat. Dut.* *paal m.*: *Frs.* *pal*, *pele f.*: *Ger.* *pfahl m.*: *Old Ger.* *pal*, *pael*, *pfahl*: *Dan.* *pæl c.*: *Swed.* *påle m.*: *Icel.* *páll m.* *a spade*: *Wel.* *pawl*: *Bret.* *pal*, *peul m.*: *Frs.* *Pol.* *pal*: *It.* *palo*] 1. *A PILE, pole*; *pila*, *sudes*. 2. *A style or gnomon of a dial*; *stylus*, *gnomon*. 3. *A PILE, heap*; *acervus*. 4. *A pestle, mortar*; *pilum, mortarium*: — 1. *Adryfon sumre ea ford ealne mid scearpum pilum greatum innan þam wetere drove all the ford of a certain river, with great sharp piles within the water*, *Chr. in Pref.* 2. *Dægmaeles pil, dægmaels pilu a gnomon of a dial*, *Elf. gl.* p. 61: *R.* 30. 3. *Onpilan gepilod acervis congestus*, *Ex.* 16, 14. 4. *Deah þu punige stuntne on pil etsi contunderes stultum in mortario*, *Prov.* 27, 22.  
*Pilan*; *pp.* *ed*, *ad.* *To beat in a mortar, to pound, bray*; *pilo pinsere, tundere*: — *Se þe pilað he who brays*, *R.* 12: *Elf. gl.* p. 57.  
*Pile a pillow*, *Past.* 19, 1, v. *pyle*.  
*Pilecan fur garments*, v. *pylca*.  
*Pilere, es*; *m.* [*Dut.* *peller m.*] *A pounder, one who pounds corn for bread*; *pinsor*, *Elf. gl.* p. 65. *Pilurus*, *R.* 50.  
*Pillsape The first milk, biestings*; *colostrum*, *R.* 31.  
*Pilstaf, pilstampe.* *A staff or stamper to bruise off the peel, a pestle*; *pilum*, *Elf. gl.* p. 65.  
*Pilstre A pestle*; *pila*, *Elf. gl.* p. 65.  
*Pilu a pile*, v. *pil*.  
*PIN*, *pine* [*Plat.* *pien f.* *punishment, pain*: *Dut.* *pyn*, *pyne f.* *pain, ache*: *Ger.* *pein f.*: *Ot.* *pin pain*: *Dan.* *pine*: *Swed.* *pina f.*: *Icel.* *pína f.* *torment*: *Wel.* *poen pain, punishment*: *Bret.* *poan f.* *pain, punishment*: *Ir.* *pian*: *Fr.* *peine f.*: *It.* *Sp.* *Port.* *pena f.*: *Grk.* *πινος*: *Arab.* *فین fenn* *to drive, afflict*: *Sans.* *pana*: *Old Eng.* *pine*] *PAIN, punishment, torment*; *pœna, cruciatus*, *Hickes's Thes.* 1, p. 148, 30: p. 227, note 8. *Alle þe pines omnem cruciatum*, *Chr.* 1137.  
*Pinan*; *p.* *ede*; *pp.* *ed*; *v.* *a.* [*pin pain*] 1. *To punish, torment, torture*; *cruciare*. 2. *To PINE, languish*; *tabescere*: — 1. *C. Mt.* 8, 29. *Pined heom tortured them*, *Chr.* 1137. *Pineden him tortured him*; *cruciarunt eum*, *Chr.* 1137. *Pinende*, *Ors.* 1, 7. 2. *Som.*  
*Pincanheal* [*Flor.* *Pincanhale*: *Hunt.* *Wincenhale*: *Hovd.* *Win-canheale*, *Phincanhal*: *Stub.*

*Pinchambalch*: *West. Finchale*] *Finchale priory, Durham*; *Finkley in agro Dunelmensi, ad ripam orientalem fluminis Were*, *Chr.* 788.

*Pinere, es*; *m.* *A tormentor*; *tortor*, *C. Mt.* 18, 34.

*Pinewinkle periwinkle*, v. *peruince*.

*Pin-hnyte a pine-nut*, *Æqu. vern.* 16.

*Pinian to torment*, v. *pinan*.

*Pining, pinung, e*; *f.* 1. *Pain, torment*; *tormentum*. 2. *A PINING, wasting away*; *tabes*: — 1. *Pined heom untellendlice pining tormented them with unutterable torment*, *Chr.* 1137. 2. *Som.*

*PINN* [*Plat.* *penn*, *pinn f.* *a peg, plug*: *Dut.* *Dan.* *pen f.* *a pen*: *Swed.* *penna f.* *pinne m.* *a peg*: *Icel.* *penni m.* *a pen*: *It.* *penna*] 1. *A PEN*; *calamus, stylus*. 2. *A small viol*; *flasco*. 3. *A pine-tree*; *pinus*: — 1. *Som.* 2. *Col. Monas.* 3. *Lye.*

*Pinn-hnyte a pine-nut*, v. *pin-hnyte*.

*Pinn-treow, pin-treow.* *A pine-tree*; *pinus sylvestris*, *Elf. gl.* p. 64.

*Pinpel A PIMPLE*; *pustula*, *Elf. gl.* p. 61.

*Pinung pain*, *Ors.* 1, 12, v. *pin-ing*.

*Pionie, peonia.* *A PIONY*; *pionia*, *R.* 44.

*Piosan peas*, v. *pisa*.

*PIP*, *pipe* [*Plat.* *pipe f.*: *Dut.* *pyp f.*: *Frs.* *pipa f.*: *Ger.* *pfeife f.*: *Dan.* *pibe c.*: *Swed.* *pipa f.*: *Icel.* *pípa f.*: *Ir.* *pib*, *piob*: *Wel.* *pib*, *pibau* *cód bag pipes*: *Fr.* *pipeau m.* *a flute*; *pipe f.* *a tube*: *Chald.* *אבוב abub*, *אבובא abuba*: *Heb.* *נבוב nebub* *hollow, from בב bb.*] *A PIPE, flute*; *fistula*: — *Pip-dream flute music*. *Pip-dream singan gehyrað fistularem cantilenam cantare audit*, *Somn.* 187.

*Pipelgend blistered*, v. *pipligend*.

*Pipere, es*; *m.* *A PIPER*; *flutator*, *Som.*

*Pipligend Blistered*; *pustulatus*: — *Pipligende lic a blistered body*, *Herb.* 121, 1.

*Pipor pepper*. — *Pipor-corn pepper-corn*, *Herb.* 1, 10, v. *peppor*.

*Pirige a pear-tree*, *Elf. gl.* p. 64, v. *pera*.

*PISA*, *an*; *m.* [*Wel.* *pysen a pea*; *pys pease*: *Corn.* *pez pease*: *Ir.* *pis*: *Fr.* *pois m.*: *It.* *pisello*: *Grk.* *πίσων a sort of pea*. *The b and p being so often interchanged*, *Wach. thinks*

that pisa is related to the Moes. *basja a grape*: Old Ger. Dut. *besie a berry*] *A pea*; *pisum*: —*Pisan bean a vetch*; *cicer*, *Cot.* 34. *Eall-hwite pisan gresca*, *Cot.* 99. *Pisan hosa pease shells*; *siliquæ*.

**Pise**, *pislic* [*Wel.* *pwys a pound weight, a weight, a burthen, pwysio to weigh, to be weighed, to be a burthen*: *Corn.* *puza to weigh*: *Bret.* *poéz, pouéz m. a weight, burthen*; *poeza, poueza to weigh, to be heavy*: *It.* *pesare*: *Sp.* *Port.* *pesar*: *Fr.* *peser*] *Heavy*; *gravis*: —*Pisa byrðenna*, *C. Mt.* 23, 4. *Pise ærenu elebyt a heavy brazen oil vessel*, *Cot.* 81, 121.

**Pislefer-hus scriptorium**, *Elf. gl.* p. 79.

**Pislic heavy**, *C. R. Mk.* 14, 40, v. *pise*.

**Pislice Heavily**; *graviter*, *C. R. Lk.* 11, 53.

**Pistol**, *pistel*, *es*; *m.* *An EPISTLE, a letter*; *epistola*: —*Iacob, se rihtwisa awrat anne pistol James, the just, wrote one epistle*, *Elf. T.* p. 28. *Iohannes gesette þri pistols John composed three epistles*, *Elf. T.* p. 28. *Paulus, se apostol awrat manega pistols Paul, the apostle, wrote many epistles, id.* —*Pistel-rædere the epistle-reader, a subdeacon*, *R. Conc.* 5. —*Pistol-boc the epistle book*; *epistolarum liber*, *Can. Elf.* 21. —*Pistol-reccas explainers of epistles*; *epistolarum interpretes*, *Cod. Ex.* 1, b.

**PIDA**, *an*; *m.* [*Plat.* *pitt n. peddik m. piek n. marrow*: *Dut.* *pit n. the pith, pit f. a kernel*] **PITH**, *marrow*; *medulla arborum et fructuum*: —*Andlang þæs piðan along the pith*; *per longitudinem medullæ*, *Bt.* 34, 10.

**Pit**, *pitt a pit, well*, *Ps.* 54, 26, v. *pyt*.

**PLÆC**, *plæca* [*Plat.* *Dut.* *plak, plakken a region, spot*: *Dut.* *vlek n. vlek f. stain, also a spot of ground*: *Dan.* *flekke, flække*: *Swed.* *fläck m.*: *Ger.* *flecken m. a spot, a small town*: *Icel.* *fleckr m. a spot*] *A street, an open place*; *platea*, *C. Mt.* 6, 5.

**Plæga play** v. *plega*.

**Plægan**; *p.* *plægde, geplægde to play, dance*, *C. Mt.* 14, 6, v. *plegan*.

**Plætte**, *es*; *m.* *A bar on the ear, a cuff, blow*; *alapa*, *Som.*

**Plættian**; *p.* *we plætton. To strike, beat*; *ferire, alapas incutere*: —*Hi plætton hyne*, *Jn.* 19, 3.

**PLANT** [*Plat.* *Dut.* *plant f.*: *Ger.*

*pflanze f.*: *Mons.* *phlanzu f.*: *Dan.* *Fr.* *plante f.*: *Icel.* *plantr f.*: *Swed.* *planta f.* *A plant*: *Sp.* *Port.* *planta f. a plant, and also a plan, the sole of the foot*: *Ir.* *plaunda*: *Bret.* *planten plants*: *Wel.* *plant.* —*the original idea seems to be what is produced or shot forth*] **A PLANT**; *planta*: —*Plantan gesawena plantæ seminata, plantaria*, *R.* 60.

**Plantian**; *p.* *plantode, aplantode*; *pp.* *plantod, geplantod, aplantud*; *v. a.* *To PLANT, set*; *plantare*: —*Du plantast wineard*, *Deut.* 28, 30. *Ge plantiað wineardas*, *Deut.* 28, 39. *Ge plantigeað*, *Lev.* 19, 23. *God aplantode orcerd*, *Gen.* 2, 8: *Lk.* 13, 6: *Ps.* 1, 3. *He plantode ænne holt*, *Gen.* 21, 33.

**Plant-sticca** *A bed of earth*; *pastinatum*, *R.* 2.

**Plantung**, *e*; *f.* 1. **A PLANTING**, *propagation*; *plantatio*. 2. *What is planted, a plant*; *planta*: —1. *Wintwigaplantung a planting of vine twigs*; *palmatum plantatio*, *R.* 6. 2. *Ælc plantung þe min heofonlica Fæder ne plantode byð awyrtwalod*, *Mt.* 15, 13: *Ps.* 143, 14. *Plantunga plants, sprouts*, *Cot.* 149.

**Plaster** [*Plat.* *plaster m.*: *Dut.* *plaaster, pleister f.*: *Ger.* *pflaster n.*: *Dan.* *plaster n.*: *Swed.* *plåster n.*: *Icel.* *plástr m.*: *Wel.* *plastr a plaster to daub with, a parget, also a plaster for a sore*: *Ir.* *plastar*: *Fr.* *emplâtre m.* *plâtre m.*: *It.* *impiastro m.*: *Sp.* *emplasto m.*: *Port.* *emplastro m.*] **A PLASTER**; *emplastrum*, *Herb.* 164, 2.

**Platung**, *e*; *f.* **PLATING**; *lamina*, *Som.*

**PLEGA**, *an*; *m.* **PLAY**, *sport, pastime, gaming*; *ludus*: —*Cild manigfealdne plegan plegiað children play many a play*, *Bt.* 36, 5. *Plegan began ludos obire*, *Ors.* 6, 2. *Ic me to þam plegan gemengde ego me ludis immiscui*, *Bd.* 5, 6. ¶ *Plegagares play of darts, battle, war*, *Cd.* 154. *Æsc-plega shield play, battle*, *Jdth.* 11. *Gylp-plega exulting play*, *Cd.* 68, 5, *Th.* p. 193, 2. *Heard hand-plega hard hand play, war, battle*, *Cd.* 95. *Hearm-plega harm play, strife*, *Cd.* 90.

**Plegan**, *plegian*; *p.* *ode, ede*; *pp.* *od.* [*plega play*] 1. *To PLAY, sport*; *ludere*. 2. *To play upon*; *pulsare*. 3. *To applaud, clap the hands*; *plaudere*. 4. *To mock, deride*; *irridere*: —1. *Ðat folc sæt and sæt and dranc and arison and*

*plegedon*, *Ex.* 32, 6. *Plegedon hy of horsum ludon ab equis, scilicet, ludos equestres celebrabant*, *Ors.* 3, 7. *Organ plegian wið hine began to play with him*, *Bt.* 33, 8. 2. *Tympanan plegian tympanum pulsare*, *C. Ps.* 67, 27. 3. *Ealle þeoda plegað mid bandum omnes gentes plaudite cum manibus*, *C. V. Ps.* 46, 1. *Flodas plegiað handum sinas flumina plaudunt manibus suis*, *C. Ps.* 97, 8. 4. *Sarra beboð hu Agares sunu wið lundum plegode*, *Gen.* 21, 9. *Ðæt geseah Ismael plegan a woman saw Ismael playing*, *mulier vidit Ismaelem mullere*, *Cd.* 133.

**Plegena Apricum**, *Cot.* 180.

**Plegere**, *es*; *m.* **A PLAYER**, *stage player, a gladiator*; *histrio, gladiator*, *R.* 4.

**Plege-stow**, *pleg-stow*; *s.* *a place, a theatre*, *Cot.* 95.

**Pleggan to play**, *to chess* &c. *Can. Edg.* 64.

**Pleg-hus a play-house**.

**Plegian to play**, *Bt.* 35, 6. *plegan*.

**Pleglic**; *def.* *se plegica* *belonging to the stage*; *scenæ*, *Cot.* 202.

**Pleg-man a player**, *R.* 202.

**Plegol Lascivious**, *wanton, sporting*; *lascivus, ludicrus*.

**Pleg-scip** *A playship*; *parunculus*, *R.* 103.

**Pleg-scyld** *A playshield*; *quidam levior*.

**Pleigan to play**, *Bt.* 35, 5. *plegan*.

**PLEO**, *pleoh, plio*; *g.* *plect.* *pleo*. *Danger, debate*; *periculum*: —*On miclan pleo much danger*, *Ors.* 3, 7. *þu p. 97, 27. Nan-pleoh n. danger*, *L. Elf. Can.* 6.

**Pleogan**; *p.* *pleogede to play* —*Pleogan to to play n. to allude to*, *Bd.* 2, 1.

**Pleolec**, *pleolic*; *comp. n.* *Dangerous*; *periculosus*, *R.* 14, 1.

**Pleon to bring into or cross** *difficulties*; *periculis obnoxius*, *Past.* 34, 1.

**Plett**, *pletta* *A sheepfold*; *C. Jn.* 10, 1.

**PLIHT** [*Plat.* *pligt f.* *Dut.* *pligt m. duty, part*: *Fr.* *plicht f. a providing, care*: *Dan.* *pligt c. duty, care*: *Swed.* *pligt or plikt*: *Scot.* *plycht duty, promise*: *Lat. mid. plegium*] **PLIHT** *danger*; *periculum*, *Cod. Man.* v. *pleo*.

**Plihtan**; *p.* *plihte* [*Plat.* *pleht to take care, to pledge*: *Id.*



verpligten to oblige: *Frs.* pligia: *Dut.* plegen to use, commit: *Ger.* verpflichten to oblige, to impose upon as a duty: *Den.* forpligte: *Swed.* förpligta, förplikta: *Lat. mid.* plegiare] 1. To expose to danger; periculo exponere. 2. To FLIGHT, to pledge; spondere, oppignerare, quod sponsio non fit nisi cum periculo spondentis:—1. Plihte him sylfum and ealre his are periculum adeat sui et omnis ejus substantiæ, *L. Cnut. pol.* 64. 2. *Som. Lye.*  
 to danger, injury, fault, *Bt.* 14, 1: *Past.* 50, 4, v. pleo.  
 tiolic, pliolicre, pleolic dangerous, *Bt.* 14, 1, C., v. pleolec.  
 tion to expose to danger, v. pleon.  
 tips *A Stammerer*; blæsus, balbus, *R.* 77: *Cot.* 23.  
 lontan to plant, v. plantian.  
 lou-almes PLOW-ALMS; denarius quem recepit Vicarius (nomine *Decima minuta*) pro qualibet caruca juncta inter Pascha et Pentecosten, *Mon. Angl.* 1, 256, 33, a.  
 LUCCIAN, pluccigean; ic pluccige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [*Plat.* plukken, plükken: *Dut.* plukken, plokken: *Ger.* pflücken: *Dan.* plukke: *Swed.* Icel. plocka: *Wel.* pliciaw to pluck, to peel: *Fr.* eplucher: *It.* pelare to make bald, or to pick, piluccare to pluck grapes. *A delung* supposes that this word is formed from the *Plat.* luken: *Swed.* luka to pull, to draw, by adding the strong sound of the letter p] To PLUCK, pull off; vellere, carpere:—*Hig* ongunnun pluccian þa ear, *Mt.* 12, 1. Ongunnon þa ear pluccigean, *Mk.* 2, 23. Þa ear pluccedon spicas vellebant, *Lk.* 6, 1.  
 lum-bleda Plums; pruna, *Som.* LUME [*Plat.* plumm, plumme f: *Dut.* pruim f: *Ger.* pflaume f: *South Ger.* and *Osnabruck*, prume f: *Dan.* blomme c: *Swed.* plommon n: *Icel.* plóma, plumma f: *Ir.* pluma: *Corn.* pluman f: *Fr.* prune f: *It.* prugna f.] A PLUM; prunum, *Elf. gr.* 6.  
 lum-feðer *A plume-feather*; pluma, *Scint.* 43.  
 lum-sla *A plum-sloe*; pruniculus, prunum sylvestre, *R.* 47. — Plum-treow *a plum-tree*, *Elf. gl.* p. 64.  
 lyhtlic Dangerous; periculosus, *Col. Monas.*  
 lyme *a plum*, v. plume.  
 oc, pocc, es [*Plat.* *Dut.* pok f: *Ger.* pocke f: *Dan.* kobbe c:

*Swed.* pockor f. pl. koppa f.] A ROCK, pustule; pustula, *Cot.* 181, v. blegen.—Poc-adl an eruptive disease, the small-pox, measles.

POCCA, pochcha, poha, an; m. [*Plat.* pukke f. a bag: *Dut.* pak m. a parcel, bundle: *Old Ger.* pack m. a bag: *Ger.* ficke f: *Swed.* pāse, pose, posse m: *Icel.* poki m. a bag: *Fr.* poche f. pocket: *Lat. mid.* pochia, puncha, punga] A POUCH, poke, bag; pera, *C. R. Mk.* 6, 8, v. pusa.

Pol A POLE or long staff; hasta, *Som.*, v. pil.

POL [*Plat.* *Frs.* pool m: *Dut.* poel m. a puddle, marsh, splash: *Ger.* pfuhl m: *Old Ger.* phul: *Dan.* pöel, pöl c. a marsh: *Swed.* pöl m: *Icel.* pollr m. a puddle] A POOL, lake; lacus:—Pol deop a deep pool, *Past.* 38, 7.

Polenta Parched corn, provision; polenta, annona, *Jos.* 5, 11.

Polion The herb nose-bleed, milfoil, yarrow; polion, alias millefolium.

Polleion [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Ger.* *Dan.* poley f: *Swed.* poleja: *Boh.* pleg: *It.* puleggio, pulegium, from pulex a flea, the quality of this plant, for driving away fleas, being known by the ancients] The herb penny-royal, pudding-grass; mentha pulegium, *Lin.*:—*L. M.* 3, 3.

Pond a pound, a pound weight, v. pund, *Lye.*

Ponne a pan, v. panna.

Popeg, popig, popei A POPPY; papaversomniferum, *Lin.*:—*Elf. gl.* p. 66. ¶ Wilde-popig wild poppy, *Elf. gl.* p. 66. Popig-drenc poppy-drink. Suðerne-popig southern poppy, southern-wood; abrotanum, *L. M.* 2, 23.

Popei A cucumber; cucumis, *Cot.* 175.

Popol-stanas pebblestones, v. papol-stanas.

POR, por-leac [*Plat.* burree, pré m: *Dut.* porrei, porei, prei f: *Ger.* porree, borree m: *Al.* porn, bor, bohr m: *South Ger.* pfarren: *Dan.* purrelög c: *Swed.* purlök m: *Icel.* porri m: *Fr.* porrée, porreau, poireau m: *It.* porro m: *Sp.* puerro: *Port.* alho porro: *Bret.* pour m. allium porrum, *Lin.*] A leek, scallion; porrum, *Num.* 11, 5.

PORT, es; m. [*Plat.* poorte f: *Dut.* poort f: *Frs.* purte, porte f: *Ger.* pforte f: *Isd.* porta: *Tat.* phorta: *Not.* portb: *Dan.* *Swed.* *Icel.* port m. n: *Fr.* porte f. port m: *Wel.* porth a gate, door, a

haven: *Bret.* pors: *Heb.* פתח pth a door] 1. A PORT, haven; portus. 2. A town, city, strong place, or castle built at a haven; oppidum civitas. 3. A port or gate of a town or city; porta:—1. To þam porte to the port, *Bd.* 4, 1. 2. Into þam porte into the city, *Elf. gr.* 5. 3. Butan porte without the gate; extra portam, *L. Edw.* 1: *L. Athel.* 12: *C. Mt.* 7, 13.

Port, es; m. Portland isle, Dorset.; tractus terræ peninsularis agro Dorsetensi adnexa, *Chr.* 837.

Portascihð [*Asser.* Portascythe] PORTSKEWETH, Monmouthshire, *Lamb. Dict.*

Port-cwen; pl. portcwoeno, portcuoene a woman who sits at the port or gate, a harlot, *C. Mt.* 21, 31.

Porte-loca Portlock-bay, Somerset.; portus claustrum, navium statio in agro Somersetensi, *Chr.* 918: 1052.

Portes - muða [*Kni.* Portusmuth, muða portes ostium portæ] PORTSMOUTH, Hants., —On þære stowe þe is gecweden Portes-muða in the place which is called Portsmouth, *Chr.* 501. Æt Portes-muðan at Portsmouth, *Chr.* 1101.—Port-gat, port-geat a city gate, *Deut.* 25, 7.—Port-gerefa portgreve or portreeve, the governor of a city, *Elf. gl.* p. 56.

Portian; ic portige; p. ode; pp. od. To beat, bray; tundere, *Past.* 37, 2.

Portic. 1. A portico, porch; porticus. 2. The bow of an arch; apsis, fornicis curvatura:—1. On portice his cyrican in a porch of his church, *Bd.* 3, 19. Of þam portice from the porch, *id.* 2. Lytle porticus parvas porticus, vel fornices, cancelli, *R.* 108.

Portlaca [*Plat.* *Dut.* porselein, postelein f: *Ger.* portulak m: *Dan.* *Swed.* portlak m: *Fr.* porcelaine, porceline: *It.* porcellana:—*Lat. mid.* porcilaca] The herb purslain; portulaca, portulata, vel porculaca, *Som.* Port-land The isle of Portland, *Chr.* 1052, v. Port.

Port-loca Portlock-bay, Somerset., v. Porte-loca.

Port-man a citizen.

Port-stræte, port-strete a public street or way, *Mon. Angl.* 1, 101, 48, a.

Pose a bag, *C. R. Lk.* 10, 4, v. puse.

Posling, e; f. [*Fr.* pastille f: *It.* pastiglia] A pastil; pastillus, *Herb.* 1, 20.

Possentes-burh; *d.* -byrig *Pontesbury, Salop*; ubi Cenwallus rex West-Saxonum pugnavit cum Wulfero rege Merciae, *Chr.* 661.

POST [*Plat. Dut. Dan. Swed.* post *m.*: *Fr.* post *f.* a beam: *Ger.* pfoste *f.* pfoste, pfosten *m.*: *Fr.* poste *m.* poteau *m.*: *It.* posto, palo: *Sp.* poste *m.*: *Port.* ponte] A POST, basis: postis, basis, *Elf. gr.* 9, 28: *R.* 81.

Pouerte [*Fr.* pauvreté *f.*: *It.* poverta, poverta *f.*: *Sp.* Port. pobreza *f.*] POVERTY; paupertas, *Lye.*

Poure [*Fr.* pauvre: *It.* povero *m.*: *Sp.* Port. pobre *m.*] POOR; pauper, *Lye.*

Poute [*Fr.* piété *f.*: *It.* pietà *f.*] PIETY; pietas.

PRÆTE [*Dut.* pret *f.* joy: *Wel.* pryd the favour of the countenance, the look, beauty: *Wel.* prid dear: *Dan.* prydet adorned, beautified, pryde to adorn: *Swed.* prydad adorned, pryda to adorn, like the *Dan.* prydet: *It.* pretto pure] A-DORNE, pretty, decked; ornatus, *Som.*

Prætig, prættig [*Icel.* pretta to deceive, prettvisi *f.* fraudulence] CRAFTY, subtle, cunning; astutus, *Col. Monas.*

Prætt Craft, subtlety; astu, *Som.*

PRAFAST, prafost, prouast, es; *m.* [*Plat.* prawest, prawst *m.* a governor: *Dut.* provoost, provoost *m.* a marshal: *Ger.* Dan. *Swed.* profoss *m.* one who administers punishment in a regiment, probst, propst *m.* a provost: *Not.* probista: *Schw.* brobst *m.*: *Dan.* provst *m.* metropolitan: *Icel.* prófastr *m.* a governor: *It.* prevosto *m.*: *Sp.* Port. preboste *m.* an executioner] PROVOST, president; praepositus, gubernator: — *Israels* folces prafostas, *Ex.* 5, 15.

Pranga [*Icel.* prang *n.* mangonium, nundinatio: *Dan.* prangen *c.*] CAVERNAMEN, pars navis, *Elf. gl.* p. 78.

Prauast, prauost a president, *Bd.* 3, 23, v. prafast.

Predicere a preacher, v. prydecere.

PREDICIAN; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. [*Plat. Dut.* preken, prediken: *Ger.* predigen: *Ot.* brédigon: *Isd.* predigon: *Dan.* prædike: *Swed.* *Icel.* predika to preach: *Wel.* pregethu: *Bret.* prézégi. Some derive it from the *Lat.* prædicare, others think it related to the *Swed.* prata, the *Eng.* prate] To preach; prædicare, *Lk.* 8, 1.

Predicung, e; *f.* A preaching; prædicatio, *Som.*

PREON [*Plat.* preem, preen *m.* an owl: *Dut.* priem *m.* a bodkin: *Ger.* pfrieme *f.* a bodkin: *Dan.* preen *c.*: *Icel.* prión *m.* a needle] A CLASP, bodkin; fibula, *R.* 64.

PREOST, es; *m.* [*Plat.* prester *m.*: *Dut.* *Ger.* priester *m.*: *Mons.* priestira: *Dan.* præst *m.*: *Swed.* prest *m.*: *Icel.* prestr *m.* a pastor: *Fr.* prêtre *m.*: *It.* prete *m.*] A PRIEST, presbyter, clergyman; presbyter, sacerdos, clericus: — In preostes canne in a priest's profession, *L. With. W.* p. 12, 1. We lærað þat preostas geoguðe geornlice læran we teach that priests diligently teach youth, *L. Can. Edg.* 51. Ælc preost every priest, *L. Can. Edg.* 33, 34. Ænig preost any priest, 37, 58, 60, 61. — Preost-hád priesthood, *Bd.* 1, 7. — Preost-heap an assembly of priests, *Cot.* 107. — Preost-lagu clergy or ecclesiastical law, *L. North.* 2. — Preost-scyre a priest's share, a parish.

P Preowt-hwile a moment.

Pretti crafty, *Prov.* 14, v. prætig.

PRICA, pricca, price, pricu. [*Plat.* *Dut.* prik *m.* a point: *Dan.* prik, prikke *c.* a point, jot: *Swed.* prick *m.* a point, tittle: *Icel.* prik *n.*] A PRICK, point, sting; punctum, stimulus: — An lytel pricu on bradan brede a little point on a broad table, *Bt.* 18, 1. An prica ne gewit fram þære æ, *Mt.* 5, 18. Priccian To prick, sting; pun-gere, *Som.*

PRICCLE, pricele. [*Plat.* prikkel, prökel *m.* a sting: *Dut.* prikkel *m.* prickle, sting: *Ger.* prickel *m.* a sting] A PRICKLE, sting, point; aculeus, apex, *C. Mt.* 5, 18.

Pric-mælum point by point.

PRIM The PRIME, the first hour of the day; prima, scilicet diei hora, *R.* 95. — Prim-sang the prime-song, *Elf. ep.* 1, 31: *L. Elf. Can.* 19.

Prince eages twinkling of an eye.

Priores Prioratus, *Lye.*

Priost a priest, v. preost.

PRISUN [*Fr.* prison *f.*: *It.* prigi-one *f.*: *Sp.* prisión *f.*: *Icel.* prisund *f.*] A PRISON; carcer: — On prisun don to put into prison; in carcerem conjicere, *Chr.* 1112. Diden heom in prisun cast them into prison, *Chr.* 1137.

PRIT, prut; *adj.* [*Dut.* preutsch prat proud, haughty: *Icel.* prúdr civil] Proud; superbus, *L. Const.* p. 148.

Prita pride, *L. Const.* p. 150, v. pryt.

Pritigan To pip, pipe; pipare: — Pritigeað ceafum pipant ræ-tris, *Cot.* 184.

Prodbore, prot-bore A market-place; forum, *R. Mt.* 11, 16.

PROFAST a provost, v. prafast. — Profast-scire the province of a provost, *C. R. Bea.* 65.

Profentsæ Proence: Provincia in Gallia, *Orz.* 1, 1.

PROFIAN [*Plat.* proven, priven to prove: *Dut.* proeven to test, relish: *Fr.* proua to prove: *Ger.* prüfen to try, proben, probieren to try, taste: *Old Ger.* pruiwen, priefen: *Dan.* prøve, probere to prove, essay: *Icel.* prófa to try: *Wel.* profi, provi to prove, from the old prawf, praw a proof, trial, experience: *Fr.* prouver, prouver: *It.* provare: *Sp.* probar *Port.* provar.] To PROVE, try, probare, judicare: — For þe he bið to profianne we for erit judicandus, *L. In.* 20.

Profost a provost, *C. R. Bea.* 12, v. prafast.

Proletarn The poorer sort of Roman citizens; proletarii, *Orz.* 4, 1.

Prot-bore a market-place, v. prodbore.

Prouast a provost, v. prafast.

Prut proud, *Scint.* 17, 46, v. prutene.

Prutene Southernwood; artemisium, *L. M.* 2, 33.

Prutian [pryt pride] To be proud; superbire, *Som.*

Prutlic Proud, puffed up; superbus, *Som.*

Prutlice Proudly; superbe, t. mide, *Scint.* 17.

Prut-scipe pride, *L. Ps.* 16, 11, v. pryt.

Pruutes-flod [*Flor.* Priuetes: *M. West.* Priuetes-flod: *C. M. S. Bea.* Pryfetes-flod: *Cam.* Pryfetes, Pryfetes, Pryfetes, PRIVET, Hampshire, *Chr.* 711.

Pryde PRIDE, haughtiness; superbia, *Som.*, v. pryt.

Prydecere, es; *m.* [*Plat.* In prediker *m.*: *Ger.* prediger *m.*: *Ot.* bredigar *m.*: *Not.* prediker *m.*: *Dan.* prædiker, prædikan *m.*: *Swed.* predikare, predicant *m.*: *Icel.* predicari *m.*: *Wel.* pregethu *n.* a preacher: *Bret.* prézégi *n.* A preacher; prædicator, *Elf. gr.* 47.

Pryfetes-flod Priest, v. Prutes-flod.

PRYT [*Dut.* *m.* *Ger.* *f.* pracht pomp, state, splendor: *Old Ger.* parat magnificences, brachtax sounding: *Dan.* pragt *c.* *Swed.* prakt *f.* parade, pomp, st.

*Pride, haughtiness; superbia, tumor, Scint. 13, 46. Pryta, Pref. R. Conc.*  
*Psalm-scop a psalm poet, a composer of psalms, Past. 36, 4.*  
*Psaltere the psalter, Somn. 73, v. saltere.*  
*Puille Apulia, in Italy, Chr. 1096.*  
*Pul a pool, v. pol.*  
*Pulgare The Bulgarians; Bulgari, Ors. 3, 7. Pulgara land Bulgariorum terra, Lye.*  
*Pullian, apullian; pp. apulled, pulled. To PULL; vellere, Somn. 389.*  
*Pul-spere A pool spear, a reed; arundo, C. Mt. 11, 7.*  
*Pul-stæf a pole-staff, a javelin, pestle; pilum, Past. 37, 2.*  
*Pumic-stan A pumice-stone; pumex, R. 58.*  
**PUND**, es; n. [*Plat. Dan. Swed. Icel. Moes. pund n: Dut. pond n: Ger. pfund n: Not. phunt, pfunt: Ker. Pol. Hung. funt. In earlier times all silver and copper money was weighed, hence the appellation pound*] 1. *A pound weight; pondo, libra.* 2. *A POUND, a quantity of money; mina, v. mancos.* 3. *A talent; talentum.* The Saxon pound was used as an imaginary value of money, but there has been a variety of opinions about its value. We have proof, from *Domesday*, that in the time of the Confessor it consisted of twenty *solidi* or *shillings*. But *Dr. Hickes, Dis. Ep. p. 111.* contends that the Saxon pound consisted of *sixty shillings*, because, by the Saxon law in Mercia, the king's were-geld was one hundred and twenty pounds, and amounted to the same as six thegns, whose were was twelve hundred shillings each, *L. Wilk. p. 72.* And certainly this passage has the force of declaring that the king's were was seven thousand two hundred shillings, and that these were equivalent to one hundred and twenty pounds; and, according to this passage, the pound in Mercia contained *sixty shillings*. Other authors, as *Anden, Spelman, and Fleetwood* assert that the pound had but *forty-eight shillings*:—1. *An pund deorwyrðre ealfe, Jn. 12, 3. Pund bu-gan gewið LXXX pene-um læsse þonne pund wæ-tes, W. Cat. p. 179.* 2. *Pyn-und gestrynde tyn pund tua mina lucrifecit decem minas, Lk. 19, 16. Nimað þæt pund fram hym, and syllað þam þe*

*hæfð tyn pund, Lk. 19, 24.* 3.  *Ic behydde þin pund on eorðan occultavi talentum tuum in terra, Mt. 25, 25. Animað þat pund æt hym tollite istud talentum ab eo, Mt. 25, 28. Sceolde tyn þusend punda debuit decies mille talentorum, Mt. 18, 24.*  
**PUND** A POUND, fold; septum:—*Pund-brece a breaking into a fold, L. Hen. 1, 40, v. pyn-dan to confine.*  
*Pundere A weigher, one who weighs; ponderator, Text. Roff. p. 46.*  
*Pundern [Plat. pündner m: Icel. pundari m.] A balance; statera, Lye.*  
*Pundur A level, a plumb-line, a recompence; perpendiculum, hostimentum, Somn.*  
*Punere a pestle, v. pilere.*  
**PUNG** [*Plat. pung, punge, pungel f. a full purse, a bag: Frs. punge f. a bag: Old Eng. bung a purse, pocket: Dan. Swed. pung m. a purse: Icel. púngr m.] A purse, pouch; cassidale, sacculus, Cot. 32.*  
*Pungetung, e; f. A pricking; punctio, L. M. 2, 25.*  
*Punian; p. ode; pp. od. To pound, beat, bray, hence the Derbyshire word to PUN, to pound; conterere, Somn.*  
**PUNT** [*Fr. Sp. ponton m: It. pontone: Port. pontao*] A PUNT; ponto, *R. 103.*  
*Punt-Aldemer [Pons Audomari, Le Pont Audemer or Le Ponteau de Mer] Pont Audemer, in France; urbs parva Gallie, in Normannia provincia, ad Rillam fluvium, Chr. 1123.*  
*Puntiwi Ponthieu, in France; Pontus, Ponticum, tractus Gallie in Picardia provincia, ubi olim Ambianorum pars. Ab aliis Comitatus Pontivensis dicitur, Chr. 1120.*  
**PUR** [*Plat. puur, püür pure, clean: Dut. puur adj. adv. mere, merely: Ger. pur adj. adv. pure, merely: Dan. pur, puur: Swed. pur*] **PURE**, sound; purus, integer:—*Pur lamb integer agnus, Ex. 12, 5.*  
**Purple Purple; purpureus, C. Jn. 19, 5.**  
**Purpur, purpura PURPLE; pur-pura:**—*Scryddon hine mid purpuran induerunt eum pur-pura, Mk. 15, 17. Blac pur-pur a rusty colour; nigra pur-pura, color ferrugineus, Elf. gl. p. 69.*  
**Purpur, purpuren; def. se pur-pura; adj. Purple, of a purple colour; purpureus:**—*Bær þyrnenne cynehelm and pur-puran reafe gessit spineam co-*

*ronam et purpuream vestem, Jn. 19, 5. Purpuren hrægæl a purple garment, R. 63: Elf. gl. p. 68.*

**PUSE**, pose, an; f. [*Dan. pose c. a bag, purse: Swed. påse, posse m. a bag, purse: Icel. posi m. a little bag*] *A purse, a small bag; pera:*—*Se þear-sa beaðð æmptige pusan the poor bear an empty purse, Col. Monas., v. pocca.*

**PYCAN** [*Plat. Dut. pikken, bik-ken: Ger. picken, bicken: Dan. pikke: Swed. picka: Sp. picar to pick, to peck like birds: Wël. pigo to prick, to pick or chap. pig a prick, the beak or bill of a bird: Heb. פִּי pi a beak, mouth*] *To PICK, pull; eruere:*—*Let him pycan ut his eagan permitted them to pick out his eyes, Chr. 796.*

*Pyhtas the Picts, v. Peohtas.*

*Pyhtisc Pictish; Picticus, Lye.*

**PYLCA**, pylce, pylece, an [*Plat. pils, pels m: Dut. Dan. Swed. pels m: Ger. pelz m: Mons. pelliz: Icel. pílts n: Fr. pe-lisse, pellice f: It. pelliccia: Sp. pelleja, pellizo f: Lat. mid. pellicium, pellicia, pel-lissia, pellitum, palliolium. Pylca, pylce is related to the Ger. fell skin, Lat. pellis, pal-lium and to the Moes. fela, fela to cover, Lat. velare, Adelung.*] *A PILCH, a garment of skin with the hair, a fur garment; toga pellicea, Alb. resp. 41.*

**PYLE**, pile [*Plat. pöl, pöhl f: Dut. peuluw f: Ger. pfühl m: Tat. phuluini*] *A PILLOW; pulvinar:*—*Lytel pyle a little pillow, Elf. gl. p. 60: Ors. 5, 11.*

**Pyndan** *To hinder, to pound, shut in; includere, Somn., v. ge-pyndan.*

**Pynding**, e; f. *A forbidding, delay; prohibitio, remoratio, Past. 38, 6.*

**Pyngan** *To prick; pungere:*—*Pyngæ him mid wordum pun-gat eum verbis, Past. 40, 6.*

**Pynt** [*Dut. pint f: Fr. pinte f: Sp. pinta f.*] *A PINT; pinta, Somn.*

**Pyrie, pyrige a pear, Cot. 217, v. pera.**

**Pyse a pea, v. pisa:**—*Pyse-cynn pease kind, L. M. 2, 13.*

**Pysena-seaw** *The juice of ptisane or pottage made of barley meal; Ptisanæ succus, Somn.*

**Pytt, pytt, pit, pitt, es; m.** [*Plat. pütt, pütte f. a pit: Dut. put m. a well: Frs. pet f. a splash, puddle: Ger. pfütze f. a splash, puddle; in earlier times it sig-nified also, a well, pit: Ot. puzzi a well: Not. buzza a*



*well*: *Wil.* putza a well: *Dan.* pus c. a puddle: *Swed.* puss m. a puddle: *Icel.* pittr m. a well, pyttr m. a lake: *Wel.* pydew a well or pit: *Ir.* pit: *Fr.* puits m: *Sans.* put, putta:

*Heb.* פתח pth to open] A pit, well; puteus, fossa:—*Dæs* pyttes hlaforð foveæ dominus, *Ex.* 21, 34. Com to þam pytte, *Gen.* 37, 29. Wur-

pað hine on þone pytt, *Gen.* 37, 22. Befcald on anne pytt, *Lk.* 14, 5.—*Water-pyttas* cisterns, *Deut.* 6, 11.—*Pyttas* wyrmses a cavity full of water; serpedo, *Elf. gl.* p. 57.

## Q

\*For *qu* the *A.-S.* generally wrote *cw*, or *cu*, but as *qu* is found in a very few instances, they are here given.

*Qualm death*.—*Qual*-stow a place of death, v. *cwealm*, *cwealm*-stow.

*Quartern a prison*, *Chr.* 1137, v. *cwertern*.

*QUEAN* [*Plat.* quene f. a heifer:

*North Ger.* quine f: *Dan.* qvie f. a heifer: *Swed.* qwiga f. a heifer: *Icel.* qviga f. a heifer] A barren cow; taura, vacca sterilis, *Som.*

*Quedol an argument*, v. *cwide*.

*Quena a wife, woman*, *Lup.* 1, 11, v. *cwen*.

*Quic-beam a wild ash*, v. *cwic-beam*.

*Quice quitch grass*, v. *cvice*.

*Quision a kitchen*, v. *cycene*.

*Quið, quiða the womb*, v. *cwið*.

*Quiðung, e*; f. *A lamentation*; complaint; questus, *Ca.* 20.

*Quulmere A plague, pestilence*, *T. Ps.* 1, 1.

Other words beginning *qu* must be sought for in *u* or *cu*.

## R

\**R* is frequently transposed in *A.-S.* words, hence we find *forst* and *frost* *frost*; *gærs* and *græs* *grass*. Frequently the *A.-S.* added an aspirate to the *r*. Such words will be found, in alphabetical order, under *Hr*-.

*RA, raa, rah* [*Plat. n. Dut.* ree f: *Ger.* reh n: *Wil.* reio: *South Ger.* rech: *Dan.* raa c: *Swed.* rä f: *Icel.* rá f.] A ROE, doe, roebuck; caprea, *Som.*

\**Raca the throat*, *C. Ps.* 13, 5, v. *hraca*.

*RACA, race* [*Plat.* rake, harke f: the *Plat.* harke is formed by a transposition of the letters: *Dut.* rake f: *Ger.* rechen m: *Dan.* rive c: *Swed.* räfsa f: *Icel.* reka f. pala, ligo, rakari m. tonsor: *Wel.* rhacca: *Ir.* raca: *Fr.* rateau m: *It.* Sp. rastro m.] A RAKE; rastrum, *Elf. gl.* 1.

*Racateage a chain*, v. *raccenta*.

*Racað extends*, *Bt.* 35, 4, v. *ræcan*.

*RACCENTA, racenta, racentea, raceta, an*; m. *racenteah, racenteag, e*; f. [*Plat.* kede f: *Dut.* keten f: *Ger.* kette f: *Ot.*

*Tat. ketin*: *Wil.* ketene: *Dan.* kiæde, kede c: *Swed.* ked, kedja f: *Icel.* kédia f: *Sp.* cadena: *Old Swed.* gorkiætta a fenced or hedged place: *Ot.* ketti a hedge, an inclosure: *Wel.* cadwyn, cadwen a chain: *Fr.* chaine f: *It.* catena f.] A chain; catena:—*Slean* on *raccentan* to cast into chains, *Bt.* 38, 1. *Mid racentan ræpan* to bind with chains, *Bt. R.* p. 190. *Racenteagum gebindan*, *Mk.* 5, 3.

*Racegian* To tell, relate; narrare, v. *recan*.

*Racenteag, racenteah a chain*, *Lk.* 8, 29, v. *raccenta*.

*Raceta a chain*, *Ors.* 5, 1: a prison, *Bd.* 5, 14, v. *raccenta*.

*RACIAN* [*Plat.* raken to scrape, sweep together: *Ger.* rechen: *Moes.* rikan: *Dan.* rive, rage: *Swed.* refsa, räfsa: *Ir.* racam: *Fr.* racler] To RAKE; sarculare, sarculo colligere, *Som.*

*Racsode libet, libuit*, *Cot.* 126.

*RACU, e*; f. [*Plat.* (sp) rake, sprak f. spoke, spröke: *Dut.* spraak f. speech, language: *Frs.* spreke f: *Ger.* sprache f. language, in earlier times,

*speech*: *Dan.* sproga, læra: *speech*: *Swed.* språk: *Ger.* rache f. expositio causas, narratio: *Lat.* mes referamus, errabimur ras, kirechida expositio *Wach. sub. rache*] 1. Assertive, discourse, relation, narratio. 2. An explanation, reason, allegation, doctrine, mark, agreement; expositio. 3. A comedy; comedia. *Rhetoric*; rhetorica:—1. I ne segð na seo racu the shows not us, *Elf. T.* p. 1. *Race geendebyrdan nem componere*, *Lk.* 1, 1. 5, 23. 2. *Reccan sume to give some explanation*, *41, 4, Card.* p. 382, 23. 3. *31: Elf. gl.* p. 61. *racu deð þat he bið racu rhetoric makes that he is him to be) a rhetorician*, *16, 3, Card.* 84, 15.

*RACU* [*Icel.* rekia f. maior, mor, pluvior, raki m. maior, Rain, water, a FLOOD, pluvia, inundatio:—*þær sweart racu stigan on* when a dark flood began rise, *Cd.* 67.

Raculf, Raculfcester *Raculver*, in the tale of *Thanet*; antiquis Regulbium, castrum Romanorum, *Chr.* 669: 690.

Rād, e; f. [Plat. Dut. rid m. a ride: Ger. ritt m: Dan. rid n: Swed. ridt m: Icel. reid f. a riding.—rād rode; p. of ridan to ride] 1. A riding, a journey on horseback; iter equestre, equitatio. 2. Journey, way, road; iter:—1. Rit for þy þe he mid rade earnað rides because that he by riding gains, *Bt.* 34, 7, *Card.* p. 224, 15. Sume mid þære rade earnað þat hie sien þy halran some by their riding earn that they be the healthier, *id.* 2. Gif esne deð his rade þæs dæges if a servant makes his journey in the day, *L. With.* p. 11, 4. On þære rade in the journey, *L. Athel.* 20.

rad. 1. A cart, chariot; quadriga. 2. A track of a wheel, a path; orbita:—1. *Can.* *Habbac.* 2. *Cot.* 145.

rad knowledge, v. ræd.

rad rode; p. of ridan.

rad-cniht a riding youth, a soldier, *Text. Roff.* p. 38.

rad-here, ræd-here a riding army, cavalry, *Ors.* 3, 9: 4, 1: *Chr.* 891.

radod Hastened; citatus, *Lye.* ador, radre A steer, bullock, heifer; bovecta, juvenca, *Cot.* 24, 180, v. hryðer.

rad-stefen a journey on horseback, *Land.* p. 71.

rad-wægn a chariot, v. ræd-wæn.

RÆCAN; p. rahte, ræhte, gerahhte, geræhte, gerehte, we rahton, ræhton; pp. geræht; v. a. [Plat. reken to reach, gie, rekken to extend: Dut.

reiken to reach, rekken to stretch: *Frs.* racha to reach, gie; reka to present, deliver: *Ger.* reichen to reach, give, recken to extend: *Not.* recchan: *Ot.* reken: *Moes.* rakjan, ufrakjan to extend: *Dan.* række, rekke to reach, extend: *Swed.* ræcka to reach, extend: *Icel.* reka to extend; rétta to reach: *Heb.* רָקַח rāq, re-

quo to extend, prolong. The *Ger.* recken to stretch, extend, is the intensive of reichen to reach, and, in this sense, used by old *Ger.* writers. The *Plat.* trekken to pull: *Ger.* strecken: *A.-S.* strecan to stretch, may be formed from recken by pre-

fixing st] To REACH, extend, hold out, offer; extendere:—

lc ræce bedyppedne hlaf, *Jn.* 13, 26. Ræcð he, *Lk.* 11, 12. Ræhton wide reached far, *Cd.*

47. [Ræhte forð his hand, *Gen.* 38, 28.

Ræcc [Dut. brak m: Swed. racka f. a bitch: *Icel.* racki m. canis plantus: *Fr.* braque: *Icel.* bracco.—from the Swed. raka to run after, to rove about] A RACH, a setting dog; brucus q. bracchus, canis odorisequus, *Cot.* 173.

Ræcccean, ræcccean To reach; porrigere, *Scint.* 28, 32, v. ræcan.

RÆD, red, es; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. rede f. a speech, saying: *Wel.* araith a speech: *Icel.* ræda f. a discourse: *Old Ger.* reda: *Moes.* razda a speech. In the sense of reason and judgment rede is no more in use in the Modern *Ger.*, but in Old *Ger.* we find reda: *Ker.* redina: *Moes.* rathjo: *Dut.* reden f: *Bret.* reiz f: *Wel.* rheswm reason.—Plat. Dut.

raad m. counsel, advice: *Ger.* rath m. a meeting, assembly: *Dan.* raad n. advice, counsel: *Swed.* råd n. advice, counsel: *Icel.* rád n. counsel, advice: *Pol. Boh.* rada: *Russ.* rade: *Bret.* rat, ratoz f. thought, reflection, consideration] 1. Speech; sermo. 2. Counsel, advice, purpose; consilium. 3. Advantage, benefit, reward; commodum:—1. Ræde wea-

metta sermonis iracundia, *L. Const.* p. 148. 2. Gehyr mine word and minne ræd, *Ex.* 18, 19. Ræd forð-gæt counsel shall go forth, *Cd.* 169. Ic axige me rædes peto mihi consilium, *Elf. gr.* 28. On ræde fæst in purpose firm, *Cd.* 125. Ece rædas eternal counsels, *Cd.* 169. 3. To langsuman ræde for a lasting advantage; in permanens commodum, *L. Const.* p. 148. Toræde Angelcynne in commodum Anglica gentis, *Bd.* 2, 1: *L. In.* 67. ¶ Ræd þincan to seem advisable. Rædas counsels, decrees, abridgments, *Scint.* 47, 189. Ræda gemyndig of counsels mindful, *Cd.* 170.

Ræd ready, *R. Ben.* 65, v. hræd. Ræda A reading; lectio, *C. R. Ben.* 4.

RÆDAN; ic ræde, þu rætst, ræst, he ræt; imp. ræd; p. rædde, geræde, we ræddon; pp. ræded, geræded, ræd; v. a. [Plat. reden to promise: *Dut.* redeneren to reason: *Frs.* reda to speak, decree, prove legally: *Ger.* reden to speak, talk, discourse, reason: *Old Ger.* redon to speak: *Ker.* redinon to recite, tell, relate: *Moes.* rodjan to speak: *Ot. Krist.* iii.

12, 4, p. 305. Uuas sie fon imo redotin quid de ipso loquerentur, *Muspilli. Krist.* v. 41, rahhon, *Krist.* 89, kirahhon to give account, to answer: *Icel.* ræda to speak: *Ir.* radham to say, tell, relate: *Wel.* adrodd to relate, rehearse, declare.—ræd counsel] 1. To READ; legere. 2. To discern, appoint, determine; statuere, edicere. 3. To rule, regulate; regere. 4. To conjecture, guess; con-

dicere. 5. To advise, to give or take counsel; consilium dare, vel capere:—1. Me lyst rædan I wish to read; me juvat legere, *Elf. gr.* 34. Hu rætst þu quomodo legis tu? *Lk.* 10, 26. Se þe ræt ille qui legit, *Mt.* 24, 15. Rædde his boc þam folce legebat ejus librum populo, *Ex.* 24, 7. Ne rædde ge nonne legistis vos? *Mt.* 12, 3, 5. Ne ræddon ge, *Mt.* 21, 16. Ræddon þis gewrit legerunt hoc scriptum, *Jn.* 19, 20. Me sealde to ræddanne gave me to read, *Bd.* 5, 13. Het me beran to ræddanne ordered me to bring to read, *id.* 2. Swa swa Iosue him rædde sicut Josua iis edixisset, *Jos.* 6, 5: 9, 3. 3. Ræt eallum gesceaftum governs all creatures, *Bt.* 35, 3. 4. *Bd.* 3, 10, B. Ic ræde swefn conjicio somnium. 5. Ic ræde þe I advise thee, *R.* 28. Ongunnon þa Pharisei rædan, *Mt.* 22, 15.

Ræd-bana an evil counsellor, *L. Const.* p. 115, 1.

Ræd-bora, an; m. A counsel bearer, a counsellor; consiliator, consiliarius, *Jud.* 16.

Ræde What is prepared, trappings; apparatus cujusvis generis, *Bd.* 3, 14, *Ca.*, v. geræde.

Ræde-clæfer Red clover; caltha, trifolium coeruleum, *Lin. Som.*

Ræde-fæst, ræd-fæst firm in purpose, constant, firm, *Cd.* 74: *Elf. T.* p. 38.

Ræde-fæsting constancy, v. ræd-fæstnes.

Ræde-gafol ready or agreed rent; contractus censualis, *L. In.* 67.

Ræde-gafollicrentable, tributary; fisco pertinens, fiscalis, *Lye.*

Ræde-here cavalry, v. rad-here; also q. senators. [Ger. rathsheer a senator] *Cerethi ita dicti, Cot.* 38, 200.

RÆDELSE, redelse, an; f. it appears also to make the g. es; d. e, &c.; m. [Plat. radsel n. afra-

dels, afraels: *Dut.* raadsel n: *Ger.* räthsel n: *Mons. Not.* ratisca, ratissa, ratussa] A RIDDLE, a dark question, ambiguity, imagination; ænigma,

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12, 4, p. 305. Uuas sie fon imo redotin quid de ipso loquerentur, *Muspilli. Krist.* v. 41, rahhon, *Krist.* 89, kirahhon to give account, to answer: *Icel.* ræda to speak: *Ir.* radham to say, tell, relate: *Wel.* adrodd to relate, rehearse, declare.—ræd counsel] 1. To READ; legere. 2. To discern, appoint, determine; statuere, edicere. 3. To rule, regulate; regere. 4. To conjecture, guess; con-

dicere. 5. To advise, to give or take counsel; consilium dare, vel capere:—1. Me lyst rædan I wish to read; me juvat legere, *Elf. gr.* 34. Hu rætst þu quomodo legis tu? *Lk.* 10, 26. Se þe ræt ille qui legit, *Mt.* 24, 15. Rædde his boc þam folce legebat ejus librum populo, *Ex.* 24, 7. Ne rædde ge nonne legistis vos? *Mt.* 12, 3, 5. Ne ræddon ge, *Mt.* 21, 16. Ræddon þis gewrit legerunt hoc scriptum, *Jn.* 19, 20. Me sealde to ræddanne gave me to read, *Bd.* 5, 13. Het me beran to ræddanne ordered me to bring to read, *id.* 2. Swa swa Iosue him rædde sicut Josua iis edixisset, *Jos.* 6, 5: 9, 3. 3. Ræt eallum gesceaftum governs all creatures, *Bt.* 35, 3. 4. *Bd.* 3, 10, B. Ic ræde swefn conjicio somnium. 5. Ic ræde þe I advise thee, *R.* 28. Ongunnon þa Pharisei rædan, *Mt.* 22, 15.

Ræd-bana an evil counsellor, *L. Const.* p. 115, 1.

Ræd-bora, an; m. A counsel bearer, a counsellor; consiliator, consiliarius, *Jud.* 16.

Ræde What is prepared, trappings; apparatus cujusvis generis, *Bd.* 3, 14, *Ca.*, v. geræde.

Ræde-clæfer Red clover; caltha, trifolium coeruleum, *Lin. Som.*

Ræde-fæst, ræd-fæst firm in purpose, constant, firm, *Cd.* 74: *Elf. T.* p. 38.

Ræde-fæsting constancy, v. ræd-fæstnes.

Ræde-gafol ready or agreed rent; contractus censualis, *L. In.* 67.

Ræde-gafollicrentable, tributary; fisco pertinens, fiscalis, *Lye.*

Ræde-here cavalry, v. rad-here; also q. senators. [Ger. rathsheer a senator] *Cerethi ita dicti, Cot.* 38, 200.

RÆDELSE, redelse, an; f. it appears also to make the g. es; d. e, &c.; m. [Plat. radsel n. afra-

dels, afraels: *Dut.* raadsel n: *Ger.* räthsel n: *Mons. Not.* ratisca, ratissa, ratussa] A RIDDLE, a dark question, ambiguity, imagination; ænigma,

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ambiguitas, imaginatio:—Se leasa wena and sio rædelse þara dysigena monna the false opinion and the imagination of unwise men, *Bt.* 27, 3. Þurh his rædelsan through his imagination, *Bt.* 41, 5. Buton ælcra leasre rædelsan without any ambiguity; sine ulla subdola ambiguitate, *Bt.* 35, 5. Næs þurh rædelsas non per ænigmata, *Num.* 12, 8.

\*RÆDEN, redin; g. rædenne, redene; f. [*Plat.* rede, rade, grade f. wief-rad, wiewe-rathe, radeleve: *Ger.* gerade f. a certain portion or share of the furniture belonging to the wife, after the death of her husband, or to the next female relation: *Moes.* geraid appointed wages: *Icel.* rædi n. dispensatio rei æconomice] Law, control, condition, state, counsel; lex, consilium:—On hire rædenne beon woldon would be under her control; sub ejus regimine esse voluerunt, *Chr.* 920. On þa rædene on the condition, *L.* In. 62.

-ræden; g. e. As a termination of nouns denotes 1. A state or condition of a person or thing; statum sive conditionem rei vel personæ denotat. 2. The manner, reason, law or rule of acting; modum, rationem, legem, regulam agendi exponit:—1. Gefer - ræden societyship; sociorum status, societas, consortium cujusvis generis. Mæg - ræden relationship; consanguineorum status, consanguinitas, cognatio. Hiw - ræden familyship; domus vel familiæ status, ipsa familia, familiaritas. Isræla hiw - rædene of the house of Israel, *Mt.* 10, 6. Hiw - rædene þinre fæder familiæ tuæ pater, *Gen.* 28, 2. 2. Teon - ræden accusandi lex, lis, et inde etiam (quod lites injustæ non raro instituuntur) injuria, jurgium, pervicacia. Gecwid - ræden pactorum ratio, pactum, conventio.

\*Rædendlic Belonging to a decree; decretalis, *Cot.* 64, 197.

Rædenne bacidones, *Cot.* 23.

Rædere, es; m. A READER; lector, *Som.*

Ræde-spræce prose, v. hræd, &c.

Rædestre A female reader; lectrix, *Som.*

Rædfæst firm, v. rædefæst.

Rædfæstnes, se; f. Constancy; constantia, *L. Const.* p. 147.

Ræd-findan to find advice, *Cot.* 58.

Ræd-gastran the five stars in the head of Taurus: Hyades, *Somn.*

Ræd-gifa a giver of advice, *Elf.* gl. p. 74.

Ræd-here cavalry, v. rad-here.

RÆDIC [*Plat.* reddik m: *Dut.* radys f. sativus minor: *Ger.* rettig m: *Mons.* ratich: *Swed.* rättikaf: *Dan.* rædike c: *Icel.* róðise f: *Corn.* rydhik: *It.* radice f: *Sp.* rabano m.] RADISH; raphanus sativus:—*Elf.* gl. p. 64. Wild rædic wild radish; arboracea, *Cot.* 206.

Ræding, Reding, Reading [*Dunel.* Et Redingum: *Hunt.* Redings, Reding: *Hovd.* Readinges: *Brom.* Redinges. *Nomen deducunt aliqui a reh vel hreh inundatio sive copia aquarum, Lamb. Dict. Alii a Brit. rhéd, quæ filices denotat, Camd. Alii denique a Brit. rit vel rhyd trajectory, et æge velige aqua insula, q. d. rhead-ige trajectory aquarum, trajectory insularis, Baxt. gloss. Antiq. Brit. Quidni interea a reh et ing inundatio pratorum? Pontes Antonini hic sitos fuisse volunt nonnulli, uti notatur a Baxtero; quum tamen plurimi apud Colnbrook posuerunt] READING, Berkshire; oppidum in agro Bercheriensi, *Chr.* 1006, 871, 872.*

\*Ræding, ræding READING, lecture; lectio, instructio, *R.* 34, *R. Conc.*

Ræding hurry, haste, v. hrædnes.

Ræding - boc a reading - book; lectionarium, legendum, scilicet liber qui legebatur in liturgia; is autem duplex; unus, Æstivalis; alter, Hymnalis, *Elf. Can.* 21.

Ræding - gewrit handwriting; chirographum, *Elf. gl.* p. 57.

Ræding - grad a going to the reading, the ascent to the chancel.

Ræding-scamol a reading-bench, a pulpit, *R. Ben.* 9.

Ræd-leás, rede - leás without advice, hastily, *Elf. gr.* 9, 55: *Chr.* 1009.

Ræd-lec, ræd - lic, ræd - læc; comp. ra, re, ere; adj. Advised, wise, hasty; consultus, expeditus, *Ors.* 3, 1.

Rædlíce; comp. rædlícor; adv. Readily, hastily; consulto, expedite, *L. Const.* p. 116, v. hrædlíce.

Rædlícnyss haste, *Vit. Guthl.* c. 1, v. hrædlícnyss.

Ræd-ripe readily ripe, soon ripe, *R.* 60.

Ræd-scamol a reading desk, v. ræding-scamol.

Ræd-secan to seek advice, *Cot.* 50.

Ræd-peahtere a counsellor; consilii excogitator, *Ors.* 6, 2.

s Ræd-peahung advice; consilii suggestio, *Ors.* 4, 1.

Ræd-wæn a swift wain, a chariot, *Ors.* 6, 30, v. hræd, &c.

Ræfels Garments, clothes; vestes, *Som.*, v. reaf.

Ræfen a raven, *Chr.* 573, v. hrefen.

RÆFMAN, hræfman; p. de. 1. To bear, suffer; sustinere. 2. To listen, obey, to perform with alacrity; auscultare, obedienter peragere:—1. Ræfman passus est, *Cot.* 152. 2. Hi þæt ofstum miclum ræfman illi istud magna festinatione obedienter peragerant, *Ják.* v. aræfman.

Ræfnes-fot Raven's foot; chand daphne, *Herb.* 28.

Ræfnes-leac Ragwort; satyrion, *Herb.* 16.

RÆFTER, es; m. [*Ger.* raff, rafen m: *Mons.* ravo: *Dut.* raft c: *Icel.* rafr m. The latter differs only from the former by the prefixed t.] RAEFTER, perch; tignum, ses:—Ræftras, *Cot.* 13. Ræftrum in tignis, *Bd.* 3, 16.

Ræfung, e; f. A robbing; larcinium, *Chr.* 1116.

Ræga, ræge a doe, roebuck, *Herb.*, v. hræga.

Rægel, rægl a garment, clothes, rail, *Ps.* 108, 18, v. hrægl.

Rægel-hús a vestry, *Elf. gl.*

Ræge-reosa the reins or laces, *L. M.* 2, 31.

Rægl a garment, v. rægl.

Rægn, regn rain, *V. Ps.* 71, Cd. 213, v. ren.

Rægol-fæst bound by rule, *Mos.* 88.

Ræhte, ræhton extended, v. ræhte.

Ræms, Remis Rheims; Rhemorum, *Chr.* 1119, l. 10.

\*RÆNC, renc [*Ger.* ranke a cunning shift, a craft, subtlety: *Dan.* rænke renke c: *Swed.* ränk: a ranker m.] Pride; superbia—Idele rænca vana sapientia inanis corporis cultus, *I. Episc.* 1, 8: *L. Can. Edg.* 97, 2: *L. Const.* p. 146, 1. Rænca, renca bulls, v. cujusvis generis.

Ræpan; p. te; pp. t. [*rap* rope, cord] To bind, lead captive; vincire, captivum facere:—Mid ræcantan ræpan to bind with chains, *Bt.* 2, 190. Ure earne folc ræpan led captives our miserable folk, *Chr.* 1011.

Ræpling, es; m. A captive prisoner; captivus:—Ræplingas captivi, *Gen.* 39, 20: *Chr.* 68, 38. Mid ræplingum, *M.* 15, 7. — Ræpling - weard keeper of captives, *R.* 8.

Ræpa, es; m. *A distance or space between; interstitium:—R. 43.*

Nigon ræpasas nine spaces; novem interstitia, *Elf. ep. 1, 43. Responsorium, C. R. Ben. 21, 22.*

Ræpsung, e; f. *A preventing; interceptio, Som.*

RÆRAN, aræran, reran; p. rærde, arærde, we rærdon, arærdan; pp. aræred; v. a. 1. *To raise, REAR, elevate, build; erigere, ædificare. 2. To raise, excite, move, advance; moliri:—1. Hlædræ rærdon ladders reared, Cd. 80: 79. Reliquias reran to elevate relics, Menol. 141. Arærende þearfan lifting up the poor; erigens pauperem, Ps. 112, 6. Þu rærst hus, Deut. 28, 30. He þær weofod arærde, Gen. 22, 9: 28, 18, 22. 2. Ne ongunnon ræran began not to excite, Cd. Th. p. 2, 18. Godes lof ræran God's praise to advance, Bd. 4, 24, v. hræran.*

RÆS, es; m. [*Plat. Dan. Swed. rask quick; Dut. ras n. a whirlpool, a rapid tide, rasch quick, ras quickly; Ger. rasch, risch: Not. rosche swift: Mons. rasco vivaciter*] A RUSH, onset, force, violence, course, stream; impetus, cursus:—*Myelum ræse magno impetu, Lk. 8, 33. Mid swiðran ræse valentiori impetu, Bd. 5, 6.*

Ræsan, he ræst, rist; p. ræse, geræse; pp. ræsed. [*Dut. razen: Ger. rasen: Tat. raze: Dan. rase: Swed. rasa. These words signify to make a loud, violent noise by moving, to discover anger by outward impetuous actions, to act contrary to reason, to rave, rant, rage, to be mad: Icel. rása currere, rasa, hrasa nutare, cadere: Heb.*

*רוץ ruz, ruts to run.—ræs a rush*] *To rush, fall, to rush upon, to attack; irruere, proruere:—Ræst on gehwilde rebe hunde wuhta gelicost proruut in unumquemque feroci cani cuius simillimus, Bt. p. 186. Rist se stol nyðer the throne falls down; ruit solium deorsum, L. Const. p. 148. Ræse forð proruut inde, Dial. 2, 6. Ræse on þone cyning made an attack on the king, Bd. 2, 9. Ræsende eode proruens abiit, R. Mt. 8, 32, v. hreosan, reosan.*

Ræs-bora a bold leader; impetum ferens, Cd. 86.

Ræscettan *To crack, crush, rush; stridere, crepere, Cot. 44, 198.*

Ræscetung, e; f. *A crushing, rushing, a flash of lightning; stridor, coruscatio, Som.*

Ræscian *To shake; vibrare, Hymn.*

Ræse with a force, a course, v. ræs.

Ræsn. 1. *A shingle, plank, cloven wood; asser. 2. A beam, a plain beam in a roof; laquear:—1. Elf. gr. 9, 18. 2. Cot. 122, 168.*

Ræst a rest, a place of rest, a bed, Bt. 33, 4: C. Mt. 23, 6, v. rest.

Ræst readest, *Elf. gr. 28, v. rædan.*

Ræst-dæg a rest day, a sabbath, Lev. 19, 3, v. reste-dæg.

Ræstan to sit, C. Jn. 21, 12, v. geræstan.

RÆSWA, an; m. [*Plat. Dut. reus m: Old Dut. Ger. riese m: Old Ger. ris, recke m: Ot. risi: Not. riso a giant: Moes. reiks a prince. The Ger. rise a giant signified in earlier times a prince, hero, warrior, leader: Dan. rise m: Swed. rese m: Icel. risi m. a giant, ræsir m. a king: Wel. rhyssw a champion, hero, warrior: Heb. ראש ras a head, chief: Sans. raja a king*] *A chief, chieftain, captain, leader, prince; præses, princeps, dux:—Cyninges ræswa a king's chief minister; regis præfectus, Cd. 193. Werodes ræswa people's prince, Cd. 198. Folces ræswan populi duces, Jdth. 9. Se mago-ræswa the kindred chief, Cd. 98. Leoda ræswan chieftains of the people, Cd. 80. Ræswan herges leaders of an army, Cd. 154.*

Ræswian; p. ode, we ræswodon; pp. od. [*Plat. resonneren: Fr. raisonner: Wel. rheswm: Ir. reason: Arm. resoun*] *To REASON, think, meditate, imagine; cogitare:—Þin mod oft ræswed thy mind oft reasons, Bt. 22, 2, v. resian.*

RÆT [*Plat. Dan. rotte f: Dut. rot, rat f. According to Bilderdyk it is m. in analogy with the Fr. rat m. and the It. ratto m: Ger. ratte, ratze f: Swed. rätta, rotta f: Icel. rotta f. glis: Fr. rat, raton m: It. ratto m: Sp. rato, raton m. ratona f: Bret. raz m: Lat. mid. ratus, raturus. Related to the Lat. rodere to gnaw. The Heb. רץ rjo or rtso signifies to make holes, to perforate*] A RAT; mus rattus Lin., sorax, R. 19: *Elf. gl. p. 59.*

Ræt reads, Mt. 24, 15: governs; gubernat, Bt. 35, 3, v. rædan.

Ræt reads, Mt. 24, 15, v. rædan.

Ræðe, rað, raðe; comp. raðor, raður; sup. raðost; adv. Soon, RATH, quickly, RATHER; cito,

protinus, Gen. 24, 65: Mk. 9, 39: Lk. 18, 8. Ne sceal he na þe raðor non debet ille citius, Bt. 30, 1. Raður þonne citius quam, Ex. 2, 18. Swa hig raðost magon quam illi citissime, possunt, Gen. 45, 19, v. hraðe.

Ræðnys fierceness, v. reðnes.

Ræw a corpee, v. hræw.

Ræwa a row, v. rawa.

Rago-finc a parrot, Cot. 160.

Ragu. 1. *Blast, blight, mildew; rubigo. 2. Christ's wort, Christ's herb, Christmas-herb; helleborus niger, mosicium, sive mosicum, forsan mosylicum vel rubus mosylicus, i. e. ut nonnulli volunt, cassiæ species. 1. Deut. 28, 42. 2. L. M. 3, 62.*

Raha a roe, v. ra.

Rah-deor a roe deer; caprea, R. 19, *Elf. gl. p. 59, v. ra.*

RAM, ramm, es; m. [*Plat. ramm m: Dut. Frs. ram m: Ger. ramm, rammbock m.—rammen or rammeln coire. The male hare and rabbit are called in Ger. rammler m. The Lat. ramus is related to this word*] 1. A RAM; aries. 2. *A battering ram; instrumentum bellicum Aries dictum:—1. He ahefde þone ramm, Gen. 22, 13. Pri-wintre ramm triennis aries, Gen. 15, 9. Muntas, ge fægnodon swa swa rammes montes, vos exultastis sicut [arietes, Ps. 113, 4, 6. Onbærnyssæ ramma incensum arietum, Ps. 65, 14. Twentig rammerna viginti arietum, Gen. 32, 14. 2. Ram to wurce or ram to weal geweorc a ram for work or [a ram; for wall work, R. 51: Elf. gr. 5.*

Ramesan Buckthorn; ramusium, R. 40.

Rammesige, Remesege, Ramesie, Ramesæie [*Ita dictum quasi Rammes ige Arietis insula, quod, priusquam ab ullo inhabitaretur homine, Aries, (limosis locis gelu hiemali obduratis, vel æstivo solis calore arentibus) relicto grege illuc errabundus deveniens, eisdem iterum locis in humorem et mollitiem solitam resolutis, heremita remanere compulsus sempiternum loco nomen reliquit Mon. Angl. p. 232, l. 12, b.*] RAMSEY, Huntingdonshire; Ramesia, ubi, 12, Nov. A. D. 969, Ailwinus, orientalium Anglorum dux, instigante Oswaldo Archiepiscopo Eboracensi, fundavit monasterium, Mon. Angl. 1, 231, 34, a.

RAN [*Dan. Icel. rán n. rapina:*



*Dan.* rane to rob, pillage, to take or snatch away; *Icel.* ræna to rob] *Rapine, plunder, open robbery; aperta rapina:—*Gif he ran wyrce si apertam rapinam fecerit, *L. Cnut. pol.* 58.

*Ran* *A deer, wild goat; caprea:—*Huntunge heorta and rana venatio cervorum et caprearum, *Bd.* 1, 1. — *Ran-deora rein-deer, v. hranas.*

*Ran* *a whale, v. hron.*

*Ran ran, Cd.* 209, v. rennan.

*Ran-boga* *a rainbow, v. ren-boga.*

*RANC* [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan.* rank slender, lank, thin, luxuriant in growth, high grown] *Proud, haughty, rebellious, RANK, fruitful; superbus, rebellis, fecundus:—*De wæpnum læt ranc stræte forð rume wyrcean thee with weapons let a way forth through (the) proud widely work, *Cd.* 97. *Geseon rancne here to see (the) haughty foe, Chr.* 1006. *Gif senig man hæbbe modigne sunu and rancne, Deut.* 21, 18. *Ne ge ne sceolon beon rancce ye should not be proud, L. Elf. Can.* 35, *W.* p. 158, 54.

*Ranclic* *proud, v. ranc.*

*Ranclice; comp. or; sup. ost; adv. Proudly, fruitfully, RANKLY; superbe:—*Ne eower reaf ne beo to ranclice gemacod your clothing should not be too proudly made, *L. Elf. Can.* 35.

<sup>a</sup>*Rancnes, se; f. RANKNESS, fruitfulness; superbia, fecunditas, Som.*

*RAND, rond, es; m. [Dut. randas n. a shield: Ger. rundatsche, rundtartsche f. rundschild n. a round shield: Icel. rönd f. a margin, shield: Fr. rondelle, rondache f: It. rotella, rondazza f: Sp. rodella f: Port. rodella f. all signify a round shield, a target: Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Dan. c. Swed. f. rand m. a border, edge: Plat. Ger. Dan. Swed. rund round: Dut. Fr. rond round: It. rotondo: Sp. redondo. This word, like the Ger. ring, is allied to the Ger. verb rennen to run, designating, in its primitive sense, the quick motion of a round body around its axis. The Lat. rota a wheel, is visibly related to the Ger. rad a wheel. The ancient Germans expressed round by sinwell, the A.-S. sinewealt: Ger. welle, waltze a cylinder, roller] A boss, shield, rim; clypeus:—*Rand on scylde a boss on a shield, *Menol. F.* 534. *Rincas*

*randas wægon warriors bore shields, Cd.* 95: 171.

*Rand-beag, rond-beag, rand-beah, rand-beh a shield-formed crown, a boss, a buckler, target; scutiformis corona, umbo, Elf. gr.* 47.

*Rand-byrig shield-walls, shields, Cd.* 166, v. burh.

*Ran-deora a rein-deer, v. ran.*

*Rand-gebeorh a protecting shield, Cd.* 158.

*Randun [rennan to flow, dup down] Rushing, random; torrens, Hickes's Thes.* 1, 232, 34.

*Rand-wiga a bucklered or shielded warrior, Cd.* 148. — *Rand-wiggend, rond - wiggend a shielded fighter or warrior, Cd.* 163.

<sup>a</sup>*Rann a deer, Col. Monas., v. ran.*

*RA'P, es; m. [Plat. reep, reip m: Dut. reep m: Frs. raap f: Ger. reif m: Moes. raip a band, ribbon: Dan. reb, reeb n. a cord, rope, cable: Swed. rep n. ref f: Icel. reip, reipi n: Wel. rhaff, rhefawg: Ir. ropa] A ROPE, cord; funis:—*Heo let hig ut mid anum langum rape, *Jos.* 2, 15. *Pa rapas toburston funes rupti sunt, Jud.* 15, 14. *Tobræc he sona þa rapas, Jud.* 16, 9. — *Rape-gewælc a little rope, T. Ps.* 104, 10. — *Rap - gan, rap - gon to walk on a rope, Cot.* 90. — *Rap-genga a rope-ganger, a rope-dancer.*

*Rapincel, rapincle a little rope, Ps.* 104, 10.

*Raredunle A bittern, an owl; onocrotalus, Cot.* 159, *Som.*

*RARIAN; part. rarigende; p. ode; pp. od [Plat. raren: Dut. reeren: Fr. raire, réer the noise that deer make in rutting time] To ROAR, bellow, cry out; fremere, rugire, clamare, Cot.* 183.

*Raring, rarung, e; f. ROARING, braying; rugitus, Cot.* 23.

*Rascal [Plat. Dut. Ger. rekel m. a cur, a brutish, rude fellow, a rascal: Plat. rasenkahl shaved bald] A lean, worthless deer, hence a RASCAL; fera strigosa, homo nihili, vilis.*

*Rað quickly, v. ræðe.*

*Raðinga suddenly, v. ræðe.*

*RAWA [Plat. rege, rige: Dut. ry f: Ger. reihe f: Old Ger. rei: Dan. Swed. rad f: Pol. rey, rzad: Wel. rhês a row, rank: Fr. raie f: It. riga f: Sp. raya f: Port. risca] A ROW, order:—*Lenge swiðe rawa longo valde ordine, usquequaque, *Cot.* 197.

<sup>a</sup>*Rawe Hairs, small roots; capilamenta, Som.*

*Rea a highwayman; granator Lye.*

*Reac reeked, fumed; p. of reccan*

*REA'D, reod, rude, red; adj.*

[*Plat. Dut. rood: Ger. roth:*

*Ot. rot: Dan. Svæd. rod: Icel.*

*randr: Wel. rhudd red, ruddy*

*Bret. ruz red, fire red, blood*

*red: Ir. ruadh: Cora. ruda*

*Rass. rdeyu: Fr. rouge, red*

*RED; ruber, roseus:—*De

*heofon ys read, Mt.* 16

*Þære readan sæs wætern*

*bri maris aque, Deut.* 11

*On þa readan sæ is ruber*

*ri, Ex.* 10, 19. *On sæ read*

*in mari rubro, Ps.* 105, 21. *U*

*þa sæ readre, Ps.* 135, 1

*Be þan readan sæ by the*

*sea, Cd.* 148: 2.

*Reada, reade A swelling in*

*jaws; tolia, vel proruia*

*gl. p. 71: R.* 74.

*Readan-bigong the entire*

*reading, v. ræda.*

*Readan-eorð red earth, reddish*

*Read-clæfre red clover, v. ræd*

*clæfer.*

*Reade-wan of a yellow or*

*red colour; rufus, Som.*

*Readian, ic readige; p. oðe*

*od. To REDDEN, to become*

*rubere, rubescere, Elf.* 7

*Reading Reading, Berta. ræd*

*ding.*

*Reading-sceamels reading*

*v. ræding-scamol*

*Readnes, se; f. Rædnes:—*

*bor, Bd.* 4, 19.

*REAF, es; n. [Icel. reifi a cover*

*As far as reaf signifies a*

*ment, a covering, it is related*

*the A.-S. hrof a roof. Fr.*

*roof: Frs. rof n. a roof. D.*

*roef f. the cabin of a man*

*sel: Icel. raf, rafur n. a*

*"Ab hac significatio. r*

*ment) Latino-barbaris ræ*

*raupa, et roba, pro ræ*

*et nostratium robe, pro*

*pretiosiore." Som.] A r*

*ment, clothing; vestis, r*

*mentum:—*Hys reaf wæ

*swa hwite swa snaw, Mt.*

*2: Mk.* 9, 3: *Lk.* 9, 29. *W*

*dewan reaf vidæ vestim*

*Gen.* 38, 14. *Part habere*

*cra vestis, Ex.* 29, 29. *L*

*reaf lintea vestis, Gen.* 41

*Reaf to werigenne scint*

*ad induendum, Gen.* 29

*Reaf of offenda hæru*

*3, 4. Wæpmanes reaf*

*vestis, Deut.* 22, 5. *Wit*

*nes reaf formis vestis*

*Deorwurðust reaf p*

*splendida vestis, Gen.* 27

*Reafes fræd vestis fab*

*9, 20: Mk.* 6, 56: *Lk.* 9

*On hwitum reafe, Lk.* 9

*Mid nanon reafe gescryd*

*8, 27. Ymbhyðige de r*

*solliciti de vestimento, Mt. 6, 28.*

REAF, es; n. [Plat. Dut. roof m: Ger. raub m: Ot. giroubi: Not. roube, geroube: Dan. rov n: Swed. rof n: Icel. rifs n. rapine, hrifa, hrifsa n. spoil, v. reafian to spoil, rob. "Ab hac significatione (spoil) Latino-barbarum raubare, et robare, pro prædari, deprædari, rapere, austratibus to rob; item roberia robbery," Som.] Spoil, plunder; spoliū: — Se þe fyndeð reaf manige qui invenit spolia multa, Ps. 118, 162. Here-reaf *militaria spolia*, *mambie*, Jos. 7, 21: Bd. 1, 34: Lk. 11, 22.

Reafere, es; m. [Plat. röver m: Dut. roover m: Ger. räuber n: Old Ger. raubar, rouber: Dan. röver m: Swed. röfware m: Icel. reyfari, reifari, raufari, hraffi, hramsi m: Scot. reyffar, reffayr, reiffar, reaver, reuer, ryvir a robber, pirate: Fr. voleur m: It. rubatore m: Sp. robador m.—reaf spoil] A seizer, robber, ROVER; raptor. Reaferas, Lk. 18, 11: L. Const. p. 149. Reafful *Reapacious*; rapax, Obs. Lun. 13.

Reafian, hreafian, ic reafige; p. ode; pp. od, gereafod; v. a. [Plat. roven, rofen: Dut. rooven: Ger. rauben, berauben: Old Ger. raban, raubon, raupon, roben: Moes. raubon, biraubon to rob, raupjan to pull, pluck: Dan. röve: Swed. roffa, röfwa: Icel. hrifsa to seize: Fr. ravir: Old Fr. rober: Old Lat. rivare: Scot. to reife, to reyff to rob, to take with violence.—reaf spoil] To seize, take hold of, to take in the act, rob, spoil, destroy; rapere, diripere, vastare:—His bus reafige ejus domum diripiet, Mt. 3, 27. Ge reafiað Egipte spoliabitis Ægyptios, Ez. 3, 22. Hi reafiað hine spoliant eam, Ps. 79, 13. Reafodon hine diripuerunt illum, Pt. 88, 40: L. Can. Edg. imp. ps. 36.

Reaff [Dan. raffe to play at cross and pile, to raffle: Swed. rassel n. a game at dice: Icel. hraffi rapax, hraffa manu verrere. Inde forsan nostra to raffle; ludere tesseris, scilicet, ea lege ut unus omnia rapiat.—reaf plunder] Greedy, mad; rapax, rabidus, Pref. R. Conc.

Reafiac, es [Icel. hrifling f.] Prey, rapine, spoil; rapina, spoliū: — Fulle reafiaces pleni rapinas, Mt. 23, 25. Full

reafiac plenum rapina, Lk. 11, 39. Nylle ge hopian on reafiacum, Ps. 61, 10. Todælan reafiac dividere spolia, T. Ps. 67, 13.

Reafodu rapine, v. reafiac.

Reaftere a rafter, Cot. 142, v. ræfter.

\* Reafung, e; f. A spoiling, seizing, destroying; spoliatio, Ors. 2, 5.

REAM, reama, reoma, an; m.

[Plat. reem, remen m. a strap, thong: Dut. riem m. a thong, strap: Frs. rembende f. a binding with straps: Ger. riemen: Ot. riumo: Dan. Swed. rem f: Icel. reim, ræma f. a thong, strap: Pol. rzemien: Boh. remen. The Lat. remus signified not only an oar, but also, a thong, strap: Wel. rhwym a bond or band, a tie. Hence the Northumberland rim or belly-rim, the membrane enclosing the intestines, as in the vulgar caution "Mind din-na brust yor belly-rim." Hence also, Lye thinks, the Eng. ream a parcel of paper] What binds up or covers, a film, membrane, ligament; membrana, ligamentum: — Brægen utan bið mid reaman bewefen on þære syxtan wucan the brain is on the outside, covered with a membrane in the sixth week; cerebrum exterius est ligamentis obtectum in sexta hebdomade, Lib. generat. hom. Se reoma þæs brægenes ligamentum cerebri, Cot. 54.

REAM, rem [Plat. Dut. room m: Ger. rahm, rohm m: Old Ger. ruum: Dan. römme m: Icel. riómi m: Fr. creme f: It. Sp. crema f: Scot. ream, reyme, rem cream. Hence, Lye says, the Devonshire ream cream] Cream; cremor, lactis flos: — Milc rem lactis flos, vel cremor, Hicke's Thes. I. 227, 18. Do on ream put into cream, L. M. 3, 10.

Ream a shout, v. hream.

Reapere A seizer, robber; raptor, Off. Reg. 4, v. ripere.

Reapling a prisoner, v. ræpling.

\* Reas rushed, Bd. 3, 9, v. reosan.

Reaw raw, v. hreaw.

RE'c, es; m. [Plat. Dut. rook m: Frs. rec, rek f: Ger. rauch m: Wil. Not. ruch: Dan. rög c: Swed. rök m: Icel. reykr m. smoke, rök n; pl. wet hay: Scot. reik, reek, rek] REEK, smoke, vapour; exhalatio: — Biteran recas bitter reeks (vapours), Cd. 18. Mid rece with smoke, Bd. 5, 12.

Recan, arecan, reccan; p. reac; pp. areht, ahreht [Plat. Dut.

rooken to smoke, perspire, exhale: Frs. reka to smoke, perspire: Ger. rauchen: Not. rouchen: Tat. riehhen to fumigate: Dan. röge, ryge to smoke, to dry in smoke, to perfume: Swed. röka, ryka: Icel. reykia to smoke: Let. rukinti fumare: Heb. רך rkk, rekek made soft, from רך rk,

rek to be soft, but rakak signifies in most oriental languages to rarefy or thin a volatile body. —rec smoke. The slow waving and swelling motion of the smoke seems to have given origin to its appellation rec: Plat. rook and Ger. rauch, schmauch smoke. In the same manner the related words fam foam: Ger. faum: Lat. fumus have taken their name from motion, Adelung] To REEK, ascend, to stand up, to be erect, to fume, smoke; erigere, exhalare: — Recend fumans, C. Mt. 12, 20. Reccendnerommes blodereek. ing with ram's blood, Cd. 142, v. reocan.

Recan, reccan, reccean, arecan, areccan, bereccan, gereccan; p. rehte, reahte, arehte, gerehte; pp. areht, reht, areaht, gereaht, gerecenod; v. a. [Plat. reken, rekenen; v. a. to compute, number; v. n. conferre rationes, Brem. Dict.: Dut. rekenen; v. a. to count, account, reckon, value, to rely upon; v. n. to cipher, to cast accounts, to reckon: Ger. rechnen; v. a. and v. n.; in the latter case it requires the auxiliary verb haben to have; to count, calculate, reckon, esteem, to reckon the charges, to rely or depend upon: South Ger. raiten, reiten to cipher: Moes. rahnan, garathjan to number: Dan. regne to count, reckon, tell: Swed. räkna, to count, reckon, tell: Icel. reikna to reckon, compute: Pol. rachowaty to cipher, to cast accounts. Junius and Ihre derive recan from the Dut. reeks f. a series, chain, row: Ger. reche: Plat. reege f. which is confirmed by the ancient manner of calculating with small balls attached to a string. Wach. derives recan from the Old Ger. racha reason, account, ciphering being the proof of a thing by numbers or ciphers, Adelung. —racu a discourse] 1. To say, speak, tell, relate, recite, explain, translate, interpret; dicere, exponere. 2. To number, RECKON, part, divide, distribute, bestow, give; enumerare, erogare: —1. Ic recce

ealle wundra þine, *Ps.* 9, 1: *Cd.* 161. Ða se wisdom þa þis spell areht [*Cot.* areht] hæfde *when wisdom this speech had spoken*, *Bt.* 36, 2, *Card.* p. 270, 1: 39, 3. Ic mæg rec-can I can relate, *Bt.* 38, 1, *Card.* p. 298, 21. Bigspell reccan, *Mk.* 12, 1. Arece us þæt bigspell, *Mt.* 13, 36: 15, 15. He þæt swefen rehte, *Gen.* 40, 16: 41, 12. Wæs reht was translated, *Bd.* 5, 21. Areccan of Lædene on Eng-lisc to translate from Latin into English, *Past.* Recceað, *Lk.* 24, 17. Gerehtest me toldest me, *Bt.* 36, 3. Gerecenod ex-plaind, *Cd.* 169. 2. Hit nis nanum men alefed, þæt he mæge arecan þæt þæt God geworht hæfð it is permitted to no man, that he may reckon (recount) that which God hath wrought, *Bt.* 39, 12, *Card.* p. 354, 13. Is to recceanne and to syllanne est erogandum at-que dandum, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 1. 1. Gereccan þancas to give thanks, *Prof. R. Conc.*

Récan, reccan; *p.* róhte, rehte, reahte, we rohton; *pp.* ge-róht; *v. a.* [*Plat.* rōken; *p.* rogte; *pp.* rogt, rochen; *p.* rochte; *pp.* rocht to regard: *Old Dut.* roeken, rochten, ruc-ten to care for: *Ger.* geruhen from the antiquated verb ru-chen, geruchen to regard: *Ot.* ruachen, *Krist.* iv. c. 16, 40. "Zi gúalu ir min ni rúachet Thoh bín ih then ir súachet," non curatis me in bonam par-tem, sum tamen is quem quæri-tis. *Winsbeck in parænesi ad Fil.* 86. Ni ruche uuie die Pfaffen leben, du solt doch dienen Gott an in noli curare vitam Clericorum, tuum est in illis revereri Deum: *Dan.* rōg-te, rygte to take care of: *Swed.* rykta to nurse, to take care of: *Icel.* rækia, rækta.—recc care] To RECK, care for, regard, take care for, direct, govern, rule; curare, regere:—Se rica reccan wolde the prince would reck (care for), *Cd.* 205, *Th.* p. 253, 16. Ðu ne recst tu non curas, *Mk.* 12, 14. Ne recest þu? *C. Mk.* 4, 38. Ne rohte regarded not, *Chr.* 1086. Ðu recest hi tu reges illos, *Ps.* 2, 9. Framlice rehte firmly ruled, *Bd.* 1, 5. Se þe recð min folc, *Mt.* 2, 6. Sealde to reccanne gave to rule, *Bd.* 3, 23: *Cd.* 203.

RECC [*Chau.* recke: *Dut.* Kil-roek *m.* care: *Old Ger.* ruch, ruache *f.* care: *Ker.* ruahcha] RECK, care; cura, *Som.*

Recce-leás RECKLESS, careless; curæ expert, *Past. pref.*

Reccleáslice RECKLESSLY, neg-ligently; supine, *Past.* 57, 4.

Reccleas, reccleasnes, rece-leasnes, *se*; *f.* RECKLESSNESS, carelessness; negligentia, in-curia, *Past.* 60.

Reccende ruling, *v.* recan.

Reccende reeking, smoking, *Cd.* 142, *v.* recan.

Reccendóm, *es*; *m.* Rule, go-vernment, interpretation; gu-bernatio, *R. Ben.* 2.

Reccendr A ruler, guide; rec-tor, *Scint.* 32.

Reccenys, *se*; *f.* A history, re-lation, direction, correction; narratio, directio, correctio, *Som.*

Reccere, *es*; *m.* 1. A rector, governor, a ruler of a church or priest; rector. 2. An inter-preter, preacher, expounder, a rhetorician; narrator, rhetor:—1. *Past.* 13, 1. 2. Seo ra-cu deð þæt he bið reccere rhetoric makes that he is a rhe-torician, *Bt.* 16, 3.

Reccestre A female who rules, a governess; rectrix, *Som.*

Reccileás careless, dissolute, *v.* recce-leás.

RECED, *es*; *m.* [*Plat.* rook *m.* and the *Ger.* Rauch *m.* smoke, signify metaphorically a house, habitation: *Scot.* reik smoke, habitation: *The Frs.* reka sig-nifies to smoke, inhabit. *The Icel.* reckia *f.* signifies a bed, and a couch; it might, there-fore, seem to denote one who has a bed, a couch. Rök smoke, says *Ihre*, notat domicilium, fo-cum, unde, Betala for hwarje rök pro quavis domo vel familia vectigal pendere, rökpennin-gas focarium, fumagium: *Ger.* rauchgelt. *Lye* says, domus autem ideo forsan reced dice-bantur, quod focos habentes in centro, fumo plenæ (fumosæ) esse solebant] A place where there is smoke, houses in olden times having hearths, but no chimnies, hence they were smoky, hence also a dwelling, house, hall, palace; domus, palatium:—Recedes hleow a dwelling's shelter; domus asylum, sive hospitium, *Cd.* 112. On re-cede in his dwelling; in domo, *Cd.* 113.—Sund-reced an ocean dwelling, the ark, marina do-mus, *Cd.* 67.

Rece-leás careless, dissolute, wicked, *Bt.* 5, 3, *v.* recce-leás.

Receleasnes neglect, *L. Can. Edg.* conf. 7, *v.* recceleas.

Récels, *es*; *m.* [*Plat.* rökels *n*: *Dut.* reukwerk *n*: *Ger.* Rauch-werk *n*: *Dan.* rögelse *c*: *Swed.*

rökelse *f*: *Icel.* reykelni *n* thus.—recc smoke] *Incens*, frankincense; fumigatio, *thm* *Mt.* 2, 11.—Recels-fet a ca-ser, *Nam.* 16, 46.

Recelsian To make a perfume or incense; thurificare, *Som.*

RECEN, recene, recone, recure; *sup.* recenust; *ada.* [*Plat.* re-ken pure, clean, unmixd, or-derly, something which is easy to be gotten, becoming, *f.* *Ger.* rege swift, lively] *Quickly*, soon, speedily, immediately, cito, protinus:—Het him re-cene gangan commanded him quickly to go, *Cd.* 40: 101. Full recen full soon, *Bt.* 2, 185: *Bd.* 1, 7.

Recendóm, reccendóm rule, *E* gr. 9, 12.

Recetung A belching; ructus, *Som.*

Recgan to give, [*For* think re-gað is an error for seggað] *Menol.* 184, *v.* recan, *requis*

Recnan to reckon, payout, *v.* recan.

Recone, recune soon, *v.* recan.

Reconlice, recunlice immediately, *R. Mk.* 1, 18: 1, 31, *v.* recan.

Red red, *v.* read.

Red a reed, *v.* reod.

Red counsel, advice, *Chr.* 656: ræd.

Red-, -red, as a prefix and a postfix denotes counsel, pru-dence, sagacity; hæc vox red-sive rad, ræd et rod, sæpe oc-currit tum in initio tum in terminatione nominum: *rum*, consilium, prudentia, sa-gacitatem, denotans: *æ* *rad* ulph, rod-ulph assisting a counsel; consilio adjutus. Ræd-wald power in counsel; consilio imperans. *Æðel-red* noble in counsel; clarus a consilio. *Ælc-red* all coun-sel; omne consilium.—*C* *red* known in counsel; cap-tus consilio.—*Mild-red* mild in counsel; mitis consilia.

Redan to read, *R. Lk.* 4, 16: rædan.

Rede-leás hasty, *v.* ræd-leás.

Redeleasnes, *se*; *f.* Rashness, hastiness; præcipitancia, *Som.*

Redels a riddle, ambiguity, rædela.

Redere a reader, *v.* rædere.

Rede-stan red stone, ræddle.

Red-ford, reod-ford [*brod* *reod*, ford *ford*] *Red-brook* *Hants*; also *RADFORD*, *Notts*; &c.; locus in *æt* *Hantonensi*, *Bd.* 4, 16, &c.

Redin a condition, decree, *Cd.* 41, 173, *v.* ræden.

Redian vacate, *Cot.* 165.

Red-leás hasty, *v.* ræd-leás.

Red-lic wisely, *v.* ræd-lic.

Ref a garment, *v.* reaf.



**Refa** a robber, *tax-gatherer*, *W. Cat.* p. 21, v. *reafere*.  
**Refan** to rob, v. *reafian*.  
**Reft** a covering, garment, veil, v. *rif*.  
**Regel** a rule, *Chart. Edw.*, v. *regol*.  
**Regini**, *reginu* a ruler, v. *regn*.  
**Regl** a garment, v. *hrægel*.  
**Reg-luord** A nobleman, ruler, prince; *regulus*, *C. Jn.* 4, 46, 49.  
**Regn** rain, *Cd.* 12, v. *ren*.  
**Regn** [*Moes.* *raginon* to rule] One who rules, a ruler, prefect, in composition it denotes chief, principal; rector, præses.—*Regn-peofas* ruling or chief thieves; *dominantes fures*, *Cd.* 169.  
**Regnan** to rain, *C. R.* *Mt.* 5, 45, v. *rinan*.  
**Regnes-burh** [burh a town, city, regenes of the river, *Regen*] **REGENSBURG**, *Ratisbon*; urbs Germaniæ ad Danubii et Regini confluentem; olim Reginum et Regina Castra.  
**Regnlic** Rainy; *pluvialis*, *V. Ps.* 77, 49.  
**Regn-wyrm** a ring-worm, v. *rencg-wyrm*.  
**REGOL**, *regel*, *regul*, *reogol* [*Plat.* *regel* f: *Dut.* *regel* m: *Ger.* *Dan.* *Swed.* m. *regel* f. a precept, maxim, line, row, rule: *Icel.* *regla* f. a rule, canon] A RULE, law, canon; regula, canon:—Under reogole sub regula, *Bd.* 4, 4. Of þæm reogole extra regulam. Boc para reogola a book of the canons, *Bd.* 4, 5. On mynstres reogolum in the minster's rules, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 1.  
**Regolet** Regular, canonical; canonicus, *Cot.* 58.  
**Regol-lagu** Canon law; *lex canonica*, *L. Cnut. eccl.* 5.  
**Regollic**, *reogollic*; adj. According to rule, regular, monastic; regularis:—*Regollic lif* a regular life, such as was led by monks. Ðæt gemet leornode regollices þeodscipes learned the limit of regular discipline; *normam didicerat regularis disciplinæ*, *Bd.* 3, 23. Ða reogollican gesettnysse haligra fædera gelufedon loved the regular institution of holy fathers, *Bd.* 4, 5. On life reogollicum in regular life, *Bd.* 4, 6.  
**Regollice**, *reogollice*; comp. or; adv. Regularly, by monastic rule; regulariter:—Ðe regollice libbe who lives regularly, *L. Cnut. eccl.* 5. *Regollicor libban* to live more regularly; *regularius vivere*, *L. Const. Ethel.* p. 115.

**Regol-lif**, *reogol-lif* A regular or monastic life; regularis, i. e. monastica vita, *L. Cnut. eccl.* 5. — *Regol-sticca* a ruling-stick, a ruler.—*Regol-weard*, *reogol-weard* a head or rector of the Regulars; *Regularium præpositus*, *Bd.* 4, 27.  
**Regul** a rule, v. *regol*.  
**Regullic** regular, v. *regollic*.  
**Reh** a deluge, v. *hreh*.  
**Reht** a right, law, a plumb-line, a carpenter's rule, v. *riht*.  
**Rehte** told, directed, ruled; p. of *recan*.  
**Rehtlic** Right, proper; rectus:—Is rehtlic is right, ought, *R. Mk.* 8, 31, v. *rihtlic*.  
**Rehtlice** Rightly, well, properly; recte, *R. Mk.* 7, 35.  
**Rehtnis** Reason, account; ratio, *C. Mt.* 12, 36.  
**Rehtun** interpreted, defined, v. *recan*.  
**Reig-luord** a ruler, prince, v. *reg-luord*.  
**REIN** [*Plat.* *reen*, *rein*: *Dut.* *rein*: *Old Dut.* *reen*: *Frs.* *ren*: *Ger.* *rein*: *Moes.* *hrains*: *Ker.* *hrein*: *Wil.* *rein*: *Dan.* *reen*, *ren*: *Swed.* *ren*: *Icel.* *hreinn*. These words express a freedom from all filth or dirt, clean, pure, neat, clear, eatable, free from all mixture or alloy, plain, free, entire, quite. *Wach.* derives *rein* from *rinnen* to run, to stream, comparing it with the clear and pure streaming or running water. It seems better to refer it to the antiquated *Ger.* verb *reinen*, which exists in the modern verb *reinigen* to clean, polish, scour. In the same manner the *Plat.* *schier*: *Swed.* *skir*: *A.-S.* *scir* expressing cleanliness, belong to the *Ger.* *sheuren* to polish, scour] Sincere, pure, clean, chaste; *sincerus*, *purus*, *Som.*  
**Rein** rain, *Chr.* 1116, v. *ren*.  
**REMIAN**, *ic remige*; part. *remigende*; p. *ode*; pp. *od*; v. a. [*Frs.* *rama* to build, make, prepare: *Icel.* *rema* to strengthen, make strong] To mend, repair; *emendare*:—*Remigende hyra net*, *Mt.* 4, 21.  
**Remis** Rheims, v. *Ræms*.  
**REMA** [*Dan.* *ram* rank, rancid, acrid: *Swed.* *ram*, *ramm* the smell of the goat, rank, rancid: *Icel.* *remma* f. bitterness] Bitterness; *amaritudo*, *Lye*.  
**Remming** a hinderance, v. *hremming*.  
**Remn** a raven, v. *hrem*.  
**Rempend** Rampant, headlong, rash; *præceps*, *Past.* 20.  
**REN**, *rægn*, *rég*, *reng*, *es*; m. [*Plat.* *Dut.* *Ger.* *regen* m: *Frs.* *rein* f: *Old Ger.* *regn*,

*rigen*, *ren*: *Tat.* *regan*: *Moes.* *rign*: *Dan.* c. *Swed.* *Icel.* *regn* n. *rigning* f. *hrönn* f.]  
**RAIN**; *pluvia*:—*Seren* wearð forboden, *Gen.* 8, 2: *Mt.* 7, 25. Ic sende ren, *Gen.* 7, 4. Mid heofonlicon rene with heavenly rain, *Bt.* 7, 3. Æfter rene after rain, *Bt.* p. 157. *Renas* rains, *Ps.* 104, 30. *Rægnas* scuran rain showers; *pluviæ imbres*, *Cd.* 213. *Rægnas bæron* bore rains, *Cd.* 12.  
**Ren** a course, *Bt. R.* p. 194, v. *ryne*.  
**Ren-boga** a rainbow, *Gen.* 9, 13.  
**Renc** pride, v. *rænc*.  
**Reng-wyrm**, *reng-wyrm*, *ren-wyrm*. 1. A RING-WORM; impetigo. 2. An earth-worm, a maw-worm; *lumbricus*:—1. *Som.* 2. *Herb.* 46, 3: *Elf. gl.* p. 60.  
**RENDAN**, *hrendan* [*Frs.* *renda* to rend, tear: *Ger.* *trennen*; p. *trente*; pp. *getrent* to separate or divide a thing: *Icel.* *ræni*, *rændi*, at *ræna* spoliare, deripere: *Wel.* *rhannu* to part, divide: *Bret.* *ranna* to part, split] To REND, tear; scindere, *C. Mk.* 11, 8.  
**Renel** a runner, v. *rynel*.  
**Reng** rain, *Bd.* 4, 13, v. *ren*.  
**Ren-hund** A greyhound; *cursorius canis*.  
**Renian**; p. *renode* To rain, to shower down, to bring upon; *pluere*, *inducere*, *inferre*, *tantumquam pluviam*, *Cd.* 127, *Lye*, v. *rinnan*.  
**Renig** 1. Rainy, showery; *pluvialis*. 2. Blear-eyed, having watery eyes; *lippus*:—1. *Som.* 2. *Cod. Ex.* p. 100, b., *Som.*  
**Renisc** [run a magical character] Mystical, hidden; *mysticus*, *Som.*  
**Renlic** Rainy, showery; *pluvialis*, *Elf. gr.* 9, 28.  
**RENNAN**, *reonan* [*Plat.* *ronnen*, *rönnen* to run, flow: *Frs.* *rena*: *Ger.* *rinnen* to flow. In the poem on St. Anno, *rennin*: *Ot.* *rinan* to approach, arrive: *Moes.* *rinnan* to come: *Dan.* *rende* to run, flow: *Swed.* *rinna* to flow: *Icel.* *renna* to run, flow: *Lat.* *ruo*. The double n of this verb in *Ger.* shows that it is the intensive of the radical antiquated verb *reinen* or *reinen*, which latter, hunters still use when speaking of the trotting of the fox. The *A.-S.* *ernan*, *yrnan*, *urnan* are the same word, and only differ by the transposition of the r. The noun is *rine* or *ryne* a course, from which with an the verb is formed] To RUN, flow; *currere*:—*Swa swa* þæt wæter

renneð *as the water runneth*, Chr. 656, Ing. p. 43, 20. Swa swa þæt wæter reonneð, Chr. 963. Satan ran *Satan ran*, Cd. 229, Th. p. 309, 19, v. yrnan.  
 Renodest *hast laid*, Cd. 127, v. renian.  
 Ren-scur *a rain shower, a shower of rain, a shower*, Gen. 19, 24: Ps. 77, 49.  
 RENT [Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Fr. rente *f. revenue*: Swed. renta, ränta *f*: Icel. Sp. renta *f*: Port. renda *f*: It. rendita *f*: Wel. rhent *rent for houses or land*] 1. *A course*; cursus. 2. A RENT, *hire*; redditus:—1. Euer ernend to riht rent *semper currens recto cursu*, Hikes's Thes. I. p. 232, 38. 2. Sette þar-to landes and rentes *disposuit insuper terras et redditus*, Chr. 1137.  
 Ren-wyrm *rain worm, a red worm that appears after rain*, R. 24: Cot. 121, v. rencg-wyrm, angeltwecca.  
 Reócan, he rycð; *p. reác, we rucon*; *pp. rocen to reek*, Jdth. 12, v. recan.  
 Reod *a reed*, R. 43, v. hreod.  
 Reod *red*, Gen. 25, 25, v. read.  
 Reod-bed *a reed bed*, Herb. 8, 1.  
 Reode-gnidan, reoð-gnidan *to colour or dye red*, Cot. 81.  
 Reodian; *p. ode*; *pp. od. To redden*; rubescere, purpurescere:—Reodode *purpuruit*, Cot. 153, 190, v. readian.  
 Reod - pipere *a reed piper, a player on pipes*, R. 114.  
 Reogol *a rule, with its compounds*, v. in regol.  
 Reoh *rough*, v. hreog.  
 REOHCHE, reohhe [Plat. ruche *m*: Dut. rog, roch *m*. 'doorn-rug *thornback*; Ger. roche *m*: Dan. rokke *m*. rokkefisk *c*: Swed. rocka *f*.] A ROACH, *thornback*; fannus, piscis, raja clavata, Lin.:—R. 102: Elf. gl. p. 77, Lye.  
 Reol *a reel*, Cot. 15, 162, v. hreol.  
 Reoma *a membrane, ligament*, v. ream.—also, *rheum*; rheuma, defluxio.—*rime, frozen dew*; pruina.—*a rim, margin*; margo, Som., v. rima.  
 Reomian, reomende *to cry out, to mutter*, v. hryman.  
 Reon *A garment, covering*; stragulum:—Under anre reon *sub uno stragulo*, L. Alf. pol. 38.  
 Reonnan *to run*, Chr. 963, v. rennan.  
 Reord, gereord [ræd *speech, reason*] *A tongue, voice language, speech*; lingua:—Reord wæs *gemæne language was common*, Cd. 79: 67: Bd. 4,

1.—Reord-berend *word bearing*. Nebuchadnezzar is so called. Lye says, refectionem, afferens Cd. 178.  
 Reord-hus *a house for dining, a dining-room*, C. Mk. 14, 15.  
 Reordian, reordigean; *p. ode*; *pp. od [reord a tongue, speech]* *To speak, converse, read*; loqui, legere:—Him to reordode *to him spoke*, Cd. 99. Wolde reordigean *would harangue*, Cd. 156.  
 Reorung, *e*; *f. Amuttering*; musitatio, R. Ben. 38. C. R. Ben. habet reonung *quod forsan rectius*, Lye.  
 Reosan, reosian, gereosan; *p. reas*. *To rush, fall, fall down*; corruere:—Reoseð se riht-wisa, Ps. 36, 25: 144, 15, v. hreosan.  
 REOST [Plat. roste *f. röster m*: Dut. rooster *m*: Ger. rost *m*: Dan. rist *c*. All these words denote a gridiron or grate. Swed. rist *m*. a ploughshare, the instep of a person's foot] 1. A REST, *the wood on which the share or coulter is fixed*; dentale, scilicet lignum cui inseritur vomer. 2. *A coulter, share, harrow*; vomer, Lye.  
 Reotan *to creak*, Cod. Ex. 36, a, v. wreotan.  
 Reoð *cruel*, v. reð.  
 Reoð-gnidan *to colour or dye red*, Cot. 89, v. reode-gnidan.  
 Reow *rowed, sailed*; *p. of rowan*.  
 Reowa, reowe, an [reaf *a garment*] *An Irish mantle or rug, a soldier's cloak, a frieze cassock*; plæna, stragulum:—Cot. 126. Reowan wascan *lanas lavare*, Bd. 4, 31.  
 Reowe *contrition*, v. hreowe.  
 Reowian *to repent*, R. Ben. 3, v. hreowan.  
 Reowlic RUEFUL, *sorrowful*, Chr. 1083: 1086, v. hreowlic.  
 Reowsian *to rue, be sorry for, be penitent*, H. Mk. 8, 12: L. Can. Edg. conf. 5, v. hreowan.  
 Reowsung *penitence*, v. hreowsung.  
 Reowu *Pieces of tapestry*; tape-ta, Cot. 174.  
 Repan *to touch*, v. hrepan.  
 Repel *A staff, cudgel*; baculus, Dial. 1, 2.  
 Repera *a robber*, v. reapere.  
 Rephung [Plat. rapphohn *n. tetrao perdix*; Dut. raphoen *n. the female of a partridge*; Ger. repphuhn, rebhnuhn *n*: Dan. agerhøne *c*: Swed. rapphöna *f. rapphöns n*.—From rap signifying in Plat. Dan. Swed. Icel. Scot. quick] *A partridge, quail*; coturnix, tetrao coturnix, Lin.

Repling *a prisoner*, v. rapling.  
 Reppan *to touch*, v. hrepan.  
 Reps *responsorium*, R. 34, v. ræpa.  
 Repta-ceaster *Richborough, Kent*. Rutupense castrum, *justa a-sulam Thanet*, Lamb. Dict.  
 Repung *a touch*, v. hrepan.  
 Reran *to elevate*, Menol. 141, v. ræran.  
 Resce *a rush*, v. rica.  
 Rese *Violence, an attack, invasion*; impetus, Som.  
 Resian; *p. ade. To rasm, imagine, conjecture, divine*; conjectare, vaticinari, Bd. 3, 10, 11, 4, 1, ræswian.  
 Resong, resung, *e*; *f. A rasm, ing, divining*; conjectura, Cd. 44, 171.  
 REST, ræst, *e*; *f. no pl. [Plat. rust, rast, raue, roue *f*: Icel. rust *f*: Old Dut. raste, rast, rouwe *f. rest*: Fr. res, Ger. rast, rüste *f*: Ol. rasta, Ker. rasta, rast: Moet. rasta, stage, station, a place of rest on the road: Dan. Swed. rast, rest, stage, station: Icel. rast, a milestone, pause, rest] 1. A place of rest, a bed, lectus:—1. Sætern dages is Drihtne gehalgod *Sætern diei requies est Dominus sanctificata*, Ex. 16, 23. Icel. þe reste, Ex. 33, 14. Ger. metað reste *vos interuicet etem*, Mt. 11, 29. Swed. reste *querens requiem*, Mt. 43: Lk. 11, 24: Prov. 22. Reste gestigan *to go to rest*, torum ascendere, Cd. 161. his reste gestahg *into his bed*, ascended; in ejus lectum ascendit, Bd. 3, 27. Mæc tætas synt on reste mid *pueruli sunt in cubiliis*, Lk. 11, 7.  
 Restan, ic reste, þu rest *et tu restas*; *p. reste, we rest* [Plat. rasten, rusten, rasten, rauen: Dut. rusten, rasten, Frs. resta: Ger. rasten, ruhen: Icel. chirestan: Dan. rasten: Swed. rasten: Icel. hressa *to rest*: Fr. rester *to rest*: stay.—rest repose] *To rest, remain, to be at leisure*; quiescere:—Hic reste ille se quieti dedit, Cd. 31, 17. Reste þæt *populus requiescit iste populus*, Ex. 30. Flæsc min restah *hyhte caro mea requiescit spe*, Ps. 15, 9. Reste þæt *wer sib*, Lk. 10, 6. Rest incit her rest *gaurader*, Cd. 139. Men slepos *reston men slept and rest*, Bd. 2, 12.*

Reste-dæg, es; *m.* a day of rest, sabbath, *Mt.* 12, 8.

Reste-fast fast at rest, fast asleep, *Cd.* 9.

Resten rest, quiet, a bed, *Bd.* 4, 34.—Resten-ger a rest year, sabbatical year, *Lev.* 25, 5.

Rest-gemana quies communis, coitus, *Med. ex. Quadr.* 5, 16.

Rest-hus a rest-house, bedchamber, *Bd.* 3, 17.

Resting-dæg a rest day, *Mod. Conf.* 4, v. reste-dæg.

Rest-leás RESTLESS; quietis experta, inquietus, *C. R. Ben.* 64.

Resung a guessing, v. resong. let cheerful, v. rot.

RETAN [ret, rot cheerful] 1. To comfort, delight, exhilarate; letificare. 2. To use any means to give pleasure, to deliver, defend; liberare, tueri:—1. Wisdom hine eft rete wisdom again comforted him, *Bt.* tit. 5. Oðru god olecað þam mode and hit ret other goods gratify the mind and delight it, *Bt.* 24, 3, *Card.* p. 130, 30, v. aret. 2. *Off. Reg.* 4.

REDE, réða, hréð, hréðe; comp. ra, re; adj. [Plat. Dut. wreed: Dan. vred: Swed. wred: Icel. reidr angry: Wel. tredd anger, wrath] Savage, fierce, cruel, severe, hard, austere, afflictive; ferox, saevus, furestus:—Reðe mann, *Gen.* 16, 12. Reðe deor a savage beast, *Elf. gl.* p. 58. Reðe hund a savage dog, *Bt.* p. 186. Word reðe, *Ps.* 90, 3. Wite reðe, *Num.* 16, 46. Se reða ren the heavy rain, *Bt.* p. 157. Reðes modes mon austeri animi riv, *Bd.* 3, 5. Wæron wiðe reðe, *Mt.* 8, 28. Reð-ran ic geseah austeriora ego idi, *Bd.* 5, 12.—Réðe-mód wrath of mood; asper animi, *Cd.* 80.

RE-gian, reðian To rage; sæ-vire, *Dial.* 1, 2. ðig, hréðig Cruel, fierce; ferox, *Cot.* 84.—Reðig-mod ferus animi, *Bt.* p. 186. ðlic Cruel, fierce; ferus, *Cot.* 83.

ðlice Cruelly, fiercely; ferociter, *Som.* ðues, se; f. Fierceness, cruelty, WRATH, severity; ferocitas, rigor:—Mid wildeorlicre reð-synne with wild beast cruelty, *Bd.* 2, 20. Reðnes þæs stor-des severity of the storm, *Bd.* 1, 1. Reðnes cyles severity of cold, *Bd.* 5, 13.

ðra more severe, v. reð. ðra, reðre, gereðra [Plat. ro-lerknecht *m.* rojer *m.* Dut. ro-ger *m.* Ger. ruderer *m.* Dan.

rörsgast *m.* rörskarl *m.* Swed. roddare *m.* Icel. róðrar, róð-rar madr an oar] A rower, sailor, an oar; nauta:—*Elf. gr.* 7. Scip þre reðre a ship with three rows of oars; triremis, *Bt.* 38, 1, *Card.* p. 300, 8, *Lye.*

Reðra-hyðe [hyð a port, reðra of sailors; nautarum portus. "Magis tamen nonnullis placuit a Brit. rother, i. e. er odar, sive yr odr, limes, deducere, q. d. limitis portus; quippe fuit ille locus Cantiacorum atque Trinovantium limes, *Lye.*] ROTHERHITHE; oppidum in agro Surriensi juxta ripam Thamesis fluv. positum.

Rettan to comfort, v. retan. Reuwan To despise; contemner, *R. Mt.* 18, 10.

Réwað we row, v. rowan. Rewete, rewette, rewute, rewyt, es. 1. A rowing, navigation, voyage; remigatio. 2. A ship; navigium:—On rewette swincende in remigatione laborantes, *Mk.* 6, 48. 2. On swið-ran healfe rewettes in dextram partem navigii, *Jn.* 21, 6.

Rha-deor reindeer, v. rah-deor. Rhanas, rhenons reindeer, v. hranas.

Rhedmonað March, v. hréðemo-nað.

RIB, ribb [Plat. ribbe f: Dut. rib f: Frs. reb m: Ger. rippe f: Rab. ribbi: Dan. ribbe c. ribbeen n: Swed. ref, refben n: Icel. rif p. rifbein n: Wach. derives rib from reif a hoop, from its bending shape] A RIB; costa, *Gen.* 2, 21, 22.

Ribbe The herb hound's tongue; cynoglossa, *Herb.* 98.

Ribb-spaca a rib-spoke; radio-lus, *Cot.* 166.

RÍC, rícc; def. se ríca; seo, þæt ríce; adj. [Plat. riek: Dut. ryk: Ger. reich: Old Ger. richo, riho, rih, rich: Dan. rig, riig: Swed. rik. All these words signify rich: Icel. rikr powerful, imperious: Fr. riche: It. ricco: Sp. Port. rico: Lat. mid. ricus.—rice a kingdom] 1. RICH; dives. 2. Powerful, great, noble; used as a noun, a prince, governor; magnus, potens:—1. Se rica on Godes rice ga, *Mk.* 10, 25. Þa ofer-modan rican superbi divites, *Bt.* 36, 2. Ricra grundleas gitsung divitum immensa avaritia, *Bt. R.* p. 157. Newan-dað he for ricum, *Deut.* 10, 17. 2. Se rica recan wolde the noble would regard, *Cd.* 203. Feorðan dæles rica quarta partis gubernator, i. e. tetrarcha, *Lk.* 3, 1: 9, 7. Ne

arwurða þone rican ne honora magnum, *Lev.* 19, 15. Se rica ahof the powerful raised, *Cd.* 8: 143. Ricra gesetnes magnatum decretum, senatus-consultum, *R.* 14. He awearp þa rican dejecit potentes, *Lk.* 1, 52. Se ricosta the richest, *Ors.* 1, 1.

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Riccetere, es; *m.* 1. Power, tyranny, violence; potentia. 2. Treason, disloyalty; proditio:—1. *R. Ben.* 34. 2. Mid riccetere with treason, *Elf. T.* p. 4, 15.

RÍCE, ryce, es; pl. u; n. [Plat. riek n: Dut. ryk n: Ger. riech n: Isd. rihi: Ker. rihh: Ot. rich: Dan. rige n: Swed. rike n: Icel. riki n. power, dominion, kingdom. This word unites in itself the idea of power, government, territory, and is related to the antiquated Ger. reichen, and its intensive reichsen, the Lat. regere, to the Old Ger. reke a hera, prince, regent, Lat. rex: Moes. reiks, and to the verb reichen to reach, to extend in length, &c., *Adelung.*] 1. Power, dominion, greatness, rule, kingdom, empire; ditio, regnum, imperium. 2. A region, country, a country governed by a king, a kingdom; regio:—To-become þin rice thy kingdom (rule, dominion) come, *Mt.* 6, 10. Wið Romana rice ge-win upahofon made war against the empire of the Romans, *Bt.* 1. Godes rice Dei regnum, *Mt.* 6, 33. Godes rices god-spell Dei regni evangelium, *Mk.* 1, 14. Godes rices gerynu Dei regni mysteria, *Mk.* 4, 11. Godes rices geandbidan Dei regnum expectare, *Mk.* 15, 43. To bodianne Godes rice ad prædicandum Dei regnum, *Lk.* 9, 2. 2. Eal þæt rice omnia ista regio, *Mt.* 8, 5. Embe eall þæs rice circa omnem istam regionem, *Lk.* 7, 17. Eall

ricurða þone rican ne honora magnum, *Lev.* 19, 15. Se rica ahof the powerful raised, *Cd.* 8: 143. Ricra gesetnes magnatum decretum, senatus-consultum, *R.* 14. He awearp þa rican dejecit potentes, *Lk.* 1, 52. Se ricosta the richest, *Ors.* 1, 1.

RÍC-; ríc, ríce [Plat. reik: Dut. ryk: Ger. reich, rich] as a prefix or termination of nouns denotes dominion, power; terminatio plurium substantivorum, munus et dominium significantium, as, Cyn-ric a king's dominion; regnum. Bisceop-ric a bishop's dominion—hence, bishop-ric: episcopatus, &c. It is used, especially in the names of men, both in the beginning and the end of words, as Ricard [ric powerful, weard a ward, keeper] Fredric pace dives, sive potens, &c.

Ricardes-rice Richard's kingdom, Normandy, *Chr.* 1000.

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Italia rice, þæt is betwux þam muntum and Sicilia þam ealonde in anwald gerehton all the country (kingdom) of Italy, which is between the mountains and the island of Sicily (the Goths) reduced to subjection, *Bt.* 1. Se deofol æteowde him ealle middan-eardes ricu, *Mt.* 4, 8: *Lk.* 4, 5.

<sup>a</sup> Ricedóm, es; m. A kingdom, dominion; regnum, *Wulfst. Paræn.* 6.

Ricels incense, v. recels.

Ricels-buce a box for incense, *Cot.* 18.

Ricels-fæt A vessel for incense, a censer, skillets, vessels having feet; chytropus, *Cot.* 37, v. recels.

Ricene quickly, soon, *Cd.* 228, v. recen.

Ricenlice Straightway, immediately; protinus, *C. R. Mk.* 1, 18, 31.

Ricenne The goddess Diana; Diana, *Cot.* 65, 187.

Rice-staðol a kingdom's fixed seat, a throne; regni sedes fixa.

Ricetere power, also a ruler, *Past.* 17, 7, v. riccetere.

Ricg a rick, stack, v. hreac.—a back, v. hric.

Ricg-rægel back clothing; dorsi vestimentum, *Cod. Ex.* 1. b.

Riche rich, v. ric.

Richesse RICHES; divitiæ, opes, *Lye.*

Richting [*Ger. richtung* f. direction, the act of making straight] A rule; norma, *Pref. R. Conc.*

Ricinum The herb palma christi; ricinus, *Herb.* 175, *Som.*

Riclice Richly, splendidly, powerfully; opulenter, *Lk.* 16, 19: *L. Ps.* 44, 4.

Rics, risc, ærisc; pl. an. [*Scot. rash, rasch* a rush: *Bret. raolz, raoskl* a reed, rush: *Moes. raus* a reed] A RUSH; juncus:—Grownis hreodes and ricsa growth of reeds and rushes; viror calami et junci, *Bd.* 3, 23. Ricsan or rixan junci. On þam rixum, *Ex.* 2, 5.

<sup>o</sup> Ricsian, rixian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [*Icel. ríkia* to rule: *Moes. reikinon* to rule: *Bret. reisia* or reiza to regulate, arrange, correct] To reign, rule, govern; regnare:—Þu on þam ecan setle ricsast thou on the eternal seat rulest, *Bt.* 4. He ricsað on ecnesse ille regnabit in æternum, *Lk.* 1, 33. Ricsode regnavit, *Chr.* 534: *C. Ps.* 44, 5.

Ricyls incense, v. recels.

Ricylsum Incense; incensum, *M. C. Ps.* 140, 2.

RIDAN, ic ride, he rit; p. rád,

hrád, arád, we ridon; pp. riden [*Plat. riden* contracted riën: *Dut. ryden, ryen* to ride on horseback: *Ger. reiten*: *Ot. ritan*: *Not. riton* to drive or ride in a coach: *Dan. ride*: *Swed. rida*: *Icel. reida*. The *Ger. irregular verb reiten*; p. ritt; pp. geritten signifies 1. To move, incite, drive, compel. 2. As a v. n. to sit on an animal, to ride. 3. As a v. a. requiring the auxiliary verb haben to have, to ride, to mount a horse. The *Ger. reiten* is originally the same word as reisen to travel, the s and t constantly interchanging in nearly all dialects. Its signification was formerly far more extensive than at present, and like reisen expressed generally any change of place without mentioning the manner of conveyance, which was expressed by the preposition auf on, in. Like the English and Dutch, the *Ger. in earlier times used the expression, to ride in a coach, Ger. auf einem wagen reiten* instead of the modern fahren vehere. *Not. uses reita* and gereite for carriage. This reita and the *Icel. reid* f. is the same as the rheda of the Romans and old Gauls, signifying a calash, chariot] To RIDE, sit or rest upon, press; equitare, insidere:—Hine ridan lyste he lists to ride, *Bt.* 34, 7, *Card.* p. 224, 15. Rit uppan tamre assene, *Mt.* 21, 5. Rad be þam stowe rode by the place, *Bd.* 8, 9. Rideð racentan sal presseth a cord of chain, *Cd.* 19. Ridda, an; m. A knight, rider; eques:—Ofer his mærlicum riddum over his noble knights, *Elf. T.* p. 10, 14: *Elf. gr.* 9, 26.

Ridere, es; m. A RIDER, horseman; eques:—Ðær inne his rideras gelogode therein lodged his horsemen, *Chr.* 1090.

Rideroht A fever; febris, *R. Mk.* 1, 31.

Rid-wiga a horse soldier, *R.* 7.

Rief a garment, v. reaf.

Riem a number, *T. Ps.* 104, 11, v. rim.

Rif the womb, bowels, *L. Ps.* 21, 9, v. hrif.

Riffeng, Riffing Mountains in the north of Scythia; Riphæi (montes), *Ors.* 1, 1, *Som.*

Rifling, es; m. A kind of shoes fastened on the upper part with a latchet; obstrigillus:—Riflingas obstrigilli, calcei, qui per plantas consuti, ex superiore parte corrigia constringuntur, *R.* 29, *Isid.*

<sup>a</sup> Rift, ryft, hryft, es; n. A garment, veil, curtain, canopy, vestimentum, velum:—*F. Ps.* 103, 7. Sprenge seofon sif on þæt ryft asperget super vicibus ante ipsum velum. *L.* 4, 17. Halig ryfte on sanctum velum accepit, *Bd.* 4, 19, 23.

Rifter, riftre. 1. A sickle, ryfa falx. 2. A reaper; messor—1. *Cot.* 84. 2. *Cot.* 132, 172.

Rig the back, v. hric.

Rig-ban the back bone.

RIGE, ryge [*Plat. m*: *Dut. ryge* f: *Ger. rocken* n: *Ger. roggo*: *Dan. rog* c: *Swed. råg* m: *Icel. rúgr* n: *W. rhyg*: *Slav. roch*] RYE; cale cereale, *Lin.*—*Cot.* 22.

Rightan to righten, to make straight, to amend, v. rixan.

Rih Hairy, rough; pilosus, *Ser.* 196.

Rihala Ryall, Rutlandshire; culus in agro Rutlandie. *Chr.* 963.

Rihcian; p. ode to rik. *Ps.* 92, 1: 96, 1, v. ricen.

RIHT, geriht, reht, es; n. [*Ger. recht* n: *Dut. reg*: *Frs. riucht, rjeucht* n: *Ot. reht*: *Dan. ret* c: *Swed. rätt* m: *Icel. rettr* n: *Fr. (d)roit* m: *Sp. (de) recht* n: *Port. (di)reito* m.] 1. RIGH, justice, law, duty, RITE, ceremony; rectum. 2. Truth, account, reckoning; veritas ratio:—1. Rihtes wyrteþing of right or justice; dignus, *L. Const. W. p.* He riht lufige he loves justice, *L. Const. W. p.* Demað sælcon men riht singulis rectum, *Deut.* 1. Filige þam rihte sequere iustitiam, *Deut.* 16, 19. Ðu on rihte wæron que iusti fuerunt, *Gen.* 31, 21. Ne do don his gerihte he does perform his duties, *Chr.* 1090. *Ing.* p. 225, 3. Cempaer military or martial law: rectum jus. Ealra peoða law of all nations, the law of nations. 2. Sæde hyn þæt ryht dicit ei totum tatem, *Mk.* 5, 33. Riht cean to render an account rationem reddere wi. *Past.* 38, 8. ¶ Mid riht with justice, rightly, really. *P.* 30, 1, *Card.* p. 168, 20. Mænisc or manisc riht human law, *Cot.* 103: *Elf. gl.* d. Cypemonna riht mercurii law, *Cot.* 103: *Elf. gl.* d. Ealra manna riht right of men, the common law. *Elf.*



p. 57. Anre burge riht law of a city, municipal law.  
 riht, ryht, reht; *adj.* Right, lawful, true, just, straight; *rectus*:—Riht cyning a lawful king, *Bd.* 4, 26. Ðæt riht is quod justum est, *Lk.* 12, 57. Ne læssan ne maran þonne hit riht sig, *Deut.* 25, 15. Ys riht riht est id rectum? licetne? *Deut.* 20, 22. Demað rihtne dom judicate justum judicium, *Jn.* 7, 24.  
 Rihta *An author, contriver; author*:—Ic was to oft sinna rihta I was too oft the author of sin, *L. Can. Edg. conf.* 6.  
 Rihtan; *p.* rihte; *pp.* gerihthed [riht right] 1. To RIGHTEN, mend, correct, instruct; emendare, corrigere. 2. To govern, rule, raise; regere, erigere:—1. Ðæt ic þin gewit rihte that I thy mind correct; ut ego tuum intellectum corrigam, *Bt.* 5, 1. Wisdom hine eft rete and rihte wisdom again comforted and instructed him, *Bt. tit.* 5. 2. Heold and rihte held and ruled; tenuit et rexit, *Bd.* 3, 20: 4, 27. Rihte roðor stolas raised celestial seats, *Cd.* 35.  
 Riht-brede *A right line, a square, rule; recta linea, norma, R.* 127: *Cot.* 139.  
 Rihte; *comp. or; adv.* Rightly, well, justly, exactly; *juste*:—Rihte ys he genemned Iacob, *Gen.* 27, 36. Ðu rihte sprycst in recte dicis, *Lk.* 20, 21. ¶ Na rihte straightway, directly; nunc recta, jam nunc, *Ex.* 9, 19. East rihte right east, *Bd.* 1, 1.  
 Rihtend, *ea.* [part. of rihtan to correct, rule] *A ruler; rector, Bt.* 4.  
 Rihtere, *es; m.* *A governor, ruler; rector*:—Ðisse worulde rihtere Ruler of this world, *Bt.* 5, 8.  
 Riht-gefremed rightly formed or framed, of a right frame of mind, *Bd.* 5, 19.—Riht-geleafa right belief, catholic faith, *Bd.* 1, 17.  
 Riht-geleaflice with a right belief; orthodoxe, *R. Conc. in pñl.*—Riht-geleafull of a right belief, orthodox, *Cot.* 143.—Riht-gelyfed [gelyfed believed; *p.* of gelyfan] believing right, correct in belief, orthodox, *Bd.* 1, 19.—Riht-gewitelic right-minded, reasonable, *Athan.*—Riht-hand, ryht-hand the right hand, *Nicod.* 21.  
 Riht-handdæda a deed doer, the very person who did the deed, *L. Edm.* 1.  
 Rihting, rihtingc, rihtung, *e; f.*

1. A RIGHTING, correction, amendment, instruction; correctio, instructio. 2. A right, privilege; *jus*. 3. A rule; *norma*:—1. Gyrd rihtingce virga directionis, *Ps.* 44, 8. Manegum to rihtinge for instruction of many; multis instructionem, *Elf. T.* p. 43. 2. Ðas rihting cweðe ic I call these privileges, *Chr.* 963. 3. *Sciint.* 63.  
 Rihtlæcan to correct, rectify, *R. Ben. interl.* 2, v. gerihtlæcan.  
 Rihtlic; *comp. ra m: re f. n; adj.* Just, regular, upright, righteous; *justus*:—Rihtlic lif an upright life, *L. Const.* p. 150: *L. Cnut. eccl.* 2. Rihtlicne cynedom upwegað support a righteous kingdom, *L. Const.* p. 147. Rihtlicran more just, *Bt.* 30, 1.  
 Rihtlice; *comp. or; sup. ost; adv.* Rightly, justly; *juste*:—Se forma stæpe is positivus, *juste* rihtlice. Se oðer stæpe is comparativus, *justius*, rihtlicor. Se þrida stæpe is superlativus, *justissime*, rihtlicost, *Elf. gr.* 38, 69, *Som.* p. 40.  
 Riht-liðlicu well-jointed; articulata, *Cot.* 18.  
 Rihtnea, *se; f.* *A plumb-line; perpendiculum, Cot.* 180.  
 Rihttræ [rið a river, æ water] Water-falls; cataractæ, *T. Ps.* 41, 9.  
 Riht - scifend One appointing right, a lawyer; jurisconsultus, *R.* 14: *Cot.* 113.—Riht-sinscip lawful wedlock.—Riht-swiðe every right, greatly; magnopere.  
 Rihtung, rihting correcting.—Rihtung - þræd a righting-thread, plumb-line, *R.* 62.  
 Riht-willend right willing, wishing what is right, *Bt.* 5, 1.  
 Riht-wis; *comp. ra m: re f. n; sup. ost, est; adj.* [riht right, wis wise] Right-wise, RIGHTEOUS, pious, wise, just; sapiens, pius:—On rihtwises naman in justi nomine, *Mt.* 10, 41. Fram þysses rihtwisan blode ab hujus justi sanguine, *Mt.* 27, 24. Ðe ic geseah rihtwisne ætforan me te ego perspexi justum coram me, *Gen.* 7, 1. Fiftig rihtwisra manna or wera quinquaginta justorum hominum, *Gen.* 18, 24, 26. Rihtwisre justior, *Elf. gr.* 5, 100: *Gen.* 38, 26. Se (Boetius) was in boccræftum se rihtwisesta he (Boethius) was in book learning the most wise, *Bt.* 1. Rihtwisost, *Elf. gr.* 5, 100.  
 Riht-wise Justice; justitia, *Ps.* 84, 11.

Rihtwisian; *ic, he rihtwisige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a.* [wisian to instruct, direct] To govern, rule or act justly; *juste* regere, *Bt.* 5, 8.  
 Rihtwisnes, *se; f.* [wisnes wisdom] 1. RIGHTEOUSNESS, justice, virtue; rectitudo, justitia. 2. Reason, wisdom, knowledge, truth; ratio:—1. On rihtwisnesse wege in justitiæ via, *Mt.* 21, 32. Him geteald to rihtwisnisse ei imputatum in justitiam, *Gen.* 15, 6. Rihtwisnysse spreca justitiam loqui, *Ps.* 57, 1. Rihtwisnisse gefyllan justitiam implere, *Mt.* 3, 15. 2. Fulle ealre rihtwisnesse full of all reason, *Bd.* 5, 21.  
 Riht-writere a right or correct writer, *Cot.* 143.—Riht-writing right writing, orthography.—Riht - wuldrian to honour justly, to give due praise.—Riht-wuldriende orthodoxe sequentes, *Bd.* 4, 17.  
 Riip harvest, *Bd.* 1, 29, v. rip.  
 Rīm, gerim, gerym, *es.* [Plat. rīm m. rhythm: *Dut.* rym n. rhythm, number, metre: *Frs. Het.* rime f. a calendar, number: *Jap.* ryme, rymme rhythmus, poema: *Ger.* reim m. rhythm: *Ot.* rim number: *Dan.* riim n. rhythm, hoar - frost: *Swed.* rim n. rhythm, hoar - frost: *Icel.* rīm n. a calendar, hreimr m. a sound: *Pol.* rym: *Fr.* rime f: *It. Sp. Port.* rima f: *Wel.* rhimyn rhyme, metre.—Hence RHYME, metre, consonance of verses] *A number, reckoning, computation, catalogue, calendar; numerus, catalogus, calendarium*:—*V. Ps.* 39, 16: *L. Hloth.* 5. Ða bisgu usaint swiðe earfoð rime (rimu C.) negotia nobis sunt valde difficilia numeratu, *Bt. pref:* *Cot.* 190. Dagena rimes of (the) number of days, *Menol.* 128.  
 Rima A RIM, margin, edge; ora, labrum, *Cot.* 37.  
 Rīman, hrīman, arīman, gerīman; *p. de; pp. gerīmed, arīmed; v. a.* To number, count, reckon, search out; numerare, rimari:—Haligra naman rimende numbering saints' names; sanctorum nomina numerantes, letanias canentes, *Bd.* 1, 25. To rīmanne to number; ad numerandum, *T. Ps.* 89, 13. Rimde numbered; numeravit, numerum recitavit, *Ors.* 4, 1. He arīman mæg he can count, *Cd.* 213. Hi arīmdon ealle ban mine, *Ps.* 21, 16. Gyf ænig man mæg gerīman þære eorðan dust, *Gen.* 13, 16.

Rím-að the oath of a number, the common oath of neighbours; commune vicinorum juramentum, *L. Athel.* 9.—Rím-cræft the art of numbers, arithmetic, a calendar, *Cot.* 4, 171: *Æqu. vern.* 15.—Rím-cræftig skilful in numbers, a chronologer, *Menol.* 86.

\*Rimdon *Made room*; locum derunt, *Chr.* 1015, v. ryman.

Rime *Tell me, give me*; cedo, *Som.*  
Rimette, rimitte *Largeness*; largitas, *Som.*

Rim-forst a rime-frost, *L. Ps.* 77, 52.

Rim-getæl a reckoning of numbers, a number, *Cd.* 71: 131.

Rím-stafas charms, and the letters or numbers of which they consist, *Somn.*

Rin, rine a course, running stream, *Chr. Gib.* p. 2, 4, v. ryne.

Rin, Rine [ita dictum forsan a rapido cursu, κατ' ἔξοχον, *Lye.*] *The RHINE*; Rhenus fluvius:—Be eastran Rin ab orientali parte Rheni, *Chr.* 887.  
Rine, *Bd.* 5, 10.

Rinan, renian, regnan, hregnan; p. rinde, rynde [*Plat. Ger. regnen*: *Dut. regenen*: *Isd. regonon*: *Not. Ot. regenen*: *Moes. rignan*: *Dan. regne*: *Swed. regna*: *Icel. rigna*: *Lat. rigare, irrigare*: *Grk. παύωω to make wet*.—ren rain] *To RAIN*; pluere:—Drihten let rinan *Dominus permisit pluere*, *Ex.* 9, 24. He læt rinan ille permittit pluere, *Mt.* 5, 45. Chiefly used impersonally; as, Hit rinð it rains or raineth; pluit, *Elf. gr.* 22. Hit rynde it rained, *Gen.* 7, 12. Rinde hyt rained it? *Mt.* 7, 27. Hit rynde fyr and sweft, *Lk.* 17, 29. He rynde ofer synfullan depluet super peccatores, *Ps.* 10, 7.

\*Ri'nc, es; m. [*Scot. rink, rync a strong man*: *Old Ger. recke, reche, rinh m. a hero, giant*: *Rab. uses bringa to designate a prince, governor*: *Old Swed. ring an eminent man, which Ihre derives from reke*: *Icel. reckr m. a hero, a generous man*; rackr brave. *Jamieson* observes that this word ought to be traced to the *Moes. reiks a prince*] *A soldier, warrior, a valiant, noble or honourable man, a man*; strenuus miles; et, per poëticam synecdochen, (interpretando scilicet sive generaliter sive specialiter, prout sensus scopusque loci requirit) vir, homo:—Rofe rincas renowned warriors; illustres milites, *Cd.* 15: *Jdth.* 12. Beado, beadu-rinc a war

or battle man, a soldier. Sum beado-rinca some of the soldiers; quidam militum, *Jdth.* 12. Beadu-rincum with soldiers, *Bt. R.* p. 150. Hilde-rinc a military man, a soldier. Fyrd-rinc an army man, a soldier. Fyrd-rinca fruman chief of martial leaders; militum primum, *Cd.* 97. Heaðo-rinc a high man, a leader, general. Heaðo-rinces heafod the general's head; ducis caput, *Jdth.* 11. Wærsest rinc an upright man, *Cd.* 48. Rihtwis rinc a righteous man, *Bt. R.* p. 151. Leofum rince to a beloved man, *Cd.* 9.—Rinc-getæl a number of soldiers, a martial number, *Cd.* 154.

\*RIND, hrind [*Plat. rinde, rinne f*: *Dut. Ger. rinde f*: *Dut. run, runne f. tanner's bark*: *Grk. ρινος*: *Wel. croen the skin of a man or the hide of a beast*. Rind is related to the *Ger. rand m. the extremity, border or outside of a thing, the edge, brim, brink, margin*. *Bilderdyk* derives this word from the *Dut. verb ryten*: *Ger. reissen to rend, break, cleave, break asunder, crack, burst*; it being the quality of all bark to rend or break asunder. The *Dut. rimpel f*: *Ger. runzel f*: *A.-S. wrinkle wrinkle, rumple, is derived from the same verb, ri-ende being the part. of ryten, v. Bilderdyk, geschlachtlyst der naamwoorden, 2nd Edit.*] RIND, bark; cortex:—*Cot.* 41, 162. Rind se þe cymð of neorxnawange bark which cometh from Paradise, *L. M.*

Rinde-cliff, rinde-cliffe. 1. *A woodpecker*; apiaster avis. 2. *A snipe, stork*; ibis, picus, *Som.*

Rind-leás without bark, *R.* 115.

Rine a course, v. ryne.

Rinel a runner, v. rynel.

Ring, ringe a ring, circle, *Ors.* 5, 14, v. hring.

Ring a warrior, *Chr. Gib.* p. 113, 14, v. rinc.

Ringan to ring, to sound a bell, *L. Can. Edg.* 45, v. bringan.

Ringce a ring, *R.* 64: *Elf. gl.* *Som.* p. 69, v. ring.

Ring-fah adorned with rings, *R.* 112.

\*Rinnan; p. ran. To run; currere:—Satan ran Satan ran, *Cd.* 229, *Th.* p. 309, 19, v. rennan, yrnan.

Rinola runner, *Prov.* 24, v. rynel.

Ríofol leprous, *C. Mk.* 1, 40, v. hreofi.

Riord, reord food, a repast, supper, chamber, *R. C. Lk.* 14, 12, v. gereord.—Riord-hus a supper-room, *R. Mk.* 14, 15.

Riordian to speak, *C. R. J.* 37, v. reordian to dine:—*Jn.* 21, 12, v. hriordian.

Riordung, e; f. *A repast, a place for a repast, a dining-room*; refectio, locus refectiois, *Mk.* 14, 14.

Riowsian to repent, v. reowsian.

RIP, gerip, riip, es; a. [*Plat. ripe f*: *Ger. reife f. mature*] *Harvest, a reaping*; messis—*Dæt rip is worulde ende*, *Mt.* 13, 39. *Dæt rip at*, *Mk.* 4, 29. *Ripes blis*, *messis dominus*, *Mt.* 9, 36: 10, 2.

Ripa, ripe, an. [*Scot. rip. rip. reip a handful of corn in a ear*: *Ger. rispe, raspe. f. an ear of corn*] *A REAP*; a handful of corn; manipulus segetis:—*Berende ripan*, *ra portantes manipulos*, *M. C. Ps.* 125, 8. *Da ripan samnað qui manipulos colligunt*, *C. Ps.* 128, 6. *Ripa gader*, *manipulos colligere*, *Som.* 17, v. gripa.

Ripan, hriipan; ic ripe to ripst, he ripð; we ripað *to harvest*] *To REAP*, to gather corn; metere:—*Ne mæg naðer ne eric*, *ripan*, *Gen.* 45, 6: *Jn.* 4, 36, 37. *Hi ripað*, *metent*, *Mt.* 6, 26: 12, 24. *Ne ripe ge to dæne*, *ne metite vos nimis parati*, *Lk.* 23, 22. *Ic sende eow to pene*, *Jn.* 4, 38. *Scire to pene albus ad metenda*, *Lk.* 4, 35.

\*RIPE [*Plat. ripe: Dut. ripe: Ger. reif: Ker. ruf. rip. rief*. This word is related to *A.-S. rypan* and the *Lat. ripa* to separate, tear, disjoin, to rate, split, for the fruit at their time of maturity and are torn or plucked from the place where they are brought to perfection] *Ripe*, maturus:—*Swa swa ripe*, *as ripe corn*, *Bd.* 1, 12. *Ke deað maturs mærs*, *Elf. gl.* 68.

Ripenes ripeness, v. ripnys.

Ripere, reapere, es; m. 1. *REAPER, mower*; messor. 2. *A seizer, thief*; raptor:—*Riperas*, *Mt.* 13, 39. *ke ge þam riporum*, *Mt.* 13, 39. 2. *Riperas raptores*, *L. Can. W.* p. 149.

Ripian; pp. ripod, geripod *to RIPEN*; maturescere. *Cd.* 15.

Rip-isern reaping-iron, sickle, *Mk.* 4, 29.

Ripnys, se; f. *RIPENESS*; maturitas, *L. Ps.* 118, 147.

lippan to reap, v. ripan.  
 rippere, riptere a reaper, *Elf. gl.* C. vel. R. Mt. 13, 39, v. ripere.  
 rip-tima reaping time, *Mt.* 13, 30.  
 ripum, Hripum, Rypon [*Flor. Duæl. Gerv.* Ripun: *Duæl. Hag. Gerv.* Rypon: *Brom. Stab.* Riponn] Rippon, situate on the river Aire, Yorkshire:—*Rippon, Chr.* 709. Botwine, abbot on Hripum Botwin, abbot of Rippon, *Chr.* 785. Her was þæt mære mynster forbernd at Rypon, þæt Wilferð getimbrede, *Chr.* 948.  
 ripung, e; f. A ripening, maturity; maturitas, *Ps.* 118, 147.  
 r as rush, *Elf. gl.* 64, v. rics.  
 r-leac RUSH-LEAK, chive; allium schoenoprasum, *Lin*:—*Cot.* 20.—Risc-þyfel a place where rushes grow.  
 senda, an; m. A jangling fellow; rabula:—Se risenda rabula, *Cot.* 170.  
 sende Ravenous, greedy; rapax:—*Risende wulf rapax apas, Bd.* 1, 34: *R. Mt.* 7, 15. wð; p. geras it becometh; lecet, *Prov.* 19: *C.R.Mk.* 13, 14. l fat, v. rysel.  
 l s weaver's shuttle, v. hrisel. a ft, *Bd.* 1, 27, B., v. geriene.  
 t rushes, *L. Const.* p. 148, v. rzan.  
 Ears of corn, a heap of fruit, or grain; spicæ, frugum cervus, *Som.*  
 rides, v. ridan.  
 D [*Plat.* ride, riet, rië a itch, trench, beck, rivulet: *ap. ritha a torrent*]. A river; ivus:—*Elf. gl.* 76. Lytel ið a little river, *R.* 98. Rið-g, *Hem.* p. 462.  
 -fald A pasture where cattle re bred and fattened; buccum, pascuum pecoribus alen-ia, *Som.*  
 ða, ryðða, hryðða [*Plat.* ðe, røe, røhe m: *Dut.* rode, ende m. a dog: *Kil. Modern* dut. reu m. a dog: *Ger.* rette, edde, rüde, rode m. a great dog: *Sachsen Spiegel* scapode shepherd's dog. *Som.* derives his word from reðe wild, fierce] l mastiff dog; molossus:—*Cot.* 114: *R.* 21: *Elf. gl.* p. 59. t a rush, v. rics.  
 rian; part. rixiende, rixigen-e; p. ode; pp. od. to reign, govern, *Lk.* 19, 27, v. ricsian. rigen Rule, government; reimen, *L. North. pres.* 42.  
 t right, *Vit. S. Marg. Hickes's* hex. I, 232, 38, a, v. riht.  
 rocc a tunic, an outer garment, *Som.* 39, v. rooc.  
 roccettan, roccettan, roccytan

To belch, send up, utter; eructare:—*Dæg þam dæge roccy-tyð word dies diei eructat verbum, C. Ps.* 18, 2. Roccætyð heorte min eructavit cor meum, *C. Ps.* 44, 1. Roccytað wele-ras mine eructabant labia mea, *Ps.* 118, 171.  
 Rochouaseo seo þeod The nation of the Rhocovasci; Roxolonorum gens, *Ors.* 1, 1.  
 Róð, g. d. ac. røde; f. [*Frs.* rode f. the gallows, the cross: *Icel.* ródu-kross m. cruz cum affixa effigie Christi] Rood, cross; crux:—On þy-sum geare was gefunden seo halige rod, *Chr.* 199. Mynre rode of my cross, *Nic.* 30. He sylf bær his rode, *Jn.* 19, 17. Ga nyðer of þære rode descen-de de cruce, *Mt.* 27, 40, 42.  
 Rod [*Plat.* rood, rode f: *Dut.* roede f: *Ger.* ruthe f: *Not.* ruoto] A rod, rood; virgata, pertica:—xxiii roda brad twenty-three roods broad, *Hem.* p. 13.  
 Rodan-ea The river Rhone, in France; Rhodanus, fluvius Galliae, *Som.*  
 Rode-hengenne A gibbet, gallows, an instrument of torment; patibulum, *Som.*  
 Roder, rodor, hroder; roðer; g. roderes, rodres; m. [*The Plat.* rod, roode: *Ger.* röthe f. redness, applied to the morning or evening red, or the boreal light, may perhaps have given origin to the word roder the ether or heaven] Firmament, sky, heaven, ethereal region; firmamentum, æther:—Þæs roderes færelde the course of the firmament; ætheris cursus si-ve revolutio, *Bt.* 39, 3. Be-twux þam rodore and þære lyfte between the sky and the air, *Bt.* 36, 2. He styreð þone rodor he rules the firma-ment, *Bt.* 39, 8. Bufan þam rodore above the firmament, *Bt.* 33, 4: 36, 2. Roderas hea-vens; coela, *Jdth.* 12.—Roder-lic, rodor-lic heavenlike, hea-venly, ethereal, *Alb. resp.* 20.—Roder-lihting the lightning of heaven; aurora, *L. Ps.* 73, 17.  
 Roderlic; adj. Heavenly, etheri-al; æthereus, *Th. An.*  
 Roder-stolas, rodor-stolas hea-venly seats, *Cd.* 35.  
 Rode-tacen, rode-tacn a token or sign of the cross, *Bd.* 1, 25.  
 Roec smoke, *V. Ps.* 67, 2, v. rec.  
 Roeð Rough; asper, *C. R. Lk.* 3, 5, v. reðe.  
 Rof a roof, *Bd.* 4, 24, v. hrof.  
 Róf; adj. [hrof a roof, what is elevated] Famous, renowned,

illustrious, brave; illustris, præstans:—Brego - wearda rofe arisað princes renowned shall arise, *Cd.* 106. Rofe rincas renowned warriors, *Cd.* 15: 80. Rofe rondwiggende præstantes milites, *Jdth.* 10.  
 Rofe-ceaster Rochester, v. Hro-fes-ceaster.  
 Rofen, rofende seized, riven, *Cd.* 106, v. reafian, bereafian, Rofleás ROOFLESS; sine tegmine, *R.* 110.  
 Roging-ham Rockingham, in agro Northantoniensi, *Chr.* 1137.  
 Rohte cared for, v. recan.  
 Rokettan to utter, *R. Mt.* 13, 35, v. roccettan.  
 Róm a ram; aries, *Cd.* 142, v. ram.  
 Róm; g. Róma, Róme. ROME; Roma:—Gotan abracon Rome burh the Goths sacked (the) city of Rome, *Chr.* 435. Wæs Roma burh abrocen fram Go-tum (the) city of Rome was sacked by Goths, *Bd.* 1, 11, *S. p.* 480, 12: *Ors.* 2, 5, *Bar.* p. 77, 26. On Rome byrig in (the) city of Rome, *Bt.* R. p. 151, 2. Papa of Rome Pope of Rome, *Chr.* 675. To Rome to Rome, *Chr.* 50: 443. Æt Rome at Rome, *Chr.* 735. Fram Rome from Rome, *Chr.* 1048. On Rome in Rome, *Chr.* 44: *Bt.* 27, 1.  
 Rómane; g. e; d. um; ac. e. no sing. The Romans; Roma-ni:—Romane gesomnodon ealle þa goldhord on Brytene the Romans collected all the hoards of gold in Britain, *Chr.* 418: 435: 797: *Bd.* 1, 11, 12. Romana rice the empire of the Romans; Romanorum imperium, *Chr.* 583: *Bt. tit.* c. 1. Binnon Romana byrig within (the) city of the Romans, *Hom. Greg.* p. 7, 2.  
 Rómanisc; adj. Belonging to Rome, Roman; Romanus:—Wið þam Romaniscum wítum against the Roman Senators, *Bt.* 1, *Card.* p. 2, 21. Roma-nisca here a Roman army, *Bd.* 1, 12. Nama þære Romanis-can þeode the name of the Ro-man people, *id.* Romanisces cynnes man Romanæ gentis homo, *Bd.* 1, 16.  
 Romare Romare; castellum in Normannia, *Chr.* 1140.  
 Róme - scott Rome-scot, Peter-pence, *Chr.* 1127, v.—Róm-feoh Rome-fee, Peter-pence, an an-nual tribute to Rome of one pen-ny from each family, *Edw. Guth.* 6.—Róm-gesceot Rome-scot or tribute, *Chr.* 1095.  
 Rómigan to cede, give way, *Cd.* 19, v. rumian.



Romm *a ram*, *V. Ps.* 28, 1, *v. ram*.

Róm-pæning, Rom-pæning *Rome-penny*, *v. Rom-feoh*.

Róm-ware; *g. a; d. um; ac. e. no sing. Men of Rome, Romans; Romæ viri, Romani*:—*Huge Romeware bemurcniāð why, ye Romans, do ye murmur? Ors.* 1, 10, *Bar.* p. 49, 20. Romwara cyning *king of the Romans; Romanorum rex, Bt. R.* p. 159. Mid Romwarum *with Romans; apud Romanos, Bt. R.* p. 151.

Rond-beah *a boss; umbo, Bt.* 18, 1, *v. randbeag*.

Rond-wiggend *a shielded fighter, v. rand-wiga*.

Rooc, rocc, roc, es; *m. [Plat. Dut. rok m. a coat; Ger. Swed. rock m. Wil. rocche: Not. rokk a coat; Icel. rockr m. a distaff, garment; Fr. Eng. froc m. a monk's habit, rochet m. a lawn garment worn by bishops; It. rocchetto, roccetto m. a church vestment; Sp. Port. roquete m. a kind of garment worn by bishops and abbots; Sp. roclo m. an upper coat fitted tight to the body; Old Fr. roquet, rok m. coat; Modern Fr. roquelaure a cloak, a great coat; Bret. roched f. a man's shirt; Slav. rauch, ruuh: Scot. [f] rog an upper coat, a seaman's coat, a frock, rocklay, rokely a short cloak: Lat. mid. rocus, roccus, rochus, rucus a cloak of rough cloth, rocchetum a coat of linen; Grk. pákos. The best derivation is from rough, Ger. rauch, since its original signification is a cloak or coat made of rough cloth or fur. In Finland roucka, and in Hungary ruhha, signify a cloak of fur. Bilderdyk derives rocc from rek, the root of rekken to stretch] Clothing, bed-clothing, clothing for the body, an outer garment, a coat, vest, jacket; indumentum, melotes, toral, pera:—Elf. gl. p. 60: R. 28. Gæten or broccen rooc hircinum vel equinum indumentum. Stiðe and ruge breost roccas stiff and rough breast clothes or waistcoats, Elf. gl. Som. p. 68: R. 63.*

Roop, rop *A distaff; colus, Elf. gl. p. 71: R. 76, v. hrop*.

Rop [*Eng. rob inspissated juice*] *Broth, pottage, gruel; jus, jusculum, Cot. 166, Som.*

<sup>h</sup> Ropnes, se; *f. Liberality; liberalitas, Som.*

Roppas *The bowels, inwards, entrails, the RAPS; ilia, intestina, Cot. 78.*

Rop-wrac, rop-wyro *pain in the*

*bowels, the colic; coli dolor, colica, Cot. 209.*

Rose, an; *f. [Plat. Ger. Dan. Fr. rose f: Dut. roos f. Swed. Icel. rós f: Wel. rhos: Bret. roz m. rozen f: It. Sp. Port. rosa f: Grk. ῥόδον: Boh. ruze: Pol. roza. The name is most likely derived from the red colour of the flower] A ROSE; rosa:—R. 39. Dære rosan wlite the rose's beauty; rose decor, Bt. 9.*

Rostlice *gaily, Th. An.*

Rot, rott; *sup. est; adj. [Red being the favourite colour of the A.-S. and nearly all the northern nations, they designated splendor, ornaments, &c. by this colour; hence in Icel. róða f. signifies caput radiatum sancti, canonizati, vel deastri cujusdam effigies; hróðr m. praise, celebrity, beauty] Cheerful, splendid, adorned; hilaris, splendidus, ornatus:—Mæste dæl and þæt rotteste ealle þære burh the greatest part and the most splendid of all the city, Chr. 1087.—Rot-fæst, rot-fest very cheerful, secure, Chr. 1127.*

Roðem, Rouen *Rothem in Normandy; Rothomagus, Chr. 1124.*

Roðer, roðor, roðr *firmament, sky, Cot. 15, v. roder.*

Roðere, es; *m. An oar, a rower, sailor; remus, nauta:—Elf. gl. p. 73. Roðres-blæd the oar-blade, R. 83, v. blæd: Elf. gl. p. 73, v. reðra.*

<sup>h</sup> Roðra *a sailor, R. 83, v. reðra.*

Rot-hund, roð-hund *a mastiff dog, Cot. 132. Rothundas molossi, Cot. 181, v. riðða.*

ROTIAN, forrotian; *p. ode, we rot-udon; pp. ed [Plat. Dut. rotten: Dan. raadne: Swed. rutna v. n; róta v. a: Icel. rotna] To ROT, putrify; putrescere:—Ex. 7, 18: 16, 24: Ps. 37, 5.*

Rotlice *Cheerfully, splendidly; hilariter, ornate:—Rotlice sprecende hilariter loquens, Bd. 4, 24.*

Rotnys, se; *f. A refuge, security, cheerfulness; refugium, Ps. 30, 3.*

Rotsung, e; *f. A security; refugium:—T. Ps. 9, 9.*

Rott *cheerful, splendid, v. rot.*

Rotung, e; *f. A rotting, decaying; putredo, R. 12.*

Rove-ceaster *Rochester, v. Hro-fes-ceaster.*

Row *Sweet; suavis, Som.*

Rówan, he réwð; *p. reow; pp. rówen, gerówen [Plat. rodern, rojen: Dut. roeyen: Ger. rudern: Dan. roe: Swed. ro: Icel. róðr m.] To ROW, sail;*

*remigare, navigare:—Þa lig reowun ðam illi navigant. Lk. 8, 23: reowon navigant. Lk. 8, 26: reowun remigant, Jn. 21, 8: Elf. p. 24.*

Rowette, rowutte *a rowing, rewete.*

Rownes, se; *f. A rowing: row-gatio:—Ne mid seghing, ne mid rownesse neithur with rowing nor with rowing, Bd. 1, 24.*

<sup>h</sup> Rownes, se; *f. Kindness, benevolence, suavis, liberalitas, Cot. 12.*

RUD [*Plat. rude, rue f: Lat. ruit, ruite f: Ger. raut: Boh. rauta f: Dan. rude: Fr. rue f: It. Sp. ruta: Port. arruda: Wel. rhut: Grk. ῥύτη*] *RUE, or herb ruta:—Ge þe teoðiað mure and rudan qui decimant wetham et rutam, Lk. 11, 12. Rude-molyn some kind of rue or herb grace, a dicer. M. 3, 58: R. 76.*

Rudduc [*Ger. rothkehlchen, rothbrustchen n: Wel. rhut: Lat. robin-red-breast*] *A RUBE: a robin-red-breast; mod. rubecola, Lin.:—Elf. gl. p. 24.*

Rude red, *Bt. R.* p. 158, 159, read.

Rudelan *The castle of Bay, or Rudland, North Wales. 1063.*

Rudu *Redness, ruddiness, maintenance, face; rubor, rubor, R. 70.*

Rug, RUH, ruw; *adj. [Plat. ruug: Dut. ruig: Ger. rauch: Wil. roich: Anglo-Moes. rih: Dan. ru: Ger. ruggig] ROUGH, hairy; hirsutus, asper, terus:—Min broðr is Gen. 27, 11. Eall ru, Gen. 25, 25. Rub hrægel vestis, amphibalan, R. 15, 15. sco a shoe made of rug, Cot. 155, v. hreog.*

Rugenore *Rower, Hæro-vicus Rugenora, Chr. 1114.*

<sup>h</sup> Ruhting *Destruction; destratio, Som.*

Rum *a number, V. Ps. 133, v. rim.*

Rám, gerám an; *n. [Plat. rum m. rumte f: Dut. rum m. hold of a ship, rumte f. largeness: Frs. Jap. rum Ger. raum m: Old Ger. rum Ot. rumo: Moes. rumis Swed. Icl. Pol. fr. rum m. related to this word are the words roma interitum, the street, and the Lat. rum]*

*the Heb. רוּם rum raised place, from רוּם rem to be lifted up.] Rd.*

place, space; locus: — *Das ruman geaceaft creatures of this place; hujus loci creaturas, Bt. R. p. 177, 29. Rum habban to have room, Ex. 12, 39. Næfdon rum had not room, Lt. 2, 7. He him þæt gerum toforlæt he allows them the space, Bt. 21, Card. p. 114, 3. Heo rum-gal reste stowe funde she, in space exulting, a resting-place found, Cd. 72.*

*am, gerum. 1. ROOMY, wide, broad, open, spacious, ample; spatiosus, latus. 2. August, fortunate; augustus, faustus:—* *l. Sæ micel and rum mare magnum et spatiosum, Ps. 103, 26. Weg is swiðe rum via est valde lata, Mt. 7, 13. On smeðne feld and rumne in planum campum et spatiosum, Bd. 5, 6. Ofer rumne grund over ample ground, Cd. 12. 2. Cot. 82: 149.*

*m-cofa [Flor. Runcofa: Hunt. Rumcouen.—amplum vel augustum conclave, Som.] RUNCK-SORNE, Cheshire; nomen loci ibi Æthelfleda arcem extruxit, Chr. 914.*

*ne, comp. or; sup. ost; adv. Videly, on all sides, largely, ally, bountifully; late, ample:—* *Gehyran mæg ic rume I can ear fully. Cd. 32. Wit scu-m rumor secan we shall more idely seek, Cd. 91: 136. Ne illað rumor will not more ally grant, Cd. 91.*

*medlic; adj. Broad, ample,acious, latus, amplus:—* *fwaet rumedlices oððe mi-ellices what of spacious or of wat? Bt. 18, 1.*

*medlice; comp. or; adv. ally, abundantly, liberally; ample, abunde:—* *Rumedlice fð abundantly gives, Bt. 18, Rumedlicor more fully, ast. 12.*

*æn-ea [rume spacious, ea æter] ROMNEY; nomen loci i agro Cantiano, Chr. 1052.*

*æes-ege, Rumes-ige [rum amy, æge island; spatiosa sula. Maluit tamen Baxterus ripsisse Romes-ey, q. d. Roma insula] RUMSEY, Hants; ens in agro Hantoniensi:—* *eah into mynstre to Rumes-ge retired into the minster at umsey, Chr. 1085.*

*g-al space exulting, Cd. 72, rum.*

*g-geofa, rum-geofel, rum-geofol, rum-geoful Open-hand-ly, liberal; late sive large spertiens, liberalis, Past. 20. Lye.—* *Rum-geofelnes, rum-geofolnes, rum-geofulnes liberalty, munificence.—* *Rum-*

*gifa, rum-gyfa liberal, Bd. 3, 14.—* *Rum-heort large of heart, liberal, Cot. 66, 169.—* *Rum-heortnes large-heartedness, liberality, Cot. 123.—* *Rum-lic roomy, munificent, v. rumedlic.—* *Rum-mod large of mind, liberal, profuse, Bd. 3, 6.—* *Rum-moda the Comforter; Paracletus, C. R. Jn. 16, 7.—* *Rum-modnes large-mindedness, liberality, Past. 44, 3.*

*Rumian, romigan [Plat. rumen: Dut. ruimen: Old Dut. rumen: Frs. romjen: Ger. räumen: Ot. Not. ruman: South Ger. raumen: Dan. rømme to abscond, run; rumme to contain, hold, to have place: Swed. rymma v. a. to contain, rymma v. n. to leave, desert: Icel. ryma to roam, ramble, is perhaps related to ruman] To give way, to empty; cedere, evacuari, Cot. 46, 185: Herb. 1, 18. v. ryman.*

*Rumnis, se; f. Wideness, extent, a plain; latitudo, planities:—* *Rumnisse Jericho planities Jerichuntis, Deut. 34, 3.*

*Rumor more bounteously, Cd. 136, v. rume.*

*Rum-weg room-way, spacious.—* *Rum-well spacious, wide, C. Mt. 7, 13.*

*RU'N, e; f. [Ger. rune f: Moes. runa council, mystery: Dan. runer f. pl. runic letters: Swed. runa f. runes, or runic letters: Icel. rún f. pl. rúnir or rúnar runes, or runic letters; runa, literæ antiquæ, Bore-alium; rún or rúna f. socia collocutrix; runa f. linea, sermo non intermissus et affectuosus. Ir. run mystery: Lye says; Hinc campus ad Padum, prope Placentiam, Roncalia sive Runcalia vocabatur, et recentiorum idiomate Rungalle, ubi castra posuerunt et sedem curiæ generalis habuerunt imperatores occidentis, quotiescunque, ad sumendam Imperii Romani coronam, militem ad transalpinandum coegerint. Otto Fris. de gestis Fred. 2, 12. Ita tamen dictum fuisse hunc campum innuit Hoffmannus, quod esset Runcalis, i. e. incultus et sentibus obsitus: Runcare enim [inquit ille] est purgare campum a sentibus, quas inde Ronces Galli vocant. Hinc etiam Anglorum Rune-med, i. e. Concilii pratum, in agro Surriensi, ad ripam Thamesis, ubi augustissimum illud Anglicanarum libertatum diploma, quod Magna Charta dicitur, conditum est et sancitum, A<sup>o</sup>. 17<sup>o</sup>. Joh. A. D. 1215.] 1. A letter,*

*magical character, mystery; litera. 2. A council, conversation; concilium, colloquium:—* *1. Hwæðer he þa alysend-licam rune cuðe whether he knew the liberating rune; an literas solutorias apud se habet, Bd. 4, 22, S. p. 591, 25. Qualia scilicet fuerunt apud antiquos Ἐφεσια γράμματα, i. e. incantationes quædam obscuræ quas Cræsum in rogo dixisse ferunt. Apud Olympiam etiam Milesio et Ephesio luctantibus, aiunt Milesium luctari non potuisse, quod alter literas Ephesias talo pedis alligasset, Suidas. Run bið gerecenod mystery shall be explained, Cd. 169. Hwæt seo run bude what the mystery boded; quid character magicus indicavit, Cd. 202: 212. 2. To rune gegangan ad colloquium ire, Jdth. 10.—* *Run-cofa the enclosure of counsel, the breast, mind, Bt. R. p. 184.*

*Run-cræftig skilled in mysteries, Cd. 212.*

*Runere A whisperer; susurro, Elf. gr. 36.*

*Runian; part. runigende; ic runige; p. ode; pp. od. [Plat. runem: Old Dut. ruynen: Ger. raunen: Not. runen: Hornegrawnen. Hence To rowne or round in the ear to whisper in the ear.—run a mystery] To whisper, speak mysteriously; susurrare, mussitare, in aurem sive mystice loqui:—* *Togeanes me runedon ealle fynd mine adversum me susurrabant omnes inimici mei, C. Ps. 40, 8. Runigendum stefnum with whispering voices; raucisonis vocibus, Vit. Guthl. 4.*

*Run-lic secret, mystical, v. gerynelic.—* *Run-stæf, run-staf a mystic letter, charm, incantation.*

*Runung, e; f. A running, race, course; cursus, Som.*

*Rupe Hairs, a bush of hair; capillamenta, Cot. 35, v. drisne.*

*Rure A noise; strepitus, Som.*

*Ruseam [ruh rough, seam seam] A beggar's patched coat; hirsuta sive vilis sutura, pannucea vestis, cento, Som.*

*RUST [Plat. Dan. rust c: Dut. roest m: Ger. Swed. rost m: Ker. rosomon: Icel. ryd n: Wel rhwd: Hun. rosda: Fin. ruoste: Pol. rdza: Boh. rez: It. ruggine: Fr. rouille f.] Rust, rustiness; rubigo, Elf. gr. 9, 3.*

*Rustian To rust; rubiginem contrahere, Ors. 5, 15.*

*Ruta, rutu the herb rue, v. rude.*

Ruw rough, hairy, *Gen.* 27, 23, v. rug.  
 Ruxlænde a rustling, making a noise, *R. Mt.* 9, 23, v. bristlung.  
 Ryc rich, v. ric.  
 Rycels incense, v. recels.  
 Ryden [*Ger.* raden m. corn cockle] Red rape or darnel; lolium rubrum, agrostemma githago, *Lin.*—*L. M.* 3, 38.  
 Rye hairy, v. rih.  
 RYF [*Plat.* rive: *Dut.* Kil ryf, ryve, *Icel.* rifr] RIFE, prevalent; frequens, *Obs. XII. dier. fest. Nat.*  
 Ryft a garment, v. rift.  
 Ryft RIFT, riven, torn; laceratus, *Som.*  
 RYGE rye, *Cot.* 167, v. rige.  
 Ryht-læcing reproofing, rebuking.  
 Ryhtwislice; adv. Wisely, justly; juste, *Bt.* 35, 1.  
 Ryhtwisnes righteousness, *Bt.* 35, 1, v. rihtwisnea.  
 Ryman to cry out, v. hryman.  
 Ryman; p. rymde; v. a. [rum room] 1. To make room, increase, enlarge; augere. 2. To yield, give place, make way; locum dare:—1. Rymde increased; auxit, *Cd.* 79, *Th.* p. 98, 24. 2. Rymdest locum fecisti, *L. Ps.* 4, 1. Rym þysum men setl ceto huic homini locum, *Lk.* 14, 9. Ic ryman wille I will make room, *Cd.* 67, *Th.* p. 81, 13.  
 Rymet, rymett; n. Room, place, a removing; locus. Eall þæt rymet, *Jos.* 1, 3.—Rymet-least want of a place; loci inopia, *Serm. Nat. Dom. Lye.*  
 Rymðe Largeness, extent; amplitudo, *Proem. R. Conc.*  
 RYN; m. [*Icel.* hrina f. inconditus clamor] A roaring, murmuring, fretting; rugitus:—On-ginð ryn beginneth roaring, *Bt.*

25: *Bt. R.* p. 168. Ongunnan yrrenga ryna began fierce roarings, *Bt. R.* p. 190, *Card.* p. 403, 31.  
 Rynan [*Icel.* hrina to cry out] To roar; rugire:—Rynde hio they roared; rugirent illi, *Bt.* 38, 1, v. rarian  
 Rynde rained, v. rinan.  
 RYNE, es; m. [*Dut.* ren, run m: *Plat.* *Ger.* rennen n: *Moes.* runs a flowing] 1. A course, race, a course of years, life; cursus, lustrum. 2. A water-course; cursus aquæ, &c. profluvium, alveus, decursus. 3. A chariot; currus:—1. Hiora ryme their course; eorum cursus, *Bt.* 35, 2. Of his riht ryme of his right course, *Bt. R.* p. 162. Ryne geara a course of years; cursus annorum, *Bd.* 3, 9. Æfter þon þe he þa gemæro his rynes gefyllde after that he had filled the boundaries of his course, *Bd.* 3, 20. 2. On þæs streames ryme in rivi cursu, *Jos.* 4, 8: *L. Ps.* 45, 4. Neh ryme wætera secus decursum aquarum, *Ps.* 1, 3. Jordan seo ea ætstent on hire ryme *Jordanus fluvius repressus est in ejus decursu*, *Jos.* 3, 13. Blodes ryme sanguinis profluvium, *Mk.* 5, 25: *Lk.* 8, 44. 3. Ryne God currus Dei, *T. Ps.* 67, 18. On rynum in curribus, *T. Ps.* 19, 8.  
 Rynel, rynol, es; m. A runner, lackey, messenger; cursor:—Hete þu þynne rynel call thou thy messenger, *Nicod.* 3. Se rynel andswarode, þu asendest me to Hierusalem the messenger answered, thou sendest me to Jerusalem, *Nicod.* 4.  
 Rynele, es; m. A river, stream, RUNNEL; rivus:—Rynelas rivi, *Ps.* 64, 11.  
 Rynga, ringe A spider, a spider's

web; aranea, *L. Pt.* 33, 1; 89, 10.  
 Rynning Runnet which turns milk; coagulum, *R.* 33.  
 Ryp Standing corn; seges, v. rip.  
 RYPAN, ryppan, hrypan; m. ryp; v. a. [*Plat.* rapen, rapen, rapen, ripen to: a quickly, to take or sweep hastily together, ruppen to pull, pick: *Dut.* Kil ruyen, ruyen, ruppen to draw, seize: *Ger.* raffen, raffen: sweep, to take or rake together to take off or away by or violence, ruppen to pluck, pull, tug: *Mut.* rypjan to pluck, rambodet: rliaverunt: *Lat.* mid. rapt: seize, ruff, rip: *Dut.* ryp to snatch, ruff, pilfer, pr a rip, rifle; *Sued.* rappa to snatch away: *Lat.* rapt to seize: *Sp.* rapinar: *P.* قنن, roftan to sweep  
*Heb.* גרר גרר, גרר to together, to gripe] To break in pieces, to spoil: diripere, spoliare:—þa earman diripiant þa Off. Reg. 4: *L. Pt.* 33, berypan.  
 Rypere a thief, *Off. Reg.* ripere.  
 RYSEL, rysel, m. [*Dut.* rysel, m.] Fat; adeps:—þa rysel, *Ex.* 29, 13. þa bone ryale of þam rysel, *Lev.* 3, 9, 14, 17: *T. Pt.* 11. Lamba rysel adeps, *Deut.* 32, 14.  
 Ryt ears of corn, v. rit.  
 Ryð a river, v. rið.  
 Ryðða a mastiff, v. riðða.  
 Ryxian to rule, v. rixian: bound, to be rich; abundant.

# S

## S A C

56t

## S A C

56u

## S A D

ban *Very fine linen*; sindon:  
On sabanum in sindone, *Cot.*  
192.

ca contentions, *Bt. R.* 187, v.  
sacu.

an [sacu contention] *To con-*  
*tend, strive, quarrel*; rixare:  
—Him betwynun sacan eos in-  
ter contendere, *Ex.* 2, 13. Gif  
men saciað si homines certent,  
*Ex.* 21, 22. Sacende chiding,  
*Ex.* 36.

re, sac, es; m. [Plat. sakk  
i: Dut. zak m: Ger. sack m:  
Moes. sakk: Dan. sæk c:  
Icel. sæk m: Icel. socker m:  
Icel. sach: Bret. sac'h m: Ir.  
Fr. sac m: It. sacco m:  
p. Port. saco m: Hung. zsak:  
ap. tsakes: Grk. σακκος:  
Icel. [Plat. seq.] A sack, bag;  
accus:—On þæs sacces muðe  
manticæ ore, *Gen.* 42, 28.  
n his sacc in ejus sacco, *Gen.*  
2, 25. Fylle hira saccas  
iple eorum manticas, *Gen.* 44,  
Of hira saccon *De eorum*  
ccis, *Gen.* 42, 35.

n-full Full of dishonesty, in-  
mons; probiosus, *Cot.* 151.  
rd, es; m. 1. A priest, levite;  
cerdos, levita. 2. A ruler,  
cerior; præses:—1. Þæs  
cerdes þeow sacerdotis ser-  
s, *Mk.* 14, 47. Sacerdas of  
ruies cynne sacerdotes de  
ri familia, *Deut.* 27, 9, 14.  
era sacerda ealdres þeow  
nificis maximi servus, *Mt.*  
51. Se beah sacerd sum-  
us sacerdos, pontifex maxi-  
us, *Mk.* 14, 63. 2. Se sa-  
rd on Madian præses in  
idian, *Ex.* 2, 16. Þæs sa-  
rdes on Madian præsidis in  
idian, *Ex.* 3, 1. Putifares  
htor þæs sacerdes of þære  
rig Potipharis filia præsidis  
his, *Gen.* 41, 45.—Sacerd-  
risen fit or proper for a  
irst, *Ed.* 3, 17.—Sacerd-hād  
irsthood, *Lk.* 1, 8, 9.—Sa-  
rd-land a priest's land, *Gen.*  
26.

rdlic; adj. Priestly, belong-  
g to a priest; sacerdotalis:  
Be sacerdlicum hræglum  
cerning sacerdotal garments,  
2, 5, 23.

ful, sac-full full of conten-  
n, quarrelsome, *Lev.* 19, 16.  
en-tege [sacu an accusation,  
ge a drawing out, or tege

teag a band, snare] *An instru-*  
*ment of torture, by which per-*  
*sons were induced to confess*;  
tormenti genus, quo usi sunt  
proceres quidam Angliæ, tem-  
pore Stephani regis, ad affli-  
gendos illos quos in castellis  
suis vi detinuerunt, *Chr.* 1137.

Sacian to strive, v. sacan.

Sac-leás without contention, quiet,  
secure, without punishment,  
without a cause, *Chr.* 1091:  
*C. Mt.* 28, 20: *C. Jn.* 15, 25.

SACU; g. d. ac. e; pl. nom. ac. a;  
g. ena; d. um; f. [Plat. sake f:  
Dut. zaak f: Frs. sek f: Ger.  
sache f: Sak sack a lawsuit.  
In an old document of king  
Louis and Lothar of the ninth  
century, sachu signifies landed  
property: *Isd. Tat. Ot. sahba*,  
sacha, like the A.-S.: *Ker.*  
secho quarrels: *Dan. sag c*:  
*Swed. sak f*: *Icel. sök f.* court  
of justice, jurisdiction, a law-  
suit. The derivation of this  
word has been a stumbling-  
block for nearly all etymolo-  
gists. *Adel.* considers it as  
the intensive of the Ger. sage f.  
a saying, a talk, and sagen to  
say, signifying originally a  
clamour, dispute, quarrel;  
and, in a more extended sense,  
any kind of speech and its  
object. Synonyms in the Ger.  
and other languages confirm  
this derivation. The Ger. ding  
thing signifies, in its most  
extended sense, all that is  
existing; but, originally it  
designated altercation, cavilling,  
wrangling, as well as speech in  
general. The Lat. causa is  
derived from causari. Ger.  
klagen to complain, which, like  
the Ger. kören and kösen, in  
earlier times signified in gene-  
ral to speak. The It. cosa,  
and the Fr. chose, derived from  
causa, signify any matter or  
any thing. The Lat. res be-  
longs to the root of the Ger.  
rede speech, recht right, raus-  
chen to rush. *Kero* translates  
res by rachono, which antiqua-  
ted word belonging to the Ger.  
rechen, reden is the root of  
Ger. rechnen to calculate. The  
Old Swed. sak, the Icel. sök f.  
signifies both crime and im-  
peachment or punishment, and  
*Tat.* uses sahba to designate a

crime, *Adl.*] 1. Strife, conten-  
tion, dispute, sedition, a crime  
of any sort; jurgium, conten-  
tio. 2. A cause or suit in  
law, process, accusation; lis,  
actio, accusatio. Hinc nostra  
sake, cum dicimus for God's  
sake, &c. i. e. propter Dei  
causam, &c. Hic etiam est  
sensus vocis sak ubique in  
vctustis legibus Danicis et  
Scandicis, teste Hiccesio. 3.  
The liberty of holding plea or  
judging causes in judicial mat-  
ters; libertas sive potestas  
alicui a domino rege conces-  
sa, causas cognoscendi atque  
lices dirimendi intra Socam  
sive curiam suam, *Wilk. in*  
*Gloss.: Hicces's Thes.* I. 159.  
Huc enim est differentia in-  
ter sac et soc. Quorum istud  
erat privilegium ipsum; hoc  
autem territorium infra quod  
privilegium exercebatur:—1.  
Wearð sacu betwux Abrames  
hyrdemannum and Lothes,  
*Gen.* 13, 7. Seo sacu þa aras  
discordia orta est, *Num.* 16, 42.  
Ne mæg ic ana acuman eow-  
re saca non possum ego solus  
ferre vestra jurgia, *Deut.* 1, 12.  
For sumeresace propter quan-  
dam seditionem, *Lk.* 23, 25.  
2. Gif man oðerne sace  
tihte if a man accuse another  
in a suit, *L. Hloth.* 8. Nan  
sacu no suit, *L. Can. Edg.*  
7. 3. Þas land and ealla þa  
oðre þe lin into þe mynstre  
þa cweðe ic scyr, þæt is, saca  
and soene, toll and team, and  
infangenþef, þas rihting and  
ealle oðre þa cweðe ic scyr  
Crist these lands, and all the  
others which attach to the min-  
ster, that call I a shire; that  
is, sacks and sock, toll and  
team, and infangthief; these  
privileges and all others, them  
call I the shire of Christ, *Chr.*  
963, *Ing.* p. 155, 11.

Sad A rope, halter; laqueus,  
*C. Mt.* 27, 5.

Sadal An ass; asinus, *C. Jn.*  
12, 14.

SADEL, sadol, sadul, sadl [Plat.  
*Dan. Swed. sadel m*: *Dut.*  
zadel, m: *Ger. sattel m*: *Old*  
*Ger. satal, sedal, satil*: *Moes.*  
siti a seat: *Icel. södull m*:  
*Ir. sadhall*: *Boh. sedlo*: *Pol.*  
siodlo: *Russ. siedlo*: *Fr. selle f*:



*It. Port. sella f: Sp. silla f.*  
—The original signification of this word is a seat, a chair, and therefore it is allied to sit-tan] A SADDLE; ephippium, *Elf. gl. p. 59.*—Sadel-boga, sadul-boga, the saddle-bow; arcus ephippii anterior, *Elf. gl. 59.*—Sadel-felg, sadel-felt, saddle felt, skin or pad; ephippii pellis, *Cot. 155.*

Sadelian, sadlian; *p. de, pp. gesadelod.* To SADDLE; equum sternere, *Elf. gr. 28, 1.*

SADIAN; *ic sadige; p. ode; pp. gesadod* [*Plat: saden, sadigen, sädigen, versadigen to satiate: Dut. verzadigen: Ger. sättigen: Ot. sätten: Not. setan, satan: Moes. sad itan enough to eat*] To saturate, to be saturated, tired, wearied; saturare, saturari, defatisci, *Bt. 39, 4.*

Sadl, sadol, sadul a saddle, *v. sadel.*  
Sadlian to saddle, *v. sadelian.*

SÆ, se, seo, sewe, siew, indecl. in *s. except in the g. which, especially in composition, makes sæes, sæs; pl. nom. ac. g. sæs; d. sæm:—[Dut. see f: Frs. se m: Plat. Ger. see f: Not. Ot. se, seuue, seo, seve: Moes. saiw, saivs: Dan. sø, søe c: Swed. sjö m: Icel. sjár, sær m: Tart. su, sui.]* The SEA; mare, fretum:—Seo sæ sloh togædere, *Ex. 14, 27.* Anweald sæ potestas maris, *Ps. 88, 10.* Fixas sæ pisces maris, *8, 8.* Grund sæs profundum maris, *64, 7: 67, 24: Mt. 18, 6.* Sæes flodes weaxnes an increasing of sea's flood; maris sestus incrementum, *Bd. 5, 3.* Sæs sweg maris sonitus, *Lk. 21, 25.* Wætera sæs aqua maris, *Ps. 32, 7.* Sæs muð maris os, *Mk. 5, 1.* Bebead þam winde and þære sæ imperavit vento et mari, *Mt. 8, 26.* Gewende þa sæ to drium convertit mare ad aridum, *Ex. 14, 21.* Fram sæ oð to sæ a mari ad mare, *Ps. 71, 8.* Sæs seas, *Gen. 1, 10.* Ofer sæs super maria, *Ps. 23, 2.* Be sæm tveonum by two seas, *Cd. 163: 170.*—Sæ-æbbing sea-ebbing; sinus, sestuarium, *Elf. gl. p. 69.*—Sæ-æl a sea-eel, *Cot. 135, 136.*—Sæ-ælfen, sæ-ælfenne sea-elves or nymphs, *Cot. 142.*—Sæ-beorh a sea mountain, *Cd. 163.*—Sæ-brym [brym the sea] the sea; sequor, *R. 96.*

Sæc war, warfare, battle, *Th. An. v. sacu.*

Sæc, sæcc, bisæc a sack, bag, sackcloth, *L. C. Ps. 29, 13, v. sacc.*

Sæcan to seek, *Bd. 1, 27, resp. 8, v. secan.*

Sæccan To preach the Gospel; evangelizare, *C. Lk. 4, 18.*

Sæcce strife, war, *Jdth. 12, v. sec.*

Sæccing SACKING, a bed; grab-batum:—Hi on sæccingum bæron, *Mk. 6, 55.*

Sæcdóm A flight; fuga, *Gen. 31, 20.*

Sæ-ceosol sea-sand, *Gen. 32, 12.*

Sæcg a little sword, a dagger, the name of a herb, *v. seax.*

Sæcgan to say, tell, *Bd. 1, 27, v. secgan.*

Sæ-cir [cer a turn] a sea ebb, *Cd. 158.*

Sæclian; *p. ode; pp. od.* [*Plat. sūken, sükkeln: Dut. sukkelen to linger, to be unlucky or unhappy; zieken to become sick: Ger. siechen to be sickly, to languish or pine away: Ot. irsiechan: Moes. sjukan.—seoc sick*] To become sick, to sicken; ægrotare:—Sæclode þær sickened there, *Chr. 1066, Ing. p. 265, 11.*

Sæ-clif the sea-cliff, rock, or shore, *Bt. 7, 4.*—Sæ-col sea-coal, the stone called jet *q. sea calc; gagates, Som.*—Sæ-coc a sea-cock, a sea-gull; marinus gallus, larus.—Sæ-coccas cockles, *M. S. Cot. Tib. A. 3.*—Sæ-cysul sea-sand, *R. 58, v. sæ-ceosol, R. 58; for more compounds of sæ, v. sæ-fæsten, sæ-gesetan.*

SÆD, es; *n.* [*Plat. saat, saad n. f: Dut. zaad n: Ger. saat f: Ot. sat: Tat. sati, sata: Dan. sæd c: Swed. säd m: Icel. säd n: semen, seminalis sementis; sædi n. semen, sperma*] SEED; semen, proles:—Se þe seow þæt gode sæd se is mannes sunu. Þæt gode sæd þæt synt þæs heofonlican rices bearn, *Mt. 13, 37, 38.* Senepes sæd sinapis semen, *Mk. 4, 31.* Wyrta sæd herbarum semen, *Gen. 1, 29.* Corn sædes a corn of seed; granum semina, *Bt. R. p. 183, 3, 9.* Swylce man wurpe god sæd on hys land, *Mk. 4, 26.* Ealra sæda læst omnium seminum minimum, *Mt. 13, 32.* Sæd getreowfulra semen sive proles fidorum, *Ps. 21, 22.* Sæd Abrames semen Abrami, *Ps. 104, 5.* Abrahame and his sæde Abrahamo et ejus semini, *Lk. 1, 55.*

Sæd, sædon said, *v. secgan.*

Sæd-berend seed-bearing, *Gen. 1, 12.*—Sæd-drenc seed-drink, *Cot. 211.*

Sæden for sædon said; dixerunt, from sægan.

Sædere, es; *n.* A SLEDER, a sower; sator, *Mt. 13, 3.*

Sæd-læp, sæd-leap a seed-basket, a seed basket, *Chr. 1124*

Sædlic Belonging to seed; seminarius, *Som.*

Sædnað A sowing; seminatio, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 67.*

Sæ-draca sea-dragon, leizian, *Cot. 200.*

Sæd-sete a place for seed, *Th. An.*

Sæd-tima a seed-time, *Hes. 1.*

Sæ-elfen, sæ-elfenne sea-elves, *v. sæ-ælfen.*

Sæ-fæsten sea barrier, *Cd. 144.*

Sæfern [*Hunt. Sanerne*]. The river SEVERN in the West of England; Sabrina, secundum a Thamesi Britannia flum. cujus fontes oriuntur in ag. Montgomeriensi, *Bd. 5, 23. Cot. 894: 896.*

Sæ-fiscas, sæ-fixas sea fish, *Gen. 1, 28.*—Sæ-flo sea flood, tide, inundation, *Chr. 1014: 1099.*

Sæfn a dream, *Ps. 75, 5, v. sæfen.*

Sæ-folde sea land, *Cd. 12.*

Sægan, þu sægst, he sægð. sæde sægde; *pp. sæd gesæd to say, tell, speak, rrim. Mk. 26, 18: Jn. 3, 18: Ga. 19, v. secgan.*

Sægednys, sægdnya, se; *f.* A sacrifice; hostia, *C. R. Mt. 33, v. on-sægdnes.*

Sægel, sægl a sail, *v. sæg.*

Sæ-gemære, gemære a boundary, sea border, sea coast, *Lk. 1, Mt. 4, 13.*

Sægen, segen, gesægen. A saying, affirmation, traditio; testamentum, *Ors. 3, 9, Bar. p. 112.* On ealdra manna sægen old men's sayings, *Bd. p. 1.*

Sægen A sword; ensis, *v. sæ.*

Sæ-gesetan, sæ-gesetan a borderer, those who dwell on the sea, *Cot. 156.*—Sæ-gw sea depths, depths of the sea, *Cd. 158.*—Sæ-hengest a horse; hippopotamus, *Cd. 158.*—Sæ-hete, raging of the sea, maris sestus, *Bd. 5, 1. C.*

Sæ-hryðro [hryðer catk.] a calf, a seal, *Cot. 207.*

Sæht union, reconciliation, reconciliatio, pax, *Chr. 1, Ing. p. 304, 7: p. 372: 373.*

Sæht Reconciled, made at peace, reconciliatus:—Wurdon te erant reconciliati, *Chr. 1, v. settan.*

Sæhtlian, *p. ode; pp. sæht gesæhtlod.* To settle, reconciliem componere, reconciliare:—Wurdon sæhtliod reconciliati, *Chr. 1070, v. thian, sehtian.*

de, for sæde said, v. secgan.  
 in, for sægan to say.  
 is Seex, in Normandy; Sa-  
 rum, urbs Galliae ad Olinam  
 tum in Normannia, Chr.  
 130.  
 sel, es; m. f. An opportunity,  
 time, occasion, prosperous affairs,  
 prosperity; opportunitas, occa-  
 sio:—Da seo sæl gewearð then  
 was the time, Cd. 59. Sæles  
 idan to wait a time; occasio-  
 nem expectare, Cd. 111: 117.  
 In sumne sæl at some time,  
 then, Elf. gr. 38, 49: L. Ps.  
 3, 8. On nænne or nanum  
 sæl at no time, never, Ors. 4, 4.  
 Donne ic on sælum wæs when  
 was in prosperity, Bt. R. p.  
 52.  
 good, better, Bt. R. 170, v.  
 el.  
 [Plat. säle, sele n. a cord,  
 traces or harness for a draught-  
 horse; Dut. zeel n. a cord: Old  
 Ger. sal a rein of a bridle:  
 fœs. sail a rope.] A cord, rope,  
 rope; lorum, funis, Lye.  
 laf sea leaving; maris reli-  
 quia, Cd. 171.  
 an, pp. gesæled [sæl a cord]  
 to bind, tie, unite, SEAL;  
 incire:—Susle, gesæled seal-  
 ed with sulphur; sulphure con-  
 lutinatus, Jdth. 10: Cod.  
 from p. 76. b.  
 d A seat, foundation; sedes,  
 sedile; Lye translates sælde  
 e - grundas fundus maris,  
 Cd. 158; but Mr. Thorpe  
 gives this version, "salt sea  
 depths," and adds, "sælde is,  
 doubt not, an error for sealte,"  
 Cd. 158.  
 dest hast sold; vendidisti,  
 L. Ps. 43, 14, v. syllan.  
 en Belonging to a willow,  
 withy or willow tree; salignus,  
 om.  
 leoda a mariner; maris in-  
 ola, Cd. 161.  
 leoð a sea song, a sailor's  
 shout in hoisting an anchor or  
 sail; marina cantilena: nau-  
 ca hortatio. Καλυμα, Cot.  
 3.  
 f self, Chr. Gib. p. 244, 19,  
 sylf.  
 .1, sælig [Plat. Dan. Ot. sa-  
 g: Dut. zalig: Ger. seelig,  
 lig: Moes. selja: Swed. sa-  
 g, säll: Icel. sæl happy]  
 lappy, blessed, prosperous;  
 eatus, v. ge-sælig.  
 lic Sea-like, belonging to the  
 sea, marine; marinus, nauti-  
 ca, Bd. 1, 14.  
 igitice; adv. Prosperously,  
 happily; prospere, Som.  
 ignes, se; f. [Chau. selines-  
 e] Happiness; prosperitas,  
 felicitas, Som.

Sæ-lida a mariner, Th. An.  
 Sællmerige salted provision, v.  
 selmerige.  
 Sælost best, very well; optimus,  
 optime, v. sel.  
 SÆLD, selð, gesælð, e; f.  
 [Plat. saligheid f: Dut. za-  
 ligheid f: Ger. seligkeit f:  
 Old Ger. salichedi in the 9th  
 century under the signification  
 of fortune and happiness: Not.  
 saligkeit: Ot. salida: Isd.  
 salidhom: Dan. salighed c:  
 Swed. salighet f: Icel. sæld,  
 sæla f. happiness] 1. Hap-  
 piness, felicity, enjoyment, pros-  
 perity, wealth; felicitas. 2.  
 Goods, riches, prosperous af-  
 fairs; bona, opes. The pl.  
 is often used in the singular  
 signification:—1. God is full  
 sælcere gesælðe, Bt. 34, 3,  
 Card. p. 212, 15. Hwær seo  
 fulle gesælð sie where the full  
 happiness is, id. 34, 2, Card. p.  
 210, 18. Hit bið gesælð it is  
 happiness, Bt. 11, 1. 2. Sælða  
 genoge enough of goods, Bt.  
 14, 2. Mine sælða, þe ic ær  
 wende þat gesælða beon sce-  
 oldan, nane sælða ne sint my  
 riches which I formerly thought  
 (ordered) should be happiness,  
 are no riches, Bt. 10, Card. p.  
 40, 17. ¶ Woruld-sælða  
 worldly goods or happiness, id.  
 1: 2.  
 Sæltra the bunting bird, v. sel-  
 tra.  
 Sæl-wong [wong a meadow] a  
 fertile plain, Cd. 64.  
 Sæm to seas; d. pl. of sæ.  
 Sæ-man, sæ-mann a seaman,  
 Lup. 1, 15.  
 Sæmende conciliating, composing,  
 L. Hloth. 10, v. seman.  
 Sæmestre, an; f. A seamstress;  
 sutrix, Th. An.  
 Sæmre Worse; pejor:—Hit is  
 sæmre nu it is worse now, Bt.  
 R. p. 159. Hi secað þæt  
 behste god on þa sæmran  
 gesceafta they seek the highest  
 good in the worse creatures, Bt.  
 33, 1, C., v. samra.  
 Sændan to send, Chr. 1095, v.  
 sendan.  
 Sæne; adj. [Plat. sümig: Dut.  
 suimachtig: Ger. säumig, sun-  
 nis and sumnis in the Salic  
 laws, signify delay: Dan. for-  
 sömmelig: Icel. sems n.] Slow,  
 dull, inactive; segnus, tardus:  
 —Þone sænan, se bið to slaw,  
 þu scealt hatan assa ma þonne  
 man the dull, who is too slow,  
 thou shouldst call an ass more  
 than a man, Bt. 37, 4. He  
 wæs to sæne he was too slow,  
 Bd. 3, 13.  
 Sæ-næsse, es; a promontory, Beo.  
 3, 69, v. næsse, nesse.

Sæ-net a sea-net, Elf. gl.  
 SÆNGAN [Plat. sengen, sengeln:  
 Dut. zengen: Frs. sengha:  
 Kil. senghen, singhelen: Ger.  
 sengen: Old Ger. sangen:  
 Icel. sangr adjutus.—Wachter  
 derives it from the Lat.  
 ignis with ss prefixed. It  
 is more likely that the sound  
 produced by singing has given  
 origin to the name, so near re-  
 lated to the verb, to sing, can-  
 tare; and it is singular that  
 the Plat. and Dut. schroeyen,  
 signifying also to singe (as,  
 to singe a hog) is so near  
 related to schreyen to cry,  
 Adelung] To SINGE; ustulare,  
 Som.  
 Sæod a purse, bag, v. seod.  
 SÆP, sæpp [Plat. sapp n: Dut.  
 sap n: Ger. saft m: Old Ger.  
 saf: Dan. sæve f. saft m:  
 Swed. saft, saf m. safwa f:  
 Icel. saft f: Fr. seve f.—This  
 word is related to the Plat.  
 siepen to leak, trickle, to run  
 through drop by drop] SÆP,  
 juice, a tree producing much  
 sap, a fir-tree; succus, abies,  
 Cod. Eron. p. 25, a.  
 Sæpig; adj. Sappy; succulen-  
 tus, Som.  
 Sæpleas SÆPLESS; exsuccus,  
 Som.  
 Sæp-spon sap-chips, chips, L. M.  
 2, 65.  
 Særga, sarga A cornet, crooked  
 staff; lituus, Som.  
 Særi sorry, T. Ps. 68, 34, v. sari.  
 Sæ-rima sea-shore, Chr. 897:  
 991.  
 Sæ-rinc a sea-man, sailor, Beo.  
 10.  
 Særnys, se; f. [sar sore] SORE-  
 NESS, sorrow, grief; dolor:—  
 Geopenige us ure særnysse  
 infær let our grief open us a  
 way, Hom. Greg. p. 22.  
 Sæ-sceaða a sea robber, a pirate,  
 Cot. 155.  
 Sælice Now; jam:—Sælice gi-  
 doemed is jam condemnatus  
 est, R. Jn. 3, 18.  
 Sæ-snægl, sæ-snæl a sea-snail,  
 a shell-fish, periwinkle, Elf. gl.  
 p. 77.  
 Sæster a measure of fifteen pints,  
 Chr. 1039, v. sester.  
 Sæ-strand the sea-strand, sea-  
 shore, Jos. 11, 4.  
 Sæ-stream sea stream, Cd. 155.  
 Sæt, sæton sat, sat down, lived,  
 Mt. 26, 55: Cd. 95; p. of  
 sittan.  
 Sæt, set, es; m. [sæt sat; p. of  
 sittan] A sitting, station, camp;  
 castrum:—Of þæm sætum fa-  
 ran from the camps to go, Chr.  
 894.  
 Sæt, es; m. [Plat. saten, satten m.  
 pl. insate m. an inhabitant: Frs.

seta m. an inhabitant: Ger. sass m. antiquated and mostly found in compound words; as, Kothsass, cottager: Dan. sade c. a seat, residence, a see: Swed. sätte n: Icel. setr n. a seat, house, dwelling] When appended to words, denotes dwellers, inhabitants; in compositione, incolæ, habitatores, coloni:—Dun-sætas inhabitants of hills, mountaineers; monticolæ. Den-sætas inhabitants of valleys; vallicolæ. Dorn-sætas Dorsetenses, Chr. 845. Sumur-sætas Somersetenses, Chr. 878.

Sætān; p. sœt to set, place, Cd. 43, Th. p. 56, 18, v. settan.

Sætenga snares, v. sætning.

Sæter-dæg, Sætern-dæg [Plat. sunnavend, sater-dag m: Dut. zaterdag m: Frs. suiond, from snein sunday, and iond evening: Ger. sonnabend m. samstag m. a mutilation of sabbathstag: Old Ger. sunnenavend, sinnoavend, sambastag, sūmbazdag, samizdach, samstig, nornentag, sammestag] SATURDAY, the sabbath; Saturni dies, Sabbatum:—Lk. 23, 54. Sætern dæges rest Sabbati quies, Ex. 16, 23. Sæternes dæg, Rub. Mt. 16, 28: 20, 29.

Sætere A SETTER, seducer; insidiator, Past. 53, 7.

Sæ-peof a sea-thief, pirate, Cot. 9.

Sæperian sad Setterwort, settergrass or the seed of it; helleboraster, helleborus niger Lin:—L. M. 3, 13, Som.

Sæ-tilca, sæ-tilga for tiliga mare aggredeus, Bt. R. p. 158.

Sætincg snares, Bd. 5, 23, v. sætning.

Sætel a seat, v. setel.

Sætl-gang a setting, Deut. 24, 13, v. setl-gang in setl.

Sætning, sætning, e; f. A lying in wait, a besetting, snares; insidiæ, perfidia:—He him þa sætnunge þa gewearnode ille ei insidias præmonstravit, Bd. 2, 12. Wið swa mycles ehteres sætningum contra tantæ persecutoris insidias, id.

Sætung, e; f. A holding, occupying or inhabiting of a place, a setting a snare, fowling; occupatio, possessio, aucupatio, Cot. 14. Sætunga insidiæ, Som. 301.

Sæ-wægas sea waves, Cd. 192.—

Sæ-wæteru sea-waters, Gen. 1, 22.

Sæwð sows; seminat, Jn. 4, 36, 37, v. sawan.

Sæ-warōð sea-shore, Bt. 32, 3.

—Sæ-waur a sea-herb or weed; marina alga, R. 42.—Sæ-weall sea wall, high water, Cd. 158.

—Sæ-weard a sea-ward, a keeper of the sea, high admiral, Som.

Sæwere A SOWER; sator, H. Mt. 13, 3.

Sæwet A sowing; seminatio:—Tid þæs sæwetes time of the sowing, Bd. 4, 28, tit.

Sæ-wicingas sea inhabitants, Cd. 160.

Sæ-wihtā sea animals, Bd. 1, 1.

Sæx a knife, v. seax.

Safine SAVINE; subina arbor, juniperus sabinum Lin:—Lye.

Safriende rheumaticus, R. 77.

SAGA [Plat. saag f: Dut. zaag: Ger. sâge f: Mons. saga: Dan. saug, sav c: Swed. sâg m: Icel. sög f: Frs. scie f: It. sêga f: Sp. sierra f: Port. serra f.] A SAW; serra, R. 62.

Saga speak; imp. of secgan.

Sagal, sagel, sagol, sahl, es; m. [Icel. sigla f. the mast of a vessel] A bar, leaver, a club, stick, stake; vectis, fustis, Ors. 2, 5: Elf. gr. 9, 28. Mid sahlum cum fustibus, Mt. 26, 47, 55: Mk. 14, 43: Lk. 22, 52.

Sagas sayest: sagað saith, v. secgan.

Sage saying, speech; g. d. ac. of sagu.

Sage Sage; sagax, Lye.

Sage-man a man who speaks, a tale-teller, a witness; testis, delator, Som.

Sagol Speaking; dicens.—Soð-sagol truth speaking, true, Bd. 3, 17.

Sagu; g. d. ac. e; pl. nom. ac. a; g. ena; d. um. [Ger. sage f: Ot. Tat. saga: Dan. Swed. Icel. sagu f. historia, narratio: Icel. sögn f. a saying] 1. A saying, speech, saw, tale, tradition; dictio, traditio. 2. Testimony, witness; testimonium:—1. Mid þisse sage cum hoc dicto, Lk. 11, 45. Na swilce lease sagu not as a false saying, Elf. T. p. 32, 6. Þurh yldra manna sage through old men's tradition, Bd. 2, 1, B. Dwollic sagu a false saying, Jdth. 15. Auht sagona aught of sayings, Cd. 26. 2. To hwi wilnige we ænigre oðre sage quare ullum alium testimonium volumus? Mt. 26, 65. Hu fela sagona quam multum testimoniorum, Mt. 27, 13.

Sáh sank, Chr. 938, v. sigan.

Sahl, es; m. a club, stick, stake, Mt. 26, 55, v. sagal.

Sahte Peace, agreement; pax, reconciliatio, Chr. 1140, Lye.

Sahtlian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To reconcile, to make peace; reconciliare:—Þa eodon gode

men heom betweenen and sahtloden heom then went gooden between them and reconciled them, Chr. 1066, v. sehtian.

Sahtnys, se; f. A reconciliatio, a making of peace; reconciliatio:—Geaf þone cyg XL marc goldes to sahtnysse for the king 40 marks of gold for reconciliation, Chr. 1066.

SAL [Plat. saal m. a hall, parlour: Dut. zaal f. salet a hall, parlour: Ger. saal m. Moes. allu temple: Dan. sal m: Icel. salr m. sakra a hall; sel n. a cottage: Fr. salle f. salon m: It. sala, salone m: Sp. sala, sala; salon m: Grk. αὐλῆ: Lat. aula] 1. A hall, palace; domus, aula, palatium. 2. Proprietates prosperæ, v. sel:—1. Osgunnon heora burh recc and sele settan, salo nort began their town to recc, a habitation to settle, (their) town to renew, Cd. 90. Geru ofer since salo blifan me a silver (zinc) palace nort viderunt obducta argenti palatia rutilare, Cd. 104. 2. Folc wæs on salum for in prosperity, Cd. 147: 14.

SAL, es; m. [Ger. sabbellus: sabbelleiste f. v. sel] 1. A bond, fetter, chain; nexa, vinculum. 2. A ring: bena. 3. A handle, ansa, vectis:—1. Eideð centan sal presset a cord of chain, Cd. 19. 2. Salu bena, Cot. 7, 101. 3. R. 2, 10.

Sal; adj. Black, dark colour, niger, fuscus, v. salow.

Sald for seald given, R. L. A. 24.

Salv salve, v. sealf.

Salh, salig A willow; salix. Ps. 136, 2, v. sear.

Salm-sang a psalm, L. Ps. 141.

Salowig, salwig, salwi. m. [Plat. sölig dirty; sal, sal a sallow pale complexion: Lat. zaluw sallow: Fr. sale dirty, squalid, sallow] SALLOW, ruddy; salignus, pallidus, viridus:—Salowig pada brice bufo, mitous, sice cornu, Jn. 11. Salowig padan, Chr. 52. Ing. p. 145, 2. Salwi pada. id. Salwig feðera sallow, gathered, Cd. 72.

Salt salt, C. R. Mk. 9, 50, v. sear.

Salten Salty; salinus, R. M. 13.

Saltere [Plat. salter m: salt-book n: Dan. salter m: Som. saltare m: Icel. saltari m: Fr. salmista m. a psalter, a psalmist: Sp. salterio m. a psalter, psalter, a kind of harp] 1. A



**SALTERY**; sambuca, psalterium. 2. *The PSALTER*; liber psalmodum:—1. *Ps.* 32, 1: 56, 11. 2. *Bd.* 3, 27.

**SALT** a place for salt, a salt-pit. *To dance*; saltare:—*Gen.* saltudun vos non saltastis, *Lk.* 7, 32.

**salowig** *salowig*, v. *salowig*.

**salwed** *salwed* or *pitched* boards, *Cd.* 72, *Th.* p. 89, 15.

**salwige** [*Plat.* *salvey* f: *Dut.* *salie* f: *Ger.* *salbey*, *salvey* f: *Dan.* *salvie* f: *Swed.* *salwia* f: *Fr.* *sauge* f: *It.* *sp. salvia* f.] *Sage*; *salvia officinalis*, *Som.*

**salwig** *salwig*, v. *salowig*.

**salwong** a fertile plain, *Cod.* *Ex.* 101, b. 2, v. *sæl-wong*.

**s; conj.** *Whether, whether* . . .

**s; sive, utrum, sive** . . . **sive**:

**Sam** we willan sam we nylan *whether we will or we will not*, *Bt.* 34, 12. **Sam** hio nonnum god þince, sam hio him yfel þince *sive illa (forma) hominibus bona videatur, sive illa iis mala videatur*, *Bt.* 40, 1.

**sa-**, used in composition, denotes, 1. *Half*; semi. 2. *Together, with*; *Lat.* *con*, v. *sa-* **mod**:—1. **Sam-wis** half wise; **am-cucu** half alive; **sam-wæled** half learned. 2. **Sam-iwan** conjuges; **sam-mæle** concord; **sam-wiste** conjugium; **sam-wyrcan** to co-operate, co-operari, &c.

**sa** also, together, *Bt.* *R.* p. 95, v. *sámod*.

**saria** *Marseilles*; *Massilia*, *L. An.*

**sa-boren** untimely born; semi-natus, abortivus, *Cot.* 19.

**sa-bryce** Half a breach or reaking half way; semi-ractura *sive* violatio, scilicet *facis, quæ tum fietet quum una ordinati cujusdam injuriam passa sunt, aut quum honore ius aliquantulum dero-*

**atum** est, *L. Wihtr.* p. 13, 9.

**sa-cucu** half alive, *Lk.* 10, 30.

**sa** [*Plat.* *samen*, *sa* to *sa-* **nen** together: *Dut.* *te zamen* *gether*: *Old Ger.* *sa*: *Not.* *samoso* together: *Ker.* *sosamo*,

*ite* as: *Ot.* *sama*, so, thus, even

*sa*, so that: *Ker.* *sa-sama*,

*as well as* *tam-quam*: *Moes.* *sa-* **man**: *Dan.* *samme* the same:

*Swed.* *samma*, *samme* the same:

*Icel.* *samr* the same, *idem*. *The*

*modern Ger.* only makes use of

*sa* in compound words. *Sans.*

*sa* together: *Arab.* *سَامَ* *team*

*a place, to put together, seems*

*to express the primary sense]*

*same, used in the following*

*manner*; *swa* same *Likewise*, also; item, similiter, pariter, *itidem*:—*Efne* *swa* same *ecce similiter*, *Bt. R.* p. 177, 3. *Eac* *swa* same *ac etiam similiter*, *Bt. R.* p. 163, 2. *Swa* same *swa* the same as, as, even as; *æque* *ac*; *eodem modo quo*. *Twa* *þara* *gecyndu* *habbað* *netenu*, *swa* same *swa* men *two of these natures beasts have, the same as men*, *Bt.* 33, 4. *Same* *ylca* *swa* in such wise as, so as; *eodem modo quo*, *ita ut*.

**Sam-grene** half green; semi-viridis, *serotinus*, *Cot.* 87.

**Sam-gung** a youth, *Pref. R. Conc.*

**Sam-hiwan** companions, mates, *R.* 13, v. *sinhiwan*, *hiwan*.

**Sam-læred** half learned, *L. Can. Edg.* 12.

**Sam-mæle** agreed, agreed on a bargain; concors, consentiens, *Chr.* 1018.

**Samne** together, v. *somne*.

**Samnian** to assemble, collect, *Ors.* 4, 12, v. *somnian*.

**Samninga**, *samnunga* immediately, *Lk.* 22, 60, v. *semninga*.

**Samnung** a congregation, church, synagogue, *Lk.* 7, 5, v. *gesamnung*.

**SA'MOD**, *sámad*, *sómed*, *sómod*; *adv.* Also, likewise, together; simul, pariter:—*Þis* *eorðlice* and *þæt* *ece* *samod* *hoc terrenum et ista æterna pariter*, *Bt. R.* p. 180. *Samod* *onnitte* *gewordene synt simul inutiles facti sunt*, *Ps.* 13, 4. *For-weorðað* *samod* *peribunt simul*, *Ps.* 36, 40. *Seofon* *winter* *sa-* *mod* *seven years together*, *Cd.* 206. *Samod* *mid* *me* *simul me-* *cum*, *Ps.* 54, 15. *Somodætge-* *dere* *at once together*, *Cd.* 154. *Niht* *somod* and *dæg* *night also* and *day*, *Cd.* 192.—*Samod-ari-* *san* *to arise together*.—*Samod-* *awendan* *to convert or turn*, *Elf. gr.* 37.—*Samod-blissian* *to rejoice together*.—*Samod-* *ceorfan* *to cut in pieces*.—*Samod-* *cuman* *to come together*, *to concur*, *Elf. gr.* 30.—*Samod-* *fealdan* *to fold together*, *Elf. gr.* 24.—*Samod-feallan* *to fall down*; *concidere*, *Elf. gr.* 28.

—*Samod-fleon* *to retire*; *con-* *fugere*, *Elf. gr.* 28.—*Samod-* *fyllan* *to fill together, to finish*, *Elf. gr.* 30.—*Samod-geddung* *consonant*.—*Samod-geflit* *con-* *tention, strife, debate*, *Cot.* 58.

—*Samod-geflitan* *to contend*.

—*Samod-gemynan* *to invent*, *imagine, devise*; *comminisci*.

—*Samod-gewilnian* *to desire*, *covet*; *concupiscere*, *Elf. gr.* 28.—*Samod-herian* *to unite in* *praise*; *conlaudare*.

**Samodlice** *Unitedly, unanimously*; *unanimiter*, *Lye*.

**Samod-ofpriccan** *to press to-* *gether*; *conprimere*, *Elf. gr.* 28.—

**Samod-rynel** *concurring, run-* *ning together*; *concurrens*.—

**Samod-slean** *to strike or shake* *together*; *concutere*, *Elf. gr.* 28.—**Samod-standan** *to stand* *together, to consist*; *constare*, *L. Ps.* 26, 5.—**Samod-suwian**, *samod-swugian* *to be silent*; *conticere*, *Elf. gr.* 26.—**Samod-swegan** *to sound alike*; *consonare*.—**Samod-swegen-** *de* *agreeing in sound*; *conso-* *nans*, *Elf. gr.* 2.—**Samod-** *þrawan*, *samod-þreagan* *to* *twist together*; *contorquere*, *Elf. gr.* 26.—**Samod-wellung** *a growing or gathering to-* *gether*; *concretio*.—**Samod-** *weorpan* *to cast together, to* *guess*; *conjicere*, *Elf. gr.* 28.

—**Samod-wilnian** *to desire*, *covet*; *concupiscere*, *Elf. gr.* 28.—**Samod-wunian** *to dwell* *together*; *commorari*, *R.* 101.

—**Samod-wunung** *a dwelling* *together*; *commoratio, coha-* *bitatio*, *L. Eccl. W.* p. 186, 26.

**Samra** *The worse*; *pejor*:—*On* *þa* *samran* *gesceafta* *in the* *worse creatures*, *Bt.* 33, 1, v. *sæmre*.

**Sam-rade** *of one opinion, in one* *road, unanimously*, *Bt. R.* p. 165.—**Sam-tenges** *continually*; *incessanter*, *Bt. R.* p. 165, 13.

—**Sam-wisa**, *sam-wise* *half* *wise, half witted*, *Past.* 30, 1.

—**Sam-wist** *the same food*, *marriage*; *convictus, conju-* *gium*.—**Sam-wrædnes** *agree-* *ment, unity*, *Bt.* 37, 3.

**Sam-wyrcan** *to co-operate, to* *partake*, *L. pol. Cnut.* 58: *Chr.* 893.

**Sanc**, *es*; *m.* *a song*, *Cd.* 158, *Th.* p. 197, 19: *Bt. R.* p. 168, 34, v. *sang*.

**Sanc** *for sang sang*; *p.* *of singan*.

**Sanc** *sank*; *p.* *of sincan*.

**Sanct**, *es*; *m.* *A saint*; *sanctus*, *Menol.* 388: *Chr.* 978. **Sanc-** *tas* *saints*, *Cd.* 221.

**SAND**, *sond*, *es*. [*Plat. Ger. Dan.* *Swed.* *sand* *m*: *Ot.* *sant*: *Dut.* *zand* *n*: *Icel.* *sandr* *m.* *sand-* *möl* *f.* *sabulum, coarse sand*] **SAND**, *gravel, earth*; *arena*, *sabulum*, *glarea*:—*Swa* *swa* *sand* *sæ* *sicut* *arena* *maris*, *Ps.* 77, 31. *Sæ-warðaða* *sand* *sea-* *shore's sand*; *littoris* *arena*, *Cd.* 190. *Ofer* *sand* *super* *arenam*, *Ps.* 138, 17. *Behid-* *de* *hyne* *on* *þam* *sande* *ab-* *scondit eum* *in* *arena*, *Ex.* 2, 12. *Somod* *on* *sande* *together* *on* *earth*, *Cd.* 13.

**Sand**, *es*; *m.* [*Plat.* *sandschap*,

sandscap *f.* an embassy; gesands m. an ambassador: *Dut.* gezandschap *n.* an embassy: *Ger.* gesandtschaff *f.* gezant m. ambassador: *Dan.* sendebud *c.* ambassador, message; sendelse *c.* message: *Swed.* sändebud *n.* *Icel.* sendbodi m. ambassador *f.*] *A sending, embassy, legation, commission; missio, legatio:—* Þurh his ræde and sande by his advice and embassy; per ejus consilium et legationem, *Hom. Nat. Greg.* p. 2, 7. Here-sandes militares legationes, sive legati, *feciales*, *Chr.* 1185.

Sand, *e*; *f.* *A dish, meal, present; ferculum, dapes:—* *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61. Sio forme sand the first meal, breakfast, *Cot.* 214. Twa gesodene syflian sanda duo cocta pulmentaria fercula, *R. Ben. interl.* 39.

Sand-ceosel, sand-ceosol, sand-cesel, sand-cysel *Sand, gravel; arena, sabulum, locus arenosus:—* Swa swa sand-ceosol on sæ sicut arena in mari, *Gen.* 22, 17: *Jos.* 11, 4. Ofer sand-ceosel super arenam, *Mt.* 7, 26: *L. Ps.* 77, 31.—Sand-corn a grain of sand, *Thw. Job.* p. 167, 19.—Sand-full full of sand.—Sand - geweorp quick-sands, *Cot.* 108.

Sand-hricg a bed of sand, a sand bank, *Elf. gr.* 9, 78.

Sandig, sandiht; *adj.* SANDY; arenosus, *Ors.* 5, 7.

Sand-lauda, San-lauda [*Hunt. Scanlaudum*] *St. Lo, in Britany; fanum S. Laudi, urbs Gallie in Normannia inferiori, ad Viriam fl., Chr.* 890.

Sand-rid a quick-sand; syrtes, *R.* 105.

Sanduald teres, *Lye.*

Sand-wic, Sond-wic [sand sand, wic a village] SANDWICH, in Kent; oppidi nomen in agro Cantiano. For to Sandwic went to Sandwich, *Chr.* 998.

SANG, *es*; *m.* [*Plat. Dan. sang c: Dut. zang m: Frs. sangh, songh f: Ger. gesang, sang m: Ot. sang, gizengi: Swed. sång m: Icel. saungr m. song*] A song; cantio, cantilena:—Mid þære wynnsumnesse his sanges with the sweetness of his song, *Bt.* 22, 1. Forlet he þone sang ceased he the song, *Bt.* 24, 1. Word sanga verba cantionum, *Ps.* 136, 3.—Sang-boc a song-book; cantiorum liber, *Elf. Can.* 21.—Sang-cræft song-craft, the art of singing, *Bd.* 4, 24.

Sang sang; *p.* of singan.

Sangere, *es*; *m.* A SINGER; cantor:—Idel sangere an idle

singer, a player; ineptus cantor, mimus, thymelicus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68. Byrne sangere qui tuba canit, *salpica, tibicen, R.* 114: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 80.

Sangistre; *f.* A female singer, a SONGSTRESS; cantatrix, *Som. Sap Gum, amber; succinum, electrum, R.* 58: *Elf. gl.* p. 67, v. sæp.

Sapan To SOAP; sapone oblinere, *Som.*

SAPE, *an*; *f.* [*Plat. sepe, seep f: Dut. zeep f: Kil. seepe f: Ger. seife f: Dan. sæbe f: Swed. såpa f: Icel. såpa f: Wel. sebon: Bret. soavon m: Fr. savon m: It. sapone m: Port. sabao m: Sp. sabon m: Lat. mid. cipum: Grk. σαπων: Hind. saboon, savin: Pers. صابون sabun: Chl.*

ספון spun. Pliny and Martial assure us that soap, made, ex sebo et cinere, from tallow and ashes, is an invention of the Gauls] SOAP; sapo, *Elf. gl. Lomentum, Cot.* 126.

SA R, *es*; *n.* [*Plat. seer n. serede n. pain, any complaint or any hurting of the skin, particularly painful eruptions: Dut. zeer n. zeerheid f. sore, soreness: South Ger. Swit. seer, sehr; adj. & adv. painful: Dan. saar n. a sore, wound, bruise, an ulcer: Swed. sår n: Icel. sár n. a wound; sarindi n. pl. pain. —From the antiquated Ger.*

sehren to hurt: *Heb.* ציר

jir, tsir in *Kal.* to distress,

oppress, from צר jr, tar to

bind] SORROW, grief, pain;

dolor:—To tacnunge sorges

and anfealdes sares for a pre-

sage of care and unmixed sor-

row, *Bt.* 7, 2. Seo ofering þe

wurð to sare superfluitas tibi

erit in dolorem, *Bt.* 14, 1.

Fram sare ex dolore, a dolore,

*Ps.* 106, 39. On þam mæst-

tan sare in the greatest sorrow,

*Bt.* 7, 1. Hefigod mid þam

serran sarum grieved with the

former sorrows, *Bd.* 4, 19.

Sár; *adj.* [sár pain] SORE, painful; gravis, molestus:—Is me sare is to me painful, *Cd.* 40. Þæt me is on minum mode swa sar that to me is in my mind so painful, *Cd.* 22. Sorga sarost most painful of sorrows, *Cd.* 94.

Saracenas Saracens; Saraceni, *Som.*

Saracenis Belonging to the Saracens; Saracenus:—He eac gegaderode of þam Saracenicum swiðe micle fyrde

ille etiam conscripsit ex Saracenis valde magnum exercitum, *Jud.* 16.

\*Sarcinas Saracens, *Bd.* 5, 21, v. Saracenas.

Sár-clað a sore-cloth, a cloth to tie up a wound, *Cot.* 93, 126. *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57, 69.

Sar-crenne filled; saturatus, *L. M.* 2. *Som.* thinks sar-crenne may be put for sarigenne net, segrotum.

Sár-cwid a sorrowful speech, an elegy, *Bt. R.* p. 152, 11.

Sáre; *adv.* SORELY; graviter —Me þæt cynn hafð sar abolgen me that race had sorely offended, *Cd.* 64.

Sáre-heort heavy-hearted.

Sáre-heortnys heavy-heartedness, grief of heart.

Sárenes, sárnes, *se*; *f.* *Sore grief; tristitia, dolor:—* Ouanysse in dolore, *Gen.* 3, 16. Grehrepod mid heortan sarne wiðinnan tactus cum corde tristitia intus, *Gen.* 6, 6.

Sár-ferhð sore in soul; tristitia animi, *Cd.* 102.

Sarga a cornet, v. sarga.

Sárgian, besargian; *p. ode; m.* gesargod, besarigod [sár pain To smart, grieve, lament, grow weak, to languish; dolere —Ongan he sargian, *Mt.* 14, 23. Eagan mine sargodon mei languerunt, *Ps.* 87, 9. Gesargode, *Chr.* 897, *Ing.* p. 123, 33. Noldon besargian ead not lament, *Elf. T.* p. 42, 1.

Sárgung, besargung, *e*; *f.* Sorrowing, grief; lamentum, *Scint.* 6.

Sári, sári, sárig. SORRY, sorrowful, sad; tristis:—He wæst swiðe sari erat valde tristis, *Gen.* 48, 17. Sari ic gæst tristis incedo, *T. Ps.* 41, 1. Ða wæs Petrus sari, *Jn.* 21, 17. Swiðe sariq very sorrowful, *Bt.* 10.

Sárian To SORROW, grieve, languish; dolere:—Sárian dolentes, *Lk.* 2, 48. Mæsarianne magis dolendum, *Bt.* 1, 27, resp. 9.

Sárig-mod heavy-hearted.

Sárignys, sárinys, *se*; *f.* Sorrow, sadness, SORROWFULNESS, tristitia, segritudo animi:—*Dial.* 2, 22: *H. Lk.* 22, 45.

Sárlie Sorrowful, sad; tristis, moestus, dolendus:—Wa hær þæt is sarlic well away! that is sad, *Bd.* 2, 1. Manegra sarlicra wita hie gewilnodos wæ þan ecan life of many grievous punishments they were desirous for the eternal life, *Bt.* 11, 2.—Sárlie-sang, sarlic-leoð a sorrowful song, an elegy, tragedy, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62.

<sup>1</sup> *Sarlice sorely, sharply, painfully, grievously, lamentably; acriter, acerbè, graviter:—Sarlice wepend acerbè flens, Gen. 21, 16. Swiðe sarlice very lamentably, Bt. 18, 3. On sac sarlice denied sharply, Bt. 40, 3. Sarmondisc Sarmatian; Sarmaticus, Ors. 1, 1. Sarness sorrow, v. sarnes. Sir-seofung a sore complaint, Cot. 200. Sarwe treachery; insidiæ, Bd. 1, 12, v. searu. Sathlian; p. ede. To make a treaty, reconcile; foedus facere, Chr. 1140, v. sahtlian. Sattorlaðe *Ranunculus flammula, galli crus; herba sic dicta, Herb. 45. Sarene, saune Savine; juniperus sabina, Lin:—Elf. gl: Herb. 87. Saul the soul, Bt. 30, 2, v. sawl. —Saul-leas soulless, lifeless. Saul-sceat, sawel-sceat SOUL-SHOT, money formerly paid at the opening of the grave, to the Catholic priest, for the good of the deceased's soul; animæ pretium; scilicet quod sacerdotibus datum vel legatum erat, ut pro defunctorum animabus solennes supplicationes haberent. Pecunia sepulchralis, L. Const. Ethel. W. p. 108:—Ærest him to saul-sceate he becwæð, into Xrēs cyrcan þæt land, &c. imprimis, ei in animæ redemptionem, ille legat Christi Ecclesiæ istam terram, &c., Test. Elf. Api. SAWAN, asáwan, besáwan, gesáwan, he sæwð; p. seow, we seowun; pp. sáwen; v. a. [Plat. saien, saden: Dut. zuyen: Ger. säen: Not. sahen: Tat. sawuen: Moes. sajan, insajan: Dan. saa: Swed. så: Icel. sá to sow, plant: Old Lat. sao, seo I sow, of which sevi is still preserved in serere, and hence, Seia the Deity of sowing] To sow, spread abroad; serere, seminare:—Þu scealt sawan tu debes serere, Lev. 25, 3. Ne seow þu god sæd nonne semisti tu bonum semen? Mt. 13, 27. Ne saw þu þinne æcyr æs serito tu tuum agrum, Lev. 19, 19. Hi seowon æceras illi seminant agros, Ps. 106, 37. Asawen æcer sown field, a corn field; seges, Elf. gl. 18. sawe saw; p. of seón. sawel a soul, Lk. 12, 19, 23, v. sawl. sawel-leas lifeless, Cod. Ex. 87, b. sawel-sceat soul-scat, money paid at death, L. Const. eccl. 13, v. saul-sceat.**

<sup>2</sup> Sawere, es; m. A SOWER; sator, seminator, Lye. SAWL, sawel, sawul, saul, e; f. [Plat. sele f: Dut. ziel f: Frs. Ger. seele f: Isd. seulo: Ker. Ot. Wil. sela: Moes. sai-vala: Dan. sjæl c: Swed. siäl f: Icel. sál, sála f. The first and oldest sense of this word in these dialects, is life, the vital power of an animated being, and then, the immaterial and immortal part which animates our bodies] The soul, life; anima:—God onableow on hys ansine lifes orðunge, and se man wæs geworht on libbendre sawle, Gen. 2, 7. Sawl and lichoma wyrcað anne mon soul and body make one man, Bt. 34, 6. Mon is sawl and lichoma man is soul and body, Bt. 34, 9. Seo sawl færð to heofonum the soul goes to heaven, Bt. 18, 4. Æfter þæs lichaman gedale and þære sawle after separation of the body and of the soul, Bt. 18, 4. Ne magun hig soðlice þa sawle ofslean, Mt. 10, 28. Monna sawla sint undeaðlice and ece hominum animæ sunt immortales et æternæ, Bt. 11, 2. Seo sawel ys ma þonne meit the life is more than meat, Lk. 12, 23. Sawl-dreor life's blood, Cd. 75. Sawlian; p. ode; pp. od. To give up the soul, to die; animam emittere, mori:—Oð þæt he sawlode donec ille animam emitteret, Wanl. Cat. p. 18. <sup>c</sup> Sawl-sceat soul-shot, money paid at death, L. Ethel. Const. W. p. 114, 6, v. saul-sceat. Sawul a soul, Bt. 33, 4, v. sawl. Sawul-leas soulless, lifeless, Dial. 1, 10. Scacan to shake, hover, sit, Cd. 219, Th. p. 280, 32, v. sceacan. Scacul a SHACKLE, v. sceacul. Scad, e; f. shadow, Ps. 106, 10, v. scead. Scad reason, distinction, v. gescead. Scádan to separate, divide, discriminate, v. sceadan. Scadenys, se; f. A division, dispersing, scattering; divisio, dispersio, Som. Scadewan; p. ode; pp. od. To SHADOW; obumbrare:—He scadewode þe ille obumbrabit te, Ps. 90, 4. Scadlice wisely, v. gescadwislice. Scadu, we; f. a shadow, shade, Ps. 16, 10: 101, 12, v. scead. Scadwis prudent, v. gesceadwis. Scadwisnys distinction, discretion, v. gesceadwisnes.

<sup>d</sup> Scæ she, Chr. 1140, v. heo. Scæb a scab, v. sceabb. Scædan to divide, separate, v. sceadan. Scæddig Prudent; prudens, Lye. Scæddignys discretion, v. gesceadwisnes. Scæfð shaves, v. scafan. Scæfere, es; m. A SHAVER, polisher; tonsor, Som. Scæft a shaft, spear, Elf. gr. 9, 28, v. sceaft. Scæftes-burh, Scaftes-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig [Ethel. Scftebyrig: Flor. Scaftesbyrig: Hunt. Schaftesbirh: West. Schaftesbury: Kni. Schaftisbury] Shaftsbury, Dorset; oppidum in agro Dorsetensi:—On Scaftes-byrig in Shaftsbury, Chr. 982. Scæfða a shaving, v. sceafða. Scæfðlan Spear-staves; hastilia, Som. Scæft-mund A measure, from the top of the extended thumb to the utmost part of the palm, which in a tall man is about six inches, or half a foot; mensura dimidio pedis æqualis. Mensura, a nonnullis Shaftmet, ab aliis Shaftment, dicta; extendens a vertice pollicis erecti ad extremitatem palmæ, quam Saxones Mund vocabant. IX scæfta-munda 9 half feet, L. Ethelst. 2, 2. Scægð-man a pirate, Cot. 155, v. scegð. <sup>e</sup> Scælfre - mere [mere a lake] SHELFERMERE, Huntingdonshire; lacus quidam in agro Huntingdoniensi, Chr. 656. Scæmol a bench, T. Ps. 98, 5, v. scamel. ScænAN, gescænian, scenan; p. de; pp. od, ed; v. a. To break, shake, destroy; frangere:—Scændon þas peode destroyed that nation, Wulfst. 9: Bd. 5, 12. Scænc a cup, pot, Herb. 4, 5, v. scenc. Scæncan to give a cup, to give to drink, L. Ps. 35, 9, v. scencan. Scænc-full a cup-full. Scændan to reject, despise, L. Can. Edg. 12, v. scendan. Scændnys, sceandnys, se; f. Confusion, shame; confusio, L. Ps. 88, 44. Scæp a sheep. — Scæp-blæt a sheep bleating, v. sceap. Scær a plough-share, a shaving, tonsure, Elf. gr. 9, 28: Chr. 737: 757, v. scear. Scær sheared, clipped; p. of scearan. Scære of a tonsure, Chr. 737, v. scear. Scærn-wibba A beetle; scarabæus, Lye.

**Scarp** *sharp*, v. *scearp*.

**Scæt**. 1. *Property, substance, goods*; *peculium, bona*. 2. *A piece of money*; *monetæ genus*, v. *sceat*:—1. *L. Ethelb.* 76. *Healfne scæt age medietatem bonorum habeat, L. Ethelb.* 77, 8. 2. *L. Ethelb.* 16, 31, 32, 34, 59, 71.

**SCÆD**, *sceað* [*Plat. Dut. sche-de, schee f*; *Ger. scheide f*; *Old Ger. sceida, schaide*; *Dan. skede c*; *Swed. skida f*; *Icel. skéidr f. pl.*] **A SHEATH**; *vagina*:—Do þin swurd on hys scæðe pone tuum gladium in ejus vagina, *Mt.* 26, 52: *Jn.* 18, 11. Brugdon of scæðum hring-mæled sword drew from sheaths ring-hilted swords; distrinxerunt e vaginis annulatam habentem crucem gladium, *Cd.* 93. Sword of scæðe atugon, *Ps.* 36, 14.

**Scæða** *a thief*, v. *sceaða*.

**Scæðan**, *scæððan*; *part. scæððende to injure, hurt*, *Bd. S.* p. 589, 1: *Ps.* 26, 3, v. *sceðan*.

**Scæð-dæd** *a wicked deed*, *R.* 15.

**Scæðig**, *scæððig*; *adj. Hurtful, injurious, SCATHY, guilty; noxious, sons*, *Elf. gr.* 9, 39.

**Scæð-man** *an injurious man, a thief*, v. *sceaða*.

**Scæðþe**, *sceaðe, sceoðe A nail; clavus*, *C. Jn.* 20, 25.

**Scæðþend**, *es*; *m. A thief, an injurer; latro*, v. *scæðan, sceðan*.

**Scæwian** *to behold, see*, *Cant. Ezech.*, v. *sceawian*.

**Scaf** *a sheaf*, *L. Ps.* 125, 8, v. *sceaf*.

**Scafa** *a shaving instrument*, *Cot.* 146, v. *scafa*.

**SCAFAN**, *he scæfð*; *p. scóf, we scófon*; *pp. scafen, ascæfen, gescafen* [*Plat. Dut. shaven to plane, shave*; *Ger. schaben to rub*; *Not. scaben*; *Dan. skave*; *Swed. skafwa*; *Icel. skafa radere*; *Wel. ysgubo to sweep*; *Lat. scabo*; *It. scabiare*.—*scafa a plane*] **TO SHAVE**, *to make smooth as joiners do with a plane; radere*:—*Med. ex Quadr.* 6, 7. *Scof rasit, Bd.* 1, 1.

**Scaf-fot** *splay or broad-footed*, *Cot.* 173.

**Scal** *shall*, v. *sceal*.

**Scala** *a shale*, v. *sceala*.

**Scalc** *a servant, man*, v. *scealc*.

**Scald** [*Flor. Scaldad*] *The river Schelde; Scaldis fluvius*, *Chr.* 883.

**Scald-hulas** *pampinus*.

**Scald-hyflas** *sea-weed; alga marina*, *Som.*

**Scald-þyfelas** *shrubberies; fruticeta*, *Dial.* 2, 2.

**SCALE** [*Plat. Dut. waag, weeg-*

*schaal f. scales; schaal f. a bowl, a large bason*; *Ger. wagschalen f. pl. scales*; *Old Ger. scala*; *Dan. vægtkaal c. scales*; *Swed. wigtskål, wågskål f. scales*; *Icel. skál f. bowl, scales*] **A SCALE**; *lanx*:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 73. *Twa scale dæd lances, i. e. bilanx, R.* 59.

**Scallan testiculi**, *Med. ex Quadr.* 10, 4, 10.

**Scalt** *shall*, v. *sceal*.

**Scalu** *a scale*, v. *scale*.

**Scama**, *scame shame; pudor, pudendum, veretrum*; *scaman pudenda*, *Cot.* 157: *C. Ps.* 43, 17, v. *sceamu*.

**SCAMEL**, *scamol, scamul, sceamel, sceamol, es*; *m. [Ger. schämel, schemel m*; *Tat. scamal*; *Ker. scamelu*; *Dan. skammel c*; *Icel. skémmill m*; *Fr. escabeau m*; *It. sgabello m*; *Sp. escabel m*; *Port. escabello m*:—*Hence our modern word shambles, stalls or benches where butchers expose their meat for sale, Som.*] **A stool, footstool, bench, form**; *scabellum, subsellium, scamnum*. *Abiddað scamul fota his adorate scabellum pedum ejus, C. Ps.* 98, 5: *Ps.* 109, 2: *Mt.* 5, 35: 22, 44.

**Scam-fæst** *shame-faced*, *R.* 90, v. *sceam-fæst*.

**Scamfæstnes**, *se*; *f. SHAME-FACEDNESS; verecundia*, *Lye.*

**Scamian**, *ascamian, gescamian to shame, to be ashamed*, *Ps.* 118, 46: 24, 21: 30, 20, v. *sceamian*.

**Scam-leás** *shameless*, *Past.* 31, 1, v. *sceam-leás*.

**Scamleáslic** *shameless, impudent*; *impudens, inverecundus*, *Lye.*

**Scamleásnes**, *se*; *f. SHAME-LESSNESS; impudentia*, *Lye.*

**Scamlic** *shameful*, *Jos.* 6, 18, v. *sceamlic*.

**Scam-lim** *pudendum membrum, veretrum*, *Cot.* 169.

**Scamol** *a bench*, v. *scamel*.

**Scamonia** *the herb scammony; scammonia*, *Som.*

**Scamu** *modesty, shame*, *T. Ps.* 43, 17, v. *sceamu*.

**Scamul** *a bench*, v. *scamel*.

**Scan** *shone*, *p. of scinan*.

**Scanca**, *scance, an. The shank, leg*; *crus, tibia*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71: *L. Pol. Alf.* 40, v. *sceanc*.—*Scanc-beagas shank encirclers, garters*; *crurum cinctoria, periscelides*, *Cot.* 217.

—*Scanc-bendas shankbands, garters*; *crurum ligamina, periscelides*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 69.—*Scanc-beorg a leg-defence, boots*, *Cot.* 177.—*Scanc-forad a broken leg*, *Past.* 17,

9.—*Scanc-gegirelan leg-cloth-*

*ings or bands*; *crurum cingula, periscelides*, *Cot.* 154.—*Scanc-lira a leg, muscle, the calf of the leg*.

**Scande disgrace**, v. *sceonde*.—*Scand-hus a house of disgrace, brothel*, *Martyr.* 21, Jan.

**Scandlic vile**, *base, dishonest*, *B. R.* p. 178, 24, v. *sceondlic*.

**Scandlice** *Disgracefully, base, vilely*; *inhoneste, turpiter*, *Ors.* 1, 12: *L. Hloth.* 11.

**Scapen** *for sceapen created, from scyppan*.

**Scapulare** *A mantle; humeral*, *R. Ben.* 55.

**Scar**, *scare, a shaving, tuncr*, *Chr.* 716, v. *scear*.

**Scare** *the bowels*, v. *scaru*.

**Scarp** *sharp, wise*, v. *scearp*.

**SCARU**, *scare*. 1. *A SHARE, the bowels*; *penis, illium, alva*. 2. *A faction, troop*; *facto turma*:—1. *Mannes scaru to minis penis, R.* 74: *Cd.* 3. 2. *Som.*

**Scās** *contracted for sanctas minor sancti*, *Cd.* 218, *Tk.* p. 29, 18.

**Scateran** *TO SCATTER*; *effundere, dissipare*:—He it scatered sotlice he scattered it foolishly, *Chr.* 1137.

**Scað**, *scaða a thief, an enemy*, *Chr.* 626, v. *sceatha*.

**Scaða** *a sheath*, v. *sceað*.

**Scaðe** [*Chan. scath*] *An injury, nocumentum*, *Lye.*

**Scaðian** *to rob, injure*, *Pt. B.* 33, v. *sceðan*.

**Scawian** *to see*, *Chr.* 1137, v. *sceawian*.

**Scawung** *consideration*, *L. Pt.* 7, 4, v. *sceawung*.

**Sceaba** *A plane which joiners use*; *runcina, radula*, *Som.*

**Sceabb**, *sceab A scar*; *scarus*, *Past.* 11, 1.

**Sceac Piger**, *R. Ben. interl.* 4.

**SCACAN**, *scacan*; *p. sceac scóc*; *pp. scacen* [*Plat. schieden, schuddeln*; *Dut. schieden*; *Ger. schüttern, schütteln*; *Dan. skutte*; *Seri. skaka*; *Icel. skéka*, *skaka*. 1. *TO SHAKE, tremble, to shock*; *quaterere, concutere*. 2. *TO FLEE, evade, go, or slip away* to SHACK, or to pass time in idleness; *fugere, elabi, evadere*:—1. *Hwæl hlencan sceax slaughtier shook the proud*; *strages fortitudinem concussit*, *Cd.* 151. 2. *Hwæl woldes sceacan quare voluisti tu fugere*, *Gen.* 31, 27. *Sceoc he ne niht he escaped by night*, *Chr.* 992.

**Sceacel** *A quill, &c. used for playing on a harp or other stringed instrument*; *plectrum*, *Cot.* 183.



<sup>1</sup> Sceacere *A seditious person, a thief; latro, C. Jn. 10, 1: R. Mk. 15, 7.*

Sceacga *A bush of hair, small branches of trees or herbs, what is rough, hence our SHAG; cæsaries, frondium fasciculus, Cot. 54.*

Sceacged *full of hair, shaggy; comatus, Som.*

Sceac-line *A line which fastens the bottom of a sail; propes, Elf. gl. Som. p. 78.*

Sceacul, scacul. [*Dut. schakel, f. a link of a chain: Pers.*

شكیل shekil *the chain by which the dagger hangs to the girdle, a bar: Arab. شكیل*

shakal *to tie the feet*] A SHACKLE; columbar, R. 3.

SCĒAD, scad, sced, es; scēado, scēadu, e; f. [*Plat. schadu, schadden, scheme, schemel m: Dut. schadu f: Kil. schae de, schaege, schaeduwe, schae due: Ger. schatten m: Wil. scade: Not. scato: Moes. skadau, skadus umbra: Dan. skygge: Swed. skugga f. skugge m: Icel. skuggi m: Bret. skeud m. shade, obscurity*] A SHADE, shadow; umbra:—Gesundrode sceade wið sciman *separated shade from light, Cd. 6.* Anlic sceade *like a shadow, Bt. 27, 3.* Lif is swiðe anlic sceade, and on fære sceade nan mon ne mæg begitan þa soðan gesælða *life is very like a shadow, and is that shadow no man can attain the true happiness, Bt. 27, 3, Card. p. 152, 21.* Under þys sceade sub ejus umbra, Mt. 4, 32. On deaðes sceade in mortis umbra, Lk. 1, 79.

SCĒADAN, gesceādan, besceādan; p. sceód, gesceode; pp. sceāden, gesceāden v. a. [*Plat. scheden to separate: Dut. scheiden: Frs. skata to divide: Fri. scedinge f. separation; skia separated: Ger. scheiden to separate: Moes. skaidan to separate: Not. sceidere: Ker. keskeidan: Ot. skeiden, scia dan: Dan. skede: Swed. skeda.*] 1. To separate, divide, bound, distinguish; separare. 2. To shade, cover, overwhelm; obumbrare:—1. Þa syndon to sceadenne mid Trentan streame *they are separated by the Trent's stream, Bd. 3, 24.* Nilus acadeð Nile boundeth, Cd. 100. 2. Us hearde sceod as hard overwhelmed; nos gra viter obruit, Cd. 48, Th. p. 61, 15: L. Eccl. 32, W. p. 189, 51. SCĒADDA A SKATE; squatina

piscis:—III þusend sceadda *three thousand skates, Mon. Angl. I, 266, 46.*—Sceadd-geng *a going to catch the skate fish, Mon. Angl. I, 266, 45.*

<sup>2</sup> Sceadewan To SHADE, shadow; adumbrare, Sgm.

Sceadewung, e; f. A SHADOWING; adumbratio.

Sceádo, sceádu, sceáduw, sceádw *a shadow, shade, C. Ps. 106, 10: Bt. 33, 1, v. sceád.*

Sceádu-geard *a shaded enclosure, a grove, a wood.*

Sceádwe of a shadow, v. sceádo, sceád.

Sceádwig SHADOWY, SHADY; umbrosus, Som.

Sceádwislice wisely, Bt. 13, v. gesceádwislice.

Sceádwisnes reason, discretion, Bt. 5, 3, C., v. gesceádwisnes.

SCĒAF, scaf, es; m. [*Plat. schoof, pl. schöve f: Dut. schoof, pl. schoven f: Ger. schaub, schob m. schütte f. a bundle of clean straw, only used in Upper Germany. Lat. mid. scof, scopa manipulus, gerba*] A SHEAF, a bundle of corn; fasciculus, manipulus:—Me þuhte þæt we bundon scēfas on æcere, and þæt min sceaf arise and stode uprihte omiddan eowrum sceafum, and eowre gilmas abugon to minum sceafe, Gen. 37, 7.

Sceáf shove, thrust, p. of scúfan.

<sup>3</sup> Sceafa, srafa *A shaving instrument, a plane that joiners use; runcina, radula, Cot. 218, v. scafan.*

Sceafen *A shaving; ramentum, Lye.*

Sceaf-mælum sheafwise, done up in bundles as sheaves, C. Mt. 13, 30.

Sceafōða Shavings; ramenta, Som.

SCĒAFT, sceft, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. schaft, schecht f. a pole, shaft: In earlier time, schecht signified a spear: Ger. schaft m: Lip. scefti, scepfti sagittæ: Dan. Swed. skaft n: Icel. skapt n. manubrium hastile: Lat. scapus: Heb. שֵׁבִיב sbth or shebat to draw out, extend, hence a rod, staff or shaft.*] A SHAFT, handle, spear, dart, arrow; telum, jaculum, hasta, hastile:—Hindweard sceaft postrema pars cuspidis, L. pol. Alf. 32. Spereleas sceaft cuspidis expers hasta, i. e. contus, R. 53: Elf. gl. p. Som. 63. On sceafte on a shaft or pole; in hastili, Bt. R. p. 150. Hlyn scylda and sceafta din of shields and shafts, Cd. 95. Deawig sceaftum with dewy shafts, Cd. 160.

<sup>4</sup> Sceaft *a creation, origin, creature, Bt. 14, 2, v. gesceaft.*

Sceaftes - byrig *Shaftsbury, v. Scæftes-burh.*

Sceafðe, scearfe, an; f. [*Plat. Dut. scherf, scherve f. a piece of a broken pot: Ger. scherbe f. a fragment of any thing. In the translation of the Ger. Bible Luther uses scherbe in the m. and it is still so used in Upper Germany: Swed. skärfwa m: Icel. skérfr m. a portion.*—scaefð from scafan to shave, plane] What is shaved or cut off, a shaving, chip, splint, piece, shard; rasura, assula, segmen:—Þa sceafðan dyde on wæter put the piece into water; assulam misit in aquam, Bd. 1, 1. Scaefðan nimað and þa on wæter sendað take chips and cast them into water, Bd. 3, 2: 3, 13.

SCĒAL; þu scealt, he sceal; we sceolon, sceolan, sculon; p. ic sceolde, we sceoldon; sub. scyle, scile, we scylon, scylan, scylen, v. irr. [*Plat. schüllen, schölen, süllen: Dut. zullen: Frs. Het. schela: Frs. Jap. schillen: Ger. sollen: Ker. scolan: Ot. sculen, sculun: Moes. skulan, skallan: Dan. skulle: Swed. skola: Icel. skal debo, mihi propono*] 1. I owe, I am obliged, I must, I ought, should; debo, necesse habeo. 2. It is said to denote the future tense, when followed by an infinitive verb, but it rather conveys an idea of obligation or command; vox sceal, infinitivo juncta, vim habet futuri:—1. Agyf þæt þu me scealt redde quod tu mihi debes, Mt. 18, 28. Se him sceolde tyn þusend punda, 18, 24. Hu mycel scealt þu quantum debes, Lk. 16, 5. Sceal ic lædan þinne sunu num necesse habeo ego ducere tyum filium? Gen. 24, 5. He scealswelan ille debet mori, Jn. 19, 7. Standan þar heo ne sceal stare ubi illa non debet, Mk. 13, 14. Sceal beon gefylled debet esse impletum, Lk. 22, 37. We oðres sceolon abidan nos ne alterum debemus expectare? Mt. 11, 3: Lk. 7, 19, 20. Forþæm ne scyle nan wis man nænne mannan hatian because no wise man ought to hate any man, Bt. 38, 7. Þæt mon scyle wenan that man should (ought) to think, Bt. 20. We scylon bidan þone fæder, Bt. 33, 3. Þæt ge lange libban scylan that you ought (should) live, Bt. 19. 2. Hwæt sceal ic singan what shall I sing, or, what ought

*I to sing? Bd. 4, 24. Pu scealt sweltan tu morieris, Gen. 2, 17. Nu sceal he sylf faran now shall he go, or, now ought he to go, Cd. 27. Pa sædon hi þæt þæs hearperes wif sceolde acwelan, and hire sawle mon sceolde lædon to helle then said they that the harper's wife should die, and her soul should be led to hell, &c. Bt. 35, 6, Card. p. 260, 18.*

<sup>r</sup> Sceala, scala. SCALES, shells; scalæ, putamina, Som.

SCEALC, es; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. schalk m. a wag, rogue. Its old signification corresponded with the A.-S. Frs. skalk m. a servant, slave: Dan. Swed. skalk m. a knave: Icel. skalkr m: Ker. scalcha: Ot. Lip. scalc: Moes. skalks the latter four under the signification of a servant] A servant, soldier, sailor, minister, man; servus, minister:—Het þa his scealcas bade then his servants, Cd. 184. Gescædwis scealc a prudent man, Bt. R. p. 170, 8.

Scealc-fæmn a servant-woman.

SCEALE A scale, balance, pair of scales; laux, trutina, gluma, Cod. Exon. 1, b.

Scealfing-stol A ducking-stool; sella urinatoria: cathedra in qua, rixosæ mulieres sedentes, aquis demergebantur, Som.

<sup>r</sup> Scealfor, scealfr, scealfra. A diver, didapper; mergus avis, R. 36: Elf. gl. Som. p. 62, b. Som.

Scealga, scylga A rock-fish; rubellio, rocea piscis, Elf. gl. Som. p. 77, b.

Scealu a balance, scale, v. sceale. Sceamel, sceamol, sceamul a bench, seat, Mt. 21, 12: Mk. 12, 36: Lk. 20, 43, v. scamel.

Sceam - fæst, scam - fæst shame-faced; verecundus, Elf. gr. 28.

Sceamian, scamian, scamian, sceamigan, gesceamian, gescamian; p. ode; pp. od. [Plat. schämen: Dut. schamen: Frs. Het. scama; G. Japix schamen: Plat. Ger. schämen: Isd. Ot. Wil. schamen: Moes. skaman, skama pudet; skama mik pudet me: Dan. skamme sig to blush, be ashamed of: Swed. skämmas: Icel. skammaz (at skammaz sín) pude-feri, erubescere] To SHAME, to be ashamed, to blush; erubescere. It is also used impersonally; it shameth me, I am ashamed; pudet:—Sceolde sceamian seofon dagas, Num. 12, 14: Bt. 80, 1. Me sca-

mað me pudet, Lk. 16, 3. Him þæs ne sceamode, Gen. 2, 25. Sceamode ealle hys wiðer-winnan, Lk. 13, 17.

<sup>r</sup> Sceam - leás, scam - leás, scom-leás shameless, impudent, Gen. 19, 24.

Sceamleaslice shamelessly, Alb. resp. 66.

Sceamleást Shamelessness, impudence; impudicitia, Mk. 7, 22.

Sceamlic, scamlic; comp. ra; sup. ost; adj. Shameful, base, disgraceful; impurus, turpis:—Nys us na to secgenne þone sceamlica morð we must not speak of the shameful abomination; non est nobis narrare turpe scelus, Elf. T. p. 42, 15: Jos. 6, 18.

SCEAMU, sceomu, scamu, scomu, e; f. [Plat. Dut. schaam, schamtef: Frs. scamef: skenef: Ger. scham f: Ker. scamu: Lip. Not. scama: Dan. Swed. skam f: Icel. skömm f: Arab.

شام chashama with a pre-

fix, to cause shame, to blush, reverence] Shame, disgrace, nakedness; pudor, dedecus, nuditas:—Hit is sceame to tellanne, ac hit ne þuhte him nan sceame to donne it is a shame to tell, but he thought it no shame to do, Chr. 1085, Ing. p. 289, 32. Hi habbað sceame þæs welan they have shame of the wealth, Bt. 11, 1, Card. p. 48, 2. Pu mid sceame nyme þæt ytemeste setl, Lk. 14, 9. Het heora sceome þeccan bade their nakedness to cover, Cd. 45, 42.

Sceamul a bench, v. scamel.

Sceamung, Confusion; confusio, L. Ps. 68, 23.

Sceán shone; p. of scinan.

SCEANCA, sceonca, sconca, sconc, an; m. [Dut. schonk f. a bone: Plat. Dut. Ger. schenkel, schinkel m: Ger. schenkel m: Mons. schinchum: Dan. Swed.

shank m: Heb. שׁוֹךְ suq, or shok the leg, the principal organ of motion or of proceeding, from שׁוֹךְ sek to push forward, to run.] The SHANK, leg; crus, tibia:—Iudeas bædon Pila-

tum þæt man forbræce hyra sceancan Judæi rogaverunt Pilatum ut aliquis confringeret eorum crura, Jn. 19, 31. Bræcon ærest þæs sceancan þe mid hym ahangen wæs, Jn. 19, 32. Ne bræcon hi na hys sceancan, Jn. 19, 33. Sceanca legs, Elf. gl. Som. p. 71.

<sup>r</sup> Sceande shame, confusion, Scrit. 56, v. sceonde.

Sceandlic immodest, lewd, v. sceondlic.

Sceandnys shame, confusion, v. sceandnys.

SCEA'P, sceop; scēp, es; m. [Dut. schaap: Ger. schaf. A SHEEP; ovis, oves:—Scēp þe hyrde nabbað ovis quos pascitorem non habent, Mt. 9, 36. Mk. 6, 34. Swa sceap framang wulfas sicut ovis in lupos, Mt. 10, 16. Micle ær mann ys sceape betera, Mt. 12, 12. Preo heorda sceape tres greges ovium, Gen. 2, 2. To þam sceapum ovis. oves, Mt. 10, 6: 15, 24: J. 10, 13. Heald mine sceap pasce oves meas, Jn. 21, 1. Lac on oxan and on sceap: munus in bobus et in ovibus, Gen. 21, 27. Ne synt e. num sceapum, Jn. 10, 1. For hys sceapon, Jn. 10, 1. For minum sceapum, Jn. 15, 15. Ic funde min sceap forwearð, Lk. 15, 6. Of sceappon de ovibus, Lev. 1, 10.

Sceápan; p. sceóp; pp. sceóp. to shape, form, appoint, &c. Bt. 39, 2, v. scyppan.

Sceape pudendum, v. gesceape. Sceapennys, se; f. A creature forming; creatio, Som.

<sup>r</sup> Sceapere for sceawere a shepherd, Elf. gl. Som. p. 69.

Sceap - heorde, sceap - hyrd shepherd, a flock of sheep. Ex. 4, 2: Ex. 12, 32.

Sceap-heorden magaða, wex. Elf. gl. Som. p. 78.

Sceap-hyred [hired a flock of sheep, Ps. 106, 4].

Sceap - ige, scēp - ige [A Scheapiege: Flor. Scēp. Dunel. Scepige, Scēp. Hunt. Sepeige: Brm. A Schepeye.—sceap sheep, island] SHEEPY ISLAND, ovium insula in agro Catiniano, Chr. 832: 854.

SCEAR, scær, e; f. [Plat. scær f. shears; schaar, plog-schar f: Dut. schaar f. shears: I. schera sker f. a plough-schar Ger. schere f. shears: Scit. schaer scissors; Ger. scherpflug-schar f. plough-schar f. a troop, band; and its primitive sense, a portion of different things. Not. scara: Ot. skær. Dan. sax, saks c. scier. plougskære c. coultre; skær c. a troop: Swed. sax f. scissors; skær m. a troop. Icel. skær m. pl. scara; skær m. portio: Jn. c. scara, scarra a plough. — scær sheared, pl. of sceran] 1. 4



SHARE, portion; portio; chiefly used in compounds, v. scire.

2. A shearing, shaving of the Romish clergy, tonsure; tonsura.

3. A pair of shears; forfex. 4.

ASHARE, plough-share; vomer:

—1. Folc-scear a portion of

people, a nation. Of þære

folc-sceare from that tribe of

people, Cd. 90. Of þisse folc-

sceare from this people, Cd.

114. 2. Scē Petres sceare

St. Peter's tonsure, Bd. 5, 21,

22. Sceare onfon took tonsure,

Bd. 5, 21. Feng to scære

took to tonsure, Chr. 757, Ing.

72, 22. Gif preost sceare

misgime beardes oððe feaxes

if a priest neglect a tonsure of

beard or hair; si presbyter

tonsuram negligat barbæ vel

comæ, L. North. Pres. 34.

Sceapa sceare ovium tonsura.

Ferde Laban to his sceapa

sceara, Gen. 31, 19. 3. Elf.

gl. Lye. 4. Elf. gl. Som. p. 55.

cear sheared, p. of sceran.

SCARD [Plat. schard f. a piece

of pot, fragment: Dut. schard

f. a notch in a knife: Kil.

schaerde fragmen: Frs. skerde

f. a notch: Ger. scharfe f.

Daa. skaar n. a sheard, a notch

in a knife: Swed. skära f. a

notch: Icel. skard n. ruptura,

hiatus, incisura] A SHEARD,

remnant, fragment; fragmen:—

Eall þa sceard all the sheards;

omnia fragmina, Bt. 18, 1:

Chr. 938, Ing. p. 143, 31.

ear-ecge mima, Martyr. 29.

Oct. v. scericge.

carfan To carve in pieces; con-

scindere minutatim, Herb. 1, 2.

earfe, an; a fragment, Cot. 190,

v. sceafðe.

earfung, e; f. A gnawing, bit-

ing; rosio, Som.

SCARN, scern, sciern, es; n.

[Plat. scharn, scheren f: Frs.

skern f: Ger. gare f. manure,

from the antiquated gor, hor;

Mons. gor, dung: Dan. Swed.

Icel. skarn n. dung. The Ger.

gähren n. gährung f. fermenta-

tion, and gahre f. the condition

of a body when it ferments,

very closely related to scearn,

the guttural g having often in

pronunciation the sound of the

sc or sk] Dung; fimus, ster-

cus, Elf. gr. 13.

earn-fifel A beetle; scarabæus,

Elf. gl. Som. p. 59.

earn-wibba A sharn-bug,

beetle; scarabæus, R. 22.

SARP, [Plat. scharp: Dut.

scherp: Kil. scharp: Frs.

kerp: Ger. scharf: Ker. sarf:

Ot. sarph: Not. scarf, scarph:

Daa. Swed. skarp: Icel. skarpr

acute in mind: Ir. scarb bit-

ter, sour: Turc. scerp: Grk.

καρφεύ to parch: Heb. כרש

srb or schrb a scorching heat:

Hind. sibr.] 1. Acute, SHARP,

pointed, keen; acutus, acer.

2. Sharp, quick, skilful; sa-

gax, ingeniosus, argutus:—

1. Scearp nægel-seax acuta

novacula, Ps. 51, 2. Sweord

scearp, Ps. 56, 6. Scearpe

garas sharp arrows, Cd. 95.

2. Scearpe wæron Godes word

to bodienne were skilful to

preach God's word, Bd. 5, 9.

þa ongeat he mid scearpe

gleawnyse tum intellexit ille

sagaci indole, Bd. 3, 9. Scearp

gesihð a sharp sight, Elf. gr.

5. Mid scearpre gleawnyse

cum acuto ingenio, Bd. 3, 9.

Scearp andgyt acre ingenium,

Elf. gr. 9, 18.—Scearp-docce

the herb sour-dock or sorrel.—

Scearp-gebylod sharp-billed.

Hexaem. 8.

Scearplic sharp, acute; acer.—

Scearplicu fandung acris in-

quisitio, Past. 20, 3.

Scearplice. SHARPLY; acute, ef-

ficaciter, magnopere, Herb.

50, 3.

SCARPNESS, se; f. SHARPNESS;

acies, sagacitas:—Heora sce-

arpnesse nauht gebetað im-

proveth not their sharpness;

eorum acumen non emendat,

Bt. 34, 8. —Scearp-numel,

scearp-numol sharp taking,

quick in apprehending, Herb.

35, 3.—Scearp-sæx, scearp-

seax, scearp-sex a sharp knife,

razor, Past. 18, 7.—Scearp-

sene, scearp-siene sharp-sight-

ed, Bt. 32, 2.—Scearp-þanc-

lice, scearp-þancfullice effec-

tually, Scint. 32, 77.

Scearu a share, v. scear.

Scearwad A shaving, tonsure;

tonsura, L. North. Pres. 40.

SCEAT, es; m. [Dut. schot n. a

wainscot, partition: Plat. Dut.

schoot m. a bosom, fold;

schootvel castula; schorte

f. præcinctorium: Ger. schooss,

schoos m. f. the lap, the bosom,

the loose part of a garment, the

lap, the skirt of a gown: Not.

scozza f: Schw. schoeze f:

Moes. skaut fimbria: Dan. skjöd

c. the lap, skirt of a coat: Swed.

sköt, sköte n. bosom, lap;

skörte n. the skirt: Icel. skaut

n. the bosom, lap, the skirt,

dress; skot n. latibulum, an-

gulus tenebrosus] 1. A part,

portion, corner, region; pars,

portio, angulus. 2. A gar-

ment, clothing, covering, sheet;

vestis, v. scyte:—1. Ne sceat-

tes wiht to mete gemearcod

nor any thing of a portion for

meat assigned, Cd. 38. Eorðan

sceatas earth's regions, Cd. 100.

Ofer þas nearowan eorðan

sceatas over these regions of

narrow earth, Bt. R. p. 161,

31. Gefestnade foldan sceat-

as fixed (the) world's regions,

Cd. 213. On þam feower

sceatum middan-eardes in the

four regions of the earth, Hom.

Sax. Þine teoðan sceattas

agyfe þu Gode thy tenth por-

tions give thou to God, L. Eccl.

Elf. 38. Sæs sceat a corner

of the sea, a bay; maris si-

nus, Bd. 1, 33. 2. Under

his sceat under his garment,

Bd. 2, 9. Weofod-sceattas

altaris pallia, Mon. Angl. I.

221, 60. Heortes sceat a

hart's skin or covering; cervi

vestis, i. e. pellis, R. 29: Elf.

gl. 61.

SCBAT, sceatt, scæt, scætt, es;

m. [Plat. Dut. schat m. treasure:

Fr. skate f. the treasury;

schaet f. tax, tribute: Ger.

schatz m. what we preserve

with a particular care, a trea-

sure; in some provinces it sig-

nifies taxes, tribute: Mons.

scaz movables; scaza substan-

tia: Ot. scazz money: Tat.

scazze money: Moes. skatt de-

narius: Dan. skat c. treasure,

wealth, tribute: Swed. skatt

m. a treasure, tax: Icel. skattr

m. a tribute.—sceat a part,

division] 1. Money, price, gain,

tribute, treasure, gift; pecunia,

thesaurus, lucrum, munus.

2. A definite quantity or piece

of metal in an uncoined state,

about the value of our penny.

In the time of Ethelbert, the

scæt was the twentieth part

of a shilling. His laws en-

join a penalty of twenty scyl-

lingas for the loss of the

thumb, and three scyllingas

for the thumb-nail. It is

afterwards declared that the

loss of the great toe is to be

compensated by ten scyllingas,

and the other toes by half the

price of the fingers. It is

immediately added, that for

the nail of the great toe

thirtysceattas must be paid to

bot, L. Ethelb. W. p. 6.—About

three centuries later, the scæt

appears somewhat raised in

value, and to be like one

of their smaller pennies; for

the laws of Æthelstan declare

XXX þusend sceatta, and þat

bið ealles CXX punda thirty

thousand scættas to be 120

pounds, L. Lund. W. p. 72, 10.

This gives two hundred and

fifty sceattas to a pound, or

twelve and a half to a scyl-

ling. Perhaps, therefore,

the sceat was the smaller penny, a little less than the value of the present English penny; and the pening, properly so called, was the larger one, the intrinsic worth of which was about 2½d., v. peneg. The sceat and scylling seem to have been the names of the Saxon money in Pagan times, before the Roman and French ecclesiastics had taught them the art of coining, v. *Mr. Turner's Hist. of A.-S.* vol. ii. p. 474: *Monetæ Anglo-Saxonicae species*:—1. Sceat min pretium meum, *Ps.* 61, 4: *Chr.* 1085. Micelne sceat þanon begytað gain much money thereby; multum lucrum inde acquirunt, *Col. Monas.* Abram underfeng fela sceatta for hire, *Gen.* 12, 16. Bebeton hira sceattas contulerunt eorum munera, *Jud.* 16, 5. Ealle his sceattas all his treasures, *Chr.* 1064: 1067. 2. XXX þusend sceatta, bið CXX punda, 30,000 sceattas are 120 pounds, *L. Lund. W.* p. 72, 10.

Sceat shot; p. of sceotan.

\* Sceat-cod a money-bag, *R.* 3.

Sceað a sheath, *Ps.* 36, 14, v. scæð.

SCEADA, scaða, an; m. [*Dut.* schaker m: *Frs.* scaker m: *Ger.* schächer, schachmann m: *Ot.* scáhari, akahari, scachari: *Dan.* skakrer a usurer, chaff-erer, a stockjobber: *Swed.* skik-rare m. sköflare m: *Icel.* skadadr m. skaka iniquare: *Plat. Dut.* schaken to rob: *A.-S.* scáðian, sceðan to rob: *Lat. mid.* scacum robbery, theft, cheat; scacarius a cheater. The antiquated *Ger.* schachen to rob, devastare, belongs to the *Ger.* schächer a robber. By some etymologists the *Ger.* schach or schachspiel: *Dut.* schaak chess, lusus latrunculorum is thought to be related to sceaðes and cite *Ovid's* latrocinii sub imagine calculus iret. By others it is derived from the *Pers.* شاه

shah or sbach a king, as the royal or kingly play, kings, as conquerors, being robbers]

1. A robber, thief, plunderer, wretch, miscreant; latro, prædo, flagitiosus quivis. 2. An enemy, adversary, a rebel, an assassin; hostis, adversarius:—1. Heys þeof and sceaða, *Jn.* 10, 1. Þyn ansyn ys swylce anes sceaðan thy countenance is as of a robber, *Nic.* 32. Swa swa to anum sceaðan

sicut ad quemvis latronem, *Mk.* 14, 48: *Lk.* 22, 52. Becom on þa sceaðan incidit in latrones, *Lk.* 10, 30. Nu eart þu earm sceaða now art thou a poor wretch, *Cd.* 214. 2. Ge sind þa mæstan sceaðan ye are the greatest enemies, *Bt.* 3, 1, *Card.* p. 6, 18. In sceaðena gemong in midst of enemies, *Jdth.* p. 24, 17. Þone sceaðan þider sende should send the assassin thither, *Chr.* 626.

\* Sceaðan, sceaðian, gesceaðan to steal, spoil, hurt, injure; furari, *L. eccl. Cnut.* 26, v. sceðan.

Sceaðe a nail, *C. Jn.* 20, 25, v. scæðpe.

Sceaðel A weaver's shuttle; licciatorium, *Som.*

Sceaðen Sin, evil; noxa, latrocinium:—Sceaðen is me sare sin is painful to me, *Cd.* 40, *Th.* p. 53, 31.

Sceaðenys, se; f. An injury, a hurting; læsio, damnum:—Butan sæcere sceaðenyse without any injury, *Bd.* 2, 16.

Sceaðian to spoil, hurt, v. sceaðan.

Sceaðo a thief, *C. R. Jn.* 10, 1. Lye says, hurtful, noxious; but Mr. Thorpe thinks sceado a shadow, would be a preferable reading, *Cd.* 148, *Th.* p. 184, 27, note b.

Sceatt money, v. sceat.

Sceat-wer a man who has shot, a shooter, *Cd.* 95.

Sceawa a shrew, v. screawa.

Sceawe A show; scena, *Cot.* 194.

Sceawend-spræc saucy jesting, scurrility; scenica loquela, *Cot.* 169.

\* Sceawere, es; m. 1. A beholder, spectator, spy; speculator, explorator. 2. A railer, scoffer; scurra:—1. Sceaweras exploratores, *Gen.* 42, 9, 14, 30, 34: 44, 21. 2. *Cot.* 182.

SCEAWIAN, sceawigan, sceawigean, besceawian, gesceawian; ic sceawige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [*Dut.* schouwen: *Frs.* scwa, scowa, scoia: *Plat. Ger.* schauen: *Ot.* scouuon: *Wil.* skouuen: *Ker.* scauunon to explore: *Alam.* scauwon: *Dan.* skue: *Swed.* skåda: *Icel.* skoda to behold: *Grk.* σκοπεω: *Heb.* רָאָה soe or shoe to look, regard] 1. To look, see, look at, consider, regard; videre, aspicere, respicere, intueri. 2. To look out, view, to seek, search; inspicere, explorare:—1. Þæt mæg man on bocum sceawian which one may see in books, *Ors.* 1, 11. Ic sceawode to swiðran asperi versus dextram, *Ps.* 141,

5. Sceawiað þa hlilan he bi wexað, *Lk.* 12, 27. Sceaw þis folc respice hanc gentem, *Ex.* 33, 13. Caines ne wolde tiber sceawian would not Cain offering regard, *Cd.* 47. Besceawigende myd yrre, *Mt.* 5, 5. Ne wolde gesceawian would not look at, *Cd.* 76. ? Het sceawian Azer jussi explorare Jazer, *Num.* 21, 32. Het sceawian þæt land jussu inspicere istam terram, *Jn.* 2, 1. Gewat land sceawian (the) land to view, *Cd.* 122. Loth gewat wic sceawian departed to seek a dwelling, *Cd.* 122. Loth gewat land sceawigan Lot departed to view (the) land, *Cd.* 91. Ceo menn þæt magon sceawigan bone eard Chanaan land, *Num.* 13, 3.

\* Sceaw - stow a show-place, theatre.

Sceawung, scawung, e; f. A spectacle, sight, beholding, regarding, consideration, contemplation, excuse; spectatio, consideratio, contemplatio, pretextus:—*R. Lk.* 24, 42. To stilnesse becom þær gecundand sceawunge came the stillness of divine contemplation, *Bd.* 4, 28. To þære sceawunga þære soðan gesitte the consideration of true wisdom, *Bt.* 34, 8: *C. R. Mk.* 40.

Sceb a scab, v. sceabb.

Scecel a quill used for pen on a harp, *Cot.* 152, v. sceall.

Sced a shade, *Cd.* 215, *Th.* p. 271, 15, v. scead.

Scedan To shed; effundere—To scedende blod, *I.* 1, 13, 6.

\* Scest a shaft, an arrow, *Dut.* 2, v. scaft.

SCEGD, sceigð [*Dut.* schuyte f. a barge: *Plat. Ger.* schuyte f. a barge: *Lat.* skude c. a barge: *Swed.* skuta f. a barge. Also the *Plat.* schuut the skin, smaller vessels, in earlier times being covered with skin] A swift ship; liburna, *Scip.* *R.* 83: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 7.

Scegð-man, sceið-man A pirate, *Elf. gr.* 7.

SCEL, scell, scyll, sciel, c. A shell, a cavity; terra concavitas, *Martyr.* *Mar.* *Bt. R.* p. 178.

Scel A sea urchin; echinus *Fris.* *Som.*

Scel distinguished, v. scylas.

Sceld a shield; clypeus, *Scip.* *Bt. R.* p. 150.—Sceld-bur sheltering city, *Cd.* 220, v. scyld, &c.

Scealde a fault, v. scyld.  
 Scel-egge, scel-egede squint-eyed,  
 v. sceol-eage.  
 Scell a shell, *Bt. R.* p. 178, v. scel.  
 Scelle concium, *Cot.* 35.  
 Scelling a shilling, v. scill.  
 Sceltiferas, Sceltiueras Celtiberi,  
*Ors.* 4, 12.  
 Scemigan to shame, *T. Ps.* 24, 1,  
 v. sceamian.  
 Scenan to break, to open by break-  
 ing, *Monas. ind.* 68, v. scænan.  
 SCENC, scænc [*Plat. Dut.* schen-  
 kan f. a tankard: *Ger.* schenke  
 f. in its oldest signification, a  
 beaker, tankard, drinking-cup;  
 at present, a public-house: *Old*  
*Ger.* scenke a cup: *Dan.* ski-  
 zenk, skienk c. a gift, present,  
 a public-house, a cup-bearer:  
*Swed.* skänk m. a present, a  
 buffet, cupboard: *Icel.* skénkr  
 m. a gift, drink] 1. Drink; po-  
 tum. 2. What holds the drink,  
 a cup, pot; calix, poculum:—  
*L. C. Ps.* 79, 6: *C. Mt.* 10, 42.  
 2. *Dial.* 2, 12: *R. Conc.* 6.  
 scencan, scencean, p. scencete,  
 we scenceton [scenc drink] To  
 DRINK, to give drink; potum  
 in poculum administrare,  
 propinare:—Us eallum þe-  
 nade and scencete served and  
 gave drink to us all, *Bd.* 5, 4.  
 Him betwih beado wig scenc-  
 ton inter se certamina sive dis-  
 putationes sacras propinabant,  
*Bd.* 4, 29.  
 encel, scencen acrum rutrum,  
*Cot.* 21: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 55.  
 ENDAN; p. scynde [*Plat.*  
 schenden, schanderen, schän-  
 deren to blemish, violate, pro-  
 fane, spoil: *Dut.* schenden:  
*Ger.* schänden: *Dan.* skisende,  
 skiende: *Swed.* skända] To  
 wound, shame, SHEND, re-  
 proach, spurn; confundere,  
 contumeliā afficere, respuere:  
 —Scyrde oððe scynde calum-  
 niatur aut contumeliā afficiat,  
*L. Const. W.* p. 112, 7.  
 scadnys, se; f. Disgrace, in-  
 famy; dedecus, *Som.*  
 ine clear, bright, neat, fair,  
*Cd.* 14, v. sciene.  
 so, scoe, scob, sco; pl. sceos,  
 kos, gescy, scon, sceon; g.  
 sceona [*Plat. scho* m: *Dut.*  
 schoen m: *Frs.* schou, scou f:  
*Ger.* schuh m: *Ker. Ot.* scuah:  
*Wil. gescuche*, in some provin-  
 ces of Upper Germany, schuch:  
*Wes.* sko, akohs, gaskoh:  
*Dan. Swed.* sko m: *Icel.* skor  
 m: *Wel.* eagid. *Martinus* de-  
 rives this word from the *Lat.*  
 occus; *Junius* from οκυρος  
 rather; *Ihre* from the old  
 wed. skya to cover; and  
*Richard* from *Chald.* נודד  
 abga or meshega a shoe; or

*Heb.* נודד shecc or shecec to  
 cover: the *Dut.* handschoen,  
*Ger.* handschuh a hand cover,  
 glove, seem to favour this deriva-  
 tion] A SHOE; calceus:—Triwen  
 sceo a wooden shoe; cothurnus,  
*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61. Wifes sceos  
 woman's shoes, pattens, clogs;  
 baxæ, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61.  
 Unhege sceos low shoes; tala-  
 res, *ib.* Sceo þwang a shoe-  
 thong, *Lk.* 3, 16: *Jn.* 1, 27.  
 Sceona þwanga thongs of shoes,  
*Mk.* 1, 7.  
 Sceob, in sceob-gold forsan quasi  
 skā-gold præstantissimum au-  
 rum, a Cimbrico ska, præstan-  
 tia. *Mr. Thorpe* says, may  
 not sceob be the beginning only  
 of sceobdon divided, *Cd.* 171,  
*Th.* p. 215, 21, note c.  
 Sceo-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig  
 Southshoebury, *Essex*; oppi-  
 dum in agro *Essexiensi* ad  
*Thamesis fluminis ostium*, *Chr.*  
 894.  
 Sceoc shook, trembled; p. of sce-  
 can.  
 Sceocca Satan, the devil, *Mt.* 4,  
 10, v. scucca.  
 Sceod, scod shod; pp. of sceoian.  
 Sceod divided, bounded, over-  
 whelmed, v. sceadan.  
 Sceofan to shove, thrust, drive,  
*Gen.* 41, 10, v. scufan.  
 Sceofl a shovel, v. scofl.  
 Sceog a shoe, v. sceo.  
 Sceolian; ic sceoge; p. ode; pp.  
 od [sceo a shoe] To SHOE, put  
 on shoes; calceare:—Ic sceoge  
 me ego calceo, *Elf. gr.* 26, *Som.*  
 p. 29, 17.  
 SCEOL A SHOAL, gang, multitude;  
 cœtus, multitudo:—Gif þu be-  
 come on þeof sceole if thou  
 come into a gang of thieves, *Bt.*  
 14, 3: *L. Eccl.* 20.  
 Sceolde, sceole should; p. of  
 sceal.  
 Sceol-eage, sceol-eged, sceol-ige  
 squint-eyed, goggle-eyed; stra-  
 bo, strabus, *Elf. gr.* 9, 3.  
 Sceol-truma a great company.  
 Sceolu, e; f. A school, *L. Eccl.*  
 20, *W.* p. 181, 58, v. scolu.  
 Sceome of shame, nakedness, *Bd.*  
 4, 24: *Cd.* 42, v. sceamu.  
 Sceomian, sceomigan to shame,  
 to be ashamed, to blush, *Bd.*  
 2, 2: *Cd.* 106, *Th.* p. 140, 14,  
 v. sceamian.  
 Sceonc a shank, *Past.* 17, 9, v.  
 sceanca.  
 SCEONDE, sceande, sconde, ge-  
 sceadnys, se; f. [*Frs.* Het.  
 sconde, skene f. shame; *G.*  
*Japix* schanne f. shame: *Plat.*  
*Dut. Ger.* schande f: *Ot.* scantu  
 shame, ignominy: *Lip.* scachon  
 shame. *The Bohm.* handa: *Fr.*  
 honte f: *It.* onta f. disgrace,  
 shame, are the same words with

the exception of the hissing sc,  
 or sch] Shame, modesty, blush-  
 ing, disgrace; pudor, confu-  
 sio:—Þu sceonde æt me an-  
 fenge thou conceivest shame at  
 me, *Cd.* 42, *Th.* p. 54, 9: *Cd.*  
 113.

Sceondlic, scondlic, scandlic;  
 adj. Disgraceful, filthy, vile,  
 unjust; turpis, iniquus:—Gif  
 hit ær sceondlic wæs if it be-  
 fore was vile, *Bt.* 14, 3, *Card.*  
 p. 70, 17.

Sceondlicnys, se; f. Disgrace,  
 nakedness; turpitude, nuditas:  
 —Sceondlicnysse onwreon  
 mæg-sibba nuditatem detegere  
 cognatorum, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 5.  
 Sceone beautiful, *Cd.* 33, v.  
 sciene.

Sceóp made, formed, gave; p. of  
 scypan.

Sceop a former, a poet, *Bt.* 41,  
 1, v. scop.

Sceop a sheep, *Gen.* 47, 17, v.  
 sceap.

Sceop-cræft poetic art, art of  
 poetry, *Elf. gr.* 36.

Sceop-gereord poetic language or  
 diction, *Bd.* 4, 24.

Sceop-heord a flock of sheep, *L.*  
*Ps.* 106, 41.

Sceop-heorden magalia, mapalia,  
*R.* 108.

Sceop-leoð a poem; poetica can-  
 tilena, *Ors.* 6, 5.

<sup>m</sup>SCEOPPA, an; m. [*North Eng.* ship-  
 pen a cow-house: *East Eng.* shod,  
 shud a shed: *Plat.* schapp n:  
*Dut.* Kil shap n: *Ger.* schrank  
 m: *Dan.* skab n: *Swed.* skåp  
 n; in the last five languages  
 the word denotes a cabinet,  
 chest, shrine, cupboard: *Fr.*  
 echope or echoppe f. a shed]  
 A treasury; gazophylacium:  
 —He geseh þa welegan hyra  
 lac sendan on þone sceoppa,  
*Lk.* 21, 1.

Sceoppend, scyppend, scippend,  
 sceppend, es; m. [part. from  
 scyppan to create] A former,  
 Creator; Creator:—Se hehsta  
 Sceoppend the highest Creator,  
*Bt.* 39, 13. Lof ures Scyp-  
 pendes praise of our Creator,  
*Bd.* 2, 1. Eala þu Scippend  
 heofones and eorðan O thou  
 Creator of heaven and earth,  
*Bt.* 4. Hæfð he his Sceop-  
 pendes onlicnesse he has his  
 Creator's likeness, *Bt.* 14, 2.

SCEORFA, scurf [*Plat.* schorf,  
 schörft m: *Dut.* schurft f:  
*Ger.* schorf m: *Dan.* skurv c:  
*Swed.* skorf m: *Icel.* skurfur  
 f. pl. visibly related to the *Old*  
*Lat.* scarrere to become rough,  
 scurfy] SCURF, a scab; sca-  
 bies, furfur:—Sceorfa on his  
 heafde hæfde scabiem in ejus  
 capite habuit, *Bd.* 5, 2.

- <sup>a</sup> Sceorfan *To gnaw, bite; rodere, Ors. 1, 7.*  
 Sceorian *To shave, scrape; radere, tondere, Ass. S. Jn. p. 34.*  
 Sceorp *Clothing, apparel; vestitus, habitus cujusvis generis, Ors. 3, 10: 4, 4.*  
 Sceor-stan [*Dunel. Searstan: Hood. Earstan: Brom. Seorstan*] *Sherston, Wilts; locus in agro Wigorniensis terminalis qui quatuor comitatus, scilicet, Oxoniensem, Glocestrensem, Wigornensem, et Warwicensem distinguit, Chr. 1016.*  
 Sceort *short, Bt. 39, 3: 40, 5, v. scort.*  
 Sceortian *To shorten; decrescere: — Sceortgenda dæg a decreasing day, Æqu. Vern. 12.*  
 Sceortlic *Momentary, short; momentaneus, Scint. ex. 2: Cor. 4, 18.*  
 Sceortlice *shortly, R. 100, v. scortlice.*  
 Sceortnys *shortness, v. scortnys.*  
 Sceort-scip *a short ship; navicula, R. 83, 103.*  
 Sceot *Prepared, fit; aptus, C. R. Ben. 58.*  
<sup>o</sup> Sceot, sceota, an; m. *A trout, skate; tructus, trocta piscis, Menol. 526: Col. Monas.*  
 SCEÓTAN, scotian, ic sceóte, þu scytst, he scyt, we sceóte, sceótað; p. ic, he sceat, besceat, þu scute, we scuton: sub. ic, þu, he, sceóte, we sceóton; pp. scoten; v. a. [*Plat. scheten: Dut. schieten: Frs. schetta: Ger. schiessen; p. schoss; pp. geschossen: Not. sciezzen; p. scoz; pp. scuzzin: Dan. skyde; p. skiöd; pp. skud: Swed. skjuta: Icel. skjóta; p. skaut; pp. skotid to dart, shoot: Lettisch. szauti: Wel. saethu to shoot: Chald. Nṯṯ sda or seda to shoot an arrow*]  
 1. *To shoot, dart, cast, extend; jaculari.* 2. *To shoot, rush, carry out, transfer, send forth, expend, pay; ruere, erogare: — 1. Ligetas sceotað the lightnings dart, Bd. 4, 3. Scet innan sæ, Jn. 21, 7. Of þam wege þe scytt [shoots leads; ducit] to þam pytt, Gen. 24, 62: Ors. 3, 8, Bar. 91, 28: 3, 3, Bar. tit. 4, 7. Bescutun, Lk. 8, 31. 2. Of þam munte scytt, Deut. 9, 21. Sceote man ælmaessan eroget homo eleemosynas, De var. cas. 2. Sceotan togædere to expend together, Lup. 1, 11. Sceotan to þam biscope to transfer (carry) to the bishop, Can. Edg. 7.*

- Sceotend, es; m. *A shooter, an archer; jaculator, Cd. 148.*  
 Sceoðe *a nail, R. Jn. 20, 25, v. scæðpe.*  
 Sceo-þwang *a shoe thong or tie, v. sceo.*  
 Sceottas *The Scots, Bd. 1, 1, v. Scottas.*  
 Sceotung, scotung, e; f. *SHOOTING a dart; jaculatio, jaculum: — Æqu. Vern. 43: C. Ps. 54, 24.*  
 Sceo-wyrhta *a shoe-worker, shoemaker, Lye.*  
 Scep *a sheep, Lk. 15, 6, v. sceap.*  
 SCEP, sciop [*Plat. Dut. schepel n. a bushel; without the s the Plat. kipe, kupe a rough large basket, belongs to this word: Ger. kipe f. a basket; schaff n; this antiquated word signified originally any empty place or vessel, but it is at present only used in some provinces for a kind of small barrel, and for a measure of corn, generally called scheffel or shäffel m. the 3rd or 4th part of a ton: Lat. mid. in the period of Charlemagne, scapilus, scopellus, scaphula: Dan. skiæppe, skiæppe c: Swed. skäppa, skeppa f: Icel. sképpa f. a bushel*]  
 A SKIP, *basket, tub; cumera, Cart. calc. C. R. Ben.*  
<sup>a</sup> Scepian, ic sceapige *to create, L. pol. Cnut. 23, v. scyppan.*  
 Scepen-steall *a sheep-stall, R. 1.*  
 Scep-hyrde *a shepherd, Gen. 38, 12.*  
 Sceppan *to form, shape, create, Bt. 16, 3, v. scyppan.*  
 Sceppend *the Creator, Bt. 34, 10, v. Sceoppend.*  
 Scep-scere *sheep-shearing, Gen. 38, 12.*  
 Scer *a plough-share, Scint. 32, v. scear.*  
 SCE' RAN, sciran, scirian, scyran, he scyrð; p. scear, scær; pp. scoren, gescoren; v. a. [*Dut. scheren, scheeren to shear; scheuren to tear, split; Frs. scera to shear: Plat. Ger. scheren; p. schere, schert or schierst, schiert; pp. schoren, geschoren. Both the Plat. and Ger. signify, as v. a. and n. to change the place, to jeer, to plague, vex: Ker. skerran, skurt: Dan. skiære to carve, to geld: Swed. skära to cut: Icel. skéra to cut, shear: Wel. ysgar to separate: Lat. mid. carrire: Old Fr. scirer: Sans. schaura or chaura to shave*]  
 1. *To SHEAR, shave, gnaw, cut off; tondere.* 2. *To SHARE, divide, part, grant; dividere.* 3. *To appoint, ordain, order, allot, decree; statuere: — 1. For scep to sciranne, Gen. 38,*

- 13: *Lev. 19, 27: Elf. gr. 25.*  
 2. *Ure Drihten scirian wile our Lord will grant, Cd. 124, Th. p. 171, 11: Lup. Ser. 22.*  
 3. *Him beon deað scyred death be allotted to him, Cd. 24, Th. p. 31, 15.*  
<sup>r</sup> Scer-geat [*Flor. Dunel. Hæd Scargete: Brom. Hunt. Sceriate—cautibus obside via: SARRAT, Hertfordshire; Lat. nomen, Chr. 912.*]  
 Scericge *An actress; nomen Martyr. 19, Oct., v. scear-ecge.*  
 Scern dung, *Elf. gr. 13, v. scearn.*  
 Scern-wibba *a beetle, v. scearn-wibba.*  
 Scerped *made sharp, Prov. 21, v. scyrpan.*  
 Scerp-sæx *a pair of shears, T. Ps. 51, 2.*  
 Scét *shot; p. of sceotan.*  
 Scete *a sheet, R. Mt. 27, 39, v. scyte.*  
 Scete *a fold, bosom, C. Ps. 49, v. sceat.*  
 Scetelas *a bar, bolt, v. scytla.*  
 Sceð *a sheath, v. scæð.*  
 Sceð *a light vessel, v. scegt.*  
 SCEDAN, sceððan; p. ede: [*Plat. Dut. Ger. schaden: Frs. skatha, schata, schaja: Lat. scadon: Moes. scathjan: Swed. skade: Lat. violare, vulnerare: Sans. da: Heb. נשך sdd to break to pieces, to destroy, 1. To injure, hurt, harm: to destroy, to do SCATH; Leder. scere, commodare. 2. To suggest, to put in; suggerere: — 1. C. Ps. 104, 13. 2. sceððað ei nocet, Bd. 2. Hine noht sceððende at nihil ledentes, Bd. 4, 5. 3. ne mot sceððan I ne injure, Cd. 216. 2. Scetðan on mode suggerit scet, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9.*]  
 Sceð-dæd *a wicked deed, Cd. 92.*  
 Sceðenis, sceðnys, se; f. *Injury; læsio, nocumens: — Fram his sylfes sceðenis a sui ipsius læsione, Bd. 2.*  
 Sceðð *Loss; damnum.*  
 Sceððan *to injure, v. scetðan.*  
 Scett *gain, gift, Deut. 16, 17, v. sceat.*  
 Scettels *a bar, bolt, v. scytel.*  
 Scewan *to look at, v. scear-wan.*  
 Scewung *A high hill, watch-tower, specula, Som.*  
 Schrewing *A crying out; clamatio, Som.*  
 Scia, scia, sciu *legs; crura: R. Jn. 19, 32, 33, v. scear.*  
 Sciccing *A cap, cover for head; cappa, Cat. 31, 164.*  
 SCID [*Dan. skyds or skyds-riags, conveyance in a cart*]



Swed. skjuts *m.* a coach: Icel. skíóti *m.* a horse] *A* chariot; currus, *C. Ps.* 67, 18.  
 Scide *A* billet of wood; scindula, *Cat.* 164.  
 Scide-weall *a* wall made with billets of wood; murus de scindulis congestus, *R.* 56.  
 Scielde *a* shield, *v.* scyld.  
 Scieall *a* scale, shell, *Past.* 47, 3, *v.* scel.  
 SCIENE, scieno, scéne, sceone; *adj.* [*Plat. Dut.* schoon: *Frs.* scene: *Ger.* schön shining, clear, brilliant, fair, beautiful: *Ot.* scono: *Wil.* scon: *Dan.* skion, and also without the kissings kiön, beautiful, charming, well-shaped: *Swed.* skön beautiful, charming. From *Ger.* scheinen to shine, glisten, and related to the *Ger.* scheuren to polish] Shining, clear, neat, fair, beautiful; fulgidus, rutilus, nitidus, gloriosus, pulcher:—*Pes* boda sciene this bright messenger, *Cd.* 30. Mæg self-scieno a woman of elfin beauty, *Cd.* 86. He forlærde idese sciene he misted a beautiful woman, *Cd.* 33. Idesa scienost of females fairest, *Cd.* 38. Leoht and scene light and beautiful, *Cd.* 14. Idesa sceonost fairest of women, *Cd.* 33.  
 enes *a* suggesting, *v.* scynes.  
 cran to shear, *Past.* 18, 7, *v.* ccran.  
 ccran dung, *V. Ps.* 112, 6, *v.* cearn.  
 ccran a pair of shears.  
 SZ, scyfe. 1. *A* precipice, precipitation, rashness; præcipitium, præcipitatio. 2. Procreation, persuasion, excitement; instigatio:—1. *Dial.* 1, 2. *Purh* deofles scife through devil's persuasion, *L. Edg.* *m.* 2: *L. Eccl. Cnut.* 23.  
 tan To appoint, order; ordiare, dictare, *Procem. et Epil.* *Canc.*, *v.* scyftan.  
 d-burh shield-fence; scutum testudo, *Jdth.* p. 26, 2. de protected, *v.* scyldan.  
 dig guilty, *Lev.* 5, 1, *v.* scylg.  
 e, scilon should, ought, *Bt.* 3, 2, *v.* sceal.  
 hrunge *A* balancing, weighing; libramen, libratio, *Som.* *L.* scilling, scylling es; *m.* *Dut.* schelling *m.* a coin equal 5 pence *English*: *Plat.* *cr.* schilling *m.* *Dan.* *Swed.* skilling *m.* *Icel.* skilligr *m.* lidus, semiobolus: *Lat. Mid.* bellingus: *Fr.* escalig: *It.* ellino *m.* *Ip.* chelin *m.* *Port.* elim. Some derive this word from the Jewish or Heb. שקל

sql, skel to weigh: *Lat. Mid.* sicle: *Fr.* sicle the fourth part of an ounce, and observe that payments were originally made by weight, as they are still in some countries. Junius refers shilling to the old skella to sound. He pretends that all thicker coins were called shilling in opposition to the coin made of thin plated metal, or bracteates, which had no sound. Wach. thinks that the *Moes.* skula reus, the *A.-S.* scyldig is the root of shilling, originally used for a fine. Other etymologists derive this word from the *Ger.* schild shield, and thus shilling, or rather shildling, would signify a coin stamped with the arms of the prince, or any other person who has the right or privilege of coinage. Frisch derives shilling from the *Lat.* solidus. Ihre, whose views Adelung most approves, thinks that the original signification of shilling is the *Ger.* scheide münge small money, *Swed.* skilje mynt, *Dan.* skille mynt. This opinion is confirmed by the circumstance that the oldest larger coins were marked by a deep stamped or impressed cross, in such a manner that they could be easily broken into two, three, or four pieces; the different value of shillings is thus easily explained.—scylan to divide, or sceale a balance, scale] 1. A SHILLING, a piece or quantity of uncoined silver, which, when coined, would make five of the larger pennies [*v.* peneg] each of which was about 2½ pence, and twelve of the smaller, each of which was about the value of our present penny; numisma. 2. A shekel; sicle. 3. A piece of silver money; nummus argenteus, drachma:—1. Twelf hund scill 1200 shillings, *L. Lund. W.* p. 72, 8. VI scillinga 6 shillings, *L. Ethelb.* 15. L. scill 50 shillings, *L. Ethelb.* 10. Twelf scillingas be twelf penigon twelve shillings of twelve pence: duodecim numismata ex duodecim peningis, *Ex.* 21. 10. 2. Pusend scyllinga ic forgeaf on seolfre þinum breðer mille sicles ego dedi in argento tuo fratri, *Gen.* 20, 16: 23, 16. 3. Beheton hig him þrittig scyllinga promiserunt illi ei triginta argenteos nummos, *Mt.* 26, 15. Brohte þa þrittig scyllingas, *Mt.* 27, 3: *Lk.* 15, 9.  
 SCÍMA, an; *m.* [*Plat.* schemer,

schummer *m.* a glimmer, twilight: *Plat.* schemerung *f.* a dazzling light, twilight: *Dut.* schemering *f.* as the *Plat.* *Ger.* schimmer *m.* a glimmer, sparkling light: *Ot.* skim: *Moes.* skeimelaternæ: *Dan.* skimmer skimt *c.* a glimmer, dim faint light: *Swed.* skimmer *n.* skimrande as the *Dan.* *Icel.* skima *f.* as the *Dan.*] *A* brightness, brilliancy, splendour, glittering; splendor, coruscatio:—*Pære* sunnan scima of the sun's brightness, *Bt.* 5, 2. *Pes* sunnan scima the sun's brightness, *Cd.* 187. Nænig dæl þæt leohtes sciman geseon mihte, nullam partem lucis splendoris videre potuit, *Bd.* 4, 10. Ic ungeaðe mihte geseon swiðe lytellne sciman leohtes I scarcely could see a very little glittering of light, *Bt.* 35, 3, *Card.* p. 248, 25. Heo mid heore beorhtan sciman she with her bright splendour, *Bt.* 4.  
 Sciman, scimian [*Chau.* to shimmer: *Plat. Dut.* schemeren to dazzle: *Ger.* schimmern to sparkle: *Old Ger.* schicmen: *Ot.* skimen: *Dan.* skimre, to shine faintly: *Swed.* skimra: *Icel.* skima.—scima splendour] 1. To glitter, shine; splendere. 2. To be dazzled, to be weak-eyed; lippus esse:—1. *Elf. gr.* 24: *C. Lk.* 17, 24. 2. Me scimiað lippus sum, *Elf. gr.* 30, *v.* scinan.  
 \*SCIN [*Old Plat.* schin, schinn, skin, *Modern Plat.* the white scales which separate from the skin: *Old Ger.* schin: *Dan.* skind *n.* *Swed.* skinn *n.* *Icel.* skinn *n.* pellis corium, skæni *n.* membrana: *Wel.* cenn, skân *f.* crusta, cortex, the skin or hide of a beast. Hence are compounded hyddgen, the skin of a fallow deer, marchgen, a horse's skin, ysgenn or yscenn scurf on the head, dandruff, ysgin a robe, a long coat made of skin: *Ir.* scann a membrane: *Bret.* kenn *m.* skima hide, leather, the dross or scum of metal] SKIN; pellis:—*Bera* scin ursi pellis, *Mon. Angl.* I. 221, 62.  
 SCINA [*Plat.* schene *f.* *Dut.* sheen *f.* *Ger.* schiene *f.* iron clouts or bands that cover the felloes of a wheel; schienbein *n.* the shin-bone: *Old Ger.* sciena: *Dan.* skinne *c.* a splint, iron bands about wheels; skinnebeen shin-bone: *Swed.* skena *f.* a splint, as the *Dan.* skenben *n.* a shin-bone] SHIN; cruris pars anterior, *Som.*  
 SCÍNAN, he scínð, scineð; *p.*

scán, sceán, we scinon; *pp.* scinen [*Plat.* schinen: *Dut.* schynen: *Frs.* skina: *Ger.* scheinen: *Isd. Ker. Ot.* skinan, scheinan: *Moes.* skeinan *fulgere*: *Dan.* skinne: *Swed.* skina: *Icel.* skína] To SHINE, glitter, appear; splendere, fulgere:—Beheold lige scinan behold a flame to shine, *Cd.* 148. Hatast scinð hottest shineth, *Bt.* 5, 2. Swa se lig-ræsc lyhtende scinð sicut fulgur coruscans splendet, *Lk.* 17, 24. Se steorra scan III monðas the star shone three months, *Chr.* 678. Ansyn scean countenance shone, *Bd. S.* p. 628, 13: *Mt.* 17, 2. Scinað þa rihtwisan swa swa sunne splendebunt iusti sicut sol, *Mt.* 13, 43. Wigbord scinon bucklers shone, *Cd.* 166. Reaf hwit scinende vestis alba resplendens, *Lk.* 9, 29. Scin-ban the shin-bone, *R.* 75. Scin-cræft the art of making shadows, conjuring, *Ors.* 3, 3. —Scin-cræftig crafty in magic, *Dial.* 1, 10. Scine, scinu *A vision, phantasm, representation, spirit*; præstigiūm, nebula, phantasma, *Cot.* 197, *Som.*, *Lye.* \* Scinefrian To glitter; micare, *Cot.* 11, *Lye.* Scinendlic Clear, bright; lucidus, *L. Ps.* 18, 9. Scines Light, brightness; splendor, *C. Mk.* 13, 24. Scin-gedwola a deceiver with light, a magician. Scin-hiw a shining form, a shadow, spirit, *Cot.* 82, 150. Scin-hose shin-hose, boots; ocreæ, *Som.* Scin-lác, scinlacu *An apparition, a ghost, spirit, magic, an idol*; spectrum, phantasma, *Mt.* 14, 26: *Ors.* 3, 6, 9: 3, 22. Scin-læca, an; *m.* [*lic a corpse*] *A magician, conjurer*; magus: *Mr. Turner* says, scinlæca was a species of phantom or apparition, and was also used as the name of the person who had the power of producing such things: it is, literally, a shining dead body, *Hist. of A.-S.* vol. iii. p. 133:—Scinlæcan magi, *L. Eccl. Alf.* 30. Scin-liggend præstigiis impeditus, *Cot.* 217. Scinna, an; *m.* [*Plat.* schin *m.*: *Dut.* schyn *m.*: *Frs.* skin *f.*: *Ger.* schein *n.*: *Old Ger.* scini, scin, schin: *Not.* skuno: *Dan.* skin *n.*: *Swed.* sken *n.*: *Icel.* skin *n.*] Splendour, beauty; splendor:—Hæfdon scinnan for-acepene habuerunt splendorem

transformatum, *Cd.* 214, v. scima.

\* Scinu bright, *Jdth.* 9, 11, v. scyne. Scio Hence; hinc, *Cd.* 55.

Scioldon for sceoldon should, *Bt. R.* p. 190, v. sceal.

Sciop a vessel, tub, *C. Mt.* 13, 48, v. scep.

Scip, scyp, es; *n.* [*Plat.* schipp *n.*: *Dut.* schip *n.*: *Old Dut.* scheep: *Ger.* schiff *n.*: *Ot.* scif: *Not.* skeff: *Tat.* shef: *Moes.* *Icel.* skip *n.*: *Dan.* skib *n.*: *Swed.* skepp *n.*: *Frs.* esquif *m.* a skiff: *It.* schifo *m.* a skiff: *Sp. Port.* esquifo *m.*: *Lat.* scapha *f.* a boat: *Grk.* σκαφη a boat: *Bret.* skaf *n.* a boat. *Adelung* thinks that the idea of cavity or of a hollow space is predominant in 'most languages—hence vessel had its name from vas; the *Lat.* navis a vessel, is related to the *Ger.* napf a platter, a bowl; the *Grk.* σκαφη and σκυφος a boat, a vessel, to σκαυος and σκαπτειν to excavate] A SHIP, boat; navis, ratis:—Scip ofertogen mid yðum navis operta fluctibus, *Mt.* 8, 24. Scip of þam yðum totorfod, *Mt.* 14, 24. Scipes hlaford a ship's lord, a pilot, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77. Hig woldon hyne on þæt scyp, and sona þæt scyp wæs æt þam lande, *Jn.* 6, 21. He reht and ræt eallum gesceaf-tum swa swa god steora anum scipe he directs and rules all creatures as a good pilot a ship, *Bt.* 35, 3. Gehende þam scype prope ad navem, *Jn.* 6, 19. Wende he on scype agen, *Lk.* 8, 37. Hæfde he sume hundredscipa he had some hundred ships, *Bt.* 38, 1. Tugon hyra scypu to lande, *Lk.* 5, 7. On scypum in navibus, *Ps.* 106, 23.

Scipan to create, *Ps.* 50, 11, v. scyppan.

Scip-cræft ship-craft, art of navigation.

-scipe, -scype, es; *m.* [*Eng.* -ship: *Plat. Dut.* -schap: *Old Plat.* -scepi: *Old Dut.* -scap: *Ger.* -schaft: *Old Ger.* -scaf: *Dan.* -scab: *Swed.* -skap: *Icel.* -skapr: *Grimm*, in his *Gr.* vol. ii. p. 521, observes, the *A.-S.* -scipe *m.* *pl.* scipas, for instance, freond-scipe, &c. is not used by *Beo*; the older form was sceaft, as here-sceaft agmen; hyge-sceaft mens; metod-sceaft Deus, Divinitas] As the termination of nouns, it is always masculine, and denotes state, office, dignity; frequens hæc terminatio substantivorum munus, officium, digni-

tatem, statum cujusvis detrahtantium:—Driht-scipe lordship, the office or dignity of a lord; domini munus sive dignitas, dominium, dominatus Ealdor-scipe eldership, supremacy, the dignity of an elder. Freond-scipe friendship; amici munus, amicitia. Weorð-scipe worship; dignitas, &c.

\* Scipen a stall, shed, v. scype.

SCIPER, es; *m.* [*Plat. Dut.* schipper *m.*: *Frs.* scipman *m.*: *Ger.* schiffer *m.*: *Dan.* skipper *m.*: *Swed.* skeppare *m.*: *Icel.* skipari *m.*] A sailor; nauta *Cv.* 1046, *Gib.* p. 160, 23, 25.

Scip-fæt a boat; cymba, *R. A.*

Scip-flota a fleet of ships, *Chr.* 938.

Scip-forðung a going forth and provision of a ship, *L. Cnut.* 10.

Scip-fyrd scyp-fyrd *a fleet for sea, naval expedition*, which, among the *A.-S.* was ordered to be always accelerated as to be ready year soon after Easter. *Chr.* 999: 1009.

Scip-fyrding, scyp-fyrding *a naval expedition*, *Chr.* 999.

Scip-gebroc a shipwreck, *1, 11.*

Scip-gefer a journey by sea, voyage, *Bd.* 2, 20.

\* Scip-getawu ship apparatus, navis apparatus, *103, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

Scip-hamor a ship's regulator of the rowers, porticulus, ille qui dirigat et hortatur, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 76.

Scip-here a ship army or condition, a fleet, *Deut.* 2, 15 *Chr.* 973: 1001.

Scip-hlædder a ship's leader, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 76.

Scip-hlæste, es; *m.* a burden, a pirate's war, *4, 6: Chr.* 882: 875.

Scip-hlaford the ship's pilot, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

Scipian; *p.* ode; *pp.* a SHIP, navem conscendit. On Wiht scipode a ship, navem conscendit, *Chr.* 973: 1001. *Gib.* p. 198, 17.

Scipincel, scipincle, scippincel *A skiff, small boat*; scippinculus, *R.* 44, 88: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73, 77.

Scip-ledend, scip-leðend *will bear a ship*; navium, *202.*

Sciplic Naval, belonging to a fleet; navalis, *Cot.* 202.

Scip-lið a navy.

Scip-liðend, es; *m.* A sailor; navigans, *navis*, *Bd.* 5, 9.



p-mærta a ship-rope, a cable, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78.

p-man a ship-man, sailor, *L. Eccl.* 35.

pp a ship, v. scip.

ppan to create, *Elf. gr.* 28, v. cyppan.

ppend the Creator, *Bt.* 4, v. ceoppend.

ppincel a skiff, v. scipincel.

p-rap a ship-rope, a cable, *vs.* 1, 1.

p-roðor a ship's rudder.

p-rowend a ship-rower, a rower, sailor.

p-setel, scip-setl the seat in boat on which the rowers sit, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

p-stiora, scip-styra a ship-leader, a pilot, *Past.* 9, 2: *Bt.* 1, 3.

p-tare, scip-tearo, scip-teoru lip-tar, tar, *Martyr.* 15, Jun.

p-toll ship-toll; naulum, *R.* 04.

p-wered a ship force, naval force, *Cot.* 138.

p-wisa ship-wise, in the form of a ship, *Ex.* 2, 3.

p-wyrhta a ship-wright, *R.* 9.

a, scyr; *def.* se scira; seo, et scire; *adj.* [*Frs.* scir: *Tat.* schier: *Ger.* schier sheer,

most, only used near Low Germany, and in familiar language: *Ot.* skioro: *Lip.* scie-

Moos. gaakeiriths: *Dan.* skær, skær: *Swed.* skär:

skir: *Sans.* charu, tacha-

from the root of shear to separate] *SHEER*, pure, clear,

hite, bright; *purus*, limpi-

na, *lucidus*, *albus*:—*Purh*

scyr wæter through a pure

water, *Chr.* 656. Scir burna

clear river, *Bt.* *R.* p. 155.

in scir, or scir win sheer

ine, pure wine, *T. Ps.* 74, 7.

a sciran wæter the pure

waters, *Cot.* 118. *Pas* eardas

et acire to ripene campi

et albi ad messum, *Jn.* 4, 35.

ean scir werod shone a bright

et, *Cd.* 148.

scyr, e; *f.* [*Ger.* scherung

a moderate portion, a provin-

al term: *Old Swed.* skare a

portion: *Icel.* skérfr m. a por-

tion: *Wel.* ygar a task, a

part, a portion, from the verb

On hys acyre in his county,

*L. Eccl.* 28. Hence the A.-S.

scir or scire, and Eng. shire;

as in Bedanford-scir Bedford-

shire: *Buccingham-scir* Buck-

ingham-shire: *Defena-scir* De-

von-shire. 2. Agyf þine scire

redde tuam dispensationem, *Lk.*

16, 2. *Þære* cyrican scire

onfeng took care of the church,

*Bd.* 2, 20. *Forlet* þa scire

þæs mynstres left the care of

the minster, *Bd. S.* p. 549, 39.

For intingan þære cynelicra

acyra pro causa regaliū nego-

tiorum, *Bd.* 3, 23.

Sciran to shear, cut off, to divide,

part, allot, appoint, *Gen.* 38,

13, v. sceran.

Scire, an; *f.* A shire, county;

divisio:—*Ne* innan sciran ne

ut of scire neither within a

county, nor out of a county, *L.*

*Cnut. pol.* 18. *Seo* scire him

sette the county set (appointed)

him, *L. Cnut. pol.* 18, *W.* p.

136, 23, v. scir.

Scire - bisceop, Scire - biscop

Bishop of the province, see or

diocess, *L. North.* 12: *L. Const.*

*W.* p. 107, 5.

Scire - burne, an; *f.* [*Malm.*

Schireburn: *Hunt.* Syre-

burne, Scyreburne: *Bromp.*

Schirburn, Schirbourne: *Stub.*

Schirebourne: *Kni.* Schyr-

burne. — scir clear, burne

river] *SHIRBURN*, Dorset-

shire; oppidi nomen in agro

*Dorsetensi*:—*Æðelbryht* ric-

sode v gear, and his lic lið

æt Scire - burnan *Ethelbert*

reigned five years, and his body

lies at Sherborn, *Chr.* 705:

709: 1043.

Scire-gemot, scir-gemot a shire-

meeting, meeting of the shire,

*L. pol. Edg.* 5: *L. Cnut.* 17.

Scire-gerefa, scir-gerefa a gover-

nor of a shire, *SHIRE-REEVE*,

*SHERIFF*; any one superintend-

ing; hence, a governor, steward,

*R.* 6: *Off. Reg.* 13.

Scire-man, scir-man, scir-mon

a man who superintends, an

overseer, governor, provost, a

bailiff of a hundred, *C. R.*

*Lk.* 12, 42: *L. In.* 8.

Scirfe-mus A rat, field-mouse;

sorex, *Cot.* 176.

Scirian to grant, *Cd.* 136, v.

sceran.

Sciringes-heal [heal an angle,

corner] The port of *SKIRING*,

*SKERIN* or *SKEEN*, on the

coast of Norway, opposite the

north part of Jutland in lat.

50°. 15'; *Sciringiæ* angulus:

—Is an port on suðewearðum

þæm lande þonne man hæf

Sciringes-heal is a port on the

south of the land which they

call *Sciring-heal*, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.*

p. 24, 30: *Ing. Lect.* 63, 7.

Scirost most illustrious, bright, v.

scir.

Scir-sæx a shearing knife, razor,

*Cot.* 139.

SCITAN [*Plat.* schiten: *Dut.*

schyten: *Ger.* scheissen: *Dan.*

skide: *Icel.* skíta] *Cacare*,

*Som.*

Scitel-finger a fore-finger, v.

scyte-finger.

Sciððeas Scythians; Scythi, *Bt.*

18, 2.

Sciððia, Sciððiog, Sciððige

Sciððiu Scythia, *Bt. R.* p.

150, *Bt.* 1: *Ors.* 2, 4.

Scitole Astringent, binding; as-

tringens, obserans, astricto-

rius, stypticus, *L. M.* 2, 1.

Scitta A flux; profluvium, fluor

alvi, *S. Dunelm. et Joh. Abb.*

de *S. Petr. Burgo*, ad an. 987.

Scittan, scyttan To lock, shut up;

obserare, *Elf. gr.* 36.

Scittisc Scottish; Scotticus, *Chr.*

938, *Gib.* p. 112, 25.

Sclawen for slagen slain, *Hicks's*

*Thes.* I. p. 227, 38.

Sco; *pl.* scon a shoe, *Cot.* 155,

v. sceo.

Sco The piles; ficus morbus,

*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61.

Scohl a shovel, v. scofl.

Scóc, sceóc shook, escaped; *p.* of

sceacan.

Scocca the devil, *Job.* p. 165, v.

scucca.

Scod shod, v. sceoian.

Scódon covered, overwhelmed, *Cd.*

78, v. sceddan.

Scoe a shoe, *T. Ps.* 59, 9, v. sceo.

Scoere, es; *m.* A shoer, shoe-

maker; calceorum fabricator,

sutor, *Som.*

Scof, scofon shaved; *p.* of sca-

fan.

Scofan, scofen pushed, shoved,

*Bd. S.* p. 544, 45: *Cod. Exon.*

45, a; *pp.* of scufan.

SCOFL, sceofl [*Plat.* schüffel *f.*:

*Dut.* schoffel *f.*: *Ger.* schau-

fel *f.*: *Tat.* scuuala: *Dan.*

skovl *c.*: *Swed.* skåfwel, skyf-

fel *f.*: *Bret.* skop, skob: *Fr.*

ecope: *Pol.* szufła] A SHOVEL;

ligo, pala, rutrum, *Cot.* 174.

Scoh a shoe, *Cot.* 176, v. sceo.

Scoh-negl a shoe-nail, hob-nail.

Scolde, sceoldon for sceolde

should, *Bt.* 35, 4, v. sceal.

Scolere, es; *m.* A SCHOLAR;

discipulus, *Can. Edg.* 10.

Scol-mægistre a schoolmaster,

*Som.*

Scolimbos An artichoke; scoly-

mus, *Som.*

Scol-man a schoolman, a scholar.

SCOLU, sceolu, e; *f.* [*Plat.* *Dut.*

school *f.*: *Ger.* schule *f.*: *Ker.*

scuala *f.*: *Dan.* skole *c.*: *Swed.*

skola *f.* skole *m.*: *Icel.* skóli *m.*:

*Bok. sakola*: *Fr. école*: *Old Fr. escole* *f*: *It. scuola* *f*: *Sp. escuela* *f*: *Port. escola* *f*: *Grk. σχολη*: *Bret. skol* *f*: *Sans. schala*] 1. A SCHOOL; schola. 2. A shoal; caterva, v. sceol:—1. Ongel-cynnes scolu (the) school of (the) English nation, *Chr.* 816. Se gefreode Ongel-cynnes scole who freed the English school; qui liberavit Anglice gentis scholam, *Chr.* 885: 874. Se mon þe on minre scole wære afeð and gelæred the man who in my school was fed and taught, *Bt.* 3, 1.  
*Scom-leás* shameless, impudent, *Past.* 9, 2, v. sceam-leás.  
*Scomu* shame, confusion, *R. Lk.* 3, 8: 11, 45, v. sceamu.  
*Sconc, sconca* A shank, leg; crus, tibia:—Sconc spices a shank of pork, *L. Ethelst.* 3, *W. p.* 56, 10. *Sconco crura*, *R. Jn.* 19, 31, v. sceanca.  
*Sconc-gegirelan* clothing for the legs; periscelides, *Cot.* 154.  
*Sconde* a disgrace, confusion, *Cot.* 66, v. sceonde.  
*Scond-hlewung* dishonour, infamy, *Cot.* 116.  
*Scondlic* base, disgraceful, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 9, v. sceondlic.  
*Scondlicnes* disgrace, villany, v. sceondlicnys.  
<sup>1</sup> *Sconeg Sconey*, the most southern part of Sweden; Scandinavia, *Ors.* 1, 1, v. Weonod-land.  
*Scoomhylli* Shrubs; frutices, *Cot.* 93.  
*Scop* for sceop formed, gave, v. scyppan.  
*Soðr, sceop, es; m.* [*Icel. scop* n. ironia cavillatio] A poet, minstrel; poëta, historicus:—Swutol sang scopes a sweet song of a poet, *Beo.* 1, 74. *Scopas* poets, *R.* 61. *Omerus* se goda sceop *Homer the good poet*, *Bt.* 41, 1.  
*Scop stirps*; *Hymn. Lye.*  
*Scop-cræft* art of poetry, *Elf. gr.*  
*Scop-leoð* poetry, *Ors.* 1, 14.  
*SCOR* [*Dan. skaar* n. skure c. a notch, an incision: *Swed. skära* f. a notch: *Icel. skor* f. an incision: *Ir. scor* a notch. The old custom of numbering and keeping accounts by notches on a staff or tally, is to this day preserved by the farmers in different northern countries] A SCORE; numerus vicenarius, *Cart. calc. C. R. Ben.*  
*Scora* A kind of upper garment made of hair; trichilum, *Cot.* 174, *Som.*  
*Scorened* SCORCHED; *ustus*, *Ormul.* p. 39, 214.  
*Scordea* Water-germander; scordion, *Herb.* 72, *Som.*  
*Score* The shore; littus, ripa, *Som.*

<sup>2</sup> *Scoren, shorns, broken*, *Past.* 33, 1, v. sceran.  
*Scorian* To perish, to be cast away; perire, *Bd. Wh.* p. 66, *Som.*  
*SCORT, sceort*; comp. scyrtra; sup. scyrtest; adj. [*Plat. Dut. Dan. Swed. kort*: *Frs. kirt*: *Ot. churz*, *kurt*: *Kero. scurci*: *Not. churz*: *Alam. scurz*: *Icel. kortr*: *Fr. court*: *It. Sp. corto*, *corta*: *Sp. curto*, *curta*: *Lat. curtus*: *Grk. κυρτος*: *Wallach. akurtu*: *Albanisch. isskurtar*: *Per. کور* khoord. The prefixed hissing s in the English and A.-S. makes the only difference from the other languages. The antiquated *Ger. karen* to cut, curtail, and the *Russ. kortagu* to shorten, are also related to this word] *SHORT*; brevis, curtus:—Hu ne bið þonne þæt lange yfel wyrse þonne that scorte? is not then the long evil worse than the short? *Bt.* 38, 2. *Swiðe scort* very short, *Bt.* 18, 3: *Ps.* 104, 11. Wið þam scortan hlisan with the short fame, *Bt.* 18, 4. Ic þe moste getæcan swa sceortne weg, swa ic scyrtestne findan mihte I must teach thee as short a way as I shortest might find, *Bt.* 40, 5, *Card.* p. 366, 25.  
<sup>3</sup> *Scortian* to shorten, v. sceortian. *Scortlice, sceortlice*; adv. *SHORTLY*, compendiously; breviter, paululum, *Ors.* 1, 1, 14: *L. Ps.* 36, 10.  
*Scortnys, se*; f. *SHORTNESS*; brevis:—On scortnisse in brevi, *Ps.* 2, 13.  
*Scos* shoes, v. sceo.  
*Scot* *SHOT*; symbolum, solutio, *Som.*  
*Scoten* shot, transfixed, v. sceotan.  
*Scot-freoh* scot-free.  
*Scotian*, p. ode; pp. en to shoot, dart, rush, *Chr.* 744: 1088, v. sceotan.  
*Scot-land* SCOTLAND, Ireland; Scotia, *Chr.* 934: 1081. *Hibernia*, *Bd.* 1, 1.  
*SCOTTAS, Sceottas, a*; pl. [*Plat. Dut. Shot* m: *Ger. Schotte* m: *Icel. Skottskr* m. a Scotchman, and also a quick runner] The Scots, Irish; Scoti, Hiberni:—*Scotta* þeod the nation of Scots; *Scotorum* gens, *Bd.* 1, 1: 1, 34. *Scotta cyn* Scots's race; *Scotorum* genus, *Bd.* 3, 13, 19, 21, 27. *Scotta cyng* Scots's king, *Chr.* 603, 1031. *Scotta gereord* Scots's language; *Scotorum* lingua, *Bd.* 1, 1. *Scotta* biscepas bishops of the Scots; *Scotorum* episcopi, *Chr.* 560.

*Hibernia* *Scotta caland* *Hibernia* *Scotorum* insula, *Bd.* 3, 7, 13, 19, 27: 4, 25, 26.  
<sup>4</sup> *Scotu* *SHOT*; jacula, sagitta, *Som.*  
*Scotung* a shooting, a dart, *L. Pl.* 54, 24, v. sceotung.  
*Scradung, e*; f. *SHREDDING* fragmentum, *R. Mk.* 6, 43.  
*Screab* A pitch-fork, reaping-hook; merga, *Som.*  
*SCRAEF, scréf, screafes*; n. [*Dan. skrov*, *akrog* c. the hull or body of a ship: *Swed. skrä*: *skrefwa* n. a fissure, bergskräfwa: *Icel. the fissure of a mountain*, *skrof* n. holes in the ice] A den, cave; spelunca, trum, fovea:—He bet þa na wilian to þam scrafe to cele weorc-stanas jussit ut cito obvolvère isti spelunca na operaria saxa, *Jos.* 10, 14. Geond that atole scraf that that horrid den, *Cd.* 216. Geond that laðe scraf that the loathsome den, *Cd.* 22. On anum scrafe ealle þe wunedon in quadam spelunca omnes tres habitabant, *Gen.* 30. Ðæt he him wolde lacerare þone sacer forþan to þam scrafe quod ille cinder benter istum agrum deri spelunca, *Gen.* 23, 11. Ða lagon behidde on þam scraf ibi jacuerunt absconditi in spelunca, *Gen.* 10, 17. Ða hi birgean on æfen on þam ilcan scrafe jussit ut exire in vespera in ista ipse spelunca, *Jos.* 10, 27. Behiddon on scraefum absconderunt in speluncis, *Jud.* 6, 2.  
<sup>5</sup> *Screp* fit, convenient, v. screpe.  
*Screð* penetrated, *Cd.* 144, scriðan.  
*Screade, an*; A SHRED; præsegmen, *sceda*, *R.* 6, 4.  
*Screadian* [*Plat. schrad* cut in slanting pieces: *schrooyen* to clip: *schrooden* præsecare, re: *Ger. schroten* to coarsely, to bruise, to grind, to part, divide. abageschroten shortened] To SHRED; prune, lop; præsecare, *Som.*  
*Scread-seax* a shredding-knife.  
*Screadung, e*; f. A SHREDDING also a shred, fragment; præsecatio, præsegmen, *Cd.* 14, 20: *C. R. Mk.* 7, 25. *Screadung-isen* a shredding-iron, *R.* 2.  
*Screaf* a den, *Cot.* 52, v. scraf.  
*SCRAWA* A SHREW mouse; *Som.* says, by biting so envenoms them that they

hence our shrew for a woman of a virulent tongue; but its poisonous quality is a fable; mus araneus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60.

*Scredan* to clothe, *Somn.* 84, 156, v. *scredan*.

*Scrifa den, cave*, *Cd.* 213, v. *scrifa*.

**SCREMMAN** [*Plat. Dut. Ger. schrammen* to scratch, scar] To put a stumbling-block, to hinder; offendiculum ponere, impedire:—Ne scremme þu blinde ær ponito tu offendiculum cæco, *Lev.* 19, 14, q. hremman.

*Screncan* to supplant, to place a stumbling-block before, to hinder, *Past.* 59, 6, v. *gescrencean*.

*Screncednes* a supplanting, v. *gescrencednes*.

*Screopan* To **SCRAPE**; scalpere, radere, *Som.*

*Screope* a currycomb, a scraper, a scraping-knife, a razor; strigil, scalprum, *Lye.*

*Screowa* a shrew mouse, v. *screawa*.

*Screpan* To pine away; arescere, *R. Mk.* 9, 18.

**SCRIC** [In some provinces of *Ger. schrik m.*] A thrush, thristle; turdus, *R.* 37: *Cot.* 160: *Elf. gl.* p. 66.

*Scrid* a litter, chariot, *Cot.* 26, 89, v. *scrið*.

*Scridan* to clothe, *Chr.* 1012, v. *scredan*.

*Scride-finnas* The same nation as the Finnas, inhabitants of Sweden, who lived north of Sweland, in lat. about 62°; *Scrithi - Finni, Scrifinnii*: populus Scrifinnise regionis Scandinavise maxime septentrionalis, et Lappis, ab occasu conterminus, *Ors.* 1, 1. Ita vero dicti sunt quod sese pellibus induerunt, *Lye.*

*Scridole* Wandering round about; gyrovagus, *Som.*

*Scrid-wæn* a chair of state, *Bt.* 27, 1.

*Scrid-wisa* a director of a chariot, charioteer, *R.* 61.

**SCRIFAN** To care, care for, regard; curare:—Se hlaford ðe scriðð the sword regards not, *St. R.* p. 186. Rihtes ne crifeð has no regard of right, *St. R.* p. 187.

**SCRIFAN**, *gescrifan*; p. *gescraf*; p. *gescrifen*, *gescryfen*. [*Dan. krite*: *Swed. Icel. skrifta*]

To **SHRIVE**, to receive confession; confessionem accipere. 2. To appoint, enjoin or impose penance; poenitentiam iungere. 3. To impose, enjoin, assign; iungere:—1. Ie mæg he þam scrifan non deat ejus confessionem acci-

pere, *L. Eccl.* 36, *W.* p. 191, 41. Ælc preosta scrife singulus sacerdos confessionem accipiat, *L. Edg.* 65, *W.* p. 86, 51. 2. His scrift him sceal swa scrifan ejus confessarius ei debet ita poenitentiam iungere, *L. eccl.* 36, *W.* p. 191, 34. Swa him his scrift scrife as his confessor shall appoint to him, *L. Alf. pol.* 1, *W.* p. 34, 52. 3. Sylle wið his life swa hwæt swa him man scrife, *Ex.* 21, 30. He ges-craf wean he assigned woe, *Cd.* 148, *Th.* p. 186, 16.

**SCRIFT**, es; m. 1. That which is enjoined, a **SHRIFT**, confession; confessio. 2. A person receiving confession, a confessor; confessarius:—1. Gif preost scriftes forwyrne if a priest refuse confession, *L. North.* 8. To his scrifte to his confession, *L. Edg.* 4: *L. Cnut. pol.* 66. 2. Donne sceal se scrift hine georne ahsian then shall the confessor diligently ask him, *L. Eccl.* 31. Se scrift him sceal þa bote secgan the confessor shall declare to him the recompence, *ib.* His scrift him sceal swa scrifan ejus confessarius ei debet ita poenitentiam iungere, *L. Eccl.* 36. Swa heora scrift him tæce as their confessor shall teach them, *L. Eccl.* 21. Be his scriftes geþeahte by his confessor's advice, *L. Eccl. Cnut.* 23. Be his scriftes gewitnesse by his confessor's evidence, *Can. Edg. Pœn. Mag.* 1.—*Scrift-boc* a *shrif*-book, a *confessional*.

*Scrift-scir* the share of a confessor, a parish, *Can. Edg.* 6, 9, 15.

*Scrift-spræc* a *confessional* speech, a confession, *L. Edw. Guth.* 5.

*Scrimbre* a gladiator.

*Scrimman* To dry up, wither; arescere, marcescere, *Herb.* 26, *Lye.*

**SCRIN**, es; n. [*Plat. schreen m.* a shrine; used chiefly in *Westphalia*: *Frs. skrine f.* a chest: *Dut. schryn n.* a shrine, chest: *Ger. schrein m.* a shrine, chest: *Old Ger. schrin*: *Dan. skriin n*: *Swed. skrin n*: *Icel. skún n.* a desk: *Bret. skrin m*: *Fr. ecrin m*: *Boh. ssran*: *Lett. skryne*: *Lat. mth. screona*, *screuna*: *Wel. ysgrin* a chest.—from *Heb. שָׁרַף* sgr to shut]

1. A **SHRINE**, casket, chest; scrinium, arca. 2. A purse, bag; marsupium:—1. Iordan seo ea ætænt on hire rýne swa raðe swa þæt scrin in bið geboren *Jordanes fluvius restabit in ejus cursu tam cito*

quam arca intra erit lata, *Jos.* 3, 13. Þa þe þæt scrin berað qui arcam portant, *Jos.* 3, 8. Mid þam halgan scrine cum sancta arca, *Jos.* 4, 7. Twa gildene scrines two gilded shrines, *Chr.* 1070, *Gib.* p. 177, 12. 2. He wæs þeof and hæfde scrin ille erat fur, et habuit marsupium, *Jn.* 12, 6. Judas hæfde scrin, *Jn.* 13, 29.

**SCRINCAN** To **SHRINK**; arescere, v. *foracrinan*.

*Scripen*, *scripende* Sharp, sour; austerus, *C. R. Lk.* 19, 21.

*Scrit clothed*, v. *screden*.

**SCRİÐ**, *scriðe*, *scrid* [*scrið* from *scriðan* to wander] A kind of litter, sedan chair; also, a course, a revolution; basterna, currus, cursus:—*Habbað scyrtran scriðe habent breviorum cursum*, *Bt. R.* p. 192.

**SCRIDAN**; p. *scað*. [*Plat. schriden*, *schrien* commere: *Dut. schryden* to stride: *Ger. schreiten* to stride, enter upon: *Old Ger. screitan*, *schraiten*, *scritan*: *Dan. skride* to step: *Swed. skrida* to advance: *Icel. skrída* to creep] To wander, stray, depart, roll, revolve; vagari, commere, revolve:—*Leax sceal scriðan a salmon shall wander*, *Menol.* 539: 152: *Cd.* 37. *Scriðeð ymbutan revolves around*, *Bt. R.* p. 178. *Bana wide scað a slayer widely wandered*, *Cd.* 144. *Sume scriðað leng utan some wander long without*, *Bt. R.* p. 192. *Hwyrftum scriðað shall wander round*, *Cd.* 227. *Scriðende færð hweole gelicost wandering goes very like a wheel*, *Bt. R.* p. 179.

**SCRİÐOL**, *scriðul* Wandering; vagabundus, *Lye.*

*Scritta hermaphroditus*, *R.* 76.

*Scrob*, *scrobb* A **SHRUB**; frutex, *Lye.*

*Scrobbes-burh*; g. -burge; d. -byrig. [*burh* a town, *scrobbes* of a shrub, a city near which there were many shrubs] **SHREWSBURY**; oppidum agri Salopiensis primarium:—Into *Scrobbesbyrig* into *Shrewsbury*, *Chr.* 1015.

*Scrobbes-byrig-scyr*, *Scrob-scir*, e; f. [*Hunt. Scropscire*: *Brom. Salopshire*: *Knt. Schropshyre*] **SHROPSHIRE**; Salopiensis provincia: comitatum hunc, una cum *Warwicensi*, *Wigorniensi*, *Staffordensi*, et *Cestriensi*, antiquitus incolebant *Cornavii*, postea *Mercii*, *Chr.* 1006: 1094.

*Scrob-sætas* the men of *Shropshire*, *Scroepe st.* convenient, *Bd.* 1, 1, C., v. *ge-screpe*.

SCRUD, scrud, es; n. [*Swed.* skrud m. *decoration, royal and sacerdotal dress*: *Icel.* skrúð n.] *A garment, clothing, shroud*; vestitus, vestimentum:—Twa scrud duo vestimenta, *Gen.* 45, 22. Fif scrud, id. Sylð him andlyfene and scrud dat ei victum et vestimentum, *Deut.* 10, 18.

Scrud-land clothing land, land allotted for buying clothing, *Cart. Eadrii Eccl. Cantuar.*

Scrudnian To SCRUTINY, to search into; scrutari, *L. Ps.* 118, 115.

Scrudware [ware ware, merchandise] Clothing, dress; vestitus, habitus:—Munuclice scrudware monkish dress, *L. Const. W.* p. 107, 5.

Scruft a den, v. scræf.

Scrutnon, C. R. Ben. scrudnian to search.

Scrybe a shrub, v. scrob.

SCRYDAN, scridan; ic scride scrydde, þu scryddest, he scryt; p. scrydde, gescrydde; pp. scryded, gescryd; v. a. [*Dan.* skradre to make clothes: *Swed.* skräddra—scrud clothing] To clothe; vestire, induere:—Ic me scride, *Elf. gr.* 28, *Som.* p. 30, 47. Ic me scrydde, *Ps.* 34, 15. Wlite þu scryddest, *Ps.* 103, 2. God scryt, scrytt, *Mt.* 6, 30, *Lk.* 12, 28. Man scrydde hine, *Gen.* 41, 14. Heo scrydde Iacob mid þam deorwurðustan reafe, *Gen.* 27, 15. Scridde þone bisceop mid linenum reafe, *Lev.* 8, 7. Ne scride nan wif hig mid wæpmanne reafe. *Deut.* 22, 5. We þe scryddon, *Mt.* 25, 38.

\*Scryft a confession, v. scrift.

Scryðan to wander, R. Ben. 66, v. scriðan.

Scua, scua a shade, T. Ps. 106, 10, v. scuwa.

SCUCCA, sceocca, scocca, an; m. Satan, the devil; Satanas, diabolus, daemon quivis:—Cwæð to þam scuccan said to the devil, *Job.* p. 166. Ðurh þara scuccena lot through deceit of the devils, *Bt.* 39, 6.

SCUFAN, sceofan; he scyfð; p. sceáf, we scufon; pp. scofen. [*Plat.* schuven: *Dut.* schuiven: *Ger.* schieben; p. schob; pp. geschoben: *Old Ger.* scouben, scieben, schiuban: *Ot.* uses in the p. tense scoub: *Dan.* skuffe to shove, to deceive, cheat: *Swed.* skuffa: *Icel.* skúfa to reject] To SHOVE, thrust, cast, cast down, eject, remove, put; trudere, dejicere:—Het his scealcas scufan þa hyssas in bælblyse commanded his servants to shove

the youths into (the) pile-blaze, *Cd.* 184. Sceaf reaf of lice cast a garment off (his) body, *Cd.* 76. Scufað to grunde shall thrust into an abyss, *Cd.* 227. Scufon hine of þære ceastre, *Lk.* 4, 29. Het sceofan me on cweartern jussit trudere me in carcerem, *Gen.* 41, 10.

\*Sculan ought, should, *Bd.* 1, 27, resp. 9, v. sceal.

Sculde for sceolde should, v. sceal.

SCULDER, sculdor; g. sculderes. —sculdres; d. sculdre; n. [*Plat.* schulder, schuller f: *Fra.* sculder n: *Dut.* schouder m: *Ger.* schulter f: *Rab. Maur.* scultyra: *Isd.* sculdre: *Schw.* scultergu: *Dan.* skuldre, skulder c: *Swed.* skuldra f: *Icel.* skiölldr a shield] The SHOULDER; humerus, scapula:—On his sculdre bæc bore on his shoulder, *Bd.* 3, 19, *S.* p. 549, 15. He gehran his sculdra he touched his shoulders, *Bd.* 3, 19, *S.* p. 549, 1. On hira sculdra, *Gen.* 9, 23. Gif man oðrum þa sculdrum forslea si quis alteri scapulas absciderit, *L. Alf. pol.* 40, *W.* p. 46, 32. On sculdrum his 90, 4.

Sculdor-brægl a shoulder garment, what is worn over the shoulders; superhumerales, *Elf. gl.*

\*Sculdor - wære a pain in the shoulder.

Scul-eaged scowl-eyed.

Scule shall, ought, *Bt.* 40, 3, v. sceal.

Sculon, scealon, sceolon should, ought, *Bt.* 33, 1, v. sceal.

Scul-beta An enactor of a fine, a criminal judge; exactor multæ, hinc Latino-barbarum, scultetus, de quo vid. *Spel. Gloss.* in voc. sculdais, et *Gloss. Vossii.*

Scun for scan shone, v. scinan.

SCU'NIAN; p. ode, pp. od. [*Plat.* schüen, schüwen, schouen: *Dut.* schuwen: *Ger.* scheuen: *Ot.* sciuhan to shun and to fear: *Not.* skien: *Dan.* skye: *Swed.* skya] To SHUN; vitare, aufugere, timere, T. Ps. 69, 2, v. on-scūnian.

Scunning, e; f. What is to be shunned, an abomination; abominatio, *Lye.*

SCU'R, es; m. [*Plat.* schuur n: *Dut.* Kil. scheure: *Ger.* schauer m: *Moes.* skura: *Dan.* skur n. a shed: *Swed.* skur m. a shower: *Icel.* skúr f: nimbus, projectio, שער sor; שער sore; f. a shower, storm; hence, *Hab. Chal. Arab.*

שער sor to act as a storm, to hurry away, to be rough] A SHOWER; imber, pluvia, procella:—Hægles scur a shower of hail, *Cd.* 38. Flana scam showers of darts, *Jdth.* 11. Ren-scur pluuia imber, P. 77, 49. Hagal-scur hail-shower, *M. Ps.* 104, 30.

SCUR [Plat. schüren: *Dut.* schuren: *Ger.* scheuren: *Moes.* skauron: *Dan.* skure: *Swed.* skura] SCOURING; fricatio, exacutio:—Genam þa wunden-locc acyppendes wægescearpne mece scurum hearnne and of sceaðe abrad swæran folme sumþæt itequr tarcapillos - habens Dei frons acutum ense fricatione dera et e vagina distrahit dextra brachio, *Jdth.* 10.

Scúr-boga the shower-bow, the rain-bow, *Cd.* 75.

Scurf scurf, *Herb.* 21, 2, v. scorf.

Scurfede Scabby; scabius, *Cot.* 207.

Scúr-scead a shower-shed, an umbrella, *Cd.* 38.

\*Scute hast paid, given, L. Lat. W. p. 66, 2, v. sceotan.

SCUTEL, scuttel [*Plat.* schottel f: *Dut.* schottel f: platter, dish, but m. a pe. Bilderdyk: *Ger.* schüssel: *Tat.* scuzzila, in a poem of Charlemagne scuzel: *Icel.* skutill m. mensa parva rotunda: *Wel.* ysgudell f: skudel f: *Fr.* ecuelle f: *Fr.* esculle: *It.* scodella f: *Sp.* escudilla f: *Port.* escudella f. The *Icel.* skutull, skutill not only signifies a dish, but more properly a table with one foot, a rustic table-board, remind us of the custom of the ancient Greeks and the old northern nations of their dinner parties. They generally reclined two and two at small, low, square table-boards, on which the dishes were placed. As a substitute for these table-boards, or scutella, our dishes were afterwards used, which still appear in the Eng. scuttle, and in *Ger.* schüssel, &c.] A SCUTLE, platter, charger; catas 2. A moment; momentum 1. *Cot.* 41. 2. *Cot.* 152.

Scuton should have shot, cecidit, v. sceotan.

SCUWA, scua, an; m. A shadow, umbra:—Sealde him deaðe scuwan assigned them death of death, *Cd.* 223. [niht-scuwan under night shadow sub noctis umbra, *Cd.* 95, 7. 124, 10. Under þam scuwan



were bystran nihte under the  
hade of the dark night, *Bd. S.*  
1. 628, 14, v. scead.

AN To suggest, excite, prompt,  
persuade; suggerere, sua-  
dere:—Scyeð, scyð suggestit,  
*Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9.* Ða æren-  
an synne se weriga gast  
cyde the wicked spirit sug-  
gested the first sin, *Bd. S. p. 497,*  
5: *R. Mt. 28, 14.* To for-  
ceape scyhte to ruin prompted,  
*d. 42, Th. p. 55, 22.*

scels, scycyls; m. *A cloak,*  
mantle; chlamys. Unscryd-  
on hyne þam scycceles exue-  
at cum chlamyde, *Mt. 27,*  
3, 31.

dan To shade, overshadow;  
humbrare, *Lye.*

de darted, *Cd. 187, Th. p.*  
32, 26.

evange a shoe, *T. Ps. 59, 9,*  
1. sceo.

f *A barrel, tun; dolium, Som.*  
fan To suggest; suggerere:  
—Scyfð on mode suggests in  
the mind, *Bd. 1, 27, resp.*  
b.

fe a putting away, precipita-  
tion, *L. Ps. 51, 4, v. scife.*

fel, scyfl *A shover, inciter;*  
instigator, *Mavors, Cot. 130,*  
64.

ft *A division, dividing, allot-*  
ing; divisio, *Som.*

fan [Plat. Dut. schiften:  
er. schichten: *Dan. skifte to*  
rt: *Swed. skifta to shift, di-*  
ide: *Icel. skipta, skifta to*  
vide] 1. To declare, divide;  
icture, dividere. 2. To verge,  
cline, drive away; vergere,  
ellere:—1. Scyftan hit swiðe  
hte dividant id valde recte,  
pol. Cant. 75. 2. Scyfte on  
ðele, *Bt. R. p. 169.* Scyfte  
an pepulerunt, *Chr. 1046,*  
ib. p. 160, 9, *Lye.*

ð shoes, pushes, v. scufan.  
hte suggested, prompted, v.  
yan.

l *A shell; concha.*

lan, scylen, scylon, pl; sub.  
: scyle ought, should, *Bt. 19:*  
t. *R. 191: Bt. 33, 3: 38, 7,*  
sceal.

LAN; p. scel [Plat. Dut. sche-  
n to be distinguished: *Frs.*  
heelen to differ: *Dan. skille*  
separate: *Swed. skilja to di-*  
de: *Icel. skilia to separate*  
distinguish, separate, divide,  
ithdraw, discharge; distin-  
guere, dividere, absolvere:—  
æl scel on innan reocende  
æw cades distinguebat intus  
mantia cadavera, *Jdth. p.*  
6.

ben Immodest, filthy, unclean;  
imodestus, impurus, *Som.*

la, e; f. [Plat. Dut. Ger.

schuld f: *Ker. Ot. m. sculd.*  
All in the sense of the *A.-S.*  
In the *Mons.* it signifies not  
only crime, but also reward,  
wages. Other Old Ger. writers  
use it in the sense of care, acci-  
dent: *Frs. schield f. contribu-*  
tion: *Dan. skyld c. debt, cause:*  
*Swed. skuld m. cause, fault*  
1. Sin, crime, guilt; scelus,  
delictum, culpa, reatus. 2. *A*  
debt; debitum:—1. Seo scyld  
to his heortan hwearf the sin re-  
turned to his heart, *Bd. S. p. 599,*  
84. His scylde forgyfenysse  
baed prayed forgiveness of his  
sin, *Bd. S. p. 553, 33.* Buton  
ælcere scylde without any  
fault, *Bt. 29, 2.* 2. And for-  
gulde scyld et solveret debi-  
tum, *Mt. 18, 5.*

SCYLD, sceld, gescild, es; m.

[*Frs. skeld f. a shield: Plat.*  
Dut. Ger. schild n. in some  
Ger. provinces also m: Old  
Ger. scild, scilt, schilt, skilt:  
*Dan. skildt, skjold n: Swed.*  
skylt, sköld m: *Icel. skiölldr*  
m. clypeus; skiöl n. refugium;  
*Gaelic. sgiath f. a wing, shield:*  
*Ir. sciath a wing, shield:*  
*Heb. שֵׁלִיחַ selthim shields*  
שֵׁלִיחַ power, hence Arab.

سلطان sultan power, one  
having power to defend, a sul-  
tan, from Heb. שֵׁלִיחַ selth to  
be over or before, to protect.  
*Adelung* says, from the anti-  
quated Ger. schalen, schelen,  
schillen to cover. In the same  
manner the Lat. scutum: *Slav.*  
schit: *Pol. sczyt: Bohm. ssijt*  
a shield, are derived from the  
old Ger. schuten, modern Ger.  
schütun to protect, cover. The  
Lat. clypeus, the *Icel. hlif f.*  
a shield, protection, take their  
origin from the *Icel. verb hlifa to*  
protect, to save] 1. A SHIELD;  
scutum, clypeus, ancile. 2.  
*A refuge; refugium:—1. Ly-*  
tel scyld a little shield; par-  
vum scutum, pelta, ancile,  
*Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.* Ða læs-  
san scyldas the less shields;  
minora scuta, peltæ, parmæ,  
*R. 53: Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.*  
Scyldas lixton shields gleamed,  
*Cd. 148.* 2. Scild min beo þu  
refugium meum es tu, *T. Ps.*  
70, 4.

Scyldan, gescyldan; p. scylde,  
gescylde; pp. scylded, ge-  
scyld; v. a. [scyld a shield] To  
SHIELD, protect, defend; pro-  
tegere, defendere:—*Bd. p. 640,*  
11. Ic þe scylde I thee will  
shield, *Cd. 99. Th. p. 131, 3.*  
Gescyld me shield me, *Ps. 16,*  
10. God scylde Deus defen-

debat, *Bd. 3, 16.* Hine scyl-  
don defended him, *Bd. 3, 19,*  
*S. p. 548, 32, 36.*

Scyldend, es; m. *A defender;*  
protector, *Ps. 58, 12.*

Scyld-frec sinful audacity, *Cd. 42.*

Scyld-full full of guilt, sinful, *Cd.*  
40.

Scyldga guilty, *Bt. 38, 6, v.*  
scyldig.

Scyldgian to be guilty, v. ge-  
scylgian.

Scyldgung, e; f. *Guilt, fault;*  
reatus, culpa, *Som.*

Scyld-hreoða a buckler, *Cd. 148.*

Scyldi guilty, *Prec. 3, fñ. Cd., v.*  
scildig.

Scyldig, scildig, adj. *Owing, guilt-*  
ty, liable, deserving; reus,  
sons:—*Deaðes scyldig mortis*  
reus, morte dignus, *Mt. 26, 66:*  
*Mk. 14, 64.* He hine scyl-  
digne ongete he knows himself  
guilty, *Bd. 27, resp. 9.* Scyl-  
digra more guilty, *Bt. 7, 5.*

Scyldingas, a; m. pl. [scyld a  
shield] The first race of Danish  
kings, *Rask. Gr. Th. p. 204,*  
27.

Scyldnes a protection, defence, v.  
gescyldnes.

Scyldre to a shoulder, v. sculder.

Scyld-reða a buckler, v. scyld-  
hreoða.

Scyld-truma a strong shield;  
scutum validum, testudo, *Elf.*  
gr. 47.

Scyldung, e; f. *A supposed guilt-*  
iness, guilt; reatus:—*Ðe*  
scyldunga bæde qui culpam  
exigit, *L. Athel. 11.*

Scyld-wyrhta a maker of shields,  
*L. Athel. 15.*

Scyle should, v. sceal.

Scyle *A difference, distinction;*  
differentia, discrimen, *Som.*

Scyle-eged, scyle-eagede squint-  
eyed, *Elf. gr. 9, 3.*

Scylfan To waver; vacillare,  
*Lye.*

SCYLF, an, [Plat. schelf n. a  
board] A SHELF; abacus, scam-  
num, tabulatum, tectum, *Cd.*  
65.

Scylfingas [skelfir a ghost, a  
dreadful man] *A Scandinavian*  
race, *Rask's Gr. Th. p. 205,*  
16.

Scyl-fiscas shell-fishes, *Bt. 41,*  
5, c.

Scylga rocea, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 77.*

Scyll a shell, *Martyr. 19, Mart.*  
v. scel.

Scylling a shilling, v. scill.

Scylon should, v. sceal.

Scylung a difference, v. scyle.

Scymrian to cast forth rays, v.  
sciman.

SCYNDAN; p. scynde [*Dan. skyn-*  
de to hasten; skynde sig to in-  
cite, to spur on: *Swed. skynda,*  
skinda sig to spur on: *Icel.*

skunda, skynda ser to hasten]  
 8 To excite, to come together; confluere, concurrere: — Ða ongunnan monige dæghwamlice eſtan, and ſcyndan to gehyranne Godes word then began many daily to hasten and come together to hear God's word, Bd. 1, 26. He geſeah his agen lif dæghwamlice to þam ende eſtan and ſcyndan he ſaw his own life daily hasten and draw together to the end, Guthl. vit. 2. To þam dweoligendum læcedomum deofolgyld eſeton and ſcyndon ad erratica medicamina idololatriæ properabant et concurrebant, Bd. 4, 27.  
 Scynde ashamed, confounded, v. ſcendan.  
 Scynde suggested, v. ſcynnan, ſcyan.  
 SCYNE, ſcina Bright, clear, beautiful; splendens, clarus pulcher: — Wlite ſcyne wer a man of beauteous form, Cd. 190. Wif curon ſcyne and fægere choſe wives beautiful and fair, Cd. 63. Engla ſcynost brightest of angels, Cd. 18.  
 Scyne-ban a shin-bone, R. 75.  
 Scynes, ſcynnes, ſcynnys, ſe; f. A suggestion, temptation; suggestio, tentatio, Bd. S. p. 497, 10, 12, 13, 17, 24.  
 Scyp a ship, v. ſcip.  
 SCYP; m. A joining, patch, shred, part; commissura, assummentum: — Niwes claðes ſcyp novi panni assummentum, Mt. 9, 16. Se niwa ſcyp novus panniculus, Lk. 5, 36: Mk. 2, 21. Afyrð þone niwan ſcyp tollit novum assummentum, Mk. 2, 21.  
 Scype office, as a termination used as the Eng. -ship, v. ſcipe.  
 SCYPEN, e; f. [North Eng. shippen a cow-house: Plat. schupp f. a shed: Dut. Kil. schop tegumentum, quidquid tegit: Ger. schoppen m. a shed: Pol. szopa] A stall, stable, shed; stabulum: — Ne ſcypene his neatum ne timbreð built no stall for his cattle, Bd. 1, 1. To neata ſcypene to a shed of cattle, Bd. 4, 24.  
 Scyp-farend ship-faring, going by ship, Bd. 3, 15, tit.  
 Scyp-fyrd an army for sea, v. ſcip-fyrd.  
 Scyp-lad a ship journey, a voyage, also a ship, Bd. 3, 15.  
 Scyp-lidend a sailor.  
 Scyp-man a shipman, sailor, Bd. 3, 15.  
 SCYPPAN, ſceápan; p. ſcóp, ſceóp, aſcóp, aſceóp, geſceóp, geaſcóp; pp. ſceapen, geſcea-

pen; v. a. To make, form, create, ordain, give; formare, creare: — Ic hiwige, oððe ſcyppe I hew or form, Elf. gr. 28, Som. p. 31, 25. He behead and ſceapene synd, Ps. 32, 9. He rihtlice ſceop eall þæt he ſceop he rightly formed all that he created, Bt. 39, 2, Card. p. 328, 12. Wæs him nama ſceapen a name was given him, Guthl. vit. 2: Cd. 8, Th. p. 9, 11. He geſwac hys weorces þe he geſceop to wirceanne, Gen. 2, 3, 20.  
 Scyp-steorra the ship's star.  
 Scyr a tonsure, v. ſcear.  
 Scyran; p. ede; pp. ed to shear, cut off, to allot, Cd. 4, Th. p. 5, 1: Cd. 24, Th. 31, 15, v. ſceran.  
 Scyr-biſcop a biſhop of a province, Chr. Gib. p. 42, 18, v. ſcire-biſceop.  
 Scyre a shire, share, business, v. ſcir, ſcire.  
 Scyr-mælum divided into parts, confusedly, Bt. 20.  
 Scyrman an overseer, a bailiff of a hundred, v. ſcire-man.  
 SCYRPAN [Plat. ſcharpen: Dut. ſcherpen: Frs. ſkerpen: Ger. ſchärfen: Dan. ſkiærpe: Swed. skärpa: Icel. skérpa acuminare] To SHARPEN, excite; acuere: — Hi ſcyrptun tungan heora illi acuerunt linguas eorum, Ps. 139, 3.  
 Scyrpte sharpened, adorned, v. geſcyrped.  
 Scyr-reue a shire-reeve, sheriff, Chr. Gib. p. 119, 1, v. ſcire-gerefa.  
 Scyrtan to shorten, to fail, v. geſcyrtan.  
 Scyrtest shortest, Bt. 40, 5, v. ſcort.  
 Scyrð sheareth, v. ſceran.  
 Scyrtra shorter, Bt. 39, 3, v. ſcort.  
 Scyt a part, corner, v. ſceat.  
 Scyt shoots, rushes, Ors. 1, 1, v. ſceotan.  
 Scyte, ſcete, an; f. A SHEET; sindon linteum: — On clænre ſcytan befeold infolded in a clean sheet, Nicod. 11: 13: Bd. 3, 9.  
 Scyte-finger a fore-finger used in shooting, L. Ethelb. 54: L. pol. Alf. 40.  
 Scyte - heald awry, sideways, headlong, Cot. 143, 157.  
 Scytel a moment; momentum, testiculus, Med. ex Quadr. 2, 10.  
 Scyte-raſe SKITTISH, running headlong; præceps ruens, Som.  
 Scyð, ſcyeð shall suggest, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 9, v. ſcyan.  
 Scytst shortest, v. ſceotan.  
 Scytta, an; m. A shooter, archer, bowman; sagittarius, jaculator, Gen. 21, 21.

\*Scyttan to lock up, Elf. gr. 36, v. ſcittan to pay—v. ſceotan.  
 SCYTTEL, ſcyttela, ſcyttyla, m. [Plat. ſchot a bolt] A bolt, bar, bolt; obex, sera, vectis, repagulum: — Ða yuenan ſcyttelas ferrei obices, Nicod. 27. Scyttelas yrenne he forbræc sectas ferreas confregit, Ps. 106, 16. He geſtra-gode ſcyttelas gata þinra confortavit seras portarum tuarum, Ps. 147, 2.  
 Scytðia Scythia, Chr. Gib. p. 1, 13.  
 Scyttisc Scottish, Bd. 3, 3, 21.  
 SE, seo, þæt; article and pron. [Plat. Dut. de m. f: Ger. da m: Ot. ther, dēr: Mex. a. sah: Dan. Sæd. den] These denote not only the, but also he, she, it, and the relative who, which; Grk. ὁ, ἡ, το; is, ea, id; qui, quæ, quod: — Se Hælend the Saviour. Se man the man. Se fæder the father. Se dæg the day, &c. Se be þam he; whom, Mt. 3, 3. Se þe he is ille qui. Se is genemmed he is called, Lk. 6, 15. Se is who was, Lk. 1, 23. Sum v. seo hæfde a certain woman had, Lk. 13, 11.  
 Se for is is, be; est, sit: — Ne is not, nay; non est, Jn. 12: Mt. 13, 29, v. wæra.  
 Se, sea the sea, W. Cat. 4, v. 12.  
 Seac sick, T. Ps. 6, 2, v. ſea.  
 Seac sucked, v. ſucan.  
 Sead a sack, bag, C. R. Lk. 12: 38: Jn. 12, 6, v. ſeod.  
 Seada A disease, the consumption, phthisis morbus, Lye.  
 Seacro-gim A pearl, topaz; opazium, unio, T. Ps. 118, 15.  
 Seafian to sigh, R. Mk. 8, 12, v. ſeofian.  
 Seagon seen, v. ſeon.  
 Seah saw, p. of ſeon.  
 Seaht reconciled, Bd. 4, 21, v. sæht.  
 Seal, a seal; phoca, v. ſeol.  
 SEAL A willow or salix m. salix: — Cot. 16, 165. Oculum in salicibus, Ps. 136, 2.  
 Seald a seat, Bd. 3, 29, v. ſeol.  
 Sealde, sealdon gave, old p. syllan.  
 Sealdnes, se; f. Liberality; largitio, Cot. 68.  
 SEALF, e; f. [Plat. salve f: zalf, zalve f: Ger. salbe: Ker. Ot. salba, salbo, salb. Dan. salve c: Swed. salva. Gaelic. sabh, saibh m.] SALVE unguentum, medicamentum — Ðisse sealfe forspileð hæc unguenti perditio, Mt. 14, 4. An pund deorwyrðen sealfe una libra pretiosi unguenti Jn. 12, 3. Hus was geſeald of þære sealfe swæce dem



*erat impleta unguenti odore, id.*  
Box mid deorwyrðre sealfe,  
Mt. 26, 7.—Sealf-box a salve-  
box, Lk. 7, 37, v. box.

Sealf-cynn Sweet marjoram; am-  
aracus, Som.

Sealfian; p. ode; pp. od. To  
anoint, nourish, cherish; un-  
gere, fovere, Cot. 88, 109.

Sealf-læcung, sealf-læcning  
healing by ointment, R. 12.

Sealfung, e; f. Anointing, oint-  
ment; unctio, unguentum, C.  
R. Ben. 40.

Sealh a willow, v. seal.

SEALM, es; m. [Plat. Swed.  
salm m. a psalm, a hymn: Icel.  
salmr m. a psalm; salma-  
skald m. a psalmist: It. Sp.  
salmo m. salmodia; psalmodi:  
Den. salme m. a psalm] A  
PSALM; psalmus:—On fatum  
salmen in vasis psalmi, Ps.  
70, 24. Syngað Gode sealum  
cantate Deo psallum, Ps. 67.  
Sealmas psalms, Elf. p. 14.  
On sealum in psalmis, Ps.  
94, 2: Lk. 24, 44. On þam  
sealme in ipsis psalmis, Ps. 20,  
42.—Sealm-boc a psalm-book.  
salm-cwide a psalm-saying, a  
salm, L. Ps. 97, 6.—Sealm-  
driw psalm-music, L. Ps. 143,  
11.

sealian; ic sealmige; p. ode;  
p. od. To play on an instru-  
ment, to play; psallere:—Ic  
inge and sealm ego cantabo  
et psallam, Ps. 107, 1.

seal-lof a psalm of praise, L.  
Ps. 146, 1.

seal-lofian to praise in psalms,  
L. Ps. 104, 2.

seal-sang a psalm-song or  
singing, Bd. 4, 7.

seal-sceop, sealm-seop a  
psalm-poet, a psalmist, Bd. S.  
633, 37.

seal-singan to sing psalms.

seal-song, sealm-sang, a psalm-  
song, a singing of psalms, L.  
Ps. 146, 1.

seal-wirhta, sealm-wyrhta a  
psalm-wright, a psalmist, Elf.  
p. 2.

SEAL, salt, es; n. [Plat. solt n:  
lat. zout n: Old Dut. sout n:  
Den. Swed. Icel. Moes.  
dt n: Ger. Ot. salt n: Fr.  
d m: It. sale m: Sp. Port.  
d m: Russ. Pol. sol: Gaelic.  
damm m: Ir. salan or salann,  
about the kissing s in Wel-  
shen: Arm. halon: Corn.  
alan: Grk. αλς:] SALT; sal:  
—Ge synd eorðan sealt, gif  
æt sealt awyrð, on þam þe  
is gesylt bið, hit ne mæg  
wyrðan to nahte, Mt. 5, 13:  
Lk. 9, 50: Lk. 14, 34. Hab-  
et sealt on eow habete sa-  
lem in uobis, Mk. 9, 50. Mid

sealte gesylt cum sale salitus,  
Mk. 9, 49.

Sealt; adj. Salt; salsus:—Sealt  
wæter salt water; salsa aqua,  
mare, Cd. 10: Ors. 1, 1.  
Sealt mersce a salt marsh;  
salsus mariscus, Ps. 106, 34.  
Geond sealtne wæg around a  
salt wave, Cd. 190. Ofer  
sealtne mersc over a salt marsh,  
Cd. 160.

Sealtere, es; m. A salter; salina-  
tor, Elf. gr. 9, 21.

Sealt-fæt a salt-vat, Elf. gl. Som.  
p. 61.

Sealt-hus a salt-house, R. 109.

Sealt-leaf moxicia herba.

Sealtnes, se; f. SALTNESS; sal-  
sugo, L. Ps. 106, 34.

Sealt-sæleða Saltness; salsugo,  
Lye.

Sealt-stan a salt-stone, Gen. 19,  
26.

Sealwe for fealwe fallow, pale  
yellow, Cd. 94, v. fealo.

Seal-wudu [Asser. Selwuda;  
Brom. Selewode.—sel great;  
wudu a wood] SELWOOD, So-  
mersetshire; forestæ nomen  
in orientali limite agri Somer-  
sedensis:—Be eastan Seal-  
wuda by east of Selwood, Chr.  
878.

SEAM, es; m. [Plat. soom m: Dut.  
zoom m: Old Dut. soom m. a  
seam, a hem: Ger. saum m. the  
hem, a seam: Dan. Swed. som c:  
Icel. saumr m. sartura, sutura.—  
Ger. saum m. as much of a com-  
modity as can be put on a beast of  
burthen, a measure: Fr. somme  
f. a burthen: It. Sp. soma f. like  
the Fr. Lat. mid. sauma, is  
used instead of the Lat. and  
Grk. segma, the saddle which  
is put on beasts of burthen.  
Adelung gives Swed. some  
onus jumenti] 1. A SEAM, join-  
ing, a cleft or chink to be joined;  
sutura, rima. 2. What is sewed  
up, but with one aperture left;  
hence A purse, bag; sacculus.  
3. A sack of eight bushels is  
now called a SEAM, which was  
a horse-load—hence generally  
a load, a burden; sarcina ju-  
mentaria, onus jumenti sarcin-  
arii, hinc onus, sarcina. Hinc  
nostra, seam, i. e. mensura  
frumenti octo modios continens.  
Hinc etiam Latino-barbara,  
sauma, et Gallica somme, pro  
onere vel sarcina. Hinc in-  
super summarius pro sauma-  
rius, equus sarcinarius, An-  
glice a sumpter-horse. Hinc  
denique Gallorum sommier, et  
nostratum summer, i. e. trabs  
onus adificii sustentans:—1.  
Geclæm ealle þa seamas  
mid tyrwan smeared all the  
seams with tar, Ser. 2. C. Lk.

10, 4: C. R. Lk. 22, 85. 3.  
Ge ne ahrinað þa seamas mid  
eowrum anuðm fingre, Lk. 11,  
46: Elf. gr. 9, 32.

Seam-byrden a sack of eight  
bushels, the burden of such a  
sack-full.

Seamere, es; m. 1. A seamer,  
tailor; sartor, sutor. 2. A  
bearer of what is sewed, or  
sacks, a beast of burden, a  
mule; equus onerarius, burdo,  
jumentum:—1. Col. Monas.  
2. R. 16: Cot. 25, 167.

Seamestre; f. A SEAMSTRESS;  
sartrix, Som.

Seam-hors a horse for burdens,  
a pack-horse, Elf. gl. Som. p.  
59: R. 20.

Seam-sadol a pack-saddle, Elf.  
gl. Som. p. 59.

Sean to see, R. Lk. 9, 9, v. seon.

Seara snares, an ambush; insi-  
diæ, Ors. 1, 10, v. searu.

Seara-cræft the art of deceits,  
Wulf. Paræn. 4.

Seara-wrence the cunning of de-  
ceit, artifice; insidiosa ars,  
machinatio, Ors. 2, 5.

Sear-burh, Searo-burh, Seare-  
beri, Særes-beri; g. -burge; d.  
byrig [Flor. Særbyria, Seares-  
byrig: Flor. Saresbiria: Malm.  
Salesbiria: Hunt. Salesbirig,  
Salesbiri: Hag. Searesbiri:  
Hovd. Salesbirie: Kni. Salus-  
bury, Salusbery, Salisbury—  
sâr isc acerbum fluvium; burh  
a town, Lye] Old Sarum,  
SALISBURY; antiquis Sorbio-  
dunum; in agro Wiltunensi;  
unde, tempore Richardi I.  
demigrare cœperunt incolæ;  
sedesque, ob aquæ copiam, ad  
confluentes AUFONÆ et NAD-  
DERI ponere, ubi hodie con-  
spicitur oppidum pulcherri-  
mum, Sarisburia, appellatum,  
Chr. 1099: 1106.

SEARIAN; part. searigende [Plat.  
soren, versoren to dry, scorch:  
Old Dut. Kil. sooren, soren,  
versoren arescere, marcescere,  
languescere: Frs. G. Japix  
sorjen, for -sorjen arescere]  
To SEAR, to dry up, parch; sic-  
care, Ors. 4, 6.

Sear-monað dry-month, June.

Searo deceit, wile, instruments,  
arms, Cd. 195: 154, v. searu.

Searo-burh Salisbury, v. Sear-  
burh.

Searo-cræft a deceitful art, stra-  
tagem, device, Cot. 171.

Searo-gemme, searo-gymme a  
pearl, precious stone; unio,  
Cot. 170: Bt. R. p. 181.

Searolice artificially, mechanical-  
ly, Bt. R. p. 158.

Searo-nið unjust strife or con-  
test, Beo. 37.

Searo-þoncol thinking upon stra-

*tagems, artful, cunning, crafty, Jdth. 11, 14: 12.*

**SEARU**, searo, syru; *g.* searewea, searwes; *d.* searewe, searwe; *n.* *Device, wile, fraud, treachery, art, contrivance, work, a machine, a warlike engine; machinatio, stratagema, ars, fraus, proditio, machina bellica:—*Mid searwe *per proditionem*, *Ors.* 1, 12. Nyston þa searwe þe him sæton bæftan nesciebant *insidias quæ iis sedebant a tergo*, *Jos.* 8, 14. Beswicen mid deofles searwum *seduced by the devil's deceits*, *Bd.* 5, 13. Mid searwum, *Gen.* 42, 11. Ðær Salem stod searwum a-fæstnod *where Salem stood with engines strengthened*, *Cd.* 174. Lað searo cyninges *hateful device of a king*, *Cd.* 195. Beran beorht searo *to bear bright arms*, *Cd.* 154.

Searwe *to a deceit*, *v.* searu.

Searwian *to contrive to lay snares*, *Prov.* 7, 24, *v.* syrwan.

Searwung, *e; f.* *An ambush, subtlety; insidiæ, L.* *Ps.* 9, 30.

Seater-dæg *Saturday; Saturni dies, Som.*

Seað *seethed, boiled, Gen.* 27, 17; *p.* of seoðan.

**SEAD**, *es; m.* [*Plat.* sood *m:* *Dut.* Kil. sode, soode *cæpes, canalis, puteus: Frs.* sad, sath *m.* *a well.—*seað *is related to the Plat.* sied *low, deep*] *A cistern, well, pit, lake, gulph; cisterna, lacus, fovea, puteus, barathrum:—*On þa neowolnesse þæs seaðes *in the depth of the gulph*, *Bd. S.* p. 628, 21. Feallende on þone ylcan seað *falling into the same well*, *Bd. S.* p. 268, 17. Seað he openode and he hreas on seað þone he worhte, *Ps.* 7, 16. Ic beo gelice þam stigendum on seað *ego ero similis descendenti-bus in lacum*, *Ps.* 27, 1: 29, 3. Hi dulfon seað, *Ps.* 56, 9. He dealf anne seað ille *fodit lacum*, *Mk.* 12, 1. Eala on hu grundleasum seaðe þat mod þringð *alas! into how unfathomable a gulph the mind rushes*, *Bt.* 3, 2. Hora seað *sordium receptaculum, cloaca*, *Bt.* 37, 2. Sealt seaðas *salis lacus, salinæ, Bd.* 1, 1.

Seaða *a disease; tendiculum, Cot.* 172, *v.* seada.

Seaul-pearf *soul's need. Th. An.*

Seawe *Juice, moisture, glue, paste; succus, liquor, gluten, Herb.* 31, 2, 3.

**SEAX**, sex, *es; n.* [*Icel.* sax *n.* *a short sword, a dagger: Dan.* *Swed.* sax *f.* *scissars: Frs.* sax *n.* *a knife, sword.*] 1. *A knife; culter.* 2. *A sword,*

*dagger, plough-share; gladius, vomer:—*1. *R. Ben.* 55. 2. *Bd.* 2, 9: 5, 13: *Ps.* 51, 2.

**Seaxan**; *g.* Seaxna; *d. ac.* Seaxan; *pl.*; or Seaxe; *g.* Seaxa; *d.* Seaxum; *ac.* Seaxe; *pl.* [*Adelung, rejecting the common derivation from seax a sword, says that the most likely derivation is from the Old Ger. sass, sasse, Plat. sate, A.-S. sæt an inhabitant, a planter, a possessor.—*seax *a sword*] *The Saxons; Saxones. They had different names according to their locality; hence we find, Of Eald-Seaxum from the old Saxons, Chr.* 449, *Ing.* p. 14, *denoting the old Saxons who dwelt in Germany, and from whom the Anglo-Saxons sprang, v.* Engle. 1. *East-Seaxe East-Saxons, people of Essex.* 2. *Middel-Seaxe Middlesex.* 3. *Suð-Seaxe South-Saxons or the people of Sussex.* 4. *West-Seaxe West-Saxons, or inhabitants of Wessex.* 1. *East-Seaxe Orientales Saxones, qui comitatus Essexiæ, Middlesexiæ, Hertfordiæ que partem sortiti sunt.* 2. *Middel-Seaxe Medii Saxones, qui comitatum incolabant hodie Middlesex dictum.* 3. *Suð-Seaxe Australes Saxones, qui comitatus Suthreiensem et Sussexiensem tenuerunt.* 4. *West-Seaxe Occidentales Saxones, quorum regnum includebat comitatus Cornwallensem, Devoniensem, Dorsæ-tensem, Somersætensem, Wiltunensem, Hamtunensem, et Bercheriensem:—*Of Eald-Seaxum comon East-Seaxam and Suð-Seaxan and West-Seaxan. Of Angle comon, se á siððan stod westig betwix Jutum and Seaxum, East-Engle, and Middel-Angle, and Mearce and ealle Norðymbria *from the Old Saxons came the people of Essex, Sussex, and Wessex. From Anglen, which has ever since stood waste between the Jutes and the Saxons, came the East-Angles, Middle-Angles, and the Mercians, and all north of the Humber, Chr.* 449, *Ing.* p. 14, 21. Seaxna gereord *language of the Saxons, Bd.* 3, 7.

Sec sick, *v.* seoc.

**SEC**, sæc; [*Frs.* sokn *f.* *a regular attack: Icel.* sókn *f.* *an opposing attack*] *War, warfare, battle; bellum, prælium, pugna:—*Æt secce *in battle, Chr.* 938, *Ing.* p. 141, 14.

**SE'CAN**, secean, gesécan, gesecean, soecan; *p.* sóhte, gesóhte; *pp.* gesóht; *v. a.* [*Plat.* söken;

*ik sök, du sogst, he sogt; f.* *ik sogte; pp.* sogt: *Dut.* zoeken; *Kil.* soeken: *F.* seka: *Ger.* suchen; *Old Ger.* suahhan, suachan, suochan. *Moes.* sokjan: *Dan.* søgt. *Swed.* soka: *Icel.* sækja: *F.* zukam. *Wachter, with prefixing s, derives it from the Ger.* aug, ook, och, *the eye, the first investigation being made of the eye. Adelung agrees with Wachter, finding suchen seek, related to schen to seek, related to schen to seek. But as these words denote attending towards, approaching, seeking, they may be from the*

*Heb.* נָסַק seg, sek *to run forward, or from*

*sog, sok the leg by which the body is moved forward, or street, where men walk to see what they have in view*] 1.

**SECK**, approach, go to ask for; *petere, adire.* 2. *To enquire, ask for; querere.—*

Secean wolde Cananea *would (seek) go to Canaan land, Cd.* 83, *Th.* p. 104, 1.

Sohton Cananea *had approached Canaan's land, Cd.* 85, *Th.* p. 106, 17: *L.* *Cm.*

2. *W.* p. 127, 11. *Cyn.* *me adeste, venite ad me. L.* *Mk.* 10, 21. 2. *Ice.* *seccan*

gebroðru, *Gen.* 37, 16. *Hw.* *secst þu quid queris tu. L.* *27.* *Axode hine hwas*

*sohte, Gen.* 37, 15. *Hw.* *þat gyt me sohton! L.* *24.*

Seccan-dun [*Brom.* *Secce*—*sec battle, dun a hill: f.*

*lii collis*] **SECKINGTON**, *W.* *wickshire; nomen oppidis*

*gro Warwicensi ubi occisus* *Æthelbaldus Merciorum* *an.* 755, *Chr.* *Ing.* p. 724.

Secce *in battle, v.* sec.

Secean *to ask, seek, p.* *Lk.* 12, 29: *Cd.* 83, *Th.* 104, 9, *v.* sécan.

Secende seeking; *þa seccan those seeking, Ps.* 34, 1, *v.* sécan.

Sec-full full of strife, *v.* *Som.*

**SECG**, segc **SEGE**; *carel.* *diolus:—Elf.* *gr.* 9, 61. *Ice.* *morsecg quoddam caricis*

*L. M.* 1, 56. *Read-secg* *genus caricis, L. M.* 1, 35.

**SECG**, *es; m.* [*Icel.* segr *a brave man; segi m.* *the*

*cles, nerves; related to the* *Swed.* *seg; acj.* *tough*

*ropy*] *A soldier, warrior, miles, vir strenuus, ill.*

—*Me seredon ymb sec monige many persons counsel about me; me beraverunt circa magn.*

durimi, *Cd.* 224. Secgas and  
*seniðas warriors and allies*;  
*magnates et comites, Cd.* 95.  
*secgum ofalegene by soldiers*  
*lain, Cd.* 93.

g. secga *A messenger*; nun-  
*tia, Cd.* 27, v. ambyht-secg.  
 GAN, seggan, sagan, sæc-  
 an; ic secge, sæge, þu segst,  
 segst, sagast, he segð, sægð,  
 sgað, we secgað; p. sæde,  
 e sædon, sægdon; imp. sege,  
 sga; pl. secgað; pp. geseð,  
 segd, sæd; v. a. [*Plat. seg-*  
*en: Dut. zeggen: Ger. sa-*  
*en: Isd. sagan: Wil. gesa-*  
*an: South Ger. sahn: Moes.*  
*ggwan to recite, to read:*  
*sa. sige: Swed. saga: Icel.*  
*gia: Old Lat. seco, sequo*  
*my] To say, speak, tell, re-*  
*te, teach; dicere, narrare,*  
*care, appellare:—Het sec-*  
*a jussit dicere, Ex.* 4, 22:  
 1. We gehyrdon hine  
 gan, *Mk.* 14, 58. Gif ic  
 secge, *Jn.* 8, 46. Ic secge  
 þat þu eart Petrus, *Mt.*  
 18. Eart þu Judea cy-  
 g? Ða andswarude he:  
 byt segst, *Lk.* 23, 3:  
 15, 2: *Jn.* 18, 37. Ealle  
 þing þe ic eow sæde, *Ex.*  
 13: *Jn.* 14, 26. Ðu segst  
 ilce þat þu ær sædest thou  
 ist again the same that thou  
 we saidst, *Bt.* 34, 3, *Card.*  
 112, 18. Abraham sægde  
 edum sinum Abraham told  
 friends, *Cd.* 94, *Th.* p. 122,  
 Nu segð us seo boc now  
 book teaches us, *Elf. T.* p.  
 15. Sege nu ic þe bidde,  
 12, 13. Sege Israhela  
 e, *Lev.* 23, 2. Ure lareow  
 s, *Mk.* 14, 14: *Jn.* 8, 22.  
 m secgað psalmum dicite,  
 65, 1. Secgað me hwæt  
 gesawon, *Gen.* 40, 8. Ic  
 be þe to secgenne sum  
 : habeo tibi dicere quiddam,  
 7, 40. ¶ Ðanc secgende  
 g thanks, *Bd.* 4, 31. Sec-  
 spell to repeat a story, to  
 : a speech, *Bt.* 13: 30, 1.  
 : secgan to sing a song,  
 118, *Th.* p. 279, 10: *Cd.*  
*Th.* p. 299, 19: 33, *Th.*  
 5, 12.  
 m to speak, tell. Hig sec-  
 i, *Mt.* 23, 3. Hwæt sec-  
 i quid dicant? *Mt.* 17, 10,  
 egan.  
 : a saying, *Chr.* 1066, *Ing.*  
 35, 34, v. sægen.  
 d, es; m. [secgende say-  
 from secgan] *A reporter,*  
 : rehearser; relator, *Bd.*  
 i.  
 : scere a sedge - shearer,  
 shopper; caricis tonsor,  
 et cicada, ita dicta, *Lye.*

\* Secggh-tig a sedgy place.  
 Secg-leac a sedge-leek; quod-  
 dam porri genus, *L. M.* 1,  
 47.  
 Secg-weorc military work, *Beo.*  
 23.  
 Secræ sick, v. sec.  
 Sed seed, *C. R. Mk.* 12, 22, v.  
 sæd.  
 Sedan To SED, sow; seminare,  
*C. Mt.* 13, 3.  
 Sedere a sower, v. sædere.  
 Seding-line opisfera, *R.* 105, in-  
 ter navalla, *Lye.*  
 Sedl a seat, *R. Mt.* 19, 28: 25,  
 31, v. setl.  
 Sed-læp a seed-basket, *Chr. Gib.*  
 p. 228, 2, v. sæd-læp.  
 Sedling An Ethiopian; Æthiops,  
*T. Ps.* 67, 34.  
 Seeg the sea, v. sæ.  
 Seel time, opportunity, *C. Mt.*  
 26, 16, v. sæl.  
 SEFA, an; m. [*Icel. sefi m. ani-*  
*mus, favor, calor*] Thought,  
 mind, intellect; sensus, intel-  
 ligentia, mens, animus:—Ðæs  
 min sefa myndgað of which  
 my thought reminds; cujus  
 mea mens commonet, *Cd.*  
 179. He secan ongan sefan  
 gehygdum he began to seek in  
 (his) mind's thoughts, *Cd.* 174.  
 Com on sefan came into mind,  
*Cd.* 177. Snottor in sefan  
 weorðe wise in mind become,  
*Cd.* 163. On sefan þinne into  
 thy mind, *Cd.* 178.  
 Sefr sober, pure, v. sifer.  
 SEFT, soft; def. se sefta; seo, þæt  
 sefte; comp. ra, re; sup. est;  
 adj. [*Plat. Dan. sagt, sagte*  
*soft, gentle, low: Dut. zacht:*  
*Old Dut. Kil. saecht, saft:*  
*Ger. sanft: Ker. Not. Wil.*  
*samft, semfte, senft: Swed.*  
*sækta soft, gentle: Icel. se-*  
*fan, sefun f. mitigatio; sefa*  
*mitigare: It. soffice pliant,*  
*soft. Adelung thinks this word*  
*related to the Ger. saft m. sap]*  
 Sort, mild, quiet; mollis, ten-  
 ner, quietus:—Ne sceolde  
 nan wis man willian seftes  
 lifes no wise man should have a  
 desire of a soft life, *Bt.* 40, 3.  
 Se goda læce selle þam ha-  
 lum men seftne drenc and  
 swetne the good physician gives  
 to a healthy man mild and  
 sweet drink, *Bt.* 39, 9. Ðu  
 eart seo sefte ræst soðfæstra  
 thou art the quiet rest of the  
 just, *Bt.* 33, 4. Deað he ge-  
 deð seftan death he makes  
 softer, *Bt.* 39, 10.  
 Seftle softly, quietly, v. softe.  
 Seftlic Soft, mild; mollis, *Solil.* 9.  
 Seftnes, se; f. SOFTNESS; mol-  
 lities:—On seftnesse in mol-  
 litie, *Ors.* 6, 30.  
 Segan to say, v. secgan.

\* Segbræd Plantain, way-bread;  
 arnoglossa, *Som.*  
 Sege victory, *Chr.* 938, *Cod. Cot.*  
 v. sige.  
 SEGEL, sægel; g. segles; d. seg-  
 le; n. m. [*Plat. segel, seil n:*  
*Dut. zeil n: Ger. Swed. segel*  
*n: Old Ger. sail a sail, a*  
*rope: Ot. segal m: Dan. sejl*  
*c: Icel. segl n. a sail: Wel.*  
*hwyl a sail, journey, voyage:*  
*Pol. zagiel. It is doubtful*  
*whether this word be related, as*  
*Bilderdyk thinks, to sæl a*  
*rope; Plat. sele, seil a rope,*  
*strap, the sail moving the ves-*  
*sel instead of a rope which*  
*was used for towing vessels;*  
*or, as Adelung supposes, from*  
*sagum cloth, the matter or*  
*substance of which sails are*  
*made] A SAIL; velum:—Tu-*  
*gon þa up heora segel then*  
*tugged up their sail, Chr. Gib.*  
*p. 160, 32. Scipes segel a*  
*ship's sail, Bt. tit. 7. Feal-*  
*dan þæt segl to fold the sail,*  
*Bt. 41, 3. Halige seglas holy*  
*sails, Cd.* 146.  
 Segel-bosm the bosom of a sail,  
*R.* 83, 103.  
 Segel-gyrd, segl-gyrd the sail-  
 yard, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73.  
 \* Segelian, seglian, geseglian; p.  
 ode, ede; pp. od. [*Dut. zeil-*  
*len: Kil. seylen] To SAIL;*  
 navigare:—He sceal seglian  
 be lande, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 25,  
 2. He mihte geseglian, *Ors.*  
 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 25, 4, 5. Se-  
 gelede west sailed west, *Chr.*  
 877.  
 SEGEN, segn; g. segnes; d.  
 segne; m. [*Plat. Ger. segen*  
*m. blessing, benediction; given*  
*by making the sign of the cross.*  
*The labarum, the holy standard*  
*or ensign, decorated with the*  
*sign of the cross, was called*  
*by the A.-S. segen: Ot. se-*  
*gan, segonon, Krist. Lib. v.*  
*c. 2, in the beginning, p. 3bb.*  
*of Graff's edition. Nu sculun*  
*uir unsih rigilon mit thes*  
*Kruzes ségonon nunc debemus*  
*nos munire Crucis signaculo.*  
 Segen in its simple significa-  
 tion of indicium, signum, is in  
*Plat. taken n: Ger. zeichen*  
*n. a token: Dut. sein n. a*  
*signal, a sign: Armoriac. sygn,*  
*syn: Ir. sighin: Fr. signe m:*  
*It. segno m: Sp. seña f: Port.*  
*aceno: Sans. zaga] A sign,*  
*standard, banner; signum,*  
*vexillum:—His segen wæs*  
*mid golde and mid gode-*  
*wæbbe gefrætewod his stan-*  
*dard was with gold and purple*  
*embroidered, Bd.* 3, 11. Wið  
 þone segn with the standard,  
*Cd.* 151. Segnas stodon  
 2 T

banners rose, *Cd.* 170. Heht þæt segn wesan bade that a sign to be, *Cd.* 107.

\* Segen a net, v. segne.

Segen, e; f. *A tradition, saying; traditio*:—Þurh yldra manna segene through old men's tradition, *Bd. S.* p. 501, 2, v. sægen.

Segen-bora, segn-bora a standard bearer, *R.* 17.

Seggan to say, relate, tell, *Bt.* 35, 5, v. secgan.

Seggon to say, *Chr. Gib.* p. 232, 42.

Seglian to sail, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Bar.* p. 25, 2, v. segelian.

Segling SAILING; navigatio, velificatio:—Ne mid seglinge ne mid rownesse neither with sailing nor rowing, *Bd.* 5, 1.

Segl-rôd a sail-cross, *Cd.* 146.

Segn a sign, v. segen.

Segnade blessed, v. senian.

Segn-cyning a banner king, *Cd.* 151.

SEGNE *A net; sagena*:—Segnum dælan in nets to deal; sagenis distribuere, *Cd.* 171: *C. Mt.* 13, 47.

Segnian; p. ode to sign, bless, *Cd.* 69, *Th.* p. 82, 21, v. senian.

\* Segnung, e; f. *A signing with the cross, a ministration; signatio*:—He nænige hæle ne frofre þurh heora segnunge onfeng ille nullam salutem neque consolationem per eorum ministerium suscepit, *Bd. S.* p. 502, 26. Ubi notandum quod Saxonius interpres, per sacerdotum ministerium intelligendum voluit signationem, scilicet cum signo crucis, *Lye.*

Segun to see, v. seon.

SEHT, sæht. *Friendship, peace, agreement, reconciliation; amicitia, pax, concordia, pactum*:—Heora sehte togædere eode their reconciliation took place, *Chr.* 1091. Gif hi woldon habban his sehta if they would have his friendship, *Chr. Gib.* p. 191, 29. Ðæra cynga sehte swa gemacedon regum [i. e. inter reges] fœdus ita fecerunt, *Chr. Gib.* p. 198, 3, v. sæht.

Seht [*Frs.* sette f. assurance; *Icel.* satt, sætt f. reconciliation, peace] Reconciled, made at peace; reconciliatus, *Chr. Gib.* p. 200, 4: 212, 7.

Séhð for sécð seeks, v. sécan.

Sehtian; p. gesehtode. [*Plat.* setten to sit; is also used in the sense of to compose, to reconcile: *Icel.* sætta to reconcile; sætt f. reconciliation; satt f. peace.—seht friendship] To compose, settle, reconcile;

reconciliare:—Ðat he eal Cristen folc sibbig and sehte that he pacify and compose all Christian people, *Lib. Constit.* p. 147, 1.

\* Seigl scalpus, *R.* 103, forsan pro scalmus scilicet navicula ita dicta, *Lye.*

Seign a standard, v. segen.

SEIM [*Plat.* seem m: *Dut.* zeem n: *Frs.* siama, sia m: *Ger.* seim m. a slimy thick liquor:

*Wel.* saim grease: *Heb.* ]DWD

smn, semn fat, oil: *Arab.* saman butter: *Fr. Sp.* sain m. grease or fat of an animal] SEAM; adeps, *T. Ps.* 62, 6.

Seintes SAINTES, in France; apud Santones in Gallia Aquitanica, *Chr.* 1127.

SEL, sæl; sup. selost; adv. [*Plat.* salg happy, blessed: *Dut.* zalig: *Ger.* selig happy, blessed: *Old Ger.* selde prosperity, happiness: *Moes.* sel good: *Ot. Dan.* salig: *Swed.* säll happy, blessed, fortunate: *Icel.* sæll happy. This word is visibly related to the Lat. salus] Well, better, best; bene, optime:—Sona sel wæs was soon well; cito bene erat, *Bd.* 3, 9. Gelyfde þæt hire sona sel wære credidit quod ei cito bene esset, *Bd.* 5, 3. Sel dyde did better, *Cd.* 198. Ofest is selost quickest is best, *Cd.* 158. Selost cunnon best know; optime norunt, *Æqu. vern.* 15.

\* Sel time, opportunity, *Mt.* 26, 16, v. sæl.

SEL, sele [*Dut.* zaal f: *Plat.* Ger. saal m: *Old Ger.* sal, seli a hall; selida a house: *Moes.* alh a temple: *Dan.* Swed. sal m: *Icel.* salr m. a hall: *Fr.* salle f. a hall, a parlour; salon m. a great hall: *It.* sala f. salone m: *Sp.* sala f. salon m: *Pol. Russ.* sala f: *Hung.* szala: *Sans.* schala] A seat, dwelling, mansion, hall, palace; sedes, mansio, domicilium, habitaculum:—Ongunnon sele settan began an habitation to settle, *Cd.* 90. On þyssum sidan sele in this wide hall, *Cd.* 216. Ðone werigan sele the dire hall, *Cd.* 220. In sele writan to write in the hall, *Cd.* 210.

Selan, þu selest, he seleð, selð to give, assign, *Bt.* 4: 30, 2, *Card.* p. 170, 11, v. syllan.

SELAN; p. ede. [*Plat.* sölen: *Ger.* sühlen to pollute; only used in the provinces bordering on Low Germany: *Moes.* saulnjan, bisaulnjan to pollute: *Ot.* salon, kisalon: *Dan.* söle: *Swed. Icel.* söla: *Fr.* salir,

souiller: *Ir.* salaighin: *Ger.* salaich: *Armez.* salica] 7. SOIL, smear, stain; pollare

—He on unscyldgum eorðe blod his sword seleda in the innocent blood of men his sword stained, *Bt. R.* p. 191.

Sel-cuð for seld-cuð a: known, unknown, strange, unheard of, rare, new, *Chr. Gib.* p. 205, 2.

SELD; comp. seldor; sup. seldost; adv. [*Plat.* selden in zelden: *Kil.* seldom: *Frs.* seldom: *Ger.* selten: *Old Ger.* selt, seltana: *Dan.* seldan adj. sieldent; adv. seld synt, sällsam; adj. seld adv: *Icel.* sialdan rarely] Seldom, unusually; raro, *Chr. Gib.* p. 205, 2. *Bt.* 39, 3.

SELD, seald, es; a. [*Plat.* seidel, setel m: *Dut.* seidel: *Frs.* sedel f: *Ger.* seidel: *Isd.* sedhal: *Ker.* sedal: *Dan.* sedal, gesidele, mæsse house or inn for lodging during the night: *Moes.* sild on a Dan. sæde n: *Swed.* sild: *Icel.* set n: *Ir.* Gail seld.

It. sedia: *Sp.* sede f. 1. seat, chair; sedes, cathedra. 2. A royal throne, palace; sedes thronus, palatium:—L. Sætorht seld hæsten bryt *Cd.* 5. He adraf beþa þæm hean selde he drewatives from the lofty seat, *Cd.* 217. 2. In þæt seld þu to go into the palace, *Cd.* 214. Æt seld þu throne, *Cd.* 228. 1. w of selde adrifan I came from (the) throne, *Cd.* 228.

Seldan, seldom; adv. Seldom rarely; raro:—Swit: seld gewyrð very seldom *Cd.* 1. Ðær seldom man læg geð þonne þry daga snow seldom lies here three days, *Bd.* 1, 1.

Seld-cuð seldom known, full, unusual, rare, *Bt.* 35, 6.

Seld - hwænne, seld - hwa seldum-hwonne seldom *Bt.* 18, 3: 37, 4.

Seldnor seldom, v. seld.

Seldon seldom, v. seldan.

Seldost most rarely, v. seld.

Sele a seal, v. seal.

Sele-gescot a dwelling, a nacle, *V. Ps.* 14, 1: 17, 4.

Selen A gift; donum, *Ps.* 67.

Selen given, v. selan, syllan.

Selenis, geselenis, se; f. A ing, delivering, traditio: natio, *C. Mt.* 15, 2, 3.



de-rest a seat of rest, *Beo.* 10.  
 de-acot a dwelling, v. sele-  
 gescot.  
 deat best, v. selra.  
 de-tun SILTON, Yorkshire, *Chr.*  
 780.  
 If self, *Cot.* 27, *Th.* p. 35, 11,  
 18: *Bt.* 38, 4, v. sylf.  
 If-ate herba quædam adversus  
 cancerum, *L. M.* 3, 8.  
 If-bana, self-bona a self-killer,  
 nicide, *Cot.* 26.  
 If-cwala a suicide, *Oct. Vit. cap.*  
 If-ic Self-liking, self-loving;  
 sui amans, *Bt. pref. Cot.*  
 If-ice, selflicung, e; f. SELF-  
 KING, self-love; sui amor,  
 philantia, *Bt.* 3, 4.  
 If-ecast self-created, *Cd.* 26.  
 If-will self-will, *Bt.* 11, 1.  
 If-willes of self-will, of his own  
 accord, obstinately, v. sylf-  
 illes.  
 In to soil, v. selan.  
 In, an; m. A giver, bestower;  
 stor, largitor:—Sinc-geofa  
 In a giver of presents, *Bt.*  
 : p. 151.  
 In, ic selle, þu sellest, we  
 Inað to give, sell, *Bt.* 6, *Card.*  
 22, 4, v. syllan.  
 In, illic, syllic; comp. ra,  
 ; sup. ost; adj. Worthy,  
 worthy of observation, wonder-  
 ful, stupendous, dreadful; dig-  
 ni, mirabilis, stupendus:—  
 Inlic to gehyrenne worthy to  
 heard, *L. Elf. Can.* 6. To  
 Inlic tacna digna signa, *Som.*  
 Inest sellic þincg is that a  
 wonderful thing; est ea mi-  
 rada res, *Bt. R.* p. 193.  
 Inicre more worthy or won-  
 derful, *Bt. R.* p. 164.  
 In, illice; adv. Wonder-  
 ful, unworthily; mirabile,  
 Igne, *Chr.* 1127.  
 Inrige, sælmerige. All man-  
 ner of salted flesh or fish;  
 samentum, *Som.*  
 In, se; f. Tradition; tra-  
 dia, *R. Mk.* 7, 3.  
 In best; sup. of sel.  
 In; selre f. n; sup. selest,  
 Inst; adj. [sel well] Better,  
 v. excellent; melior, opti-  
 mus, præstantior, præstantis-  
 mus:—Hw nys seo sawl  
 re þonne mete nonne est  
 me melior quam cibus? *Mt.*  
 26. Selran werode with a  
 far race, *Cd.* 5. Ge synt  
 can we estis præstantiores,  
 . 10, 31. Selrum tidum  
 better times, *Cd.* 214. Se-  
 ne geæstþ best happiness,  
 24, 2. Omerus se goda  
 op mid Grecum selest was  
 mer the good poet amongst  
 wics was most excellent, *Bt.*  
 1. Firgilius was mid  
 ten-warum selest *Virgil*

was best among Romans, *Bt.*  
 41, 1. Þu þe selusta Theo-  
 philus in optime Theophile,  
*Lk.* 1, 3. On selestre heor-  
 tan in optimo corde, *Lk.* 8, 15.  
 Nymað of eowrum selustan  
 wæstmum accipite de vestris  
 optimis fructibus, *Gen.* 43, 11.  
 Selþ good, felicity, *Bt.* 12, v.  
 sælþ.  
 Seltra The bird called a bunting;  
 emberiza, *Lin:* rubetra avis,  
*Som.*  
 Selu, selue self, own, *Chr.* 656,  
 sylf.  
 Sem a seam, bag, burden, v. seam.  
 Sema, an; m. One who unites,  
 a reconciler, a judge; seques-  
 ter, judex, arbiter, *Elf. gl.*  
*Som.* p. 56.  
 Seman to load, *C. R. Lk.* 11, 46,  
 v. syman.  
 SEMAN, geseman; pp. gesemod.  
 To compose, quiet, arbitrate,  
 mediate, judge; conciliare,  
 judicare, *L. Can. Edg.* 7, *W.*  
 p. 83, 9.  
 Semend, es; m. A mediator, a  
 peace-maker; mediator, *Som.*  
 Semian. Mr. Thorpe translates  
 this word lower; Geseah de-  
 orc geæweorc semian sinnihte  
 saw (the) dark cloud lower in  
 eternal night: *Lye.* says, vidit  
 tenebrosam fuliginem ingra-  
 vescere perpetuo, *Cd.* 5, *Th.*  
 p. 7, 19.  
 Semle always, *Bt. R.* p. 179, v.  
 simle.  
 Semnendlice; adv. By chance;  
 fortuito, *Cot.* 88.  
 Semninga, semnunga, samninga;  
 adv. Immediately, suddenly;  
 subito, repente, *Bd.* 1, 7, 14:  
 2, 9, 12: *Lk.* 22, 60.  
 Sempigaham SEMPRINGHAM,  
 Lincolnshire, *Chr.* 852.  
 Semra worse, v. sæmre.  
 Sen for synd are, be, *Bt.* 14, 1,  
 v. wezan.  
 Senade Signed, marked, noted;  
 signatus, *Som.*  
 Senat, es; m. Senate; senatus,  
*Ors.* 2, 4.  
 Sencan; p. sencte, besencte;  
 pp. besenced; v. a. [Plat. sak-  
 ken; v. n: Dut. zakken to  
 sink down; v. n: Ger. senken  
 to sink something; v. a: Ot.  
 sankan, sangan, sanchan:  
 Dan. sænke; v. a: Swed. sän-  
 ka; v. a: Icel. (without the  
 letter n like the Moes. sigan,  
 sigcan delabi, mergere) söck-  
 va; v. a. and n.—sanc sank;  
 p. of sincan to sink] 1. To  
 SINK, immerse; mergere, de-  
 mergere. 2. To exhaust, con-  
 sume, put out, quench; consu-  
 mere, extinguere:—1. Hine  
 on þam streame sencte sank  
 him in the river; ipsum in

rivo demersit, *Bd. S.* p. 631,  
 22. Sy besenced on sæs  
 grund sit demersus in maris  
 profundum, *Mt.* 18, 6. Þu byst  
 oð helle besenced, *Lk.* 10, 16.  
 He gesawe Satanan besen-  
 cedne on þam grundum helle  
 he saw Satan sunk in the depth  
 of hell, *Bd.* 5, 15, *S. p.* 634,  
 24. Besencte me demersit  
 me, *Ps.* 68, 3. Ic besence  
 mergo, *Elf. gr.* 28, 100. 2.  
 Wolde his sunu cwellan fol-  
 mum sinum, fyresencan mæg-  
 es dreore would his son kill  
 with his hands, (the) fire (put  
 under) quench with (the)  
 youth's blood, *Cd.* 140.  
 Send for synd are, *Bt.* 14, 3, v.  
 wezan.  
 SENDAN, ic sende, þu sendest,  
 sendst, he sent, sendað, sen-  
 deð; p. sende, we sendon;  
 pp. sended, senden; v. a.  
 [Plat. Ger. senden: Ker. Ot.  
 santan, senten: Moes. sand-  
 jan mittere; insandjan, us-  
 sandjan mittere; Dan. sende:  
 Swed. sända: Icel. senda:  
 Lett. sinetu. Wachter derives  
 it from the Old Ger. sind via,  
 iter] 1. To SEND; mittere.  
 2. To cast, throw in; jaculari,  
 immittere, abjicere:—1. Gif  
 þu wylt hine mid us sendan,  
*Gen.* 43, 4. Ic sende mitto,  
*Mt.* 10, 16: 11, 10. Ic sende  
 misi, *Gen.* 32, 5. He sende  
 mittit, *Mk.* 11, 1: 14, 13.  
 He sent mittit, *Lk.* 14, 32.  
 He sent ealle geæceftu he  
 sends all creatures, *Bt.* 39, 18.  
 On wræc sendeð into exile  
 sendeth, *Cd.* 202. He sende  
 bodan misit nuncios, *Lk.* 9,  
 52. Hi sendon illi miserunt,  
*Mt.* 14, 35: 22, 16: *Jn.* 1,  
 22. Sendun, *Lk.* 20, 20. 2.  
 Hyra lac sendan eorum obla-  
 tiones immittere, *Lk.* 21, 1.  
 He sent hys sicol immittit  
 ejus falcem, *Mk.* 4, 29. He  
 sende gim-stan his mittit  
 crystallum ejus, *Ps.* 147, 6.  
 He hyne gelomlice on fyr  
 and on wæter sende ille cum  
 sæpe in ignem et in aquam  
 abjecit, *Mk.* 9, 22.  
 Sendnes, se; f. A sending, mes-  
 sage, mass; misio, legatio,  
 missa, *Cot.* 138.  
 Sendon for syndon, synd are,  
*C. R. Ben.* 39, v. wezan.  
 SE'NEPE, es. [Plat. semp m:  
 Old Dut. sennip, zennep m:  
 Ger. senf m: Tat. senaf:  
 Not. seneff: Dan. sennep c:  
 Swed. senap m: Fr. senevé  
 m: It. senape f: Sp. xenabe,  
 xenable m: Grk. σινηπι]  
 Mustard seed, SCENY seed;  
 sinapi:—Senepes corn sinapis

granum, *Mt.* 13, 31: *Lk.* 13, 19. Senepes sæd sinapis semen, *Mk.* 4, 31.

**SENIAN**, segnian, gesegnian; *p.* ode, ade; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [*Dut.* seinen to give or display a signal] 1. To mark, sign; signare. 2. To mark as with a cross; and, as what was marked with a cross was blessed, hence to bless; benedicere:—1. Hine bletsode and senode him blessed and marked, *Bd.* 5, 5. Hine sylfne seniende himself marked, *Bd.* 4, 24, *S.* p. 599, 12. 2. Nam hlaf and senode took bread and blessed, *Bd.* 3, 6: *Cd.* 69, *Th.* p. 82, 21: *Th.* p. 83, 35.

Sennar, Sennaar *Shinar*; Scinhar, Assyria, speciatim vero ista pars Assyriæ quæ Babylonii circumjecit Babylonia:—Sennera feld plains of *Shinar*, *Cd.* 80. On Sennaar land in Scinhare terra, *Gen.* 11, 2.

Sent for synd ars, *Bt.* 11, 1, v. wesan.

Senw a sinew, *Cot.* 163, v. sinw.

Seo; article; *f.* The: articulus præpositivus foeminini generis, Græco ἡ analogus:—Seo fæmne the woman, *Mt.* 1, 23. Seo sawl the soul, *Mt.* 6, 25. Seo is sometimes used for se the *m.* article; as Seo ærcebiscop the archbishop, *Chr.* 775. Osric seo was, &c. Osric who was; Osricus qui fuit, &c. *Chr.* 731, v. se.

**SEÓ** am, be; sum, sim; art, be; es, sis; is, be; est, sit:—*Cd.* 27: *Bt.* 5, 3: 10: 31, 1, v. wesan.

**SEO** The sight of the eye, the pupil; oculi acies, pupilla:—Heold hig swa his eagan seon Custodivit eam tanquam ejus oculi pupillam, *Deut.* 32, 10: *Ps.* 16, 9.

Seo the sea, *Bt. R.* p. 155, v. se.

Seobgend **SOBBING**, complaining; querulus, *Som.*

**SEOC**, seac, sloc, sic; *def.* se seoca; seo, þæt seoce; *adj.* [*Plat.* siek, seek, sük: *Dut.* ziek: *Frs.* sik: *Ger.* siech: *Old Ger.* siuch: *Moes.* sjuka, sjukands infirmus: *Dan.* syg: *Swed.* siuk: *Icel.* siúkr æger. The *Ger.* siech is properly, an imitation of the sigh which is excited by a disease or sorrow, *Adelung*] **SICK**; Ægrotus, æger, languidus:—Sum seoc man quidam infirmus homo, *Jn.* 11, 1. Is seoc est ægrotus, *Jn.* 11, 3. He seoc was ille ægrotus erat, *Jn.* 11, 6. Þonne hio seocne mon geioð

when they see a sick man, *Bt.* 36, 4. Ofer seoce hi hyra handa settað super ægrotos illi eorum manus ponent, *Mk.* 16, 18.

**SEOCNEA**, se; *f.* **SICKNESS**, illness; ægritudo, infirmitas, *Scint.* 5. Deofol-seocnes Devil-sickness; morbus dæmoniacus, *Mt.* 8, 28: 11, 18: *Mk.* 5, 16: *Lk.* 7, 33.

**SEOD**, sead, es; *m.* A little sack, bag, scrip; sacculus, crumena, locus. Se þe hæfð seod, *Lk.* 22, 36. Wyrceað seodas þa þe ne for-ealdigeað parate crumenas quæ non veterascunt, *Lk.* 12, 33. Cyninga seod a purse of kings, a treasury, *Cot.* 93.

Seod-cyst a little coffer, *Cot.* 204.

Seofa, seofan seven, *Gen.* 41, 2, v. seofon.

Seofantig, seofentig, seofenti, seofontig with the prefix hund seventy; septuaginta:—*Gen.* 4, 24: 5, 12: *Ex.* 1, 5. Twa and hund-seofantig duo et septuaginta, *Lk.* 10, 1, 17. Oð seofon hund-seofontigon usque septies septuagies, *Mt.* 18, 22.

Seofen seven, *Mt.* 12, 45, v. seofon.

Seofeniht a seven-night, a week, *Chr. Gib.* p. 178, v. seofon-niht.

**SEOFENTEODA**, seofonteoda; seo, þæt seofenteode; *adj.* The seventeenth; septimus decimus:—On þone seofenteodan dæg þæs monðes in septimo decimo die mensis, *Gen.* 7, 11.

Seofentyne seventeen, *Gen.* 47, 28, v. seofontine.

Seoferdum. *Mann.* says, Susceptor errorem scribæ, vel typographi; et pro þines seoferdum, legendum omnino þines seolfes dem in tui ipsius potestatem. Mr. Thorp translates it, into thy power, *Cd.* 228, *Th.* p. 307, 26.

Seofeða the seventh, *Gen.* 2, 2, v. sefoða.

Seofian to mourn, lament, grieve, *Bt.* 10, v. siofian.

**SEOFON**, seofan, seofen, siofon, syfan, syfon [*Plat.* seven, soven: *Dut.* zeven: *Ger.* sieben: *Isd.* sibhun: *Ker.* sibun: *Ot.* sibi-ni, sibbu: *Dan.* syw: *Swed.* sju: *Moes.* sibun: *Bohm.* sedem: *Icel.* siö: *Pol.* siedm] **SEVEN**; septem:—Seofon dagas septem dies, *Gen.* 8, 12: 31, 23: 50, 10. Þa git oðre seofon dagas adhuc alios septem dies, *Gen.* 8, 10: 41, 54. Seofon godan gear septem boni anni, i. e. anni saturitatis, *Gen.* 41, 53. Ealle seofone cuncti septem, *Lk.* 20, 31. Hwylces

þæra seofona cujusdam quorundam septem, *Mt.* 22, 28: *Mk.* 12, 22.

**SEOFON-BYRIG** The seven burgs or towns; septem burgi, urbes, sive oppida: quorundam scilicet Leicestria, Lincoln, Nottinghamia, Staffordia, Derby, Fif-byrig antiquæ appellata fuerant. His addita demum Eborac Cestria, fecerunt ut ex ista conjunctum vocaretur seofon-byrig, *Gib.* in *and* II, 1103: *Chr.* 1015, *by* p. 194, 7.

Seofon-ceorla-ealdor æt seofon seven magistratus æt seofon that are in like authority septem virorum dominus, septem vir, *Som.*

Seofonfaldlich seven-fold, *I. A.* 78, 13.

Seofon-feald seven-fold, *Gr.* 15, 24.

Seofonfealdlice in septuplo, *Ps.* 11, 7.

Seofon-hund seven-hundred, *Gr.* 5, 31.

Seofon-leaf Setfoil, *Herb.* 117.

Seofon-niht, seofeniht a seven-night, a week, *Gen.* 7, 1.

Seofon-teogeða, seofenteodea seventeenth, *Bd.* 1, 5: 2, v. seofenteoda.

**SEOFONTINE**, seofentyne, septemdecim, *Bd.* 1, 5: 2, 3, 17.

Seofoda, seofeða; seo, þæt sefoða; *adj.* The seventh; septimus:—To þære tidan tide ad septimum *Jn.* 4, 52. Oð þone næftan ad septimum, *Ex.* 12, 18. Wirc six dagas and min þone sefoðan operum et sanctifices septimum, *Ex.* 21, 21.

Seofung, siofung, e; *f.* Sobbing, lamentation; gemitus, querela:—knead adreoðan þine seofung; I cannot bear thy lamentation, *Bt.* 11, 1.

Seogen seen, *Chr.* 733, v. seen.

Seohhe colatorium, *Lp.*

**SEOL**, syl, siol, seolh. [*Plat.* hund m: *Dut.* zeehand: *Ger.* seehund m: *Dan.* sel hund c: *Swed.* själ, sjöle: *Icel.* selr m.] A SEAL: phœnix vitulus marinus:—Best of fangene seolas seals are taken, *Bd.* 1, 1.

**SEOLC** [*Dan.* Seol silke: *Isd.* silki m. sericum: *Rus.* schilk

*Arab.* Para سلك silk

thread, from *Arab.* سلك salaka to send in, to pass or go] **SILK**; sericum



sawon; *imp.* geseóh, gesyh, syh; *sub.* we gescon; *pp.* gesawen gesewen, gesæne, gesyne, gesegen, geseogen, geseowen; *v. a.* To SEE, behold, look upon; videre:—Nan mon ne mæge seon, þa hi gesion ne magon no man is able to see what they must not see, *Bt.* 38, 5, *Card.* p. 316, 26. Ða he hine be-seah, þa geseah he olfendas, *Gen.* 24, 63. Abraham beseah upp geseah þri weras, *Gen.* 18, 2.

seon To strain, sile, and in Derbyshire to SIE; colare, percolare, *Som.*; Lye adds effervescere.

seonað a synod, *Bd. S.* p. 502, 36, v. sinoð.

seondan, seondon, syndon for synd are, shall be, *Cd.* 228, *Bt.* 3, 4, v. wezan.

seondan; *p.* seonde to send, to send before, to appoint, *Chr.* 656, v. sendan.

seonde gealla the flowing of the gall; fel colando se purgans, felliflua passio, *Som.*

seonod a synod, *Chr.* 782, v. sinoð.

seonoð a synod. — Seonoð-boc a synod-book, v. sinoð.

seorred for seared Seared; ustulatus, arefactus, v. searian.

seorwæ treachery, v. searu.

EO'DAN; *p.* seað, þu sude we sudon; *pp.* soden, gesoden, asoden; *v. a.* [*Plat.* seden: *Dut.* zieden: *Ger.* sieden: *Ker.* siudan: *Ot.* suedan, suidan: *Dan.* syde: *Swed.* sjuda: *Icel.* seyda decoquere diutius; sióda coquere, ebullire] To SEETH, boil, cook; coquere:—Seoðað eowerne mete, *Lev.* 8, 31. Asodenes goldes of boiled (melted) gold, *L. Alf. Guth.* 2.

seoððan, seoððon afterwards, then, when, *Cd.* 214: *Bd.* 4, 6, v. siððan.

seotol a settle, v. setl.

seottan to set, appoint, *Chr.* 656, v. settan.

seotu pasture ground where cattle are bred and fattened; bu-cetum, *Som.*

seouanti seventy, *Chr.* 435, v. seofontig.

seoueniht seven nights, a week, v. seofeniht.

seouian to mourn, v. sioflan.

seoveðende seventh; septimus, *Chr.* 656.

seow sowed; *p.* of sawan.

seox six, *Chr.* 656, v. six.

seoxt sixth, v. sixt.

searce a shirt, *Cot.* 13, v. syrc.

sear-clað a sear-cloth, v. sar-clað.

sear-monað dry month, June, v. sear-monað.

searwung device, fraud, v. searwung.

**Serfis, e; f. SERVICE; servitium, officium:—***Pa serfise to donde to do the service, Chr. 1070.*

**Sergeaunt A SERGEANT; serviens, Lye.**

**SERIAN; p. ode; pp. od. To make neat, set in order, to plan, deliberate; concinnare, deliberare:—***Serede and sette planned and set; concinnavit et disposuit, Cd. 213. Me sere-don ymb deliberated concerning me, Cd. 224.*

**Sermende Sarmatia, Ors. 1, 1. Sermenne Sarmatæ, Ors. 6, 24.**

**Serðan To commit adultery; co-ire cum fœminâ:—***Ne serð þu oðres mannes wif thou shalt not commit adultery, Som.*

**Seruiende Serving; serviens, Lye.**

**Serwan treachery, v. searu.**

**Serwian to conspire, v. syrwan.**

**SESTER, sæster; g. sestres; m. [Fr. setier m: It. sestiere m. a pint measure; stajo m. a bushel: Sp. sextaris m. a measure] 1. A SESTER, a wine or water measure containing fifteen pints; used also for grain, a firkin; sextarius, amphora. 2. A bath, a Hebrew measure; cadus, batus. 3. A pitcher; hydria, lagena. 4. A measure; mensura. 5. A Hebrew measure about 18 quarts; satum, i. e. mensura Hebraica Seah dicta, tertia pars ephæ:—1. XV pund wætres gað to sestre 15 pounds of water go to a sester, W.Cat. p. 179: L. M. 2, 67. On twegra sestra gemette oððe on þreora duarum amphorarum mensura sive trium, Jn. 2, 6. 2. Hund sestra eles centum bati olei, Lk. 16, 6. 3. Jud. 7, 16, 19. 4. Sestras, Lev. 19, 35. 5. Pri sestras smedeman tria sata similaginis, Gen. 18, 6.**

**SET Therefore, on that account; ideo, idcirco, propterea, ea de causa:—***Ge etað hus wi-duana set feorrane biddende exeditis domos viduarum, ea de causa in longum orantes, R. Mt. 23, 14.*

**Set A setting; occasus:—***Mid þy to sete eode sunne quum ad occasum ivit sol, R. Mk. 1, 32.*

**Seta, in composition denotes, an inhabitant, Bd. S. p. 644, 22, v. sæta.**

**Sete manifeste, R. Jn. 11, 14.**

**Sete set, place; imp. of settan.**

**Setel a setting, Ps. 103, 20, v. setl.**

**Seten set; pp. of sittan.**

**Seten shoots, plants; plantaria, Cot. 149, v. setin.**

**Setere, es; m. A SETTER, a treacherous person; insidiator, C. Lk. 20, 20.**

<sup>1</sup>Se-þa for se-þe he who; ille qui, qui, *Cd.* 94.

**SEDAN**, seðian, aseðian, ge-seðan; p. seðde, we seðdon; pp. geseðed; v. a. [*Icel.* sæta *animadvertere, respondere*: *Frs.* sètha, setta to order.—soð true] 1. To affirm, confirm, testify, prove, show; affirmare, confirmare. 2. To show by speaking, to utter, say, speak; effari:—1. Sum oðer seðde and cwæð *quidam alius affirmavit et dixit*, *Lk.* 22, 59. Fæstnigende, oððe seðende, we aseðað ure spræce *Elf. gr.* 38, *Som.* p. 40, 16. Gif þu geseðan miht if thou be able to prove, *Bt.* 7, 3, *Card.* p. 30, 4: *Cd.* 75, *Th.* p. 92, 7. Geseðed, *Bd.* 4, 8. 2. Hi geseðað and sprecað unrihtwisnysse, *Ps.* 93, 4.

Seþe, se þe he who; ille qui.

Seðe will require, *Cd.* 75, *Th.* p. 92, 7.

Seðel, seðl a seat, *R. Mt.* 5, 34, v. setl.

Seð-rægel tapestry, v. set-rægl.

Seððan afterwards, *Ora.* 1, 3, v. siððan.

Seðung, e; f. Attestation, confirming; affirmatio, *Hom. Pasch.* p. 4.

Setin A shoot of a vine; propago vitis, *C. Ps.* 79, 12.

<sup>1</sup>**SETL**, geactl, es; n. 1. A SETTLE, seat, bench stool; sedes. 2. A setting; occasus:—1. Þu setst us on þæt sætl þines Sceoppendes thou settest us on the seat of thy Maker, *Bt.* 7, 5, *Card.* p. 34, 23. Hyra setlu þara þe culfran sealdon he tobræc, *Mt.* 21, 12, *Lk.* 1, 52. He þæs setles naping næfde on Rome he had nothing of the seat in Rome, *Chr.* 1096, *Ing.* 314, 13. 2. Ða þa sunne eode to setle *quum sol vergeret ad occasum*, *Gen.* 15, 17: *Mk.* 1, 33: *Ex.* 17, 12. ¶ Heah-setl a high seat, a throne, *Ps.* 88, 29.—Cyne-setl a king's seat, a throne, *Ex.* 11, 5.—Dom-setl a judgment-seat, *Mt.* 27, 19.—Bisceop-setl a seat of a bishop, a see, *Chr.* 34.—Setl-gang, setl-gong a going to a seat, a setting. Be þam wege þe lið to sunnan setl-gange, *secundum viam quæ jacet ad occasum solis*, *Deut.* 11, 30. Fram sunnan up-rine oð to setlgang from sun's rising to setting, *C. M. Ps.* 112, 3.—Setl-gangan to go to setting, a declining, *Bd.* 5, 23, *S.* p. 645, 27.

Setl, setel The part on which the body rests in sitting; podex, *Herb.* 102, 2.

<sup>1</sup>Setl-gang a setting, v. setl, &c.

Setl-gangan sun-setting, v. setl, &c.

Setl-rade setting course or road, *Cd.* 148.

Setlung, e; f. SETTING, settling, placing; occasus:—Fram sunnan up-rine oð to setlung a solis ortu usque ad occasum, *Ps.* 112, 3.—Sessio, positio, *L. Ps.* 138, 1.

Setmuncg A mutiny; seditio, *Lye.*

Setnere A seditious person, revolter; seditiosus, *C. Mk.* 15, 7.

Setnia, settnea, se; f. A tradition; traditio, *C. Mt.* 15, 2, 3.

Setnuncg, setnung, e; f. Sedition, mutiny; seditio, *R. Mk.* 15, 7: *R. Lk.* 23, 19, 25.

Setol a seat, *Cot.* 174, v. setl.

Set-rægl Tapestry, carpet; tapes, *Lye.*

**SETTAN**; ic sette, þu setst, settest, he sette; p. sette, gesette, asette, þu settest; imp. sete; pp. geset, gesett, asett; v. a. [*Plat.* setten: *Dut.* zetten: *Frs.* sètha, setta to institute, order, make, to give security: *Ger.* setzen; v. a. p. setzt; pp. gesetzt to make one sit, to give a thing a certain place: *Dan.* sette: *Swed.* sätta: *Icel.* setia to place, from sæt; p. of v. n. sittan to sit: *Wel.* sodi to fix; *gosodi* to set: *Gael.* suidhich to plant, to set: *Grk.* σαρτεῖν to put on; ἱκεῖν, ἱκεῖν to set: *Heb.* שָׁט st, set to place. The primary sense of this word being to put or lay a thing to the ground, to lower a thing, it is visibly related to sittan to sit, *Adelung.*] 1. To set, place, appoint, plant, settle, populate; ponere, collocare, plantare. 2. To settle, appease; placare. 3. To set, set in order, to arrange, compose; componere. 4. To possess, own; possidere. Often used with prepositions, as settan beforan to set before: settan ofer, on, uppan set over, on, upon, &c.:—1. Þu hete settan gemæro abutan tu jussisti ponere terminum circa, *Ex.* 19, 23. Ic sette minne renbogan on wolcnum, *Gen.* 9, 13. Þu setst us thou settest us, *Bt.* 7, 5. Þu settest thou placedst, *Ps.* 72, 18: 79, 7. Sete þine hand, *Gen.* 24, 2. Under cyfe settað subter modium ponunt, *Mt.* 5, 15. Ðe him geset is which to him is set, *Bt.* 21, *Card.* p. 113, 25, 18. Ðeod lond monig setton gens terram plurima plantaverunt, *Bt. R.* p. 150. Hi setton poverunt, *Bd. S.* p. 544, 37, 38: *Ps.* 72,

9: *Jn.* 8, 3. 2. Scyles settan debent inimicitiam parere, *L. Edm. pol.* 7: *Bt.* 23, 1. 3. Ic þas boc wrat and seta I wrote and composed this book. *Bd. S.* p. 647, 34, 37. 4. Þu settest ædran mine to posedisti renes meas, *Ps.* 138, 12. ¶ Settan-beforan to set before, *Deut.* 11, 26. Sett ofer to put over, on or upon *Gen.* 48, 18.

<sup>1</sup>Settend, es; m. A setter, disposer; dispositor, *Cd.* 194.

Settere A treacherous man, thief; latro, *C. Jn.* 10, 1, v. setere.

Settl a seat, v. setel.

Setl-reogl tapestry, *Cod. Em.* 1 b, v. set-rægl.

Settnes tradition, *R. Mt.* 7, 1, v. setnia.

Setung treachery, v. setnung.

Setynes, se; f. A sitting down, assessio, *Som.*

Sew sowed; p. of sawen.

**SEWÆRE**, sewere A seer, a wise man; qui videt, speculatur, vero cui animi perspicacia solera, sagax, prudens, acutus, *Hickes's Dissert.* Ep. 29.

Sewe the sea, *Cantic. Ma. E.* 15, 23, v. sæ.

Sewon to see, understand, *I. Ps.* 27, 7, v. seon.

Sex, sexo six, *R. Jn.* 2, 6, v. six.

Sex a knife, sword, *Jn.* 3, 2, v. seax.

<sup>1</sup>Sex-hænde-man a man whose life was estimated at 600 shillings, *Text. Ref.* p. 35, v. hundred-man.

Sex-land Saxon-land, Saxonia, *Chr.* 1106.

Sexna of the Saxons, *Max.* 15, v. seax.

Sexta sixth, *L. With.* 1, v. six.

Sextig, sixty, *Wulf. It.* 1, v. sixteg.

Si be, may be, *Ex.* 16, 13, v. sy.

Siaro-cræft a deceitful art, *R.* p. 158, v. searo-cræft.

**SIB**; g. d. ac. sibbe; f. [*Frs.* Old *Dut.* sibbe, f. *relationship*: *Ger.* sippe, *sippe*, *relationship*: *Ot.* sibbo, *sibbo*, *kisippo*, *sibii*, *sibche*, *sippa* a neighbour near-by (Grimm's *Gr.* vol. 2 p. 67). In earlier times it also had the signification of protection: *Moer.* sib *protection*: *Old. Sued.* sifa: *relation*] 1. *Perpax.* 2. *Concord*, *agreement*, *adoption*; *consensus*, *adoption*. 3. *Alliance*, *companionship*, *relation* *sanguinitas*, *cognatus*. 1. Sib si mid eow, or sy eow

as sit cum vobis, *Gen.* 43, 23: *Jn.* 10, 19: 21, 26. Sibbe bearn pacis filius, *Lk.* 10, 6. Drihten sylle eow sibbe Dominus dabit vobis pacem, *Num.* 6, 26. Ic com sybbe on eorð-um sendan, or to sendanne eow pacem in terram mittere, *Mt.* 10, 34: *Lk.* 12, 51. Beoð on sybbe þa þing þe he ahreat in pace res quæ ille habet, *Lk.* 11, 21. 2. We eodon mid sibbe ambulavimus cum concursu, *Ps.* 54, 15. To tacne nære sibbe for a sign of the adoption, *Bd. S.* p. 582, 9. 3. Forlætað þa sibbe forsake the companionship, *Bt.* 21. Neh ib nærest relation, *L. Cnut.* *Eccl.* 7. — Sibbe-mæð [mæð late, degree] degree of relationship, *L. Cnut. pol.* 48, *W.* p. 41, 49. — Sibb-lufe love of relations, *Cd.* 117, v. sib-lufe. — Sib-fæc [fæc an interval, pace] degree of relationship, consanguinity, *L. Ænh. W.* p. 21, 1. — Sib-gebyrd [gebyrd irth, origin] kindred, birth, *Lk.* 91. — Sib-gedryht a kindred band, *Cd.* 154: *Beo.* 11. — Sib-gemagas family relations, inmen, *Cd.* 162. — Sib-lac a race offering, *L. Athel. Pref.* nd. — Sib-leger, syb-leger [leger a bed] incest, *L. Cnut.* *Lk.* 48. — Sib-lufe, sibb-lufe the love or affection of kindred, *W.* *Cd.* *Th.* p. 2, 25: 117, *Lk.* p. 152, 3. — Sib-reden reden condition, state] relationship, *Chr.* 1127. — Sib-scipe relationship. — Sican; p. gesibbede; pp. ge-bbed; v. a. To make peace, compose; pacem facere, sacrificare, *L. Can. Edg.* 7: *Ps.* 83, 9: 93, 19. — Sib-scepe relations, *C. Lk.* 14, 12. — A sieve; cribrum, *Som.* ing, gesibbling, es; m. A relation, kinsman, kinswoman; *Ex.* *Gen.* 19, 12. Sib-gas relations, brethren, *R.* 2. — Sibsum, gesibsum; def. se gesib-uma; adj. Peaceable, peace-ning; pacificus:—Sibsumes ibes æt eow biddende syn-um pacificum fœdus a vobis testes sunt, *Ors.* 1, 10. Ea-ge synd þa gesibsuman, *Mt.* 9. — Sibsumlice, gesibsumlice; adv. Peaceably, quietly; pacifice, *Ps.* 33, 4: 34, 23. — Sibsumnes, gesibsumnes, se; f. Peacefulness, tranquillity, con-quiet; pax, quies:—On micel-sibsumnease in great tran-quillity, *Chr.* 860: *Lev.* 7, 32. — Sib-seven, v. seofon.

\* Sic a furrow, v. sich.

Sic sick, v. seoc.

SICAN [Plat. suchten, suften, zuften: Dut. zuchten: Ger. scufzen] To sigh, and in Derbyshire to SIKK; suspirare, *Ors.* 2, 7.

Siccet A sigh, groan; gemitus, *L. Ps.* 30, 12.

Siccettan To sigh, sob, groan; suspirare, singultire, gemere, *Elf. T.* p. 36, 1.

Siccetung, siccettung, siccitung, e; f. A sigh, sob, groan; suspirium, singultus, gemitus:—Of inweardre heortan langsume siccetunge teah drew a long sigh from (the) inward heart, *Hom. Greg.* p. 12: *R.* 78.

SICEL, sicol [Plat. sekel, siekel f: Dut. sikkel f: Ger. sichel f: Dan. segel, segl, sigd c: Swed. sickel m: Icel. sigdr f: Lat. secula f: Grk. ζαῖκλη, ζαγκλον: Wend. secati: Pol. sickarts] A SICKLE; falx messoria:—He sent his sicol immittit ejus falcem, *Mk.* 4, 29. Ne rip þu na mid sicele ne metito tu non cum falce, *Deut.* 23, 25.

Sicerian To soak, sink in; penetrare, *Past.* 57, 1.

Sich A furrow, gutter, water-course; sica, sicha, sichetum, i. e. sulcus aquarius, lacuna, fossa, *Som.*

Sich Behold, look; respice, *T. Ps.* 24, 17.

Siclian To be sick; ægrotare, *Lye.*

Sicol a sickle, v. sikel.

Sicol-wyrt the herb sickle-wort; consolidæ genus, *Som.*

Sicomor A sycamore; sycomorus:—Astah up on an treow sicomorum, *Lk.* 19, 4.

SID; def. se sida; seo, þæt side; sup. sidest; adj. 1.

Ample, spacious, broad, great, vast; amplius, latus, spatiosus.

2. Various, diverse; varius:—

1. Þios side gesceaft this spacious creation, *Bt. R.* p. 196.

Hu wid and sid how wide and spacious, *Cd.* 228. Gesetten

þa Sennar sidne and widne then (they) occupied Shinar

spacious and wide, *Cd.* 80.

Unlytel dæl sidre foldan no small part of wide land, *Cd.* 119.

Geond þisne sidan grund over this spacious earth, *Bt. R.* p. 177.

Giond þas sidan gesceaft over the broad creation, *Cd.* 32. On þyssum

sidan sele in this spacious hall, *Cd.* 216. Siðe hergas vast

bands, armies, *Cd.* 156. Gesæt sidestan dæge sat (his)

last day, *Cd.* 209. 2. Sidra

gesceafta of various creatures, *Bt. R.* p. 167. Sidra gesceafta anleppa ælc variarum creaturarum singula, *Bt. R.* p. 187.

\* Side; adv. Far, widely; late:—Side and wide far and wide, *Cd.* 6: 93.

SIDE, an; f. [Plat. side, sied f: Dut. zyde f: Frs. sid f: Ger. seite f: Tat. situ: Not. sittu: Dan. side c: Swed.

Icel. sida f: Heb. יָדָה jd, tsd a side: Chald. יָדָה jdd,

tsdd to turn] A SIDE; latus:—

Geopenode his sidan mid spere, *Jn.* 19, 34. He ætyw-

de hym hys handa and hys sidan, *Jn.* 20, 20. Be sidan

on the side, *Cd.* 205, *Th.* p. 299, 5. Duru þu setat be

þære sidan wiðneoðan, *Gen.* 6, 16. On eallum sidum on

all sides, *Bt.* 18, 2.

Sid-adl a side disease, pain in the side, *R.* 10.

Sidan of a side, v. side.

Sidefull Modest, bashful; pudicus, *Cod. Exon.* 1 a.

Sidefulnys, se; f. Modesty: pudicitia, *Abus.* 5.

\* Sidelice Aptly, according to custom; apte, ex more, *Past.* 21, 2.

Sidene Silken, made of silk; sericus, bombycinus, *Col. Monas.*

Sidesta the widest, v. sid.

Sidfexe, sidfexed Having long hair; capillatus, *Elf. gr.* 43.

Sido a custom, v. sidu.

Sid-reaf a side clothing, a cloak, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 69.

Sid-sár a side sore or disease.

SIDU, sido; g. d. a; ac. u; pl. nom. ac. a; g. a, ena; d. um;

m. [Plat. Frs. sede f: Dut. zeden f. pl. the s. zede not in

use: Ger. sitte f: Not. Wil. sito f: Otfried's Krist by Graff.

lib. ii. 8; 27. Thar stuantun uuázarfaz, so thár in lante sttu

uuas ibi stabant vasa aquaria, tu in regione moris erat. Poem

on St. Anno, sidde m. Horneck. sid m: Dan. sæder c. pl:

Swed. sed m: Icel. sidr m. Wachter, on the derivation of

this word, says, Duo significare potest; vel consuetudinem

vivendi, si sit a Grk. ἰθός, præposito sibilo, et hoc ab ἰθός

consuesco; vel institutum majorum, si derivetur a Ger. set-

ten, setzen constituere] A custom, manner, part, duty; pars,

officium, mos, ritus, consuetudo:—Micel sido mid Rom-

warum wæs was a great custom with Romans, *Bt.* 27, 1.

Weorðað swiðe oft se sido it is very often the custom, *Bt.* 39, 9. Hiora sidu and heora

gecynd onwendan to change

*their custom and their nature, Bt. 7, 2. God gesette unawendendlicne sido and þeawas God has set unchangeable customs and laws, Bt. 21, 1.*

<sup>1</sup> Sid-wærc, sid-weorc *a side disease, a pain in the side.*

Sid-wurm *a silkworm; bombyx, R. 23,*

Sie *be, shall be, Bt. 16, 2, v. sy, wesan.*

Sie *the sea, Cantic. Moys. Ex. 15, 1, 12, v. sæ.*

Sie *victory, Ex. 17, 11, v. sige.*

Sielf *salve, C. R. Jn. 11, 2, v. sealf.*

Siel - hearwæn *an Ethiopian: Æthiopes Mauri, T. Ps. 71, 9, v. Silhearwa.*

Siemle *always, Bt. 6: 7, 3, v. simle.*

Sien *are, be; sunt, sint, for synd, Bt. 10: 11, 1, v. wesan.*

Siende *for si be; sit, Hicke's Gr. 4to. p. 45, 3.*

Sienderlice *separately, v. synd-derlice.*

Siendon, syndon, synd *are; sunt, Bt. 3, 4: Cd. 188.*

<sup>1</sup> Siene; *f. [Dut. zigt n: Frs. sione, siune f. visus, facies: Ger. gesicht n: Ker. kisihti: Ot. gesiht: Tat. Isd. gisiuni: Dan. syn, aasyn n: Swed. syn f. sigt m. sigte n. sight: Icel. sion, syn f. visio; syni n. visus] Vision, sight, appearance; visio, visus, aspectus:—Hire þa siene onlah to her the vision raised, Cd. 29. Forsæton heafod-siena obstructed power of sight, Cd. 114. Hrioh bið þonne seo þe ær gladu on siene wæs rough is then sea which before was calm to the sight, Bt. R. p. 155.*

Sient *are, Bt. 11, 1, v. synd, wesan.*

SIERAN; *p. ede. To lie in wait for, to lay snares for, to plot, to conspire; insidiari, insidias struere, parare:—He hine het secgan hwæt his geferan wæron þe mid him ymbe sieron he commanded him to say what his companions were who conspired with him, Bt. 16, 2. Ða bearn sieron ymbe þone fæder the children conspired against the father, Bt. 31, 1.*

Siew *the sea, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 4, v. sæ.*

Siex *six, Cod. Exon. p. 33, v. six.*

Siex-benn *a sword-wound, Beo. 40, 24.*

Siex-feald *six-fold, Cot. 183.*

Siexta *the sixth, Cod. Exon. p. 18 b, v. sixta.*

SIFE, syfe [*Plat. seve f: Dut. zeef f. zift f: Ger. sieb n: Ot. Ker. Wil. sib: Dan. sigte,*

*sie c: Swed. sikt, sickt, m: Icel. sía f.] A SIEVE; cribrum, Elf. gl. Som. p. 60, 65.*

<sup>1</sup> SIFER, sifr, syfer [*Plat. süver, suber pure: Dut. zuiver: Ger. sauber, adj. and adv. pure, undefiled, unmixed, genuine: Ker. subro: Tat. subarnesse the purification of the Virgin Mary. Not. translates the Lat. sobrius by suber, so that the relationship of these two words is not unlikely. Wachter says, Proprie est purus instar aquæ a saw aqua, mutato w, in b. Ita limpidus a limpha] Pure, sober, clean, chaste; sobrius, purus, castus:—Beoð syfre and wacole estote sobrii et vigiles, 1 Pet. 5, 8: Job. p. 164.*

Siferlice *Soberly, purely; sobrie, Som.*

Sifernys, se; *f. Sobriety, purity; sobrietas, puritas, Pasch. Hom. p. 12.*

Sifeða *bran, Herb. 151, 1, v. siofoða.*

Sifian *To rejoice; gaudere; sifeð rejoices, Bd. 5, 23, S. p. 646, 35, C.*

Siflia, siflig *food, R. Ben. interl. 39, v. sufel.*

Sifr *sober, v. sifer.*

<sup>1</sup> SIFTAN; *pp. gesyft [Plat. siften, seven: Dut. ziften: Ger. sieben, sichten: Dan. sigte, sie: Swed. sickta: Icel. sía filtrare, cribrare] To SIFT; cribrare, cribro separare:—Swa swa mon melo sift as a man sifts meal, Bt. 34, 11.*

Sifðe *Tares; zizania, C. Mt. 13, 25, 38.*

Sig *be, am, &c.; sim, sum, sis, sit, sub. of wesan:—Ic wite hwæðer hit sig þe soð sciam annon id sit verum, Gen. 42, 16. Ðu segst þæt ic cyning sig thou sayest that I am a king, Nic. 4: Gen. 39, 9.*

Si'GAN; *ic sige; he sihð: p. sáh, we sigon; pp. sigen, asigen [Plat. sakken to fall: Dut. zakken: Frs. siga to sink, to fall down: Old Ger. sigan to sink, to fall: Not. er siget unde sturzet he sinks and precipitates. In an old fragment on Charlemagne, sigen is used in the sense, to place one's self, to sit down: Moes. sigan, gasigan delabi, subsidere: Icel. síga desiderare] 1. To fall, incline, sink down, to set; procidere, corruere, irruere. 2. To fail, be deficient as in moisture—hence to be thirsty, dry; corruere, sitire:—1. Sigan lætest sufferest to fall, Bt. R. p. 154. Ne mæg hio hider ne bider sigan nec possit illa huc neque illuc procidere, Bt. R. p.*

178. Gewat se wilda fagel on æfenne earce secan. der wonne wæg werig sigran bagri to handa halgum ræce went the wild fowl at eve (the ark to seek, over dusty way. weary to sink hungry to the hands of (the) holy man, (C. 72. On eorðan sah fell æt (the) ground, Bd. S. p. 55. 31. Ealle stiorran sigað æfter sunnan all (the) stars after (the) sun. 2. Swa swa sigende sond þonne na swylgð as thirsty sand swalloweth the rain, Bt. 12. On þan sigendan sonde on the there, sand, Bt. 12.

Sig-beag, sige-beah *a crown of victory, a crown, C. Jn. 19, 2. Bd. 1, 7.*

Sige *be, am, for sig, v. wesan.*

Sige *A fall, setting, declining casus, occasus:—Sio sume þonne hio on sige weorðeð the sun when he is in setting. Bt. R. p. 169.*

<sup>1</sup> SIGE, sege, es; *m. Victory, triumph, crown; victoria, triumphus, corona:—Ær þær he awurpe dom to sige wærdum protulerit iudicium ad uictoriam, Mt. 12, 20. Abaz ges gewæald habuit uictro potestatem, Chr. 1066, Gt. 172, 21. Gif he him sige forgeafe if he give victory to him, Bd. 2, 9. Mid hys sige ham foran with triumph went home, Bd. 1, 12. Bad þone ecan sige cypre the eternal crown, Bd. S. p. 593, 14.—Sige-beacen a sign of victory, trophy, Bd. 3, 2.—Sige-beah a crown of victory, v. sig-beag.—Sige-byme tro-pet of victory, Cd. 170.—Sige-drihten lord of victory, Bt. 2, p. 180.—Sige-fæst fast victory, victorious, Bd. 2, 9.—Sige-folc triumphant people, Bt. 11.—Sige-gefeobt a fought victory, victorious contest, Bd. 3, 2. Sige-hreðig insouciant in victory, Beo. 1.*

SIGEL, sigl 1. *A neck ornament, a collar, brooch, jewel, gem button; monile, bulla. 2. A seal; sigillum:—1. Gylden geale a gold necklace, Bd. S. p. 595, 5. Ic me gemon fæderan, þa ic geong was þa I lan byrðenne gyldenra sigla I remember formerly to have borne, when I was young, of the burden of golden ornaments. Bd. S. p. 589, 26. 2. Sca*

Sigel, sigl *Rys; secale:—Sige-dust secalis pulvis, L. M. 1, 1.*

Sigelan *To seal; sigillare. See Sigel-beorht gem-bright, M-r. F. 175.*



ge-leas without victory, triumphless, *Lup.* 1, 14: *Cd.* 17.  
 gel-hearwa, Sygil-hearwa, Sigyl-hearwa, Sil-hearwa, Syl-hearwa. *A Moore, an Ethiopias; Æthiops, Æthiopissa, Cuschis:—Maria and Aaron addon mid Moises for his Sigel-hearwenan wife Miriam at Aaron obloquuti sunt contra Moysen propter ejus Cuschidem uxorem, Num.* 12, 1. Sigyl-hearwan Ethiopians, *C. Ps.* 71, 1. Sygil-hearwan, 67, 34, *Lye.* gel-hweorfa vertumans, *Herb.* 10, 136.  
 gel-hwerfe The turnsole, sunflower; solisequium, heliotroanium, *Cot.* 78: *Elf. gl. Som.* 66.  
 gelic like a victory, *Cot.* 198.  
 el-waru an Ethiopian, *Cd.* 46.  
 en, Sihgen; d. Sigene. The river Seine: Sequana, *Chr.* 660.  
 and thirsty, soaking up, v. gan: *Som.* says, the full tide of the sea; as from sæ the sea, m to go; bibulus, flustrum, *d.* 86.  
 ead a garment of victory, triumphal robe, *Elf. gl., Som.* 69.  
 ean, sigrian. To triumph, to gain a conquest; triumphare, *lf. gr.* 24.  
 eic rich in victory, victorious, *d.* 170.  
 e of famous in victory, triumphant, *Jdth.* p. 24, 8.  
 eod a conquering nation, *R.* p. 150.  
 ead a triumphing crowd, *d. Ex.* 20 a, 18.  
 eiber a triumphant sacrifice, *d.* 162.  
 eorht famous in victory, triumphant, *Cd.* 218.  
 ewong a plain or field of victory.  
 e necklace, v. sigel.  
 e to the Seine, v. sigen.  
 ys, se; f. Descent; descens, *C. Lk.* 19, 37.  
 e The city Zoar, *Gen.* 19, 1.  
 e, es. [*Plat.* sege f: *Dut.* ge f: *Frs.* Ger. sieg m: *Isd.* . sign sik, siku sig, seg: m. seyer, seier, seir c: *Swed.* ger m: *Icel.* sigr m. sigur-ning f. a victory] A victory, triumph; victoria:—Sigor eft wearf victory turned again, *L.* 95. Sigores agend lord of tory, *Cd.* 228. Sigores tacn ign of triumph, *Cd.* 106. Se or seleð who victory giveth, *L.* 135. Sigore gewe-ðed honoured with victory, *th.* 12, 38. Sigora settend pater of victories, *Cd.* 190.

Sigora gesynto advantage of victories, *Cd.* 156. Sigorum blissian to rejoice in victories, *Bd.* 2, 1.  
 Sigora, an; m. A conqueror; victor:—Soðfæst sigora just conqueror, *Cd.* 163.  
 Sigor-lean reward of triumph, *Cd.* 141.  
 Sigorlic triumphal, *Cot.* 56.  
 Sigor-worca a worker of victories, *Cd.* 158.  
 Sigrian to triumph, *Elf. gr.* 24, v. sigerian.  
 Sigsonde sesama, *L. M.* 1, 31, 39.  
 Sigyl-hearwa an Ethiopian, v. sigel-hearwa.  
 Sihð fails, v. sigan.  
 Siðfæst a path, course, *Bd.* p. 671, 34, v. siðfæst.  
 Sil-ceaster, Sel-ceaster [sel best, ceaster city] SILCHESTER, Hants; Vindoma sive Vindomi Antonini, veterum Segontiacorum caput, *Lye.*  
 Silde-deor The goddess of war; Bellona, *Som.*  
 Silende Feasting, banqueting; epulans, *T. Ps.* 67, 3.  
 Silf self, *Gen.* 1, 11, v. sylf.  
 Silf-willes of his own accord, willingly, v. sylf-willea.  
 Sil-hearwa, syl-hearwa a Moor, an Ethiopian, *Ps.* 71, 9: 67, 34: *Gen.* 2, 13, v. Sigel-hearwa.  
 Sillan to give, *Num.* 11, 18: 22, 18, v. syllan.  
 Sillende Zealand; Zelandia in Dania, *Ors.* 1, 1.  
 Sillic wonderful, dreadful, *Elf. T.* p. 42, 2, v. sellic.  
 Sillice wonderfully, *Med. ex Quadr.* 6, 7, v. sellice.  
 Silue, *Chr. Gtb.* p. 120, 30, v. sylf.  
 Siluer, silure silver, *Chr.* 656, v. seolfer.  
 Simble a feast, *Ors.* 3, 9, v. symbel.  
 Simble always, *Jos.* 6, 3, v. symle.  
 Simle always, *Bt.* 11, 1, v. symle.  
 Simle a feast, *Ps.* 73, 9, v. symbel.  
 Simon with fetters, *Cd.* 37.  
 Sín, sinn; g. m. n. es; f. re. [*Plat.* sien, sín: *Dut.* zyn: *Frs.* sín: *Ger.* sein: *Isd.* Ot. sín: *Moes.* seins suus, seina sua: *Dan.* sin m. f. sit n. hans his: *Swed.* sin m. f. sitt n. hans: *Icel.* sinn, sín, sitt his, hers, his; hans his] His, his own, her, its; suus, sua, suum:—Pa sunnan sines berea-fað beorhtan leohtes bereaves the sun of his bright light, *Bt. R.* p. 153. Andswarode drihtne sinum answered his lord, *Cd.* 99. Wið drihten sinne against his lord, *Cd.* 15. Ofsloh broðor sinne slew his brother, *Cd.* 47.

Agif Abrahame idese sine give to Abraham his wife, *Cd.* 126. Wolde his sunu cwellan folmum sinum would kill his son with his hands, *Cd.* 140.  
 Sin sin, *L. Can. Edg. conf.* 2, 6, 10, *W.* p. 87, 18, v. syn.  
 Sin be, are; simus, sint, *Gen.* 11, 4: *Ex.* 29, 29, v. syn.  
 SIN; adv. Ever, always; it is generally used in composition; semper, perpetuo:—He wæs sinþyrstende mannes blodes he was ever thirsty of man's blood, *Ors.* 2, 9. Sincalda sæ ever cold sea, *Cd.* 166.  
 Sina sinews, *Herb.* 36, 5, v. sinu.  
 Sina, Sinai, Synai. Sinai; Sinai westen; Sinai desertum, *Ex.* 19, 1. Sinai munt Sinai mons, *Ex.* 19, 11: 18, 23.  
 Sinað a synod, *Chr.* 656, v. sinoð.  
 SINC, es; n. 1. A collection, heap, gain, treasure, riches; congregatio, lucrum, thesaurus, opes, divitiæ. 2. What constitutes riches, the metal itself, silver; ipsum metallum, argentum:—1. On seolfres rinc in a heap of silver, *Cd.* 226. Sinc bið deorost treasure is dearest, *Menol. F.* 480. Suð-monna rinc south-men's treasure, *Cd.* 94. Læte brucan sinces permit to enjoy of wealth, *Cd.* 126. Since berofene of treasure bereft, *Cd.* 144. Since and seolfre with riches and silver, *Cd.* 174. Sinces hyrde treasure's guardian, *Cd.* 97. 2. Gesawon ofer since salo hlifian saw in silver halls towering; videbant ultra argentum [sive obducta argento] palatia rutilare, *Cd.* 109.  
 Sinca-baldor a munificent king, *Beo.* 34.  
 SINCAN; p. sanc, besanc, we suncon, besuncon, v. n. [*Dut.* zinken: *Frs.* siga: *Plat. Ger.* sinken, v. n. and in a few cases v. a.: *Not.* sinchan: *Moes.* sigcwan or sigguan (pronounced singuan) mergere vel mergi: *Swed.* sjunka: *Dan.* synke, v. n. to sink, v. a. to swallow: *Icel.* siga, v. n. desiderare, deorsum ferri] To SINK; subsidere, delabi:—Twa by-rig on eorðan besuncon two cities into earth sank, *Ors.* 3, 2, *Bar.* p. 89, 18. Seo burh besanc on eorðan the city sank into the earth, *Ors.* 3, 11, *Bar.* p. 129, 7. Sincende subsidens, *C. Mt.* 14, 30. Hwæðer sincende sæflod þa gyt wære whether (the) sea-flood was yet sinking, *Cd.* 71, v. sencan.

<sup>1</sup>Sinc-geof a money-gift, a gift, *Bt. R. p. 151.*

Sind, synd are; sumus, estis, sunt, *Num. 13, 32, v. wesan.*

Sindan, sindon, syndon, synd are; sunt, *Bt. R. p. 9, 6, v. wesan.*

SINDER [*Dut. sindel, sintels m. pl: Ger. sinter, zünder m. the scales which fly from iron when beaten on an anvil: Dan. sinner c. pl: Swed. sinder m. pl: Icel. sindur n. scoria ferri; sindri m. silex: Wel. sindw forge cinders: Fr. cendre f. ashes: It. cenere f. ashes*] A CINDER, dross, scum, putrefaction, rust; scoria, spuma metalli, caries, putredo lignorum, *velferri*. Sinder-om rust of iron; ferrugo, *Cot. 85.*

Sindon, syndon, synd are; sunt, *Bt. 42, v. wesan.*

Sindor a cinder, *v. sinder.*

Sin-dream constant music, *Cod. Eron. 45 a.*

Sinehte [*sinu a sinew*] Sinewy, strong; nervosus:—Is mid sinehtum limum gehæfd is held with sinewy limbs, *L. M. 2, 36.*

Sinew a sinew, *v. sinu.*

Sinewealt. 1. What is long and round, round; teres, rotundus, cylindricus. 2. Circular, globular; circularis. 3. Voluble, changeable; volubilis, versatilis:—1. *Elf. gr. 9, 26.* Sinewealt stan a long round stone, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 69.* 2. *Æquin. Vern. 3: Herb. 49, 1.* Sinewealt cleofa rotundum conclave, *R. 108.* Sinewealt hring rotundus cyclus, *Cot. 183.* 3. Sinewealt gesceap volubile schema, *R. 100.*

<sup>u</sup>Sinewealtian To waver, reel, stagger; vacillare, nutare, *Som.*

Sinewealtnes, se; *f. Roundness; globositas, rotunditas, Æquin. Vern. 17: R. 100.*

Sin-full sinful, *Gen. 13, 13, v. syn-full.*

Sin-fulle House-leek, cinquefoil, five-leaved grass; semper-vivum, quinquifolium, *Herb. 124.*

SINGAL; *def. se singala; seo, þæt singale; adj. Perpetual, continual, daily, constant, lasting; assiduus, perpetuus, continuus, jugis, diuturnus:—Se singala ege the perpetual fear, Bt. 11, 2. Seo singale gemen the continual care, Bt. 12. Habbað singalne and unnytne andan betwuh him have continual and useless enmity between them, Bt. 39, 3.*

Singal-flowende constant flowing, *R. 97.*

Singallice; *adv. Continually, al-*

*ways: continuo, semper:—*

Singallice wuniende always dwelling, durable, eternal, *Bt.*

12. Singallice gehealdeð continually supports, *Bt. R. p. 157.*

SINGAN, gesingan, syngan; ic singe, he singeð; *p. sang, song, we sungon; pp. sungen, asungen, gesungen, v. a. [Dut. zingen: Plat. Ger. singen: Ker. singan, sinkan: Ot. singan: Moes. sigguan, pronounced singuan: Dan. syng: Swed. sjunga: Icel. syngia canere, dicere, atsyngia messu missam dicere]* 1. To SING, to play upon an instrument; psallere, canere, cantare. 2. To say, pronounce; dicere:—1. Lioð þe ic geo song a song which I formerly sang, *Bt. 2.* Sang niwne ic syngþe cantionem novam cantabo tibi, *Ps. 143, 11.* Þæt ic singe þe ut cantem tibi, *29, 13.* Hu se scop sang how the poet sang, *Bt. 30, tit.* Sang Gode lof-sang cantavit Deo hymnum, *Ex. 15, 1.* Hu we singað quomodo nos cantabimus? *Ps. 136, 5.* Syngað sealme cantate psalmum, *Ps. 67, 4.* Singende stefne ic gehire canentis vocem audio, *Ex. 32, 18.* 2. Cristus sylf sang Pater-noster ærest Christ himself first said Pater-noster; *Homil. de fide: R. Ben. interl. 9.*

<sup>v</sup>Singanlice continually, *Bt. 18, 1, v. singallice.*

Singendlic cantabilis, *Ps. 118, 54.*

Singendlice Pleasantly, merrily; jocunde, *Som.*

SINGIAN, syngian, gesyngian; *p. ode; pp. od [Dut. zondigen: Plat. Ger. sündigen: Old Ger. sünden: Ker. Ot. sunton: Dan. synde: Swed. synda: Icel. syndga]* To SIN; peccare:—Hu mæg ic swa yfele wið hine don, and wið God singian, *Gen. 39, 9.* Ic singie nitende pecco nesciens, *Num. 22, 34.* Ic singode þe peccavi tibi, *Ps. 40, 4.* Þæt þu wið me ne syngodest ut tu contra me non peccares, *Gen. 20, 6.* He syngað ille peccat, *Mt. 18, 15, 21.* Deð þæt þæt folc syngie faciat ut ille populus peccet, *Lev. 4, 3.* We singodon nos peccavimus, *Num. 21, 7.*

Sin-grene evergreen, *Herb. 49.*

Sin-higscipe A continued family connexion, wedlock; conjugium, *Bt. 21.*

Sinhiwan, samhiwan, gesinhiwan [*sin always, hiwan of the same family*] Partners, yoke-

fellows, pairs, mates, married persons; perpetuo ejusdem familiaris, conjuges:—Het þa sinhiwum commanded the pair, *Cd. 46, Th. p. 59, 3: 57, Th. p. 48, 19: p. 49, 9.*

<sup>w</sup>Sinigian, sinnigian, gesinigian. To marry; nubere, *C. R. L. 20, 25.*

Sinlic Sinful, wicked; nefarius, *Chr. 1106.*

Sin-niht, sin-neht, syn-niht perpetual night, always, *Cd. 2.*

Sino a sinew, *v. sinu.*

Sinope Mustard-seed; *unr. L. M. 2, 6.*

SINOD, synoð, seonað, seonæ. [*Plat. sind, send, sch. zent, sehend, shind f: synode f: Frs. send, s. zenth f: Ger. synode*]

SYNOD:—Mid anmodan rad calles sinoðes with the famous advice of all (the) *Chr. 797.* Sinoðesdon noð's decree, *Bd. S. p. 571.*

Sinoðlic Relating to a synodal: synodalis, *syn. Bd. S. p. 572, 1.*

Sinoð-stow a place of a synod

Sinowalt cylindrical, *v. wealt.*

Sin-ræden [*ræden a law*] perpetual condition, wedlock; jugium, *Som.*

<sup>x</sup>Sin-scipe, sin-scype, *es: a. ever, scipe a state, causis* 1. A continued or perpetual state, wedlock; perpetuus, conjugium. 2. Ger. connexion, lust; carnalis copulatio, illicita:—1. Ger. sin-scipas unites in the state of wedlock; nectit *Cd. Bt. R. p. 165.* 2. Ger. on swilcum manfulle scipe þurh-wunað if on such wicked connexion continue, *Can. Edg. m. p. 22.*

Sint, synt, synd are; *17, 11, v. wesan.*

Sin-þyrstende always thirsty

Sin-tryndel A sort of sickle, *R. 53.*

SINU, sinw, senw; *g. d. x. pl. nom. ac. 2; f. [Plat. f: Dut. zenuw f: Frs. zenu Ger. sehne f: Old Ger. sennuwa, senib: Dan. sena f: Icel. sinw, membrum genitalis] NEW; nervus, accubitus* Da æthran he his sinw þeo, *Gen. 32, 25.* Eat the sinew, *Gen. 32, 25.* sinum geworhte ex accubitus, *Jud. 16, 7.* Sina contraction of nerves, *Herb. 30, 5.* For þæt wunde for a wound of sinew, *L. Elf. 40.* Þa



sinwe the great sinew, id. *Da smalan sinewan the small sinew, id.*  
*Sinwealt cylindrical, v. sinewealt.*  
*Sio the, she, who, Bt. 39, 3: 10, v. seo.*  
*Sio the sight of the eye, v. seo.*  
*Sioc sick, Bt. 38, 7, v. seoc.*  
*Siodo, sida, sido. Manner, conduct; mos, officium: — Gif giet, þurh cuscne siodo, læst minn lara if yet, through modest conduct, he obey my counsels, Cd. 29, Th. p. 39, 2.*  
*SIOFAN, seofian; p. ode; pp. od. [Plat. suchten, süchten, süften, züften: Dut. zuchten: Ger. seufzen: Ot. Not. suften, süften, supsen: Like seoc, an imitation of the sighing sound produced by a painful disease, Adelung] To bewail, mourn, lament, complain; queri, conqueri, lugere, gemere: — Ic wat þæt þu wilt siofian I know that thou wilt lament, Bt. 38, 1. To þam þæt þu nast hwæt þu læng siofige so that thou knowest not what thou longer shouldst lament, Bt. 36, 1. Þu siofodest thou lamentedst, Bt. 38, 4. sion seven, Bt. 39, 4, v. seofon. oðða, siðða Bran; fuffur, palea, Bt. 34, 11. ofun seven, R. Lk. 2, 36, v. seofon.*  
*siung a lamentation, complaint, Bt. 41, 3, v. seofung.*  
*s a seal, Ors. 1, 1, v. seol.*  
*silk, v. seolc.*  
*scen made of silk, v. seolcen.*  
*self, v. sylf.*  
*for silver, v. seolfer.*  
*loc, sioluc silk, Bt. p. 158: — sioluc-wyrn a silkworm, Cot. 17, v. seolc.*  
*ade effervescing, Ors. 1, 7, for eonde from seon to strain.*  
*noð a synod, v. sinoð.*  
*noð-lic synodal, v. sinoð-lic.*  
*nu a sinew, v. sinu.*  
*n-walt cylindrical, also strong, v. sinewealt.*  
*stabula, Cot. 174, Lye.*  
*ba saturare, Prov. 20, Lye.*  
*ððan afterwards, v. siððan.*  
*rian to sew, Bt. R. p. 158, v. sian.*  
*as [Plat. Dut. sippen: Dan. se: Icel. syp, at súpa sorve] 1. To sip; sorbere. 2. to soften by soaking, to sap;icare, macerare, Som.*  
*n-ige Bleer-eyed; lippus, ut. 11, 4.*  
*tan deliberated, Ors. 3, 11, serian.*  
*adæ for sirenne [Norse sian, from sir, saer, sior sea] se sea; mare: — On land and sarendæ on land and on sea, art. Gul. I. in bibl. Cott.*

*Siringie Butter-milk; lac serosum, Som.*  
*Sise-mus A dormouse; glis, Som.*  
*Sit sits, is placed; sedet: site sit; sede: siteð sits; sedet, v. sittan.*  
*SI'D, es, m. [Old Ger. Ot. Ker. sind iter: Moes. sinth iter, profectio] 1. A path, way; semita, callis. 2. A journey, expedition; iter, gressus, expeditio. 3. A moving, coming, departing; adventus, discessus. 4. Time, turn, occasion; tempus, vicis. 5. A part, lot, fortune, adversity; pars, sors, vicis dura, res adversa: — 1. Doð hys siðas rihte facite ejus semitas rectas, Mt. 3, 3: Mk. 1, 3. Sæ-manna sið seamen's way, Cd. 166. 2. Sende on langne sið sent on a long journey, Cd. 4. Het he me on þysne sið faran he commanded me to go on this journey, Cd. 25. Ne set ham ne on siðe neither at home nor on a journey, L. Const. W. p. 148. 3. Æðe-linges sið coming of a prince, Bt. R. p. 189. He mægða sið gewitan ne mehte he (the) maidens' coming might not know, Cd. 123. 4. On siðeunum tempus, semel, Ps. 61, 11. Forma sið first time, Cd. 143. Nu oðre siðe jam secunda vice, Gen. 27, 36. Eft oðre siðe postea secunda vice, Mt. 26, 42. Seofon siðon septem vicibus, septies, Gen. 38, 3: Jos. 6, 4: Ps. 118, 164. Seofan siðum, Lk. 17, 4. Oð seofon siðas usque septies, Mt. 18, 21, 22. 5. Þæt te heora seegan moste that even their lot might say, Cd. 167. Æfter bealu siðe after adverse lot, Cd. 143. On ytemestum siðe in extremo articulo, Mk. 5, 23. Hwider fundast þu siðas dreogan whither goest thou to endure thy fortunes, lots, Cd. 103. Findan sceolde earfoð siðas should find hard fortunes, Cd. 208.*  
*Sið; comp. siðre; sup. siðest, siðmest, adj. [Plat. sied, sedest since: Ger. scit since: Old Ger. sid postea, v. Muspili by Schmeller, 1832, gl. p. 37: Dan. Swed. sidst, adv. lastly, finally: Icel. sid sero] Late; posterus: — Siðre tid a later time, Cod. Eron. p. 83 a. Æt siðestan at the last time, at last, L. In. 18: Cd. 173. Æt siðemestan, Mt. 22, 27.*  
*Sið; comp. siðor; sup. siðost; adv. Late, lately, afterwards; sero, nuper, postea: — Sið and ær lately and formerly, Cd. 142: Menol. 398. Ær oððe*

*sið prius an nuper, Cod. Eron. p. 23. Sið and late sero ac tarde, Jdth. 12, 24. He siðor for he later went, Cd. 160.*

*Sið-boc a travelling-book.*

*Sið-boda, Thorpe says, a marshal of (their) path, Lye; itineris nuncius, Cd. 155.*

*Siðcund, gesiðcund-man [siðcund one in the same path, of the same kind] 1. One in the same condition, a fellow-companion; qui ejusdem conditionis erat cum quovis altero prius memorato, ex gr. cum Thano, LL. Inæ 45. Cum eo qui quinque hidas terræ possidebat, Jud. Cto. Lund. de Weregild, 12, W. p. 72, 1. Ubi notandum quod ejus capitis æstimatio (et ejus proinde ordo atque dignitas) qui ortus est a rustico quinque hidas terræ possidente, eadem fuit quæ et Thani scilicet 2000 Thrymsæ. 2. An officer, a parish officer, one who presides in a parish; præpositus quidam pagensis, cujus officium erat in protectione militari se præbere paratissimum, LL. Withr. 7, 8, W. p. 10, 42: Inæ 50, 51, 54. Ita vero dictus, uti voluit Lambardus, ab Anglo-Sax. siðian. Proficisci, iter facere. Potius tamen quod ex iis erat qui quinque hidas terræ possidebant, ideoque ejusdem conditionis cum Thano; quum colono sive rustico perpetuo opponitur in LL. Inæ supra citatis. Inde autem conjicio nostros sidesmen (q. d. sithesmen) nomen deduxisse, Lye.*  
*SIDE [Plat. segd, seesse, seisse, seged f: Dut. zeis, zeissen, zein f: Frs. sied f: Icel. sigd f.] A SCYTHE; falx, Cot. 84, 90.*

*Siðe, from sið time, is added to ordinal numbers; like the Eng. time, as þridan siðe the third time, Mt. 26, 44, v. sið.*

*Siðemest, siðest last, Mt. 22, 27, v. sið; adj.*

*Siðen since, Chr. Gib. p. 242, 32.*

*Sið-fær a journey, Ps. 139, 6.*

*Sið-fæt, sið-fat, sið-fet, es; n. [sið a path; fot; pl. fet a foot] 1. A foot-path, path, journey, course; semita, iter, profectio. 2. Time; tempus: — 1. Gerece me on siðfæte rihtum dirige me in semita recta, Ps. 26, 17. He gelædde me ofer siðfæt rihtwisnysse deduxit me super semitas justitiæ, T. Ps. 22, 3. Siðfatu þine tæc me semitas tuas doce me, Ps. 24, 4. Hy healdedon fram siðfetum heora illi claudica-*

verunt a semitis eorum, *T. Ps.* 17, 47. Gesundfull siðfæt do us God *prosperum iter faciet nobis Deus, Ps.* 67, 21. 2. Æfter siðfate post tempus, i. e. *progrediente tempore, Guthl. vit. 2, Mann.* Sunnan siðfæt sun's path or course, *Cd.* 146.

\*Siðian; ic siðige; p. ode; pp. od. [sið a journey] *To journey, travel, go, proceed; ire, proficisci:—Mægð siðedon virgins departed, Cd.* 94. Hig into helle cuce siðodon hi in *sepulchrum vii descendebant, Num.* 16, 33. Siðigende, *Prof. R. Conc.* Ða com ellenrof eorl siðian then a brave earl came to travel, *Cd.* 89.

Siðmæst last, *Ore.* 1, 11, v. siðemest.

Siðor later, more lately, v. sið; adv.

Sið-stæp gressus, *L. Ps.* 16, 6.

Siðða since, *Bt. R.* p. 185, v. siððan.

SIDDAN, syððan [*Plat.* seder, sedert, sedder, sider, sunt, sint, sinter, sunter: *Dut.* sedert, sinds: *Ger.* seit: *Old Ger.* sid, sidor: *Dan.* siden: *Icel.* sidan exinde] *Afterwards, after that, then, thenceforth, since, further, moreover, successively, in order; deinde, postea, exinde, ab illo tempore, quandoquidem:—Ge farað siððan, Gen.* 18, 5: *Mt.* 4, 2, 17: *Gen.* 5, 4: *Mk.* 9, 21: *Lk.* 7, 45: *Mk.* 1, 14: *Gen.* 18, 12: *Bt.* 27, 3.

Siððan; prep. ac. *After, since; post, a, ab.*

\*Siððen afterwards, *Chr.* 1123, *Gib.* p. 226, 44, v. siððan.

Sið-werod a marching army, *Cd.* 97.

Sitl a seat, *Bt. R.* p. 160, v. setl.

SITTAN; v. n. ic, he sitt, sit; þu sitst; we sittað; p. sæt, we sæton; imp. site; pp. seten; v. n. [*Plat.* sitten: *Dut.* zitten: *Frs.* sitha: *Ger.* sitzen: *Isd.* Ker. sizzan, sizan, silzen: *Dan.* sidde: *Swed.* sitta: *Icel.* sitia: *Cornw.* seadha: *Gaelic.* suidh to sit down: *Ir.* suidhim, eisidhim, seisim: *Wel.* seza to sit: *Heb.* שׁוּב st, set to set, place] 1. To sit; sedere. 2. To remain, dwell, to be stationed; manere, habitare:—1. Geseah twegen englas sittan, *Jn.* 20, 12. Se þe sitt ille qui sedet, *Lk.* 22, 27. Sittað her sedete hic, *Mt.* 26, 36. Doð þæt hi sitton facite ut illi sedeant, *Lk.* 9, 14. To sittanne, *Mt.* 20, 23. Sittende sedens, *Lk.* 22, 69. 2. Sitte ge on ceastre manete in urbe, *Lk.* 24, 49. Ða þe sittað ofer

eorðan ansyne qui habitant in terræ facie, *Lk.* 21, 35. Sio eorðe sit þær niðere the earth is stationed there below, *Bt.* 39, 13.

\*Siun-hwurful cylindrical, v. sinewealt.

SIWIAN, suwan, siwigan; p. ode; pp. gesiwed; v. a. [*Old Ger.* siuuan: *Moes.* siujan, siuwjan: *Dan.* sye: *Swed.* sy] *To sew, patch; suere; sarcire:—Siwað, Mk.* 2, 21. Siwodon, *Gen.* 3, 7.

SIX, syx, sex, seox [*Plat.* sös: *Dut.* zes: *Frs.* *Swed.* *Icel.* sex: *Ger.* sechs: *Isd.* sehs: *Ot.* secs: *Moes.* sahs: *Dan.* seks, sex: *Ir.* se: *Gael.* sea, se: *Fr.* six: *It.* sei: *Sp.* Port. seis: *Pol.* szesc: *Boh.* šest: *Wend.* shest: *Pers.* شش

shush: *Arab.* ست sitt:

*Heb.* שש ss, ses: *Grk.* ἑξ: *Sans.* shashta] SIX, sex:—Six dagas sex dies, *Ex.* 16, 26: 20, 9. On six dagon in sex diebus, *Ex.* 20, 11: 31, 17. Æfter six dagum, *Mt.* 17, 1. Syx dagon ær, *Jn.* 12, 1. Six monðas, *Lk.* 4, 25.

Six-ecge a figure of six edges or sides; hexagonus, *R.* 100.

Six-herned a figure of six corners; sexangulus, *R.* 100.

\*Six-hund, six-hundred, six-hundrydu Six hundred; sexcenti, *Ex.* 12, 37: *Num.* 3, 28:—Six-hund þusenda six hundred thousand, *Num.* 1, 46: 11, 21.

Six-hund man, six-hund man [hynden] *A man whose life was estimated at 600 shillings; homo sexcentenus, i. e. de media Hynden, sive classe, juxta censum Anglo-Saxonum; eorum scilicet, quorum Were sive capitis æstimatio erat sexcentorum solidorum. Si talis occisus fuerit injuste, pendebatur, ex istis sexcentis solidis octoginta domino suo, pro man-bot, i. e. hominis amissi compensatione, LL. In.* 70. Denique, quicunque criminis participes erat, solvebat sexaginta solidos pro Hloð-bot, i. e. turmæ compensatione, scilicet eo quod cœtui illicito se admiscebat, *L. Elf.* 26. Iidem erant isti six-hund men, qui alibi etiam Pegnes medmera, Thani minores, et Rad-cnihtas dicti sunt, *Text. Roff.* p. 38.

Sixta m.; seo, þæt sixte SIXTH; sextus:—He gestrynde fiftan sunu and sixtan ille genuit quintum filium et sextum, *Gen.* 30, 18. Embe þa sixtan tide

circa sextam horam, *Mt.* 20, 1. On þam sixtan dæge in sexta die, *Ex.* 16, 22, 29.

\*Sixteg, sixtig. SIXTY; sexaginta:—He was fif and sixte wintre ille erat quinquagesima annorum, *Gen.* 3, 15, 18, 20, 21, 23. Nigora and sixtig novem et sexaginta, *Gen.* 5, 27.

Sixtene, sixtyne. SIXTEEN; decim, *Bd.* 3, 5: 4, 13.

Sixteogoða the sixtieth, v. sixtegoða.

Sixteogoða m.; seo, þæt sixte The SIXTEENTH; sextus decimus:—On þone sixteogan sunnan-dæg in sexta decima die dominica, *Rub. Mt.* 6, 24.

Sixtig sixty, v. sixteg.

Sixtigoða m.; seo, þæt sixtieth The sixtieth; sexagesima, *R. Ben.* 24.

Sixtig-feald SIXTY-FOLD, longing to sixty, *Mt.* 13, 12.

Sixtyne sixteen, v. sixtene.

SLA, slān [*Plat.* slae, slā: *Dut.* slae, sleeproun f. schlehe f: *Dan.* slaa: *Swed.* slān f: *Slav.* slati: *Pol. Boh.* sluoa] A slay, num sylvestre, *Lyc.*

Sla to slay, strike, *R. Mt.* 10, 35, v. slān.

Slacfull Drowsy, slow; lenitus, *R. Ben.* interi.

\*SLACIAN; p. ode, ude; pp. ed. To SLACKEN, relax, way; tardare, relaxare, mittere:—Gif he þær hwon slacode si ille quantum remisit, *Ex.* 11, 1. Hig ne slacedon illi relaxarunt, *Ex.* 17, 12.

Slæ A SLAY of a wester: pecten textoria, *Son.*

Slæc slack, slow, sick, *Gen.* v. sleac.

SLÆD, es; n. A SLADE, an open tract of country, campus:—On an exel into a great plain, *Gen.* Bar. 71, 2.

Slæg for slægen, slæge: *Chr.* 852, v. slean.

SLÆGE, slege, es; n. [*Fris.* f: *Plat.* m: *Dut.* m: *Isd.* m: *Swed.* n: *Icel.* slag m: *Old Ger.* schlag m: *Old Ger.* slag: *Moes.* slaha, slatus, verber] 1. Slaying, der, slaughter, death: *fectio, trucidatio, caecitas* 2. A striking, beating, ing together, a knock. percussio, verberatio, —1. Slæges andetta a sor of a murder; homicid confessor, *L. Alf.* p. Æfter his slæge murder, *Bd. S.* p. 331. Æfter Pendan slæge

slaying of Penda, *Bd. S. p. 557, 30.* 2. *Dunres slæge a slap of thunder; fulminis ictus, Nic. 24, 27: Scint. 50.* *egu Close-biter, a dog's name; Lethargus, scilicet nomen canis, Som.*  
*slap, es; m. [Plat. Dut. slasp m: Frs. slepe f: Ger. schlaf m: Ker. Wil. slaff: Ot. slaf: Moes. slep] Sleep; somnus: — Befeoll slæp on Abram incidit somnus in Abram, Gen. 15, 12. Mid slæpe rehesegude cum somno grati, Lk. 9, 32. Aweccan slæpe suscitare ex somno, Jn. 11, 11. Hi wendon soðlice þæt he hyt sæde be swefnes slæpe illi putarunt autem quod ille id loquutus esset de somni dormitione, Jn. 11, 13. slæp-bær sleep-bearing, Herb. 154, 1.*  
*slæpende sleeping, Mk. 14, 37, slapan.*  
*slæpere, es; m. A SLEEPER; dormitor: — Þæra seofon slæpera gemynd a remembrance of the seven sleepers, Wan. Cat. 5.*  
*slæpern a sleeping-place, dormitory, chamber, Elf. gl. Som. 78: Bd. S. p. 595, 39.*  
*slæpeleas insomnia, Ben.*  
*slæpst sleepest, slæpð sleepeth, slapan.*  
*slæp-wyrt Sleep-wort, poppy; annifera herba, papaver, lactuca, Som.*  
*slæmge. SLOTTING, liberty or want of hunting; vestigia rarum, vestigia ferarum indagandi licentia, venandi copia, Chr. 1088, Lye.*  
*slæw, v. slaw.*  
*slæwð, slæwð. SLOTH; pigritia, torpor: — For heora slæwðe for their sloth, Bt. 18, 36, 6.*  
*slæga a sloe, v. sla.*  
*slægan, an; m. [Dut. slager n. butcher: Plat. Dan. slagter: Swed. slagtare m. a butcher] A SLAYER, killer, murderer; interfector, Ex. 22, 2: pol. Alf. 26, W. 40, 26.*  
*slægan to slay, kill, R. Mt. 5, v. slæan.*  
*slæþorn, slah-þorn. A sloe-thorn, a black-thorn; nigra spina, Cot. 165.*  
*slæws, mulberries, v. sla.*  
*To slay, strike; cedere, percutere, R. Mt. 10, 27: R. 2. 14, 65, v. slæan.*  
*slæan, geslapan; ic slæpe, he slæpð; p. slæp, we slæpon; a slæpen; v. n. [Plat. Dut. slæpen: Frs. slepa: Ger. schlafen: Ot. slafen, slaffen: Lat. slæpan dormire.—slæp*

*sleep] To SLEEP; dormire: — We slapað we sleep, Bt. 34, 11. Hwi slape ge quare dormitis vos? Lk. 22, 46. Slæpende, Mk. 4, 38. Me lyste slapan I wish to sleep; mihi libet dormire, Elf. gr. 34, Som. p. 37, 60. Slæpst þu, Mk. 14, 37. Lazarus slæpð, Jn. 11, 11. Hi slæpon they slept, Mt. 13, 25. Slap mid me concumbe mecum, Gen. 39, 7, 12.*  
*Slapere a sleeper, v. slæpere.*  
*Slapfulnis, se; f. SLEEPFULNESS; somnolentia: — Slapfulnis ungelimplice inordinate sleepiness; lethargia, veteranum, R. 78.*  
*Slap-georn given to sleep, drowsy.*  
*Slapi-graua a grave, tomb; sepulchrum.*  
*Slapol Sleepy, drowsy; somnolentus, R. Ben. 4.*  
*Slapolnys sleepiness, v. slapfulnia.*  
*Slarege, slarie A sort of cabbage; brassicæ genus, sella regia dicta, L. M. 1, 15.*  
*Slat slit; p. of slitan.*  
*Slaulice; adv. SLOWLY; tarde, Som.*  
*slaw; def. se slawa; seo, þæt slawe; adj. [Dan. sløv heavy] SLOW; tardus, piger: — Þu yfela þeow and slawa, Mt. 25, 26. Ne seo slawe ne sis piger, Cot. 139. To slaw too slow, Bt. 37, 4. Slawer tardior, Cot. 68.*  
*Slawian; p. ode. To be slow; piger esse: — Slawode piger erat, Can. Edg. pæn. 16.*  
*Slaw-wyrm A SLOW-WORM; cæcilia, stellio: — Elf. gl. Som. p. 60. Regulus, Scint. 26.*  
*SLEAC, slæc; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. [Plat. slakk: Swed. slak: Icel. slakr remissus: Dut. slak f. a snail] SLACK, slow, remiss; lentus, piger, remissus: — R. 86. Sleacran lifes remissioris vitæ, Bd. 5, 14.*  
*Sleacian, sleacgian To SLACKEN, to become dull; pigrescere, laxare, Som.*  
*Sleaclice; adv. SLACKLY, slowly; pigre, lente, C. R. Ben. 55.*  
*Sleac-mod slow in mind, dull.*  
*Sleacmodnes, se; f. SLOW-MINDEDNESS, slowness; tarditas, pigritia.*  
*Sleacnes, se; f. SLACKNESS; tarditas, pigritia, Som.*  
*SLEA'N; ic slea, sleáh, he slyhð, slihð; p. slóh, geslóh, beslóh, we slogon; imp. sleh, slyh þu; pp. slegen, geslagen, beslegen; v. a. [Plat. slaen, slaen: Dut. slaan: Frs. sla: Old Frs. slain: Ger. schla-*

*gen; verb irreg: Isd. Ker. Ot. slagan, slahan, slahon, slugan: Moes. slahan percutere, afalahan occidere: Dan. slaæ: Swed. slå: Icel. slá verberare: Gael. slaidse; v. a. to lash: Ir. slaighim] 1. To SLAY, kill; occidere, trucidare. 2. To strike, beat, fight, to gain (by fighting), smite, fix; ferire, percutere. 3. To cast, throw; projicere: — 1. Ne sleh þu slay thou not, Cd. 162, Th. p. 204, 12. Ne slyh þu, Mk. 10, 19. Se hagol sloh ealle þa þing þe ute wæron, Ex. 9, 25. Mann slihð mactabunt, Deut. 28, 31. Ne slea ge ne occidite vos, Lk. 3, 14. Sleahde slaying, Ors. 1, 10, Bar. p. 47, 14. Wæs hæfde beslegen was slain by the head, was decapitated; decollatus est, Bd. 1, 7, S. p. 478, 39. 2. Ic slea Egipta land, Ex. 3, 20. Se þe sleah his fæder ille qui percutit ejus patrem, Ex. 21, 15. Sume hyne slogon mid hyra bradum handum, Mt. 26, 68. Gif wit uncre word to somne sleað if we strike our words together, Bt. 35, 5, Card. p. 254, 22. Þe þe slihð qui te percusserit, Lk. 6, 29. Hig slogon heora wedd, Gen. 21, 27. Sleam an geteld to fix a tent; figere tentorium, Ex. 33, 7. Sloh his geteld fixit ejus tentorium, Gen. 31, 25. Gesloh his geteld, Gen. 12, 28. 3. Hio sceolde sleam on cospas she should throw them into fetters, Bt. 38, 1, Card. p. 302, 6. Seo sæ sloh togædere mare congressum est, Ex. 14, 27. Sloh micel mist, Gen. 15, 17.*  
*Sleap for steep high, Cd. 167.*  
*Sleaw slow, v. slaw.*  
*Slebe-scoh, slype-sco a kind of woollen sock, a slip-shoe, slipper; soccus, crepida, Vocab. Deuv. Som.*  
*SLECGE, slege, es; m. [Dan. slægge, slegge c: Swed. slägga f.] A SLEDGE, a smith's large hammer; malleus ferreus major, Cot. 135.*  
*Slede a plain, expanse of country, v. slæd.*  
*Slef a sleeve, v. slyf.*  
*Slefan; p. de. To put on, to clothe; induere, Guth. Vit. 14.*  
*Slef-leas sleeveless, Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.*  
*Slege a slaying, v. slæge.*  
*Slege-bytl A SLEDGE-BEETLE or hammer; malleus ferreus, L. M. 3, 55.*  
*Slege - fæge dying by murder, doomed to slaughter; cæde periturus, Jdth. 12, 7.*

°Slegel *A quill or some such thing used in playing on a stringed instrument; plectrum, Cot. 152.*

Slegen slain, v. slean.

Sleh beat, strike, kill; imp. of slean.

Sleht slaughter, v. gesleht, aliht.

Sleowe *A mullet; mugil, Cot. 139.*

Slep sleep, C. Mt. 1. 20, v. slæp.

Slep slept, v. slápan.

Slepan to sleep, v. slápan.

Slepan on *To slip on, to put on; induere, imponere:—Hefig gioc alepte slipped on a heavy yoke, Bt. R. p. 161.*

Slepon slept; dormierunt, v. slápan.

Slep-wyrt *a poppy, v. slæp-wyrt.*

Slewð sloth, Prov. 19, v. slæwð.

SLICAN *To smite, strike; percutere:—Gif hira oðer slicð si horum alter percusserit, Ex. 21, 18. Se þe slicð ille qui percusserit, Ex. 21, 20. Gif hwilc slic si aliquis percusserit, Ex. 21, 22.*

Slicc *A mallet, hammer; malleus, Prov. 19.*

SLIDAN; part. slidende; v. n. *To SLIDE, slip, fall; labi, prolabi, Som.*

°Sliddor *What glides down, slipperiness; labina, i. e. nivium moles ex altissimorum montium culminibus gravi impetu defluens, R. 56. Lubricitas.*

SLIDE *A sliding, slip, gliding, mistake; lapsus:—Generedest fet mine fram slide eripusti pedes meos de lapsu, Ps. 55, 13. He nerode fet mine of slide eripuit pedes meos a lapsu, Ps. 114, 8.*

Sliderian, alidrian *To SLIDDER, slide; dilabi, Past. 38, 6.*

Slidor *A SLIDER; pulvinus, phalanga, i. e. cylindrus ligneus qui vectibus promoveatur ad naves traducendas, R. 104: Elf. gl. Som. p. 78.*

Slief *a sleeve, v. slyf.*

Slifan; ic slife, he slifð; p. sláf, we slifon; pp. slifen. *To cleave, split; findere, Som.*

Sliht. 1. *Slaughter, murder; cædes. 2. Rain, sleet; imber:—1. Man-slihte homicidium. Eorðslihte terræ vastatio, Ors. 2, 5. 2. Som.*

Slihte-clað commissura, Cot. 53, Lye.

Slihð strikes, slays, v. sleán.

SLIM [Plat. sliem m: Dut. slym f: Ger. schleim m: Ot. sloum: Dan. slüm n: Swed. alem m: Icel. slím n. phlegma, pituita; aly'm n. mora otiosa phlegma: Slav. asleim] SLIME, mud, mire; limus, fœmus:—Cot. 126. Afæstnod ic eom on alime infusus sum in limo, Ps. 68, 2.

°Slimig SLIMY, muddy; limosus, Som.

SLINCAN [Plat. sliken: Dut. Kil. sleyken repere: Ger. schleichen: Ot. sleihen: Ker. slihhan: Swed. slinka] *To SLINK, crawl, creep; repere, Som.*

Slincend, es; m. [part. of slincan to creep] *A creeping thing, reptile; reptile:—Slincende reptilia, Ps. 68, 39. Slyncynd, C. Ps. 103, 26. Fram þam slincendum a reptilibus, Gen. 6, 7.*

SLINGAN [Plat. slingen, slengen: Ger. schlingen to interlace, knit: Dan. slinge, slynge to sling, to wind: Swed. slinga to twist, to wind] *To SLING; circumagere, torquere, conjicere, vibrare, jaculari, Alb. resp. 40.*

Sliowa-foro SLEAFORD, Lincolnshire; viculus in agro Lincolnensi, Chr. 852.

SLIPAN [Plat. Dut. slippen: Ger. schlüpfen, schlupfen: Ot. slipfan, alupfen, aliufan, sliptan: Dan. slippe: Swed. slippa: Icel. sleppa elabi, effugere: Heb. שָׁלַף shlp, shlip to turn aside] 1. *To SLIP, glide away, relax; labi, solvi, laxare. 2. To give the slip, to creep, steal upon; repere, prorepere, tacite, Som.*

°Slipe *A SLIP; lapsus, Lye.*

Slipeg SLIPPY; lubricus, Som.

Slipore Slipperiness; lubricum, lubricitas, Ps. 34, 7.

Slippan to slip, v. alipan.

Slipper *A SLIPPER; crepida, Som.*

Slipur Slippy; lubricus, Scint. 78.

SLITAN; ic slíte, he slít; p. slát, we sliton; pp. sliten; v. a. [Plat. sliten: Dut. slyten: Fra. slita: Ger. schleissen: Old Ger. alizzan, sleizan: Dan. slide: Swed. slita: Icel. alíta rampere] *To SLIT, tear, bite, break through; findere, scindere, discerpere, mordere, interrumpere:—Nu slit me hunger and þurst now hunger and thirst tear me, Cd. 38. Slat hys agen reaf dirupit ejus propriam vestem, Mt. 26, 65. He slat æe interrumpit mare, Ps. 77, 16. He slat stan interrumpit petram, Ps. 77, 18. Ne alité we hy ne discerpamus eam, Jn. 19, 24. Se unclæna gast hine slitende impurus spiritus eum discerpens, Mk. 1, 26. His reaf alitende ejus vestem discerpens, Mk. 14, 63.*

Slite; m. *A SLIT, rent; scissura, fissura:—Se alite bið þe wyrsa, Mt. 9, 16: Mk. 2, 21.*

°Slite *The herb called sow-bread, orbicularis, scilicet herba dicta, Herb. 18.*

Slitere, es; m. *A glutton, gourmandizer; lurco:—Cot. 122.*

Sliterum sagum hereticus f. bulis, Jos. Lye.

SLID. 1. *Smooth, slippery, changeable; planus, lubricus, versatilis. 2. Quiet, easy, prosperous; facilis, placidus, prosperus:—1. Dine ætne wyrd this slippery forth. 2. 5, 3. 2. On þa sliðlac in the prosperous time, Lye. Exon. 47 a.*

Sliðe *A grassen image; sculptilis:—De gebiddað sliðen adorant sculptilia, C. Pt. 9. Hi offrodon sliðæn caverunt sculptilibus, I. Pt. 105, 35.*

Sliðelice *A grassen image; sculptilis:—Gebædon þæt sliðcan adoraverunt sculptilia, Ps. 105, 19.*

Slið-hearda *hard polished, Cot. 19.*

Sliting, e; f. *A bite, turn, morsus, laceratio:—Mæ fræ biterustan slitinge, De. 24.*

°Slitnys, se; f. *A slitting, tearing asunder; disceptio.*

Slitta *Contention, strife, contentio, Vocab. Dent. D. tamen Som. utrum non tius legendum slitta, f. 1.*

Slitung, e; f. *An edge or a cooper's instrument; h. Cot. 9.*

Sliw *A fish called a trench; R. 102. Tinctus, Cot. 11.*

Sloca *A little mouthful, es. buccella, Past. 47, 11.*

SLOG [Wel. yslw a slough: Gael. slob, a puddle: Gael. I. sluic m. a pit] *A slough, hollow place; locus coarctatus, volutabrum, lacuna coarctata:—Sum slog on þam certain slough in the sea, S. p. 619, 17.*

Slóg, slóge, slób slaw, cast. slógon slaw; caeciderunt sleán.

Slophen dissolved, v. to-slophen.

Slumere, es; m. *A slumber, dormitator, Som.*

Slumerian; p. ode; pp. od. slummern, aluimern: sluimen, sluimern: Ger. schlummern: Dan. re: Swed. slumra: Icel. otiosus hærere] *To slumber, dormire, nictare, Lye.*

SLYF, slyfa. *A SLEEVE, garment for the arm, a manicura:—Slyfa manicura, 48. Slyfan, Cot. 129. Slyfan gyrdel manicurum.*



gulum, brachile, *R. Ben.* 55.  
Bealyfan gebunden submani-  
catus, *R.* 17.

slyh beat, slay; slyhð slays, v.  
slean.

slype-sco a slip-shoe, *Cot.* 174,  
v. slebe-scoh.

slyðe-mod a lie, falsehood, de-  
ceit; figmentum, mendacium,  
dissimulatio, *T. Ps.* 102, 13.

Erravit autem Saronicus in-  
terpres, qui figmentum in hoc  
loco id esse intellexit quod  
figimus; quum revera sit id  
de quo figimur, *Lye.*

slyðnes, se; *f. A graven image;*  
sculptile, *T. Ps.* 105, 83.

smæc [*Plat.* smakk *m.*: *Dut.*  
smaak *m.*: *Frs.* smek *f.*: *Ger.*

schmack, geschmack *m.* *gus-*  
*tus*: *Not.* smach, gesmag:

*Mons. gl.* smacho: *Dan.* smag  
*c.*: *Swed.* smak *m.*: *Icel.* smeckr

*gustus, sapor*: *Pol.* smak: *Finl.*  
macu: *Wel.* ysmac a stroke]

SMACK, taste, savour; *gustus,*  
*sapor*, *Cot.* 113, 138.

smæccan, gesmæccan. To SMACK,  
taste; *gustare*, *Elf. gr.* 28.

smægende considering, *Chr. Gib.*  
*p.* 196, 9.

smal, smeal; *def.* se  
smala; *seo*, þæt smale; *comp.*

smale; *re*; *sup.* ost; *adj.* [*Plat.*  
sma, smal, smaal: *Dut.* smal:

*Frs.* smel: *Ger.* schmal, schmä-  
er, smälste; *adj. adv.*: *Isd.*

*Not.* smal: *Dan.* smal: *Swed.*  
mal, små; *adj. pl.*: *Icel.* smár,

smærri, smærstr parvus, mi-  
or, minimus; smálátr humilis,

smálegr minutus: *Wel.*  
oal, ysmala light, fickle, in-

constant, simple or vain in one's  
discourse; malu to grind:

*Ital.* malo small, little. Ac-  
cording to *Adelung*, smal is

derived from the antiquated  
*irr.* sma, smah, smach small;

which only differs from the  
*Plat.* sma, the *Dan.* smaa,

*Swed.* små in the termination,  
while in *Russ.* or *Slavonic* malo

is want of the prefixed s]

SMALL, slender, thin; *gr-*  
*ilis*, *exilis*, parvus, subtilis,

*tenuis*. 2. Narrow; angus-  
tus: — 1. Great and smæl

reat and small; *grossi et*  
*raciles*, *Cot.* 98. Smæl þear-

ian small veins, intestines;  
*ia*, intestina, venulæ, *Elf. gl.*

*om.* *p.* 71: *R.* 74. Smæl  
earma sære intestinorum mor-

us, *L. M.* 2, 33. Smæl æl  
ngwilla, *Cot.* 161. Smæl þis-

sl the small thistle; parvus  
ardua. Hangað be smalan

reðe hangs by a small thread,  
*St.* 29, 1. Smalan wyrmas

small worms; *tenuis vermes*,  
*St.* 16, 2. Þeah þu hie smale

todæle swa dust though thou  
make me small as dust, *Bt.* 13.

Hi smalo hrægel wefað they  
weave thin clothing; illi sub-

tiles vestes texunt, *Bd. S. p.*  
601, 16. 2. Smælost, smælst

narrowest, *Ors.* 1, 1.

Smæll A slap, cuff; *alapa*, *C.*  
*Jn.* 18, 22.

Smærc SMIRK; risus, *Lye.*

SMÆTE, smeat [*smat*; *p.* of  
smitan to beat] Beaten; *Lye*

says, pure, and gives the Latin  
obrussa, obryzum: — Smæte

gyldne obrussus, obryzus, *Cot.*  
166, 172, 170. Smæte gylden-

nan claðas obryzæ laminæ, *Cot.*  
2, 143. Of smeate golde of

beaten gold, *Chr. Gib. p.* 177, 6.

Smæðe smooth, even, v. smeðe.

Smal, small small, thin, slender,  
*Bt.* 29, 1, v. smæl.

Smallung, e; *f. A making small,*  
*diminishing*; minutio, dimi-

nutio, *Som.*

Smeác smoked; *p.* of smeocan.

Smeæwung consideration, *C. T.*  
*Ps.* 18, 15, v. smeagung.

Smeagan, smeagean to inquire,  
meditate, imagine, consider, *Lk.*

22, 23: 11, 38, v. smean.

Smeagendlic; *adj.* Belonging to  
consideration, contemplative;

deliberativus, contemplativus,  
*Som.*

Smeagung, smeæwung, e; *f.*  
Search, consideration, study,

machination; scrutinium, stu-  
dium, *Ps.* 63, 6, v. smeaung.

SMEALIC; *adj.* Small, slender,  
thin, subtle, deep, profound;

parvus, exiguus, tenuis, sub-  
tilis: — Smealicu fandung sub-

tilis inquisitio, *Past.* 20, 3.

Mid smealican spræce with  
subtle speech, *Bt.* 22, 1. Mid

smealicro spræce with more  
subtle speech, *Bt.* 22, tit.

Smealice; *comp. or*; *sup.* ost;  
*adv.* Slenderly, finely, acutely,

deeply; subtiliter, accurate:  
— Smealice þencan to think

deeply, *Bt.* 24, 1: *Bd.* 1, 27,  
*resp.* 9. Smealice sohtan,

sohton to seek narrowly, deep-  
ly, *Bd.* 3, 10: *Elf. T. p.* 42,

12. Smealicro sprecan to  
speak more deeply, *Bt.* tit. 13:

13. Þonne ic smealicrost  
þence when I think most sub-

tilly, *Bt.* 10.

Smealicronys, se; *f.* Slenderness,  
subtilty, acuteness; subtilitas,

acumen, *Som.*

Smea - mettas [mettas meats]  
Delicate meats, dainties; deli-

cice, dapes, epulæ: — Forhæ-  
fednes smeametta abstinence

from delicacies, *L. Eccl.* 40.  
Mid cynelicum smeamettum

gefylled filled with royal dain-

ties, *Bd.* 3, 6.

SMEA'N, smeagan, smeagean;  
ic smeage, he smeað, we

smean, smeað, smeageað; *p.*  
smeade, gesmeade; *pp.* smead.

[*Plat.* smeken: *Dut.* smeeken  
to entreat: *Frs.* smuga, smog-

je to beseech: *Dan.* smigre to  
flatter: *Swed.* smeka to ca-

ress] To inquire, meditate, con-

sider, design, weigh, examine,  
search, dispute, argue, reason;

quærere, meditari, considera-

re, scrutari, disputare: — Ne  
secð he nanwuht, ne ne smeað

neiher seeks he after anything,  
nor inquires, *Bt.* 42, *Card. p.*

390, 20. Þæt ic smeade ut  
meditarer, *Ps.* 118, 148. Smea

quære, scrutari, *Jn.* 7, 52. We  
smean nos meditamur, *Bt.* 41,

5. Smeað ge meditemini vos,  
*Bt.* 32, 2. Hwæt smeade ge

quid disputavistis vos, *Mk.* 9,  
33. Hi smeaddon illi quasi-

verunt, meditati sunt, *Mk.* 9,  
10. Hi agunnon betwux hym

smeagan, hwylc of hym þæt  
to donne wære, *Lk.* 22, 23.

Þa ongan se Fariseisca on  
hym smeagean, *Lk.* 11, 38.

Be þam ge smeageað de hoc  
quæritis, *Jn.* 16, 19: 5, 39:

*Lk.* 2, 19. Bið smead erit  
meditatus, *Ps.* 1, 2. Hwile

he smeað ymb þis eorðlice  
lif while he meditates about this

earthly life, *Bt.* 39, 7.

Smearcian to smirk, smile, *Bt.*  
39, 4, v. smercian.

Smeat beaten, pure, *Chr. Gib.*  
*p.* 177, 6, v. smæte.

Smeað [smeað that which is in-

quired into; from smean or  
smeagan to inquire, meditate]

Meditation, consideration; me-  
ditatio, *Ps.* 118, 77, v. smeaung.

Smea - þancfull Contemplative;  
contemplativus, *Som.*

Smea-þancfullnys consideration,  
musing; contemplatio, *Som.*

Smea-þancol contemplative, sharp-

witted, subtle; contemplati-

vus, *Som.*

Smea-þancollice with considera-

tion, subtilly; subtiliter, con-

templative, *Dial.* 2, 22, 25.

Smea-þancolnys, se; *f.* Sub-

tilty; subtiliter, *Th. An.*

Smeaung, smeaugc, e; *f.* also,

es; *m.* Meditation, thought,  
reasoning, dispute, argument;

meditatio, cogitatio, indaga-

tio, discussio, argumentatio:  
— Smeaung min is meditatio

mea est, *Ps.* 118, 24, 97, 99.

Sio smeaung the argument,

*Bt.* 39, 8. On smeaunge

gewrita in meditation of scrip-

tures, *Bd. S. p.* 474, 5. Smea-

ungas yfle cogitationes prave,

*C. Mt.* 15, 19: *Mk.* 7, 21: *R.*

*Ben.* 2.

<sup>7</sup> Smea-wyrm, smega-wyrm, smoegea-wyrm [smuan, smugan to creep] *A disease which some call the shingles; others, ring-worm, running worm; herpes morbus, L. M. 3, 9.*

Smec smoke, *Bt. 27, 3, v. smic.*  
Smecan to smoke, *Ex. 19, 18, v. smeocan.*

Smecc smack, taste, *v. smæc.*

Smecgan to taste, *v. smæccan.*

SMEDME, smedeme, an; *f. Meal, fine flour; simila, similago, farina, amyllum:—Pri sestras smedeman tria sata farina similaginea, Gen. 18, 6. Teoðan dæl smedeman decimam partem simila, Ex. 29, 40. Mid hwættes smedeman cum tritici similagine, Deut. 32, 14. Smedmen Fine flour; similago, Scint. 47, Lye.*

Smega-wyrm ring-worm, *v. smea-wyrm.*

SMELT. A SMELT, sprat; sardina piscis, *Cot. 161.*

Smelt serene, mild, *Prov. 16, v. smylt.*

Smel-pistl a small thistle, *Cot. 206, v. smæl.*

Smelting, smylting Amber; succinum, electrum, *R. 58.*

Smeoc smoke, *V. Ps. 101, 4, v. smic.*

Smeocan, smecan, smocian; *ic smeóce, he smycð; p. smeác, we smucon; pp. smocen [smeoc smoke] To SMOKE; fumare:—Ex. 20, 18. Hi smeocað fumabunt, Ps. 143, 6. Smeocende fumans, Mt. 12, 20.*

<sup>2</sup> Smeodoma fine flour, *v. smedma.*  
Smeogan to smoke.—Smeogoð fumant, *Ps. 103, 33, v. smeocan.*

Smeogan to search, inquire, *R. Jn. 5, 19, v. smeán.*

Smeortan To SMART, ache; dolere, *Som.*

Smeort - wyrt, smeortu - wyrt *Fern, the plant called heartwort, birthwort; veneria, filix, aristolochia, v. smering-wyrt.*

Smeoru fat, *v. smeru.*

SMERCIAN, smearcian; *p. ode; pp. od. To SMIRK, smile; subridere:—Smercode he subrisit, Bt. 34, 12: 35, 4: 40, 2.*

SMERE [Plat. Dut. smear n. grease: *Frs. Japiz. smoar: Ger. schmeer, schmer n. grease: Dan. Swed. smör n. butter: Icel. smiör n. butyrum, oleum: Ir. Gael. smear, smior m. marrow] Fat, grease, ointment; unguentum, adeps:—Smere swines adeps vel arungia porci, R. 73.*

Smerels ointment, *v. smyrels.*

Smere - mangere a butter or cheese-monger, dealer in butter.

Smerenys, se; *f. Uction, oint-*

*ment; unctio, unguentum, Som.*

<sup>2</sup> Smerewig Smeary, unctuous, fat; unguinosus, *Som.*

Smerian to smear, *Ps. 44, 9, v. smyrian.*

Smering - wyrt, smeort - wyrt, smert-wyrt. *Fern, the plant called heartwort, birthwort; crispa, victoriola, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64: R. 41.*

Smero fat, tallow, *Cot. 164, 195, v. smeru.*

Smert - wyrt fern, heartwort, *Herb. 20, v. smering-wyrt.*

Smeru; *g. smerwes; d. smerwe, smerewe; n. Fat; adeps:—Dat smeru wand ut, Jud. 3, 22: Lev. 8, 25. Of smeruwe ex adipe, C. Ps. 80, 15: 72, 7.*

Smerung, e; *f. An anointing, salve; unctio, v. smyring.*

Smerwian to smear, *v. smyrian.*

SMEÐE, smpeð; *comp. ra, re; sup. est; adj. [Plat. smidig, smödig: Dut. smydig, smedig pliant, limber: Ger. schmeidig, geschmeidig soft, pliant: South Ger. geschmaissig: Dan. Swed. smidig: Icel. smedia f: Ir. Gael. maoth tender, soft: Wel. mwyð soft; esmyð easy, soft] SMOOTH; lævis, planus, mollis, suavis:—Ic eom smeðe ego sum glaber, Gen. 27, 11. On smeðne feld in planam viam, Bd. S. p. 618, 40. Smeðe wegas plana viæ, Lk. 3, 5. Ða smeðan word the soft (gentle, sweet) words, Elf. T. p. 29.*

<sup>2</sup> Smeðian to make smooth, to sooth, soften, *R. 36, v. gesmeðian.*

Smeðnys, se; *f. Plainness, even ground; planities, R. 96: Elf. gl. Som. p. 76.*

SMIC, smec, smeoc, es; *m. [Plat. Dut. smook m: Old Frs. smayk: Brem. Dict. Ger. schmauch m.] SMOKE; fumus:—Se smic aras of him, Ex. 19, 18. Gesawon þone smic swiðe heage astigan viderunt fumum valde alte ascendere, Jos. 8, 20. Mid þam smice cum fumo, Gen. 19, 28.*

Smican to smoke, *V. Ps. 143, 6: R. Mt. 12, 20, v. smeocan.*

SMICERE Elegant, polished, trim, neat, snug; elegans:—*Cot. 71, 74. Smicere leoð rhythmicum carmen, Cot. 55. Smicere rest most polished, Cot. 150.*

Smicere; *comp. smicror; adv. [Plat. Dut. smuk; adj. elegant: Dut. opgesmukt smugged up, adorned: Ger. schmuck; adj. pretty: Dan. smuk; adj. fair: Wend. smuc. The Brem. Dict. states the derivation to be from the Grk. σμικρος, from σμᾶν, σμῆν, σμῶ, σμῆχῶ to*

*wipe off, to clean] Causative, neatly, elegantly; affabre, eleganter:—Smicere gerit: elegantly worked, Cot. 52. Smicror more elegantly, Past. 6.*  
Smicernes, se; *f. Nestus spruceness; elegancia, Cot. 101.*

Smideme, an; *f. Fine flour meal; similago, farina:—A handfule smideman þar is simila, Lev. 2, 2, v. smece.*

Smilt serene, quiet, *Deut. 32, 2, v. smylt.*

Smilting Amber; electrum, *P. gl. Som. p. 63.*

Smirilic Unctuous, greasy; unctuosus, pinguis, *Som.*

Smiring smearing, ointment, smyring.

Smiring-ele smearing or smyring oil, *Ex. 29, 21.*

SMITAN; *ic smíte, be smit: smát, we smiton; pp. smæt. [Plat. smiten: Dut. smieten to sling: Ger. schmeissen to smeizan: Moes. smieten to tan ungere: Dan. smide to throw; smitte to infect: S. smiska to lash; smitta to infect: Grk. σμικρῶς to smite] To SMITE, strike, dash, cutere:—Ðu smitst oðra pones, Ex. 29, 20. Smæt þæs weofodes hyman. 1-18. He smat into heofen. H. Lk. 24, 51.*

<sup>2</sup> SMID, es; *m. [Plat. Dut. smid m: Old Dut. smet m: Fr. smet m: Ger. schmidt m: Dut. smit, smith, smid: Dan. smed m: Icel. smidr m: Swed. smid m: Fr. smid m: In earlier times smid signified an artist in general as it does still in the Icelandic. translates fabricare by smid. In the Lat. mid. of the 16th century we find cultores, as in apum.—smið he who smites smitan] Any one who smites with a hammer, artificer, a carpenter, smith, workman. One who smites iron was in A.-S. called smið an iron-smith: smið fabricator, artifex, opifex. Hu nys þys se smið. Mark. 6, 3. Wite þes ys smiðes sunu, Mt. 55.*

Smið-cræft the craft of a smith or carpenter, *Lk. 14.*

Smið-cræftiga a smith, a handicraftsman, *Cot. 55.*

Smiðian; *p. ode; pp. smiðed; v. a. To make, to work as a smith: fabricare, cudere:—Cot. 4. smiðige I forge, Elf. T. p. 28, 6.*

Smiðlice in the manner



with or a workman; fabrili-  
er, *Cot.* 84.

þe-tang a smith's tongs.

þe, an; f. A SMITHY, work-  
shop; fabri officina:—On his  
nibþan in his shop, *Bd.* 5,  
1: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 65.

þing Contagion, infection;  
ntagio, pollutio, *Lye.*

þra [Plat. smitte f: *Dut.*  
þet f. a stain: *Old Dut.*

þette f. macula: *Ger. schmutz*  
þ: *Old Ger. smiz: Dan.*

þuds c: *Swed. smuts m.*  
þut; macula, *R. Ben. interl.*

þ: A SMOCK; colobium, *R.*  
þ: a snake, *L. Ps.* 17, 10, v.

þ: a smoke, *L. Ps.* 17, 10, v.

þ: a smoke, *L. Ps.* 103,  
þ: *Gen.* 15, 17, v. smeocan.

þ: a worm, v. ea-wyrn.

þ: smooth, *C. R. Lk.* 3, 5,  
þ: meðe.

þ: serene, placid, quiet, late,  
þ: *R. p.* 156, v. smylt.

þ: Fat, fatness; pinguedo,  
þ: *Conc.*

þ: nys serenity, v. smyltnes.

þ: in to suffocate, strangle, *R.*  
þ: 13, 7: 18, 28, v. asmo-

þ: x, smugan [Plat. smigen:  
þ: smuigen to eat secretly:

þ: smuga, smogje to entreat,  
þ: *Ger. schmiegen to bend,*

þ: *Swed. smyga to with-*  
þ: privately: *Icel. smegia*

þ: mare se: *Icel. smiuga*  
þ: trare] To creep, to flow or

þ: ad gradually; serpere,  
þ: re:—*Elf. gr.* 28, 4. Smu-

þ: de, *Bt.* 24, 1.

þ: idlic Creeping; reptilis:  
þ: muendlicu creeping things;

þ: ilia, *L. Ps.* 68, 39.

þ: las Comies, holes under  
þ: ad; cuniculi, *Cot.* 37, *Som.*

þ: smilt, smelt, smolt; def.  
þ: mylta; seo, þæt smylte;

þ: [Plat. *Dut.* smolt the  
þ: of smelten to melt, *A.-S.*

þ: an] Serene, gentle, placid,  
þ: quiet, calm, fair; sere-

þ: placidus, tranquillus,  
þ: us, tenuis:—Smylte ren

þ: e rain, *Bd. S.* p. 582, 34.

þ: lte weder serene weather,  
þ: 13: *Mt.* 16, 2. Smylte

þ: eð suðan-westan wind  
þ: blows south-west wind, *Bt.*

þ: Durh þone smyltan suð-  
þ: westernan wind through

þ: mild south-west wind, *Bt.*  
þ: smylte mod hæfdon had

þ: et mind, *Bd. S.* p. 598,  
þ: Seo æe mot brucan smyl-

þ: ða the sea may enjoy se-  
þ: waves, *Bt.* 7, 3, *Card.* p.

þ: t.

þ: Smylting amber, *Elf. gl. Som.*  
þ: p. 63, v. smelting.

Smyltnys, se; f. 1. Serenity,  
calmness, stillness; serenitas,

tranquillitas. 2. Silence; si-  
lentium. 3. Stillness of the

evening, late in the day; se-  
rum diei. 4. What quietness

tends to produce, fatness; pin-  
guedo:—1. Þær wearð gewor-

den micel smyltnys, *Mt.* 8,  
26: *Mk.* 4, 39. 2. *C. Mt.* 22,

34. 3. Smyltnisse aworden  
wæs serum diei factum est, *Jn.*

6, 16. 4. *R.* 89: *Elf. gl.* p.  
74.

Smyrels Ointment; unguentum,  
*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74: *L. Edg.*

66.

SMYRIAN, smirian, smyrgan,  
gesmyrian; ic smyrige, þu

smirest, he smiriað; p. smy-  
rode, gesmyrode; pp. gesmy-

rod; v. a. [Plat. *Dut.* smeeren:  
*Ger. schmieren: Not. smiran:*

*Dan. smöre: Swed. smöra,*  
v. n. smörja, v. a: *Icel. smy-*

ria ungere: *Gael. smeor, smi-*  
or, smiur: *Ir. smearam: Pol.*

smarowac.—from smere fat]  
To SMEAR, anoint; ungere,

inungere, oblinere, tingere:  
—Ne mot nan man smyrgan,

*L. Elf. Can.* 32, *W.* p. 158, 5.  
Mid gesmyrian to anoint with,

*Nic.* 25, *Thw.* p. 13, 14. Ic  
smyrode ego unxi, *Ps.* 88, 20.

Ic smirie mine flan on blod  
ego tingam meas sagittas in

sanguine, *Deut.* 32, 42. Þu  
ne smyredest tu non unxisti,

*Lk.* 7. 46. Þu smirest tu  
unges, *Ex.* 29, 36. Smyra þin

heafod unge tuum caput, *Mt.*  
6, 17. Smiriað unget, *Lev.* 6,

20. Ele synfulle ne smiriað  
heafod min oleum peccatoris ne

impinguet caput meum, *Ps.* 140,  
6. Þæt hi hyne smyredon ut

illæ eum ungerent, *Mk.* 16, 1.  
To smyrianne ad ungendum,

*Mk.* 14, 8.

Smyring, smyrung, e; f. SMEAR-  
ING ointment; unguentum:—

*Ps.* 132, 2. Cassia, *C. Ps.* 44,  
10: *L. Elf. Can.* 32.

SNACA [Plat. *Old Dut.* snake f.  
m. a kind of water snake: *Ger.*

schnake f. a provincial word  
for a water snake: *Dan. snog*

c. a snake: *Swed. snok m: Icel.*  
snákr, snókr m: *Sans. naga.*

—anican to creep] A SNAKE,  
serpent, scorpion; coluber,

scorpio:—*Elf. gr.* 8. Snacan  
scorpiones, *Lk.* 10, 19.

SNACC [Plat. *Dut.* smakk or  
smak f: *Ger. schmacke f:*

*Dan. snekke c. a snail, a*  
smack: *Swed. snäcka f: Icel.*

snákr m. a snake, a smack:  
*Fr. semaque f. a smack]*

A small vessel, SMACK; navis,  
navicula, scapha:—He for

to Scotlande mid xii snac-  
cum he went to Scotland with

12 smacks, *Chr.* 1066, *Ing.* p.  
259, 15. Scypian xl snacca

to ft out 40 smacks, *Chr.* 1052,  
*Ing.* p. 235, 9.

Snacu a snake; snaca.

Snæd A little piece, morsel, bit,  
fragment, slice; morsus, offa,

offella, buccella:—Spicesnæd  
a slice of bacon, *Elf. gl. Som.*

p. 61. Snæda buccellæ, *Ps.*  
147, 6. Snædan offulæ, *Cot.*

190. Snæd landes a piece of  
land taken from a manor,

hence we have Snad-lands the  
name of lands at Bromley, Sur-

rey.

Snæd The handle of a scythe,  
SNEAD or SNEATH, still used

in Derbyshire; falcis ansa,  
*Som.*

SNÆDAN [snæd a bit] To feed,  
take food; cibo reficere:—Þa

snædde he þær and his menn  
then took he food there, and his

men; tum refecit se ille ibi,  
et ejus homines, *Chr.* 1051.

SNÆDEL The bowels; extales,  
exta:—*Cot.* 166: *Elf. gl. Som.*

p. 71.

Snædingc A mixture, taking food,  
a repast; mixtum, refectio:—

*R. Ben. interl.* 38: *R. Conc.*  
1.

Snæding-hus a victualling-house,  
house for refreshment, *R.* 108.

Snæd - mælum in morsels, in  
pieces; offatim, frustatim,

*Som.*

SNÆGEL, snægl, snæl, snegel  
[Plat. snekke, snigge, sniggel

f: *Dut. slek or slak f: Ger.*  
schnecke f. as a provincialism

schnegel f: *Dan. snegle, snegl,*  
snekke c: *Swed. snigel m.*

snäcka f.] A SNAIL; limax:—  
*Cot.* 120, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59.

Sæ snæl a sea snail, a cockle;  
marina cochlea, *Cot.* p. 60.

Snæsan to knock against; impin-  
gere, *Ben.*, v. asnæsan.

Snake, es. A snake; anguis,  
*Chr.* 1187, v. snaca.

Snas A spit, brooch, a dart used  
in war; veru, *Cot.* 111, 181,

*Som.*

SNAW, es; m. [Plat. snee m:  
*Dut. sneeuw f: Ger. schnee*

m: *Ot. sneuu: Tat. snio:*  
*Frag. on Charlemagne, sne:*

*Moes. snaivs: Dan. snee, sne*  
c: *Swed. snö f: Icel. sniör,*

sniár, snær m: *Gael. Ir.*  
sneachd m: *Wend. sneh: Boh.*

snih: *Pol. snieg: Slav. neg,*  
sieg, sneh] SNOW; nix:—Swa

hwhite swa snaw tam albus  
quam nix, *Ex.* 4, 6: *Mt.* 28,

3: *Mk.* 9, 3. Ofer snaw

ablicen *super nivem dealbatus*, Ps. 50, 8: 67, 15. He selð snaw ille dat nivem, Ps. 147, 5. Forstas and snawas þec bletsige frosts and snows bless thee, Cd. 192: Bt. 23.

<sup>1</sup>Snawan to snow, v. sniwan.

Snaw-ceald snow-cold, Bt. R. p. 194.

Snaw-dun [Kni. Snowdon.—snaw snow, dun a hill] SNOWDON, Carnarvonshire.—Com to Snawdune came to Snowdon, Chr. 1096.

Snaw-hwit snow-white, R. 93.

Snaw-lic snow-like, as snow, Elf. gl. Som. p. 75.

Sneddun cut, R. Mt. 21, 8, v. sniðan.

Snegel a snail, v. snægel.

SNEL, snell; comp. ra, re; adj.

[Plat. snell: Dut. snel: Ger. schnell, adj. adv: Ker. Ot.

Not. snell: Swed. snält, adj.

snelt, adv: Icel. sniallr fortis: It. snello, adj. brisk]

Quick, active, cheerful, bold,

brave; alacris, celer, velox,

fortis:—Snellra werod expeditorum exercitus, Jdth. p. 24,

21: Ors. 2, 5.

Snelle; adv. Quickly; cito:—

Snelle gemundon quickly remembered, Cd. 154.

Snellian To hasten, make haste;

accelerare, Som.

<sup>1</sup>Snellie quick, v. snel.

Snelnes, se; f. Haste, speed,

swiftness; celeritas, alacritas,

Som.

SNEOME; comp. or; adv. [Icel.

snemma, snemmendis mane]

Immediately, readily, quickly;

confestim, illico:—Hatað hy

upp astandan sneome of slæpe

commandeth them to arise up

immediately from sleep, Cod.

Exon. 21 a. Ne gesawe þu

no sniomor ne'er sawest thou

one readier, Cd. 39.

SNICAN [Dan. snige] TosNEAK,

creep; repere:—Snicað rep-

punt, Bd. S. p. 633, 18. Sni-

cende farað go creeping, Bt.

41, 6. Snicendne wurm ge-

sihð sees a creeping worm, Bd.

S. p. 474, 33.

Snid, snide. 1. A saw, little saw;

serra, serrula. 2. A cut, gash,

an incision; incisura, incisio.

3. A morsel, bit, piece; offa:—

1. Elf. gl. Som. p. 55: R. 2:

Past. 30, 2. 2. On snide

blod forlætan to let blood by

incision, L. M. 1, 72. 3. Col.

52.

Snidan, besnædan; pp. besnæd-

ed to cut, lop, cut off, amputate,

Cd. 200, Th. p. 248, 16: 202,

Th. p. 250, 34, v. sniðan.

Snidere A cutter, hewer, pruner;

scissor, amputator, Som.

<sup>1</sup>Snid-isene a cutting-iron, a surgeon's lancet or knife, L. M. 2, 22.

Snidung, e; f. A cutting, slaying;

mactatio, incisio, Lye.

Sniomor more readily, v. sneome.

SNITE [Plat. snep, snippe f:

Dut. snip, poelsnip, snep f:

Ger. schnepfe f: Old Ger.

snepho: Dan. sneppe c: Swed.

snäppa f. This bird derived

its name from its long bill or

beak. The Plat. snippe or

snibbe signifies a bill or beak]

A SNITE, snipe; gallinago

minor, aceta, R. 38: Elf. gl.

Som. p. 66.

SNIDAN, þu snitst; p. snáð,

gesnáð, we sniðon, sneddun;

pp. sniden, gesniden; v. a.

[Plat. sniden, snien: Dut.

snyden: Frs. snia, snida:

Ger. schneiden: Ot. sniden,

snidan: Moes. sneian, snei-

than: Dan. snitte: Swed.

snida: Icel. sneida] To cut,

to cut even, to cut off, to am-

putate, slay; secare, ampu-

tare, cædere:—Þæt mon mæ-

ge sniðan his unþeawas that

one may cut off his vices, Bt.

38, 7, Card. p. 320, 24. Þu

snitst secabis, Ex. 29, 17.

Sneddun cædebant, R. Mt. 21,

8. Sniden mid snide cut with

a saw, Past. 30, 2: Ex. 20,

26.

<sup>1</sup>Sniðung A cutting, killing;

mactatio, amputatio, R. 35:

Cot. 136.

Sniwan; pp. besniwed. To snow;

ningere:—Hit sniwð it snows,

Elf. gr. 22. Swa swa hit rine

and sniwe and styrme ute as

it rain and snow, and is stormy

without, Bd. S. p. 516, 17.

SNOD A fillet, cap, hood; vitta,

cappa, Elf. gl. Som. p. 61:

Cot. 32.

Snofel Secretions from the nose;

phlegma, mucus, Som.

Snoffa A loathing, abhorring;

nausea, Pref. R. Conc.

Snoff mucus, v. snofel.

Snoffig Phlegmatic: pituitosus,

Som.

Snora SNORING; sternutatio,

rhonchus, Cot. 174.

SNÓRU; g. d. ac. e; pl. nom. ac.

a; g. ena; d. um; f. [Frs.

snore f. a sister-in-law: Ger.

achnur f: Tat. snurf: Lapp.

Findland. nuori a youth: Fr.

nore, nouere f: It. nuora f.

It is related to the Heb. נָדָר

nor a son, youth, Adelung] A

daughter-in-law; nurus:—

Snoru on hyre swegere, Lk.

12, 53: Mt. 10, 35: Gen. 38,

11.

SNOTE, gesnote [Plat. snotte

n: Dut. Dm. snot n.] SNOT: mucus, Som.

Snotenga-ham, Snotinga-ham.

[Hunt. Snotingham: W.

Notingham: Hag. Noting-

ham: Ric. Notingham: Ger.

Snotingeham: Hood. Noting-

am: Brom. Notyngham. Na-

men repetit Camdenus a sa-

terraneis speluncis et mactis

que in receptacula et habitac-

nem excavavit antiquis, a

præruptis illis saxis in extru-

parte qua Linum faciem u-

pectat.—Spehmacarus dicitur

quemadmodum nomen inter-

tatur Asserius, fortasse a r-

dan, sniðan to cut] Noting-

HAM; Mercie oppidum. Chr.

868: 924. — Snoteng-

scir, Snotingham-ær Not-

tinghamshire, Chr. 1016.

SNOTER, snotr, snotor, snot-

comp. ra, re; sup. ra, re;

adj. [Icel. snotr] W. snot-

dent, knowing; prudens,

sens, sapiens, sagax:—Þæt

snotere mægð the pious

maid, Jdth. 11, 3. 11. Þæt

haligne wer, and snotere

gecorene on his þearf (him to be) a holy man

wise, and precise in his con-

ners, Bd. S. p. 554, 8. 11. Þæt

gesette to cininge þæt

teran Salomon he æt

for a king the wisest

Elf. T. p. 14.

<sup>1</sup>Snoterlice, snotorlice, snot-

lice; comp. or; sup. or; ad.

Prudently, wisely; prudens,

sapienter:—Syngað mæ-

lice psallite sapienter, L. M.

46, 7: C. R. Mk. 12, 3.

Snoternys, snotornys, snot-

Prudence, wisdom; prudens,

sapientia:—Þurh his mæ-

nisse through his wisdom

T. p. 14.

Snotor prudent, v. snoter.

SNUDE; adv. 1. Again; 2. Im-

vo, denuo. 2. Im-

without delay; protinus.

festim, cito:—1. Bt. 2.

acenned sie snude a-

natus sit denuo, R. J. 2.

Gebrohten snude bra-

mediately, Jdth. p. 22.

seo snotere mægð sn

brohte then the wisest

immediately brought, Jdth.

3.

Snude; adj. Unexpectedly;

suddenly; improvisus.

ingruens:—On þa snude

in that unexpected time.

Ex. 20 a, 12.

Snyfling SNIVELLING; ex-

phlegma, Lye.

Snyringas Ragged rocks; c.

Cot. 44.

Snytan [Plat. snitjen a

the candle: *Dut.* snuiten eman-  
gers: *Ger.* schnäuzen, schneu-  
zen: *Dan.* snyde: *Swed.* sny-  
a: *Icel.* sníta emungere] To  
snite; emungere, *Lye.*

ring *A sneezing, clearing of  
the nose; sternutatio, emunc-*  
*io, Lye.*

tro wise, prudent, *C. Ps.* 118,  
8, v. snoter.

tro, snyttro indecl. in *s. Pru-*  
*dent, wit, ingenuity, wisdom;*  
*rudentia, sapientia, sagaci-*

*s:—Þære snytro in the wis-*  
*dom, Cd.* 173. Snytra gemyn-

g of prudence mindful, *Cd.*  
13. Þurh snytro sped by

of skill, *Cd.* 52. Ic

gelærde swelce snytro I

ought thee such wisdom, *Bt.* 8.

snytro gearwiende sapientiam

estans, *Ps.* 18, 8: *T. Ps.* 104,  
1: *C. Ps.* 110, 9.

ro; adv. *Prudently; pru-*  
*nter, sapienter, T. Ps.* 46,

for swa oð or; sive, *Ælfr.*  
*ic. Test.*

gesoc Suck; suctus:—Fram

ateah a suctu abduzit,

*ic.* 21, 7, 8.

soca, soce. 1. A SOKE, liberty,

unity, franchise, privilege, to

inter justice or execute laws,

indiction; jurisdictio, juris

endi potestas. 2. The ter-

ry, precinct, circuit, shire

rris such jurisdiction and

privilege were to be exer-

d. Whence our Law-Latin

d soca, for a lordship en-

riched by the king, with

liberty of holding or keep-

a court of his socmen or

gers, that is, of his tenants,

the tenure is hence called

gium, in *Eng.* socage;

locus vel ambitus in

eadem potestas exerce-

In hoc differebant inter

calicula:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61.  
*Soccas pedules, R. Ben. interl.*  
55.

\* Socca-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig

[*Dunel.* Socceburg, Sochas-

burg: *Stub.* Socaburgh] SOCK-

BURN, *Durham; loci nomen*

in quo consecratus est Higbal-

dus in episcopum Lindisfar-

nensem, *A. D.* 780:—*Chr.*

780.

Socen sucked, v. sucen.

Socian To SOKE; macerare, ma-

defacere, v. sicerian.

Socn, socna, socne. 1. The liber-

ty of holding a soke or court;

curia domini. 2. Refuge, ex-

emption, privilege; refugium,

immunitas. 3. An inquisition,

examination, inquiry, a search-

ing; quæstio, investigatio:—1.

Ofer saca and socna over sacks

and socks, *Chart. Edw. Conf.*

*Hickes's. Thes.* vol. I. p. 159, 3.

2. His socne hæbbe have his

privilege, *L. Pol. Cnut.* 69: *L.*

*Ps.* 58, 19. 3. Be monigum

socnum de multis quæstionibus

*Bd.* 1, 27, 8. On land socne

in search of land, *Cd.* 80, 82,

v. soc.

\* Soden SODDEN, boiled, *Bd. S.* p.

513, 34, v. seoðan.

Soden SUDDEN; subitaneus,

*Som.*

Sodenlice SUDDENLY; subito,

*Som.*

Sodoma, Sodome, Sodoma-burh,

Sodoma-ceaster. Sodom, the

city of Sodom, *Gen.* 14, 10:

18, 22. — Sodoma - land the

land of Sodom, *Mt.* 10, 15.—

—Sodom-rice the kingdom of

Sodom, *Cd.* 98.—Sodoma-wa-

ru men of Sodom; Sodomites,

*Mt.* 11, 24.

Sodomisc, Sodomitisc Sodomit-

ish; Sodomæus, Sodomiticus,

*Cd.* 91: *Gen.* 13, 13.

Soecan to seek, make for, to

preach, *C. Lk.* 15, 8: 4, 18, v.

secan.

Soel better, *C. Mk.* 16, 18, v.

sel.

SOFT soft, mild, gentle, *T. Ps.* 24,

10, v. seft.

Softe; comp. or; sup. ost; adv.

Softly, quietly, easily, gladly;

molliter, suaviter, jucunde:—

Softe swæf softly slept, *Cd.* 9.

Þe softor libbað who more

softly live, *Bt.* 39, 10.

Softnys softness, v. seftnes.

SOGEDA, sogoða [*Plat.* sog,

sogt copia lactandi in nutriti-

bus: *Plat.* sucht f. a sigh, a

strong passionate desire: *Dut.*

zucht f. a sigh, v. *A. - S.*

sican, sicettan] 1. Juice,

moisture; succus. 2. Beating

of the heart, fainting, swooning;

palpitatio cordis, deliquium

animi:—1. *L. M.* p. 1, 2: 2

34, 39, *Som. Ben.* 2. Ne yrne

he, þe læs þe he hwylcne

wlættan and sogeðan on his

heortan ne astyrige he run not

lest he stir any nausea and

beating in his heart, *R. Ben.*

43. Gif sy sogoða getæncge

if there be a troublesome beat-

ing; si sit palpitatio molesta,

*Herb.* 90, 11.

\* Sohetha. An iota, a jot; iota,

*Cot.* 108. Sed perperam, ni

fallor (inquit *Somn.*) pro

iochða.

Sóhte sought, v. secan.

SOL, sole, solea; pl. solen. 1. A

SOLE, a wooden hoop or band,

to put round the neck to tie an

ox or cow in the stall; orbita,

retinaculum. 2. SOIL, fllth,

mire, dirt, a place to roll in;

sordes, volutabrum:—1. *Cot.*

147. 2. Sleað he eft on þa

solu casts he (himself) into the

mire, *Bt.* 37, 4. Swyn simle

willnað licgan on fulum solum

swine always wish to be in foul

mire, *Bt.* 37, 4, *Card.* p. 298,

16.

Sola-sece the sun-flower, turn-

sole, *Herb.* 76, v. sol-sæce.

Solate solanum herba, v. sol-

sæce.

Solc as, v. swylc.

Solcen silken, v. seolcen.

\* Solcen, besolcen Slow, SULKY;

deses, desidiosus, *C. R. Ben.*

50: *Past.* 35, 1, v. asolcen.

Solcenes, se; f. SULKINESS;

desidia, *Mod. confit.* 1.

Solen. SOLES, sandals, slippers;

soleæ, *R.* 28, *Lye.*

Sol-monað The sun month, Fe-

bruary; solis mensis, scilicet

Februarius ita dicta a visibi-

liter aucta, tunc temporis,

meridiana solis altitudine,

*Lye.*

Sol-sæce, sol-sece. The sun-seeker,

sun-flower, turnsole; solsequi-

um, heliotropium, *Elf. gl. Som.*

p. 66: *R.* 40.

Som some, *Gen.* 43, 11, v. sum.

Som or, *Herb.* 63, 3, v. sam.

SOM, some. Agreement, judgment,

concord, peace; concordia:—*Off.*

*Reg.* 15: *L. Const. W.* p. 109,

5. Some lufige love concord;

concordiam amate, *Som.*

Some also, as, *Cd.* 214, *Bt.* *R.* p.

154, v. same.

Sómed together, likewise, *Cd.* 23:

*Bd. S.* p. 483, 45, v. sámod.

Somen Together; simul, *R. Jn.*

21, 2.

Som-hiwan fellows, mates, com-

panions, v. sam-hiwan.

Som-hwylc Some one; alius,

quidam, aliquis, *L. In.* 23.

Som-hwyle Some while; ali-

quando, interdum, *Som.*

\*Somme, *Jdth. Thw.* p. 22, 12, an error for womme, v. wom a blot.

Somne; *adv.* [*Plat. samend*; *Ger. gesamt, sämtlich conjunctim*; *Icel. saman conjunctim*; *samt simul*.—*somne seems like the ac. m. of some or same same, governed by to, æt, &c.*] It occurs often with æt and to before it; as, To somne, æt somne, and then signifies, in one sum, together, at the same time; *simul, conjunctim, una, eodem tempore, similiter, eodem modo*:—*Eardiað æt somne habitant una, Deut. 25, 5.* Butu æt somne both together, *Cd. 39.* Gegaderod to somne gathered together; *coacti simul, congregati, Num. 11, 22.* To somne cumað come together; in unum coeunt, *Bt. 34, 11.* Ær hi to somne becomun, *Mt. 1, 18*; *Lk. 15, 6.* Het to somne called together, *Cd. 178.* Foron þa to somne went then together, *Cd. 98.*

SOMNIAN, samnian, somnigean, gesamnian, gesomnian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [*Plat. samen*; *Frs. sama, samena*; *Ger. sammeln, versammeln*; *Isd. samen*; *Ot. samanon, gisamanon*; *Moes. samen simul, una, pariter*; *Dan. samle*; *Swed. samla*] To assemble, collect, gather, unite; congregare, colligere:—*Hi somnodon samod togeanes me, Ps. 30, 17.* Nat hwam hit somnað nescit cui id colligit, *Ps. 38, 10.* Hi somniað illi colligunt, *Ps. 103, 29.* Moyses be-bead eorlas folc somnigean Moses commanded (his) men to collect (the) people, *Cd. 154, Th. p. 191, 16.*

\*Somnung an assembly, v. gesamnung.

Somod together, likewise, *Bd. S. p. 512, 29, v. samod.*

Somod-siðian to go together, to accompany, *Cot. 52.*

Somod-þwyrlic of one mind, harmonious.

Somod-wellung a gathering together; concretio, *Cot. 55, Lye.*

Somod together, v. somod.

Somod-mengan to mix together.

Som-wist the same food, fellowship, *Cd. 104.*

SON, es; *m.* A sound, tune; sonus, cantus, cantilena:—*For þære mirhte þæs sones for the sweetness of the sound, Bt. 35, 6, Card. p. 262, 2.* He was on lyst þæs seldcuðan sones he was in love with the wonderful sound, *Bt. 35, 6, Card. p. 262, 17.* Sonas to singanne on cyricean ongunnon leor-

nian began to sing tunes in church; sonos cantandi in ecclesia ceperunt discere, *Bd. S. p. 565, 35.*

SONA; *adv.* [*Moes. suns*] Soon, immediately, forthwith; cito, mox, statim:—*Anweald bið sona forealdod power is soon gone, Bt. 17.* Hi þa sona forleton hyra nett, *Mt. 4, 22*; *21, 19*; *Mk. 1, 12.* ¶ Sona æfter, eft sona, efter sona soon after, again, *Mt. 24, 29.*—*Ærest sona at first, Bt. R. p. 166.*—*Sona þæs þe, sona swa immediately, as soon as, Bd. S. p. 498, 29*; *Lk. 1, 44.*—*Sona instæpe in the very step or place, immediately, Bd. S. p. 515, 5.*—*Sona hraðe soon ready, immediately, Bd. S. p. 601, 21.*

Sond sand, gravel, *Bt. R. p. 156, 3*; *34, 10, v. sand.*—*Sond-beorgas, sond-beorghas sand-hills, Bt. 12.*—*Sond-hyllas sand-hills.*

Sond-a mission, *Hom. in Mt. Wan. Cat. 17, v. sand.*

Sond-wic Sandwich, *Kent, v. Sand-wic.*

Sones soon, *Chr. 1140, v. sona.*

Song a song, *Cd. 214, v. sang.*

Song for sang sung, *Bt. 2*; *p. of singan.*

SONG [*Dan. seng c*; *Swed. säng f*; *Icel. sæng f.*] A table, couch; stratum:—*C. Mk. 14, 15*; *Lk. 22, 12.*

Sont a saint, v. sanct.

Son-uald what is round, manna; teres, *C. Jn. 6, 31, v. sine-wealt.*

\*SOOT, sooð, sot [*Plat. sott, sud, sood n*; *Old Dut. soct*; *Dan. sod n*; *Swed. Icel. söt n*; *Ir. suth*; *Gael. suithe, suidh, suidhe m*; *Arab. ساد sad to be black*] Soot; fuligo, *Cot. 87.*

Sop-cuppa a soup-cup or dish; catinus pulmentarius, *Test. Ælfed.*

SORG, sorh, sorhg, e; *f. also es.* [*Plat. Dan. Swed. Icel. sorg f. luctus*; *Dut. zorg f*; *Ger. sorge f*; *Ker. soragu*; *Ot. suorga*; *Tat. suorg*; *Wil. sorgo*; *Moes. saurga, saurja.* Related to this word are the *A.-S. sar*; *Icel. sár vulnus*] Care, anxiety, sorrow; dolor, cura, sollicitudo, anxietas:—*Mec sorg dreceð me sorrow vexeth, Cd. 99.* Him sorh astah sorrow rose to him, *Cd. 178.* Him ealle þa nearonease þære sorhge afyrde took away from him all the perplexity of the anxiety, *Bd. S. p. 579, 34.* Cuðon sar and sorge knew pain and sorrow, *Cd. 4.* Ðu sorge ne þearft beran thou needest not

bear sorrow, *Cd. 35.* Butan sorge without care, *Bt. 7, 2.* Butan ælcra sorge sine cura, secure, *Lea. 25, 18.* Nýton sorga wiht know not end of sorrows, *Cd. 13.* Sorhg gebunden bound with sorrow, *Bt. R. p. 190.* To tacung sorges, and anfealdes sres for a token of care and sorrow, *Bt. 7, 2, Card. p. 26, 5.*

\*Sorg-full, sorh-ful careful, sorrowful, *Cd. 219*; *Jud. 10, 10.* Sorgfulnes, se; *f. SORROWFULNESS, anxiety; sollicitudo, anxietas, Som.*

Sorgian, sorhgian; *p. ode*; *pp. od, gesorgod, besorgod* [*æ. sorrow*] To sorrow, grieve, be anxious, solicitous; dolere, sollicitus esse:—*Swiðe sorgende very sorrowing, Bt. 2, 1.* Sorgiende spræc sorrowing spake; dolens loquens est, *Cd. 18.* Ðe þu nu sorgiende anforlete which thou now sorrowing hast lost, *Bt. 7, 2.* He sorgiende bad he sorrowing (sorrowing) waited, *Bd. S. p. 537, 6.* Ðæt te þu þe sorged hæfdest that thou be anxious about, *Bt. 10, Card. p. 42, 15, v. sargian.*

Sorg-leás, sorh-leás sorrowful without care, fearless, *Bt. 28, 14.*

Sorgung, e; *f. Sorrowing, lamentatio, Wulfst. Per. 1.*

\*Sorg-word, sorh-word a sorrowful word, a word of care, *Cd. 2, 14.*

Sorh sorrow, v. sorg.

Sorh-ful sorrowful, v. sorg-ful.

Sorhg sorrow, v. sorg.

Sorhg-cearig sorrow-careful, sorrowful, *Cd. 217.*

Sorhgian to sorrow, v. sorgian.

Sorh-leás without care, fearless, v. sorg-leás.

Sorh-leásnes, se; *f. Careless, security; securitas, Som.*

Sorh-least Security; securitas, *Som. 271, 273, Som.*

Sorhlice; *adv. Sorrowfully, miserably*; funeste, *Luc. 12, Nath. 6, Lye.*

Sorh-word a word of care, sorg-word.

Sot soot, *Elf. gr. 9, 3, v. sot.*

SOT [*Plat. sott m*; *Dut. sot*; *Fr. sot, sott m f*; *Lat. hebes, stultus*;—*Æ. Hicet's Thes. I. 153, 5.*]

Sóð, es. SOOTH, truth; v. soð.

—Litel soðes onfand little of truth, *Chr. 10, 10.*

p. 305, 13. He nyste þæs soðes was he knew what was of the truth, *Chr. 10, 10.*

Ðu soð segst thou sayest, *Bt. 26, 1.* He soð segde, *Chr. 10, 10.*

verum dixit, *Ja. 19, 25.* soð FOR-SOOTH, for



pro veritate. Wite þu for soð know thou for truth, *Bt.* 7, 3. Mid soðe with truth, *Bt.* 10. Segdest us to soðe toldest us for a truth, *Cd.* 214. Ic secge eow to soðum I tell you for truths (truly), *Mt.* 5, 32. The last two examples are generally construed adverbially.

**SÓÐ**; *def.* se sóða; *seo*, þæt sóðe; *comp.* ra, re; *sup.* est; *adj.* True; *verus*:—An soð God unus verus Deus, *Jn.* 17, 3. Des ys soð witega, *Jn.* 7, 40. Se soða boda the true preacher, *Bd.* 2, 2, *S.* p. 502, 31. þu hel soðan spræce do thou hide true speech, *Cd.* 89. Soð leoht vera lux, *Jn.* 1, 9. Ic eom soð win-eard ego sum vera vitis, *Jn.* 15, 1. Min gewitnes is soð meum testimonium verum, *Jn.* 8, 14. Hys gewitnys ys soð, *Jn.* 19, 35: 21, 24. Ic eom gefafa þæt þæt is soð I grant that that is true, *Bt.* 38, 2. Him God sealde soðe treowa to him God gave a true covenant, *Cd.* 107. Se wena nis wuhte þe soðra the opinion is not by any means the more true, *Bt. R.* p. 193. Nis nan þing soðre nothing is more true, *Bt.* 26, 1: 34, 4.

**sóð**, sóðe; *adv.* Truly, verily, of a truth; *vere*, *revera*, *certe*, *amen*, *enim*, *autem*:—Soð ic þe secge amen, tibi dico, *Mt.* 26, 34. Ic soðe gelæste I will truly execute, *Cd.* 106. Soð, soð, ic eow secge amen, amen, vobis dico, *Jn.* 13, 16, 20.

**sóðan** true, *v.* soð; *adj.* sóð-bora a truth-bearer, a rhetorician, poet, an astrologer, *Chr.* 975.

**sóð-cued**, sóð-cueden *veracious*, *C. Jn.* 3, 33.

**sóð-cwide**, es; *m.* a true saying, a proverb, *Bt.* 5, *Card.* p. 20, 18.

**sóð-cwoeð** true; *verax*, *C. Jn.* 8, 26.

**sóðern-wudu** SOUTHERN-WOOD; *abrotonum*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66.

**sóðes**; *adv.* [g. of soð true] Of a truth, truly, certainly, verily, *fw*; *profecto*, *certe*, *amen*, *nam*:—Soðes ic secge þe amen, ego dico tibi, *Mt.* 5, 26. Soðes þu eart Godes sunu certe tu es Dei filius, *Lk.* 4, 41.

**sóð-fast**; *adj.* [soð truth, fast fast, firm, constant] Truth holding, true, just; *veritate confirmatus*, *veritatis tenax*, *verax*:—We witon þæt þu eart soðfast, *Mt.* 22, 16: *Mk.* 12, 14. Seftes ræst soðfæstra soft rest of (the) just, *Bt.* 33, 4.

**sóð-fæstnes**, se; *f.* [fæstnes firmness, stability] 1. *Veracity*, integrity, fidelity, sincerity;

*veritas*, *scilicet in animo*, *veracitas*, *fidelitas*, *fides*, *integritas*, *sinceritas*. 2. *Truth*; *veritas*, *scilicet in re*, *dicto*, *&c.*:—1. He (deofel) ne wunode on soðfæstnesse, forþam þe soðfæstnes nys on him, *Jn.* 8, 44. Nys nan soðfæstnys on eorðan there is no integrity on earth, *Nic.* 9. Cyð me þine soðfæstnysse perhibe mihi tuam fidem, *Gen.* 47, 29. Se þe hylt soðfæstnysse ille qui custodit integritatem, *Ps.* 145, 5. 2. Hwæt is soðfæstnys? *Jn.* 18, 38. Gyfu and soðfæstnes is geworden þurh Hælend Crist, *Jn.* 1, 17. Soðfæstnys ys of beofenum truth is from heaven, *Nic.* 9. Ic secge eow soðfæstnesse ego dico vobis veritatem, *Jn.* 8, 45: 16, 7. He lærð eow ealle soðfæstnysse ille docebit vos omnem veritatem, *Jn.* 16, 13.

**Sóð-gere** truly well, very well, *Cd.* 158.

**Sóð-hwæðere** Nevertheless, but yet, howbeit; *veruntamen*, *Som.*

**Sóðlice**; *adv.* Truly, certainly, verily; *vere*, in veritate, certe, amen, ecce:—Soðlice þu eart Godes sunu, *Mt.* 14, 33: *Mk.* 15, 39: *Lk.* 4, 43: 9, 27: *Jn.* 6, 14. Soðlice ic secge eow amen, dico vobis, *Mt.* 6, 16: 10, 15. Soðlice se steorra him beforan ferde ecce, stella antecedeat eos, *Mt.* 2, 9. Soðlice on eornust nam revera, amen enim, *Mt.* 13, 17.

**Soðlice**; *conj.* But, wherefore, therefore; *autem*, *vero*, *ergo*, *igitur*:—Him þa soðlice þas þing þencendum hæc autem eo cogitante, *Mt.* 1, 20. Gehyre ge soðlice þæs sawendan bigspell vos ergo audite parabolam seminantis, *Mt.* 13, 18. Soðlice hyt is awriten scriptum est enim, *Mt.* 4, 6.

**Sóð-lufu** True love, charity; *verus amor*, *charitas*, *Scint.* 1: 1 *Jn.* 4, 16. *Oct. vit capit.*

**Sóð-saga** Sooth-saying, true saying, history; *verum dictum*, *veriloquium*, *vera historia*, *Som.* **Sóð-sagol** truth speaking, true, veracious, *Bd. S.* p. 545, 5.

**Sóð-spæce** a true saying or speech.

**Sóð-spæcende** speaking truth. **Soðða** since, then, *R. Jn.* 11, 7, *v.* siððan.

**Sotig**. **SOOTY**; *fuliginosus*, *Som.*

**Sotlice**; *adv.* SOTTISHLY, absurdly, foolishly; *stulte*, *imprudenter*:—Scatered sotlice scattered (it) foolishly, *Chr.* 1137.

**Sotol** a seat, *Bd. S.* p. 503, 15, *v.* setl.

**Sot-scipe** SOTSHIP, folly; *stultitiae status*, *hebetudo*, *stultitia*:—*R.* 88. Þurh his mycele sotscipe through his great folly, *Chr.* 1131.

**Sott** a sot, *v.* sot.

**SPACA**, an; *m.* [*Plat.* speke *f*: *Dut.* speak, *spaak f*: *Ger.* speiche *f*: *Old Fra.* spetze] A SPOKE of a wheel; *radius* *rotæ*:—Ælces spacan bið oðer ende fæst on þære nase, oðer on þære felge of every spoke one end is fast in the nave, other in the felly, *Bt.* 39, 7, *Card.* p. 338, 28. Felga hangiað on þam spacan fellies depend on the spokes, *Bt.* 39, 7, *Card.* p. 340, 18.

**SPA'D**, spadu [*Plat. m*: *Dut. f*: *Dan. c*: *Swed. m.* spade: *Ger.* spaten, spaden *m.* In earlier times it denoted a broadsword, which the *Pol.* szpado still signifies] A SPADE; *ligo*, *vanga*, *fossorium*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 55.

**Spadl** spittle, *C. R. Jn.* 9, 6, *v.* spaðl.

**Spæc** framen, *Cot.* 165, ubi de lignis. *Termes*, *vimen*, *sarmentum*, *Lyc.*

**Spæc**, e; *f.* speech, language, *Gen.* 4, 23: *Jn.* 8, 43, *v.* spræc.

**Spæcan** to speak, *Ex.* 32, 23, *v.* spræcan.

**Spæce-heow** Folly, rage; *locutionis simulatio*; *locutio non integra*, *non sana*, *insania*:—*Ps.* 39, 6. Spæce-hreow rough speech, rage, *Ps.* 39, 6.

**Spæce-hus** a court-hall, a place for speaking, *v.* præc-hus.

**Spædan** to speed, prosper, *Chr.* 1114, *v.* spedan.

**Spædu** a spade, *v.* spad.

**Spænt** excitest, *Bt.* 39, 4, *C.* spænð exciteth, *Deut.* 32, 11, *v.* spanan.

**Spær**. **SPARE**, moderate, small, frugal; *parcus*:—Spær mæte parcus cibus, *Scint.* 12.

**Spærc** a spark, *v.* spearc.

**Spæren** Parget, lime, plaster; *gypsum*, *Cot.* 96.

**Spær-habuc**, spær-hafoc sparrowhawk, sparrowhawk, *v.* spearhafoc.

**Spær-hende**, spær-hynde sparing, thrifty; *frugi*, *parcus*, *Elf. gr.* 9, 78.

**Spærlice** Sparingly; *parce*, *Scint.* 49.

**Spær-lira** calf of the leg, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71, *v.* spear-lira.

**Spær-lired** Relating to the leg, crural; *surocus*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72: *R.* 77.

**Spær-stan** chalk-stone, plaster of Paris; *creta argentaria*:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67: *R.* 56. **Gypsum**, *Som.*

<sup>b</sup> SPÆTAN; *part.* spætende; *p.* spætte, we spætton; *pp.* spæt [Plat. speen, spyen to spit, vomit: Dut. spugen, spuwen: Frs. spia: Ger. spützen, spucken to spit: Moes. speiwan to spit: Dan. spytte: Swed. spotta: Icel. spyta. It is nearly related to the Lat. sputare: Grk. ψυττειν, πτυειν to spit] To SPIT; spuere, exspuere: —Ic spæte I spit; spuo, Elf. gr. 28, 3, Som. p. 30, 52. Ða spætte he on eorðan tūm spuit ille in terra, Jn. 9, 6: Mk. 8, 23. Spæte on his nebb spuet in ejus faciem, Deut. 25, 9. Spætton hig on hys ansyne inspuerunt illi in ejus faciem, Mt. 26, 67: 27, 30: Mk. 15, 19. Spætende spitting, Mk. 7, 33. Onspætan to spit upon; inspuere, Mk. 14, 65: 10, 34. Onspæt insputus, Lk. 18, 32, v. spittan, spigettan.

Spætlian To gather froth or fume; spumare, Som.

Span spun: *p.* of spinnan.

Span [Plat. span *f.* a span, a pail: Dut. span *f.*: Ger. spanne *f.*: Old Ger. spana: Dan. spand, spande *c.* a span, tub: Swed. spann *m.* a corn-measure, a span; Icel. spönn *f.*: It. spanna *f.* a span, hand: Fr. empan *m.*: Lat. Mid. spannus, spanna] A SPAN; palmus, spit-hama, R. 72.

<sup>i</sup> Spana [Plat. spön *f.*: Dut. speen *f.* udder: Old Ger. spune, spunne: Swed. spene *m.*: Icel. speni *m.* The Ger. Dut. verbs spānen, spenen signify, to wean a child] Teats or SPEANES of females, especially of a cow; mammæ, ubera, Som.

SPANAN; *ic* spane, þu spænst, he spænð, we spanað; *p.* spón, speón, aspón, aspeón, bespón, forspeón, gespón; we spónon, speónon; *pp.* asponen, asponnen, aspanen, gesponnen, &c. *v. a.* [Icel. spenia trahere, excitare] To allure, entice, urge, persuade, induce, seduce, provoke; allicere, provocare, excitare, sollicitare: —Span þu hine urge thou him, Cd. 27, Th. p. 36, 22. Hi spanað þe to þinre unþearefe they allure thee to thy destruction, Bt. 7, 2, Card. 26, 20. Hie mid listum speon he with wiles induced, Cd. 28, Th. p. 37, 12. Hio speon hine she induced him, Cd. 32, Th. p. 43, 2: Ors. 1, 2, Bar. p. 35, 14. He was gesponnen he was induced, Bd. 3, 21, S. p. 551, 5. Gif he ænigne man bespeone

if he have enticed any man, L. Can. Edg. 16. Hine his hyge forspeon his mind persuaded him, Cd. 18.

<sup>j</sup> Spange [Plat. spang *f.*: Dut. spang *f.* a spangle, also a buckle: Ger. spange *f.*: Dan. spange, spænde *n.*: Swed. spanne *n.*: Icel. spennna *f.*] A little lock, a clasp; seracula, spinther: —Spenn mid spangum braced with clasps, Cd. 23: Gl. Deuv. 29.

Spannan, gespannan; *p.* gespeon, spenn [Frs. spanna; Plat. Dut. Ger. spannen: Not. Ot. spannan: Dan. spände: Swed. spennna: Icel. spana intendere, jungere: Lat. expandere. —span a span] To SPAN, measure, clasp, join; nectere, copulare: —Spenn mid spangum joined with clasps, Cd. 23, Th. p. 29, 4. Grim helm gespeon clasped (his) grim helm, Cd. 151, Th. p. 188, 27. Gespannan hors jungere equos, Martyr. 18 April: Past. 44, 8.

SPARIAN; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [Plat. Dut. Ger. sparen: Not. Ot. sparan: Dan. spare: Swed. Icel. spara: Fr. epargner: It. sparagnare: Lat. parcere; and Grk. σπαρνος, seldom are related to sparian] To SPARE; parcere, favere: —Spara þeowum þinum parce servo tuo, C. Ps. 18, 13. Ne cyricum ne mynstrum seo here hand ne sparode neither churches nor monasteries the enemy's hand spares, Bd. 4, 26: C. Ps. 71, 13. Na he sparað non parcet, C. Ps. 77, 55.

<sup>k</sup> SPARRAN; *pp.* besparrad, gesparrad [Plat. speren, sperren: Dut. Ger. sperren: Ot. sperran: Dan. spærre: Swed. spärra: Icel. sperra repagulis munire: Fr. barrer: It. barrare to bar, sbarrare to barricade: Sp. barrerar] To SPAR; obdere, occludere, C. M. 66: Cot. 145.

Spatan; *part.* spætende to spit, R. Mt. 27, 30, v. spætan.

SPADL, spadl, spatl [Plat. Frs. spedel *n.*: Dut. speeksel *n.*: Ger. speichel *m.*: Old Ger. spichalla, spot: Dan. spyt *n.*: Swed. spott *m.*: Icel. spyta spatum *f.*] SPATTLE, SPITTLE; sputum: —R. Mt. 27, 30. Of his spatle, Jn. 9, 6: Past. 36, 9.

Spatlian To froth, fume, taste; spumare, pitissare, R. 78.

Spatlung, e; *f.* Spittle, froth; spumatio, pituita, R. 78.

Spau vomited, foamed, Bd. S. p. 619, 30, v. spiwan.

<sup>l</sup> Spaw vomited, foamed, v. spiwan. Speac speak, R. Lk. 1, 20, v. specan.

SPEARA, spearwa, an; *m.* [Ger. sperling, spatz *m.*: Upper Ger. spork, spörk, spier, sp., sperk: Not. Tat. sparo: Mo. sparwa passer: Dan. spurv *m.*: Swed. sparf *m.*: I. spört *m.* Some think this bird has its name from its continual chirping: The It. sperlingare, are, sperlingare signifies to chatter, to divert oneself during the carnival] A SPARROW, passer: —Twegen spearwa duo passerres, Mt. 10, 29. Fe spearwan quinque passerres, L. 12, 6. Manega spearwa multi passerres, Mt. 10, 1. Beteran manegum spearwa, Lk. 12, 7.

SPEARCA, an; *m.* [Plat. sparke *f.*: Dut. spank, spranke, sprenk, sprenkel *f.*: I. sperke, sparke] A SPARK, scintilla: —Sum spearca wæs fæstnesse some spark of truth, Bt. 35, 5: 38, 7. Of þæ lytlan spearcan of the little spark, Bt. R. p. 8.

Speare a spear, v. spere.

Spear-hafoc A spar-hawk, SPARROW-HAWK; accipiter, cet fringillarius, Elf. g. S. p. 66: R. 38.

Spear-lira, spær-lira [lira *f.*] The calf of the leg, the tibia, sura, crus: —On spear-lira in cruribus, Deut. 28, 25.

<sup>m</sup> Spearnes, se; *f.* SPARNES, parcitas, parsimonia, S. Spearnlian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* rush upon, to fall; in alio irruere, offendere: —Her ran hire spearnlode mid fume ille coram ea irruit apud p. Jud. 4, 21.

Spearwa a sparrow, v. spere.

Specan to speak, v. spreca.

SPECCA, an. [Plat. speck *m.*: Dut. spat, spikkel *m.* a speck, spot] A SPECK, blot, blemish; macula, Cat. 179.

Spec-faag blotted, full of speck. Specolnya, se; *f.* Talkativeness, loquacitas, Scint. 54.

SPE'D, e; *f.* [Plat. sped *f.*: I. speed *m.*: Not. spout *m.* 1. SPEED, haste; festinus. 2. An event, fruit, purpose, effect; eventus, fructus, exitus. 3. A good event, prosperity, wealth; exitus bonæ prosperitas. 4. Power, assistance, strength, dist. facultas, potentia, copia. 5. Substance, portion, property, goods, living; substantia, victus. 6. Fountain, source.



*example; principium, exemplar, essentia.* 7. *Diligence, zeal; diligentia:—*1. *Da spedum feran then with speed to go, Cd. 109. Spedum sægde with haste said, Cd. 126.* 2. *Sped folgode event would follow, Cd. 109. An sped sprecað one purpose speak, Cd. 27.* 3. *Hit ne becymð eow na to nanre spede hoc non cedit vobis nequaquam nulli bono exitui; hoc non succedet, Num. 14, 41. Spede lænan with success reward, Cd. 95.* 4. *Purh snytro sped by dint of skill; per ingenii facultatem, animi dotem, sagacitatis vim, Cd. 52. Purh his mihta sped by dint of his might, Cd. 81. Purh his mildsa sped through virtue of his mercies, Cd. 228. Bæd þone cyning þæt he him spe-de sealde entreated the king that he should give him power, Bd. S. p. 554, 29. Bringespede us bring us assistance; fer opem nobis, Hymn.* 5. *On þas woruld speda on these worldly goods, Bt. 5, 1. De þys spede amyrde qui ejus victim abligurivit, Lk. 15, 30. Mid eallum hira spedum cum omni eorum substantia, Deut. 11, 6: L. Ps. 118, 57: 141, 7.* 6. *He is mægna sped he is of power the essence, Cd. Th. p. 1, 6.* 7. *Spedum miclum with much zeal, Cd. 94. ed Phlegm; pituita, Cot. 155. edan, gspédan; p. de [Plat. spoden, spöden: Dut. spoelen: Ger. sputen: Old Ger. spuotan, spuoten, spuaten: Lat. expedire: Fr. expelier: Grk. σπεύδω] To SPEED, prosper, succeed, effect; rogridi, succedere:—Swa he pedde so he sped, Chr. 656. leoð gspedde erit prosperum, Ps. 1, 4. Siððen he sped-le after he succeeded, Chr. 122. He wæpnum gsped-ð he with weapons effecteth, 2. 75, Th. 92, 12: Chr. 135, 4. p. 207, note s.* *dig; adj. Rich, happy, prosperous; dives, felix, prosperus, potens, Ors. 1, 1:—Siðe pedig in a journey prosperous, 2. 85. Wæstmum spedig in spring abundant, Cd. 134: Ps. 77, 71.* *diglic Having substance, rich; substantiam habens:—Nama xediglice nomen substantivum, p. dignes, se; f. Substance, res; substantia, Som. a history, &c., v. spell. ad Excused; excusatus, Lye. -hoc, spell-boc a book of*

*homilies, Cod. Exon. 1 b, Mon. Angl. I. 222, 16.*

° *Spel-boda a messenger, preacher, prophet, Cd. 201.*

**SPELC** [Dut. spalk *f. a splint, used for the binding up of broken limbs: Kil. spalke: Icel. spelkur f. pl. tibicines, radii, like the Dut.*] *A little rod by which any thing is kept straight, a swathe band, a splint used for binding up broken bones; regula, fascia, lamina, ferula lignea, tabula levis, quæ fractis ossibus continendis accommodatur, Som.*

**Spelcean** *To support, prop, to fasten with splints; tendere, fulcire, fasciare, accommodare ferulas membris fractis, L. M. 1, 25, Som.*

**SPELD** *A torch, spill to light a candle with; tæda, fax:—Cot. 178, 198. Spæca þara speldra malleoli, i. e. manipuli sarmentorum in tædas factorum, bitumine, sulphure, &c. inductis, Cot. 128, Lye.*

**SPELIAN**; *part. speligende; ic spelige; p. ode; pp. od. [Plat. Dut. spelen to act, play: Ger. spielen: Icel. spilan f. lusus] To supply another's room, to act or to be proxy for; vices alicujus obire, vicario munere fungi:—R. Ben. 63: Cd. 208, Th. p. 257, 16. Crist spelian Christi vices obire. Naman speliend naminis vicarius, i. e. pronomen, Som. ¶ Huc refer vocem spell apud nautas frequentem, vices laborandi significantem, v. aspelian.*

° **Speligend, es; m. [part. of spelian to be proxy for] One who supplies the place of another, a vicar, vicerent; vicarius:—**Se cyning is Cristes sylfes speligend rex est Christi ipsius vicarius, Bd. W. 2, 17, p. 151. **Speling, spelung. A turn, change; vicia, R. Ben. 2.**

**SPELL, es; n. [Old Ger. spel, spil sermo, historia: Gloss. Lips. spel fabulatio: Moes. spillon narrare: Icel. spiall n. As a compound word it is used by Tat. gotspel: Icel. guds - spiall n. evangelium] 1. History, relation; historia, narratio. 2. Speech, saying, opinion, doctrine, argument; sermo, dictum, doctrina. 3. Speech, language, tongue; lingua. 4. A fable, parable, rumour, report; fabula, rumor, fama. 5. An order, message, tidings; mandatum, nuncium. 6. A spell, charm; incantamentum, carmen magicum:—1. Ic cyðe hwanan me þas spell coman**

*I say whence this history came to me, Bd. S. p. 471, 20. Ic þe sende þæt spell þæt ic niwan awrat I send thee the history that I lately wrote, Bd. S. p. 471, 9: Bt. 35, 4. 2. Ecte þæt spell mid leoðe he lengthened the speech with verse, Bt. 12. Ða ongan he secgan spell then began he to make a speech, Bt. 13, Card. p. 56, 21. Hit is swiðe ryht spell it is a very true saying, Bt. 35, 1. Ic þe mæg swiðe eaðe geandwyrðan þæs spelles I can very easily answer thee this inquiry, Cd. 41, 2, Card. p. 374, 4. Me licað þis spell genoh well this argument pleases me well enough, Bt. 38, 8, Card. p. 312, 4. 3. He þas boc hæfde geleornode and of Lædene to Engliscum spell gewende he learned this book and turned (it) from Latin to (the) English language, Bt. pref. 4. Ealdra cwena spell old wives' fable; senum mulierum fabula, anilis fabula, R. 100: Bt. R. p. 197. 5. Fær spell sudden tidings, Cd. 148. Mid spellum het commanded with messages, Cd. 25. 6. Ða ongunnon lease men wyrcean spell then false men began to work spells, Bt. 38, 1.*

° **Spell-cwid** *An historical discourse; historicus sermo, Ors. 3, 1.*

**Spellian, spelligan, gspellian; ic spellige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To declare, relate, tell, speak, discourse, publish, teach, instruct; sermocinari, fabulari, colloqui, narrare, docere:—**Ða ongan he spellian then began he to discourse, Bt. 37, 2, Card. p. 290, 20. Ða ongan he spelligan then began he to discourse, Bt. 32, 1. **Spellien to speak, Bt. 20. Ic spellige I relate, Elf. gr. 25. Him wæs lust micel þæt he leoð spellode to him there was a great desire that he should publish (the) poem, Bt. pref. Cot. Ða hig spelledon dum colloquerentur, Lk. 24, 15.**

**Spellung, e; f. A discourse, speech, converse, narration, dialogue, oration; narratio, colloquium, sermocinatio:—**Deofles spellung devil's converse, Cd. 227: Ps. 118, 85. Ydle spellunga idle speeches, fables, Elf. gr. 50. Lease spellunga false histories, fables. Hit is ælces modes wise, þæt sona swa hit forlæt soð-cwidas, swa folgað hit leas-spellunga it is (the) custom of every mind, that soon as it forsakes true sayings,

so it follows false opinions, *Bt.* 5, *Card.* p. 20, 18.  
 \* Spelt Bread, corn; far, *Cot.* 83.  
 Spelung, spellung a turn, change, *R. Ben. interl.*, v. speling.  
 Spenan to allure, v. spanan.  
 Spenas fbra, *Cot.* 85.  
 Spendan To consume, SPEND; consumere, *Som.*  
 Spendung, e; f. A consuming, SPENDING; consumptio, *Som.*  
 Spene; pl. g. a; d. um. Spaniards; Hispani, *Ors.* 4, 7.  
 Spenend One enticing, a harlot; leno, *Lye.*  
 Spenn joined, v. spannan.  
 Spenst exciteh, *Bt.* 39, 4; for spænst, v. spanan.  
 Speón persuaded, incited, *Cd.* 28, *Th.* p. 37, 12; p. of spanan.  
 Speore a spear, v. spere.  
 Speow succeeded, prospered, *Cd.* 135, *Th.* p. 170, 9, v. spowan.  
 Speowian; p. ode to spit, vomit, *Cod. Exon.* 24 a, v. spiwan.  
 SPERE, es; n. [*Plat. Dut.* f. m. *Ger.* m. *speer*: *Ot. Tat.* *sper*: *Icel.* *spiör* f: *Wel.* *ysper*] A SPEAR, lance, dart; hasta, hostile, lancea:—Geopenode his sidan mid spere fodit ejus latus cum lancea, *Jn.* 19, 34. Ge hyne myd spere sticodon ye stuck him with a spear, *Nic.* 13, 8. Et þam spere niðe at the spear strife, *Cd.* 95. Speru long poles to try the depth of water; conti, *Cot.* 35. Catapultæ, *Cot.* 45, 189.  
 \* Spere-leas without a point, pointless, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63.  
 Spere-wyrt Spear-wort; enula sive hinnula campana, *Herb.* 97. Nepeta sylvatica, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64.  
 Sper-habuc, sper-hafoc *sparhawk* or *sparrow-hawk*, v. spær-habuc.  
 Speriend, es; m. A tracer, searcher, inquirer; investigator, *Prov.* 11.  
 Spar-lira calf of the leg, v. spear-lira.  
 Sperta, spirta, an; m. A basket; sporta, *R. Mt.* 15, 37.  
 Speua spit, vomit, v. speowian.  
 SPIC, ea. [*Plat. spekk* n: *Dut.* *spek* n: *Ger.* *speck* m. et n: *Dan.* *späk* n: *Swed.* *speck* n: *Icel.* *spik* n.] Bacon; lardum:—*Elf. gl.* Spices snæd a slice or rasher of bacon, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61. Sconc spices a leg of pork, *L. Ethlet. W.* p. 56, 10.  
 Spic-hus a larder, meat-house, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78.  
 Spicyng A nail; clavus, *Somn.* 51.  
 Spigettan To spit; spuer:—Spigettan on to spit on, *Bt.* 27, 1. Gif hire fæder spigette

on hire nebb si ejus pater inspuisset in ejus facem, *Num.* 12, 14, v. spittan, spætan.  
 \* Spilc a little rod or splint, v. spelc.  
 Spilcean to bind up, *Past.* 17, 9, v. spelcean.  
 SPILD Precipitate, dangerous, perilous; præcipitium, præcipitancia, temeritas:—On þam spild-siðe in that dangerous journey, *Cd.* 149, *Th.* p. 187, 18: *Past.* 52, 5.  
 Spilde Present, speedy, forcible, effectual; præsentaneus, efficax:—Ðæt byð an spilde lyb wið eagna dimnesse illud est præsentaneum facinum [remedium] ad oculorum caliginem, *L. M.* 1, 2.  
 Spilian scurrilibus jocis vacare, *Offic. Episc.* 7.  
 SPILLAN, forspillan; ic spille, þu spilst, he spilð, we spillað; p. spilde; pp. spilled, spilt [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* spillen: *Ker.* spildanter prodigal: *Dan.* spilde: *Swed. Icel.* spilla depravare, corrumpere] To SPILL, spoil, deprive of, destroy, kill; corrumpere, vitare, consumere, perdere, privare, interficere:—Eall þæt God spilde all that God destroyed, *Cd.* 119. Spilde of here ægon deprived them of their eyes, *Chr.* 1124. Spilt vitiat, corruptus.  
 Spillian to declare, *Bt.* 20, C., v. spellian.  
 \* Spilling A spoiling, consuming, wasting, destruction; vitatio, consumptio, perditio:—Feos spilling a wasting of money, *Chr.* 999.  
 SPINDEL [*Plat.* spille f: *Dut.* spil f: *Ger. Swed. Dan.* spin-del f: *Old Ger.* spinnala] A SPINDLE; fusus, tenticum, *Cot.* 174.  
 SPINGE, sponge, an; f. [*Dut.* spons f: *Fr.* eponge f: *Sp. Port.* esponja f: *Grk.* σπογγία] SPUNGE; spongia:—Fylde ane spingan mid ecede implevit spongiam cum aceto, *Mk.* 15, 36. Hi bewundon ane spingan mid ysopo, *Jn.* 19, 29. Genam ane spongean and fylde, *Mt.* 27, 48.  
 Spinl a spindle, *Elf. gr.* 8, v. spindel.  
 SPINNAN; ic spinne, he spinð; p. span, we spunnon; pp. spunnen [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* spinnen: *Old Ger.* spinnan, spinnen: *Moes.* spinnan: *Dan.* spinde: *Swed. Icel.* spinna] To SPIN; nere:—Ic span nevi. Ge spunnun nevistis, *Elf. gr.* 25. Ne ne spinnað neque nent, *Mt.* 6, 28: *Lk.* 12, 27.  
 Spior a spear, *Cot.* 52, v. spere.

\* SPIRIAN, spirigan, spyrian, spyrian; ic spirige, spyrige; p. de; pp. ed [*Plat. sporen.* *Dut.* speuren, sporen, oporen: *Ger.* spüren: *Old Ger.* spuron: *Ot.* spurilon medire: *Dan.* spore to trace, sporge to ask, inquire after: *Sæd.* spåra to trace, perceive, spora to ask: *Icel.* spyria investiga-re, quærere: *Old Eng.* spere *Scot.* spere, speir, spire spyre to trace, investigate: *North of Eng.* speer, spere inquire, *Brocket: Ray* to sparre, speir, spurre to ask, inquire. *Adelung* observes that the most reasonable derivation is from *Ger.* spur, *Old Ger.* *Icel.* spor: *Fl.* *Dut.* spoor a footstep, trace. In the same manner *Lat.* vestigare, which, in an active sense, has the same signification with *Ger.* spieren. *A.-S.* spirian, is derived from vestigium] To dispute, argue, inquire, seek, investigate; endeavour; disputare, arguere, quærere, investigare in the latter senses, generally used with the preposition after, or with a- or be- prefix. v. *L. Wilk.* p. 63, 1, 2, 3—Genoh ryhte þu spyrian a arguest rightly enough, *Bt.* 2. Hi þa spyredan hwæt hwonan he was they then required what and whence he was. *Bd.* 1, 33. We sceoldon sprian an we should inquire, *Bt.* 1. *Card.* p. 388, 7. He wile sprian he will inquire, *Bt.* 1. *Card.* 94, 4. Dioplice spigan deeply to inquire, *Bt.* 1. *Card.* p. 242, 3. Hwæt lað hi spyrgan æfter cristen why will they not seek after virtues? *Bt.* 36, 6, *Card.* 280, 20. Hi ne lym spigan æfter they wish (list) not to inquire after, *Bt.* 38, 42. Writ riht spirien nos recti-mus, *Bt.* 38, 2. Eall cæn spyriað æfter þam heora gode all men seek after the highest good, *Bt.* 39, 9.  
 Spirta a basket, chest *Cd.* 1. v. sperta.  
 Spittan; pp. gespitted. To spuer:—Spittende, *R. Mt.* 30, v. spætan, spigettan.  
 Spitu [*Plat. Dut.* spit n: *Speet* n. a spear, lance. spit n. a spear: *Ger.* spizen *Old Ger.* spiz, spiez. *Dan.* spid n. a spit; spyt a spear: *Swed.* spett n. a spit; spjut n. a lance: *Icel.* spjót clavicular ligneus; spjót hasta: *It.* spiedo, spada a spit, spear: *Sp.* espada]

espeton m. a spit] A SPIT; veru, *Elf. gr.* 11.

spāw; ic spiwe, he spiwð; p. spāw, we spiwon; pp, spiwen [Plat. speen, spyen: Dut. spuwen, spugen: Frs. spia: Ger. speien, speyen: Ker. spian: Ot. spiwan, spean: Upper Ger. spöwen: Moes. speiwan, gaspeiwan: Dan. spye: Swed. spy: Icel. spya: Grk. σπῆλαι] To spit, vomit, SPEW, foam; vomere, spumare:— Ic blode spaw I vomited blood, *Bd.* 5, 6, 8. p. 619, 30. Holm heolre spaw (the) sea foamed gore, *Cd.* 166. Ogan hine breca n spiwenne began to excite himself to vomit, *Chr.* 1003, *Ag.* p. 176, 26.

we-drenc A spew-drink, an emetic, *L. M.* 2, 25.

wel A vomiting; vomitio, Som.

were A SPEWER; vomitor, *R.* 4.

weða What is vomited, also a vomiting; vomitus, *Soma.* 292.

wing, spiwingc A SPEWING; vomitio, evomitio, *Cot.* 78.

wold - drence an emetic, v. spiwe-drenc.

weða what is vomited, *Herb.* 73, 2, v. spiweða.

spā, es; m. [Plat. spoon m; L. spōn: Dut. spaan m. a chip: Frs. sponne f. a peg, a nail: Ger. span m. a chip: Dan. spaan c. a chip: Swed. span m. a chip: Icel. spann, spōnn m. a spoon of wood or bone, chip: Ir. spain, sponog a spoon: Gael. spàin, spàine f. a spoon.—the Old Ger. spanen to split, divide, cut] A chip, a splinter of wood; astula, putamen:—Of

um treowe þæs halgan Cris- mas mæles sponas and sceafðan mað took from the wood of Christ's holy cross, chips and shavings; de ipso ligno sacrosanctæ Christi crucis astula et rasuras sumunt, *Bd. S.* 524, 30. Sponas þweoton chips, *Bd. S.* p. 544, 44.

allured, persuaded, v. span.

were An enticer, a harlot; asor, leno, *Cot.* 123.

gean a sponge, *Mt.* 27, 48, spinge.

n a span, *Bd.* 580, 5, v. an.

ung, e; f. A seducing, en- siasio, seductio, leno- nium, Som.

n Chips, or any thing easily on fire, tinder, touch-wood; es, cremium, *Cot.* 93: R. Som., v. spon.

, ea, n. [Plat. Dut. spoor Old Dut. speur, spore:

Ger. spur f: Ot. Not. Wil. spor: Dan. spor, spoer n: Swed. spor, spår n: Icel. spor n. The first idea is that of an opening, but in its general signification is a trace, mark. The Grk. πορος a way, may also claim the right of relationship, Adelung] A track, foot-step, vestige, tracing, investigation, pursuit; investigatio, vestigium, notatio vestigii:— Swiðor swincst on þam spore þonne hi don labourest more in the track than they do, *Bt.* 38, 5, *Card.* p. 316, 17. Ðæt ælc man wære oðrum gelastfull æt spore that each man should be helpful to others in investigation, *L. Lund.* 4. Adrife þæt spor ut of his scire propellat vestigium extra ejus provinciam, *L. Lund.* 8, 4.

Spora a spur, v. spura.

Sporeteng The heel; calcaneum, *T. Ps.* 55, 6.

Spornen spurned, v. spurnan.

Spornere a fuller of cloth, v. spurnere.

Spornettan To kick, spurn; calcitrare, *Cot.* 140, 196, v. spurnan.

Spornincg A stumbling-block, an offence, a scandal; offendiculum, *Rom.* 14, 20, cit. *Scint.*

Sporta a basket, chest, *Cot.* 209, v. sperta.

\* Spōwan; p. speow, gespeow, we speowun. To succeed, prosper, thrive; succedere:—Ne meah-ton spowan might not succeed, *Cd.* 97, *Th.* p. 127, 23. Ðe giena speow to thee still prospered, *Cd.* 135, *Th.* p. 170, 9: *Ors.* 4, 5: *Jdth.* 11. Hu swyðe him speowe how well he succeeded, *Bd. S.* p. 505, 27.

Spracen herba quedam ad tus-sim, *L. M.* 1, 15.

SPRÆC, gespræc, spræc, e; f. [Plat. sprak, spröke, sproke, sprik f: Dut. spraak f: Frs. spreke f: Ger. sprache f. gespräch n: Ker. Ot. Tat. sprahhi, sprachha, spraha: Dan. sprog n: Swed. språk n: Icel. speki f. sapientia] 1. A speech, word, speaking, tale, story; sermo, verbum, loquutio. 2. Speech, lan-guage, tongue; sermo, lin-gua. 3. Talk, conference, de-liberation, counsel; colloqui-um, consultatio, consilium. 4. Discussion, question, dispute, controversy, strife; disquisitio, disputatio, controversio, lis. 5. Fame, report; fama, rumor:— 1. Flowe min spræc swa deaw fuaat meus sermo tan-quam ros, *Deut.* 32, 2: *Jn.* 6,

60. Hwæt he mid þære spræce mænde quid ille per istum sermonem voluit, *Gen.* 18, 20. For þære spræce þe ic to eow spræc propter sermo-nem quem ego vobis loquutus sum, *Jn.* 15, 3. Hie þære spræce sped ne ahton of that speech they no benefit might have, *Cd.* 80. 2. Leden spræc Latin language, *Elf. gr.* 2, 5. Heora spræc is todæled on twa and on hunsefontig their language is divided into two and seventy, *Bt.* 18, 2. Ealle men spræcon ane spræce om-nes homines loquuti sunt unum sermonem, *Gen.* 11, 1. 3. Het to his spræce cumā ordered to come to his conference, *Bd.* 8. p. 486, 39. Æt spræce þære at that deliberation, *Cd.* 94. Æfter heora spræce after their deliberation, *Jud.* 3, 19. 4. Swa is þisse spræce so is this question, *Bt.* 39, 4. Ðu spenst me on þa mæstan spræce thou urgest me to the greatest dis-cussion, *Bt.* 39, 4. Ðæt seo spræce ende hæbbe that the controversy have an end, *L. Wall.* 1. Ðæt folc þe hæfde ænige spræce iste populus qui haberet ullam litem, *Ex.* 33, 7. 5. Ðæs þe ma seo spræc be hym ferde eo magis rumor de eo dimanabat, *Lk.* 5, 15. Ða ferde þeos spræc be hym tum ibat hic rumor de illo, *Lk.* 7, 17. Widmærsian þa spræce diffundere rumorem, *Mk.* 1, 45.

\* Spræc, we spræcon spoke; p. also sub. if I speak, v. spreca n.

Spræc-cræft speech-craft, the art of speaking, rhetoric.

Spræc-cyn a mode of speaking, figure of speech, *Bd. S.* p. 648, 42.

Spræce of speech, v. spræc.

Spræc-ern, sprece-ern a place for speaking, court of justice, *C. R. Jn.* 18, 28.

Spræc-ful talkative, *L. Ps.* 139, 12.

Spræc - hus a speaking-house, court of justice, *R.* 107.

Spræcol, sprecol, sprecol. Talka-tive; linguax, linguosus, *Ps.* 139, 12.

Spræcon spoke, should speak, *Mk.* 7, 37, v. spreca n.

SPRÆDAN [Plat. spreden, spreen, sprein: Dut. spreiden, spreij- en: Old Dut. spreeden: Ger. spreiten: Not. spreiton: Ot. spreitan: Dan. sprede: Swed. sprida] To SPREAD; exten-dere, *Lye.*

Spræncan To SPRINKLE; spar-gere minutatim, *Herb.* 141, 6, v. sprengan.

Sprængan to sprinkle, v. sprengan.

<sup>b</sup> **SPRANCA**, an. [*Plat.* spranke f.] *Sprigs, scions, young shoots; stirps*:—*Treowes sprancan shoots of a tree, Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.*  
**Sprang** went out; *p. of sprigan.*  
**Sprangettan** *To pant; palpitare, Som.*  
**SPRAUTA** [*Plat.* sprate, spratel f: *Dut.* spruit f: *Ger.* sprosse m: *Swed.* språte m. a twig] **A SPROUT**; *surculus, virgultum, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64.*  
**Spreac** *Speaking, elocution; elocutio, L. Ethelb. 52.*  
**Sprec** *A twig, branch; sarmen-tum, Som.*  
**Sprec** *a speech, a place where speeches are made, a public place, a market, synagogue, Gen. 27, 34: C. Mt. 11, 16: C. R. Mk. 6, 2, v. spræc.*  
**Spreca**, an; m. *A counsellor; consiliarius*:—*Fetigean spre-can sine to fetch his counsel-lors, Cd. 126.*  
<sup>c</sup> **SPRECAN**; ic sprece, þu sprycst, he spricð, sprycð, spreceð, wesprecað, sprecon; *p. spræc, we spræcon; sub. spræce; pp. gesprecen; v. a. [Plat. Dut. spreken: Frs. spreka: Ger. sprechen: Isd. Ker. spreghan: Dan. sprække: Swed. språka: Icel. spekia loqui, dicere]* **To SPEAK**; *loqui*:—*Ic wille spre-can volo loqui, Gen. 18, 31. Þu scealt spre-can tu loqueris, Ex. 19, 6: Lk. 1, 20. Hi spre-can ne let eos loqui non sinebat, Mk. 1, 34. Þu sprycst openlice tu loqueris plane, Jn. 16, 29. He sprycð by hym sylfum ille loquitur a seipso, Jn. 7, 18: 3, 34. La leof, ic bidde þæt þu þe ne belge wið me, gif ic spræce O domine, oro ut tu te non iratum præbeas cum me, si lo-quar, Gen. 18, 30. Seo spræc þe ic spræc sermo quem lo-quutus sum, Jn. 12, 48. Warnæ þæt þu nan þing elles ne spræce buton þæt ic þe be-beode cave ut tu nullam rem aliam ne loquaris nisi quam ego tibi iussero, Num. 22, 35. Tunga his spreceð dom lingua ejus loquitur judicium, Ps. 36, 32. Se dumba spræc mutus loquutus est, Mt. 9, 33. Ðæt ge on earum spræcon quod vos in aure loquuti estis, Lk. 12, 3. Ða þe sprecað sybbe qui loquuntur pacem, Ps. 27, 4. Hig spræcon him betwynan loquuti sunt inter se, Lk. 24, 14. Sprece ic eom lo-quens sum, loquutus sum, Ps. 38, 5. Ic ne sprece næfre to þæm, ic sprece to þe I never*

*speak to them, I speak to thee, Bt. 38, 5.*

<sup>d</sup> **Sprece** *a council, C. R. Jn. 11, 47, v. spræc.*

**Sprece-ern** *a speaking-place, v. spræc-ern.*

**Sprece-wise** *a form or mode of speaking, R. 100.*

**Sprecol** *talkative, v. spræcol.*

**SPRENGAN**, *gesprengan, besprengan; p. sprengde [Plat. Dut. Ger. sprengen, besprengen: Old Ger. sprengan: Dan. sprænge, sprengde: Swed. spränga, bespränga]* **To SPRINKLE**, *strew, spread; sparge-re, aspergere, inspergere*:—*Þu gaderast þær þu ne sprengdest tu colligis ubi non spar-sisti, Mt. 26, 24. Þu sprenst Aaron tu insperges Aaronem, Ex. 29, 21. Sprengde seofon siðon aspergat septem vicibus, Lev. 4, 6, 17. Sprænge se mæsse - preost halig wæter ofer hig ealle the priest shall sprinkle holy water over them all, L. In. 78. Sprengde þæt folc aspersit istum populum, Ex. 24, 8. Mid ele gesprengendne, Ex. 29, 23.*

**Spreocan** *to speak, R. Mt. 6, 7: Cd. 214, v. spre-can.*

<sup>e</sup> **SPREOT**, es; m. [*Plat. spreet n. boog-spreet n. bow-sprit: Dut. spriet m. a spear: Ger. spriet n: Dan. sprid c: Swed. spröt, spröte n: Icel. sproti m. vir-ga, baculus]* **A SPRIT**, *spear, pike; contus*:—*R. 48: Cot. 35: Elf. gl. p. 65. Spreotas tru-des, amites, Elf. gl. Som. p. 63, 73. Eafor-spreot a boar-spear.*

**Sprian** *to lay before, to show, v. asprian.*

**Spricst, spricest** *speakest; spricð speaks, v. spre-can.*

**Sprincan**; *p. spranc. To spring, to go out; efferre se, prosilire, procedere, exire*:—*Sprincð he up springeth he up, Bt. 25. Spranc went out; exiit, C. Mt. 9, 26.*

**Sprincl** *A little twig basket; fis-cella, Som.*

**SPRING** [*Plat. Dut. springbron, springader f. a well: Ger. spring m. a well, a provin-cialism; springbrunnen m. a well: Dan. spring n. a spring: Swed. springäder a well]* **A SPRING**, *fountain, an ulcer; fons, scaturigo, carbunculus morbus*:—*R. 9. Fistula, exul-ceratio, Herb. 47, 1.*

**Springan**, *spryngan; ic springe, he springð, spryngð; p. sprang, we sprungon; pp. sprungon. To SPRING, to go out, to spread; prosilire, ef-ferre se, procedere, exire,*

*germinare*:—*Gif þes spræc to wyde spryngð if this coun-sail spread too wide, Num. 17. Ðes lilla sprang her fons exiit, Mt. 9, 26.*

<sup>f</sup> **Spring-wyrt** *spring-wort.*

**Spritan** *to sprout, v. sprytan.*

**Sprota** *A nail, pin; clava, (a 52.*

**Sprote** *a sprig, sprout, v. sprytan.*

**Sprycst** *speakest, sprycð speaketh, v. spre-can.*

**Sprync-will** *a spring-well, a running spring.*

**SPRYTAN**, *sprytan; p. asprit [Plat. spruten, spruten: Dut. spruiten: Old Dut. spruten: Ger. spritzen, spritzen: Old Ger. sprimen: Icel. sprouta crescere]* **To SPROUT**, *germinare, fruticare, pullulare*:—*Sprytan ongum-gan to spring, Cd. 46. Ðes sprit his gird tan þæt gus virga, Num. 17, 5. Spræc seo eorðe growende gen-bascat terra pullulans gen. Gen. 1, 11. On leafer leaf up spryttað is time leaves sprout up. Bt. p. 196. Swilce hig of oðre spryttende wæron gen e terra pullulantes uet. i. 1, 7.*

<sup>g</sup> **Spryting**, *sprytting, es; a SPROUTING, a germination, sprout; germinatio, frutex*:—*Spryttingu frutices, L. Ps. 79, 12.*

**Sprytte**, an. *A sprout, a piece of wood or stem, sula, astula, ferula*:—*Of sprytte yllcan styde sprytan cut off sprouts from the wood post, Bd. S. p. 54. 4.*

**Spunnen** *spun; pp. of spinnan.*

**SPURA**, *spora, an; m. spurn m: Dut. spoor; Old Ger. sporn m: Dan. sporre c: Swed. sporre m: Ir. spor: Ger. spür: Wel. yspard: Grk. σπυρον the spike, lat. eperon m: Old Fr. espora m: It. sprone, spora m: Sp. espuela f: Port. espoua m. The idea of a sting or a prick, being present in this word, has a relation to Ger. spere m: Grk. σπυρον a small spike, Adelung] **A SPRU-CAR**:—*Cot. 41. Mid þæt ran with the spur, Bt. 36, 25. Spur-leber a leather, Col. Monax.**

**Spurian** *to dispute, inspirian.*

**Spurnan**; *ic spurne, he spurne, p. spearn, we spurnon, spornon. To SPURN; ad-dere, Som.*



purnere *A fuller of cloth; fullo, Elf. gr. 9, 8.*  
 purnettan *to kick, spurn, v. spornettan.*  
 pycð *speaks, for sprycð, v. spreca.*  
 pyrast *inquirest, spyriað follows, v. spirian.*  
 pyrd *A fisher's basket; sporta piscatorum, Col. Monas.*  
 pyrd *A measure of ground containing 625 feet; stadium, C. R. Lk. 24, 13.*  
 pyrian *to inquire, v. spirian.*  
 pyrige *inquire, investigate, v. spirian.*  
 pyrgnes, spyrgnes, se; *f. A searching out, an inquiry; investigation, Som.*  
 pyrnð *spurns, v. spurnan.*  
 pyrta *a basket, v. sperta.*  
 LACE, and; *m. [Plat. stake m: Dut. staak m: Frs. stake f: Ger. staken, stock, stecken m. a stick: Dan. stage c: Swed. stake m. a stick, pole: Icel. stockr m. scipio: It. staccione m: Sp. estaca f. a stake, pole] A STAKE, pole; stipes, sudes, palus, paxillus:—Ors. 5, 5. Gif hwa drife stace on man if any one drive a stake into a man, L. Can. Edg. mod. imp. pn. 40. Nygon fet of þam stacan nine feet from the stake, L. In. 78. ictē A sort of myrrh; stacte, ledanum, oleum myrrhinum, Gen. 37, 25.*  
 icung, e; *f. STAKING; conbatio cum palo, paxillo:—*  
*Jif se man for þære stacunge leod bið si homo propter is-*  
*am confessionem mortuus fue-*  
*it, L. Can. Edg. mod. imp.*  
*m. 40, Lye.*  
 stað *stand, v. standan.*  
 eðe *a place, v. stede.*  
 eðig, stedið; *adj. Barren; sterilis:—Ps. 112, 8. Næron þine heorda stediðe non erant tui greges steriles, Gen. 31, 33.*  
 eðignes *barrenness, v. stediðsya.*  
 staf, staf, es; *m. pl. stafs [Plat. Dut. staf m. a staff: Frz. staf m: Ger. stab m: Ker. Not. Ot. stap, stab: Dan. stav c: Swed. staf m: Icel. stafr m: Grk. στῦρος a stock, trunk.—Plat. staf, bookstaf m. stäve, stove f. a writing, a language; it seems to be, in this sense, the pl. of staf, like the Lat. literæ an epistle, a writing, from litera a letter, character. The Plat. verb staven or stäven is also used in the sense of reading something which another has to repeat; verba præire: den eed sta-*

ven, prælagere vel præire alii juramentum, v. Brem. Dict. sub. staven: *Ger. buchstab m. in earlier times only stap or stab: Ker. puahstaba: Ot. buahstabo: Old Poem on Charlemagne bouhstaf, puechstaf: Dan. bogstav n: Swed. bokstaf m: Icel. stafr m. character, littera; bokstafr m. the same. As stiffness is the predominant idea in staf, Ade- lung thinks it related to stiff, and the Lat. stipes; Grk. στῦρος. He also observes, that the figura- tive idea of a letter or character is applied to staf, because the oldest northern letters consisted of straight, right, or stiff lines]*  
 1. A STAFF, stick, pole, sup- port; baculus, fustis, ful- crum quodvis, sustentaculum.  
 2. A letter; litera.  
 3. In the plural, letters, an epistle, writ- ings, charters; literæ, episto- la, charta:—1. Nime staf him on hand take his staff in hand, L. Can. Edg. pn. magn. W. p. 97, 5. Utgæð mid his stafe egreditur cum ejus baculo, Ex. 21, 19. Gird þin and staf þin he me frefredon virga tua et baculus tuus, ipsa me conso- lata sunt, Ps. 22, 5. Ða cild ridað on heora stafum the children ride on their sticks, Bt. 36, 5. Seo eðyl-staf æfre weorðe the staff of (our) fa- mily, Cd. 101.  
 2. Litera is staf on Englisc, and is se læsta dæl on bocum, and untodæ- ledlic, Elf. gr. 2, Som. p. 2, 42. Humeta cann þes stafas? quomodo noscit iste literas? In. 7, 15. Awriten on Grecis- cum stafum and Ebreiscum scriptum in Græcis literis et Hebraicis, Lk. 23, 38.  
 3. Lucius sende stafas Lucius sent letters, Chr. 189. Bæd he þone abbud þæt he him sende trymmendlice stafas he begged the abbot that he would send him hortatory letters, Bd. S. p. 642, 38. Of godcun- dum stafum from holy Scrip- tures, Bd. 4, 24, S. p. 596, 38. Nim þine stafas accipe tabel- las tuas, Lk. 16, 7.  
 Stæf-cræft, es; *m. Letter-craft, the science of letters, grammar; literarum scientia, gramma- tica:—Stæf-cræft, þe is ge- haten grammatica the science of letters, which is called gram- mar, Elf. gr. pref. Stæf- cræft is se cæg þe þæra boca andgytt unlycð grammar is the key which unlocketh the sense of books, Elf. gr. pref. Som. p. 1, 26.*  
 Stæfen-row, stæfen-roh *a letter-*

row, the alphabet, Bd. S. p. 648, 40, MS. Ca. v. stæf-ræw.  
 Stæf-ford [*Hunt. Brom. Kni. Stafford.—stæf a staff, ford a ford; a vado, forte, baculo, transmeabili, Som.*] STAFFORD; oppidum antiquitus Cornavio- rum, deinde Merciorum:—Chr. 913. Stæfford-scyr Staf- fordshire, Chr. 1016.  
 Stæf-gefæg, stæf-gefeg, stæf- gefeh. 1. A joining of letters, syllable; literarum junctura, collectio, systema, syllaba. 2. Learning; literatura:—1. Syl- laba is stæf-gefeg on anre orðunge geendod a syllable is a union of letters ended in one breath, Elf. gr. 3. 2. Ps. 70, 17.  
 Stæf-gewrit *a written letter, a character.*  
 Stæflec, stæflic. *Belonging to let- ters, literary; literatus, lite- rarius, Cot. 126.*  
 Stæf-liðer *a sling-staff, leather of a sling, Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.*  
 Stæfnian, stæfnde *to instruct, institute, Bd. 547, 20, MS. T., v. stefnian.*  
 Stæf-plega *a game at letters, schooling.*  
 Stæf-ræw *a row of letters, alpha- bet, Bd. S. p. 648, 40.*  
 Stæf-rof *an element, famous in letters; elementum, Cot. 78.*  
 Stæf-sweord *a staff-sword; do- lon, scilicet hastile, laminam habens longiorem et ensi- formem, Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.*  
 Stæf-wis *wise in letters, learned; literarum peritus, literatus, Obs. Lan. 1, 17.*  
 Stæf-writ *letter-writing, writing about letters, grammar.*  
 Stæf-writere *one who writes about letters, a grammarian, Cot. 97, 201.*  
 STÆGER [*Dan. stige c: Swed. stige m. a ladder, stair; seg n. a step, stride, pace: Icel. stigi m. scala*] A STAIR, step; gra- dus, ascensorium, Elf. gl. Som. p. 61.  
 Stæl *a place, stall, stead, Ors. 5, 9, v. steal.*  
 Stæl stole, v. stelan.  
 Stælan *to steal, Cd. 67, Th. p. 81, 28, v. stelan.*  
 Stælcan *To STALK, to go softly or warily; pedetentim ire, Som.*  
 Stælcung, e; *f. A stalking; grallatio, Som.*  
 STÆLG [*Plat. Dut. steel m. a stem, stalk: Ger. stiel: Grk. στῆλακος*] A column, boll of a tree; columna:—Heanne beam stælgne gestigan ex- celsæ arboris columnam as- cendere, Cod. Exon. 17 b.  
 Stæl-herge, stæl-herige *a pre- datory army, Chr. 897.*

**Stæl-hranas STALE**, of a decoy rein-deer, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Ing. Lect.* 76, 11.

**Stæll** a place, stall, condition, v. steal.

**Stæl-ping** theft, robbery, stealing. **Stæl-tyhtla** an accusation of theft, *L. Edw.* 9.

**Stæl-weorð**, **stæl-wyrð** worth taking or stealing, *Chr.* 896.

**Stæl-wierde** Help, aid, succour; adjutorium, *Vocab. Deuv.*

**Stæl-wyrð** worth taking, v. stæl-weorð.

**Stæn** a stone, v. stan.

**Stæna** A kind of earthen drinking vessel, a drinking pot; gillo:—*Cot.* 99. *Poculum pastorale*, *Som.*

**Stæn-æx stōne-axe**, a pole-axe, v. stan-æx.

**Stænan** To STONE; lapidare, lapidibus obruere:—*R. Jn.* 10, 33: 11, 8. *Hine þær stændon eum ibi lapidarunt*, *Jos.* 7, 25.

**Stænen**, **stænnen**; *adj.* STONY; lapideus:—*Gif þu stænen weofod me wyrce, ne tymbra þu þæt of gesnidenum stanum*, *Ex.* 20, 25. *He sealde Moise twa stænene wexbreda mid Godes handa agrafene*, *Ex.* 31, 18. *Þær wæron aset six stænene wæter-fatu*, *Jn.* 2, 6. *Ge on treowenum fatum ge on stænenum tum in ligneis uasibus, tum in lapideis*, *Ex.* 7, 19.

**Stæng** a club, leaver, v. steng.

**Stængfordes-brycg** [*Flor.* *Stanfordebrigge*: *Hunt.* *Stamfordbrige*: *Dunel.* *Stanfordbrige*: *Kni.* *Stenefortbrugge*] **STAMFORDBRIDGE** or *Battlebridge*, *Yorkshire*, *Chr.* 1066.

**Stæniig stony**, v. stanig.

**Stæniht stony**, *Mt.* 13, 5, v. stanig.

**Stæning** A stoning; lapidatio, *Pass. S. Steph.*

**Stænnen stony**, v. stænen.

**STÆP**, **stap**, es; m. [*Plat. Dut.* *stap* m. *step*, *pace*: *Old Ger.* *stapfe* m: *Ger.* *stufte* f: *Dan.* *Swed.* *steg* n: *Icel.* *stapp* n. *calcitratus*, *supplisio*: *Gael.* *stap*, *stapa* m. *a step*] **A STEP**, going; *passus*, *gressus*, *incedus*:—*Ne gang þu mona anne stæpe furðor nec ito tu luna unum gressum ulterius*, *Jos.* 10, 12. *He him geedniwode þone stæpe rihtes geleafan ille iis recuperavit gressum rectæ fidei*, *Bd. S.* p. 485, 8. *Stæpas steps*, *Ps.* 16, 6: 36, 24. *Stæpæs*, *T. Ps.* 36, 33.

**Stæp-mælum** *step by step*, *Scint.* 26.

**Stæppe** with a step, v. stæp.

**Stæppe-sco** a sock, a kind of

shoe; *subtalaria*, *soccus*, *Cot.* 174.

**Stæppung**, e; f. *A stepping*, a step; *gressus*, *Som.*

**Stæpð** steps, *Deut.* 3, 28, v. steppan.

**Stær** a stare, starling, *Cot.* 160, v. stare.

**STÆR**, **ster**, es; n. [*Ir.* *sdair*, stair a writing, history: *Chl.*

**star**: *Arab.* **star** *scripsit, delineavit, linea et ordo, seriesque arborum*: *Gael.*

*stair* f. *noise*, also history: *Wel.* *ysdori* history, matter of record, what is of concern or in mind; from *ysdawr*

an object of care or concern, from *dawr* to care, to be concerned, to regard. *The Grk.* *ιστωρ* signifies knowing, learned, and *ιστορεω* is rendered to inquire, to explore, to learn by inspection or inquiry. This would seem to be connected with *Wel.* *ystyriaw* to consider, to regard or take notice: *Plat.* *störken* n. a tale, a short history: *Dut. Ger. Dan.* historie f: *Fr.* *histoire*: *It.* storia: *Swed. Sp. Port.* historia] History; historia:—*Stær*

*Genesis* history of *Genesis*, *Bd. S.* p. 598, 10. *Getæl þæs halgan stæres* a course of sacred (holy) history; series sacræ historise, *Bd. S.* p. 598, 5. In *þyssum urum stær* in this our history, *Bd. S.* p. 609, 32.

**Stære-blind** giddy-headed, troubled with dizziness; *cæcutiens*, *Solil.* 10, *Som.*

**Stærð** starved, *Chr.* 1124; p. of steorfan.

**Stærn** a starling, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66, v. stare.

**Stærn**, *stern* *fidus*, *Cot.* 85.

**STÆRT** The rump, spine; *spina*:—*Se halga stærð sacra spina, os sacrum*, *Cot.* 163.

**Stær-writere** an historical writer, an historian, *Ors.* 4, 14.

**STÆÐ**, **stað**, es; n. [*Icel.* *stæda* f. *stadr* m. *consistentiar rei*; *stad-*

*der constitutus*, what is firm; hence the *A.-S.* *stað* the shore, as something of consistence or firmness, in opposition to the water] 1. A shore, bank; a landing place is called **STADE** at *Hithe* in *Kent*; *ripa*, *littus*. 2. A gate, place; *portus*, *locus*:—

1. *Be þæm suð-stæðe* by the south shore, *Chr.* 897. On *geofones staðe* on ocean's shore, *Cd.* 171. 2. *To þam staðe* comon came to the gate, *Chr.* 794. On *þam staðe* þe is genemned in the place which is named, *Chr.* 449.

**Stæð-hlepa** the hip or extremity of the shore, *Som.*

**Stæðig**, *gestæðig* *Heavy*, *fra-*

*steady*; *gravis*, *stabilis*, *constans*, *Som.*

**Stæðines**, *stæðines*, *stæðig-*

*nes*, *gestæðigues*, *se*; f. *firmness*, *steadiness*, *gravity*; *gr-*

*uitas*, *constantia*:—*For stæ-*

*ness* *stæðigues* *propter*

*taciturnitatis gravitatem*, *L. Ben. interl.* 6.

**Stæð-swalwe** a bank swallow; swallow breeding in the mud banks.

**Stæð-weall** shore wall, the shore, *Cd.* 69.

**Stæð-wyrt** a shore plant, seawort, *starwort*, *Herb.* 32, 1.

**Staf** staff letter, v. stæf.

**Stafes-acre** *stavesacre*, *lancet*, *staphisagria*, *herba pedicularis*, *Som.*

**Stafford** *Stafford*, v. *Stafford*.

**STAFIAN**; p. *ode*; pp. *od*; v. *ode*.

[*Swed.* *stäfwa* to direct a course: *Icel.* *stefna* *recte dirigere*] To order, to direct, *dictare*, *dirigere*:—*Sn.* *hyne sylf stafode* *ipse direxit*, *Gen.* 24, 9.

**Stáh** rose, came; p. of *stigma*.

**Stal** theft, *L. In.* 46, v. stæf.

**Stal**, stall a stall, place, condition, *Bd. S.* p. 608, 8, v. *stæf*.

**Stal-ferhð** a man of iron nos chalybei animi homo: p. *perhaps* for *stæðol-ferhð* *br-*

*mindeed*, *brave*; *stabilis* *vir*, *magnanimus*. *Wær*

*we* have stalwart in *Virg*: as, stalwart bodies *bodies*, *P.* 11, *B.* *Stal-*

*Cloanthus* *brave Cloanthus*, *f.*

14, *ult. lin.* *Hickes's* *Gen.* 128, 37.

**Stalian**; *ic*, he stalige; p. *ode*

*pp. od*; v. *a. a.* To steal: *the prep. on*, *ut* to steal: *come upon secretly*, *to come away*; *furari*:—*Ne stah*

*steal thou not*, *L. Alf.* 6. *he stalige* if he steal, *L. Alf.* 6. *þe staledon* who stole: *furati sunt*, *Ethelst.* 3, v. *stælan*.

**STALLA** A crab; cancer, *Cot.* 17.

**Stallere** a steward, v. *stælan*.

**Stal-tyhtla** an accusation of a

*L. In.* 46, in *tit.*

**STALU**, e; pl. *stala*; f. [*Pa-*

*dæfstal* m: *Dut.* *diebstahl* m: *Icel.* *stæ-*

*m.*] Theft; *furtum*:—*Stah-*

*lufað* nane *yielding theft* *delay*, *Elf. T. pref.* p. 9, 4. *me stale tyhtst* *accusar*, *Gen.* 31, 31. *þære stale* *pro furta*, *Ex.* 22, 3. *Mid stale* *cum furta*, *L. per furum*, *Bd. S.* p. 506, 30. *Mt.* 15, 19: *Mk.* 7, 22.

**Stæð-hlepa** the hip or extremity of the shore, *Som.*

**Stæðig**, *gestæðig* *Heavy*, *fra-*

*steady*; *gravis*, *stabilis*, *con-*

*stans*, *Som.*

**Stæðines**, *stæðines*, *stæðig-*

*nes*, *gestæðigues*, *se*; f. *firm-*

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**STALU**, e; pl. *stala*; f. [*Pa-*

*dæfstal* m: *Dut.* *diebstahl* m: *Icel.* *stæ-*

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heng, e; f. **STRALING**; furum, rapina, *Ors.* 5, 2.  
**STAMMER**, stamor, stamur [*Plat.* stammerer m: *Dut.* stamme-  
 ar, stammelaar m: *Ger.* stammler m: *Moes.* stamms  
 albus: *Dan.* stammer m: *Swed.*  
 stammare m: *Icel.* stamr bal-  
 us] A **STAMMERER**; balbus,  
 albutiens, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72.  
 s, es; m. [*Plat. Dut. Dan.*  
 een m: *Frs. Swed.* sten m: *Ger.*  
 stein m: *Ker. Ot. Wil.* stein,  
 stain, sten: *Moes.* staina, stains:  
 steinn m. lapis: *Bohm.*  
 stena a wall: *Scot.* stane: *Grk.*  
 ston, stonion] 1. A **STONE**; lapis,  
 saxum. 2. A rock; rupe, pe-  
 tra. 3. Stones, testicle; testicu-  
 lus:—1. Stan uppan stane lapis  
 super lapidem, *Mt.* 24, 2. Se  
 stan aweg anumen was lapis  
 ablatus erat, *Jn.* 20, 1. Pæt  
 ig awylton þone stan of þam  
 litte ut evoluerent saxum a pu-  
 blo, *Gen.* 29, 3. Loca hwylice  
 stanas her synt, *Mk.* 13, 1.  
 þa gyldenán stanas and þa  
 solfrenan the golden stones  
 and the silver, *Bt.* 34, 8, *Card.*  
 226, 15. Ge þeowiað stoc-  
 um and stanum inservietis  
 stipitibus et lapidibus, *Deut.*  
 8, 36. 2. Gecyrde stan on  
 here wætera convertit rupem  
 in stagna aquarum, *Ps.* 113, 8.  
 þu stane þu up-ahæfdest me  
 in petra tu exaltasti me, *Ps.*  
 10, 2. He lædde wæter of  
 stane eduxit aquam e petra,  
*Jn.* 7, 19. Hig sucon hunig  
 stane, and ele of þam hear-  
 stan stane illi suzerunt mel  
 in petra, et oleum ex durissi-  
 ma petra, *Deut.* 32, 13. 3.  
 ix men spilde of here sta-  
 nes sex homines privavit eorum  
 testiculis, *Chr.* 1125, *Ing.* p.  
 351, 4. Beniman ealla mi-  
 nistere heora stanen private  
 omnes monetarios eorum testi-  
 culis, *Chr.* 1125, *Ing.* p. 351,  
 2. Benam þa stanes pri-  
 vit testiculis, *Chr.* 1124, *Ing.*  
 350, 23.  
 s, es; m. [stan a stone.—from a  
 wandarystone which was placed  
 there to denote the extent of the  
 jurisdiction claimed by the city  
 of London on the river Thames,  
 Staines, Middlesex, on the  
 banks of the Thames; oppidum  
 in agro Middlesexiensi ad  
 ripam Thamesis:—To  
 stane to Staines, *Chr.* 993.  
 -æx A stone-axe, pole-axe;  
 bipennis, *R.* 51: *Cot.* 25.  
 -beorh a stone-hill, a heap  
 of stones, *Cot.* 205.  
 -berend fruit-bearing; os-  
 cula habens, scilicet fruc-  
 tu, *Cot.* 114.

Stán-bill A stone-bill, pole-axe;  
 bipennis, marra, *Cot.* 134.  
 Stán-bridg a stone bridge, a paved  
 way; lapidea via, lithostroton,  
*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.  
 Stán-bucca a rock goat, kind of  
 wild goat, the sign Capricorn;  
 cynips:—*Elf. gr.* 9, 57. Ibe-  
 x, caper sylvestris vel montanus,  
 Capricornus signum.  
 Stán-burh; g. -burge; d. byrig.  
 A stone city; lapidea urbs  
 sive arx, Babylon nova, sive  
 Egyptiaca in terra Gosen, ita  
 dicta, *Cd.* 100.  
 Stanc stank, v. stincan.  
 Stanc pluvicinatio, *Elf. gl. Som.*  
 p. 72, *Som.*  
 Stán-ceol Coarse sand, gravel;  
 lapidea arena, glare. *V.*  
 Stán-clif stone-cliff; rupe, *V.*  
*Ps.* 113, 8.  
 Stán-clud, stan-clif a rock-cliff,  
*L. Ps.* 113, 8.  
 Stancrigan Pluvicinare, *Som.*;  
 pulvicinare, *Lye*:—Ic stanc-  
 rige ego pluvicino, *Som.*; ego  
 pulvicino, *Lye*: *Elf. gl. Som.* p.  
 72.  
 Stan-crop stone-crop; illecebra,  
 andrachne, piper murinum,  
*Som.*  
 Stand A stand; alveus stata-  
 rius, orca, cadus, *L. M.* 1, 15.  
 STANDAN, gestandan; ic stande,  
 þu stenst, standest, he stent,  
 stynt; p. stód, gestód, we stó-  
 don; pp. gestanden; v. n.  
 [*Plat. Dut.* staan: *Ger.* ste-  
 hen: *Ker. Ot. Wil.* staan,  
 standan: *Moes.* standan, gas-  
 tandan: *Dan.* staae: *Swed.*  
 stå: *Icel.* standa stare; (stend,  
 stód hefi stadid, at staada):  
*Scot.* stan, staun: *It.* stare:  
*Sp. Port.* estar: *Bohm.* stoi:  
*Pol.* stoie: *Russ.* stogu: *Pers.*  
 استادن astaden: *Sans.* sta,  
 stidaha] 1. To STAND, to be,  
 continue; stare, sistere se, esse.  
 2. Used actively with preposi-  
 tions, to stand before, stand to,  
 to urge, vex; stare ante, co-  
 ram, contra, &c.:—1. Hu  
 mæg his rice standan? *Mt.*  
 12, 26. Hu stent his rice  
 quomodo stabit ejus regnum?  
*Lk.* 11, 18. Pæt Godes lof  
 on eallum þingum stande  
 that God's glory may stand in  
 all things, *C. R. Ben.* 57. Ge  
 standað vas statis, *Mk.* 11, 25.  
 þa ea stodon the rivers stood,  
*Bt.* 35, 6. Hig standon þær  
 illi stent ibi, *Num.* 11, 16. 2.  
 Ic stande beforan þe stabo  
 coram te, *Ex.* 17, 6. Pæt þu  
 stode ongean me quod tu ste-  
 tisti contra me, *Num.* 22, 34.  
 Ic stande uppan þis beorge  
 ego stabo super hoc montis, *Ex.*

17, 9. Stod set þære dura  
 stetit ad ostium, *Ex.* 33, 9.  
 Big standað me stand by me,  
*Cd.* 15. Stod be anre ea sta-  
 bat juxta rivum, *Gen.* 41, 1.  
 Hig astodon illi instabant, *Lk.*  
 23, 23. Standan ege fram to  
 stand in fear of; stare, vel  
 esse, metus ab. Him stent  
 ege of þe iis stabit metus de  
 is, *Deut.* 28, 10.  
 Standard A STANDARD; vexil-  
 lum statarium, *Chr.* 1138.  
 Standon stand; stent, *Bt.* 34,  
 10, v. standan.  
 Stáne to Staines, v. Stan.  
 Stáne-wig. [stone-way; petrosa  
 via] STANWICK, Northampton-  
 shire, *Chr.* 1137.  
 Stán-ex a pole-axe, v. stan-æx.  
 Stán-fah variegated stone, beau-  
 tiful with stone, applied to a  
 street or way, *Beo.* 5.  
 Stán-ford [Stone-ford; petrosum  
 vadum] STANFORD, Lincoln-  
 shire; oppidum in agro Lin-  
 colniensi, *Chr.* 656.  
 Stán-gaderung stone-gathering,  
 a heap of stones, *T. Ps.* 61, 3.  
 Stán-getimbru stone buildings,  
 walls, *Cot.* 128.  
 Stán-geweorc stone-work, *Bd. S.*  
 p. 642, 43.  
 Stan-gillan to a pelican; peli-  
 cano, *V. C. M. Ps.* 101, 7.  
 Stán-hege stone-hedge, a wall, *L.*  
*Ps.* 79, 13.  
 Stán-henge [stan a stone, heng  
 hung; p. of hon to hang, sus-  
 pended stone] STONEHENGE;  
 Saxum pendulum, saxa pen-  
 dula. Stupendum Britanni-  
 cæ antiquitatis monumentum,  
 in planitie Sarisburiensi ho-  
 die etiam visendum, prop-  
 ter singularem ejus structu-  
 ram, a Saxonibus nostris ma-  
 joribus ita nominatum, *Lye.*  
 Stán-hlið a stony cliff, ascent,  
 covering, *Cd.* 174: *Beo.* 24.  
 Stán-hrocca a stone-rock, a rock,  
*Som.*  
 Stán-hywet A stone-quarry; la-  
 picidina, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57.  
 Stánig, stániht, stæniht; adj.  
 STONY, rocky; lapideus, sax-  
 osus, petrosus:—Wæs seo  
 eorðe to þæs stanihte erat  
 adeo saxosa, *Bd. S.* p. 605, 27.  
 On stænihte in saxoso, *Mt.*  
 13, 5.  
 Stán-lesung stone-leasing or ga-  
 thering, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58 b.  
 Stán-lim stone-lime, mortar, *Cot.*  
 209.  
 Stán-merce petrossilinum herba,  
*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66.  
 Stán-rocce a stone-rock, a rock,  
 an obelisk, *Cot.* 143.  
 Stán-scylf a stony-shelf, a rock.  
 Stán-scylic, stán-scylice stone-  
 shelly, stony, *Mk.* 4, 5.

<sup>1</sup> Stán-sticeo fragments of stone; Som. says, pargeting stuff to plaster walls; crustum, Cot. 50.

Stán-torr a stone tower, Cd. 82.

Stán-weall a stone wall, C. Ps. 61, 3.

Stán - wyrhta a stone - worker, stone-mason, Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.

Stap; pl. stapas, a step, L. Ps. 72, 2: Mt. 5, 41, v. stærp.

Stapa, an; m. [stap, stærp a step] A stepper, creeper, reptile; reptilis:—Mære mearc-stapa a great creeper (reptile) of the marshes or borders, applied to the monster Grædel. Conybear translates it magnus limitum accola, Bæ. 1, 101. Gærs-stapa a locust, grasshopper; locusta, cicada, Cot. 123.

STAPEL, stapol, stapul, es; m. [Plat. Dut. Ger. Swed. stapel m: Dan. stabel c: Fr. etape f: Old Fr. estape: It. stapola f: Lat. mid. estabula] 1. A STAPLE, a prop, support; fulcrum, basis. 2. A post or log set in the ground, a trestle, table; stipes, mensa:—1. Off. Reg. 3: Cot. 28. Patronus, scilicet pars domus vel ædificii ita dicta, Elf. gl. Som. p. 61. 2. For wegferendra gecelnyse stapulas asettan ob viantium refrigerium stipites erigere, Bd. S. p. 520, 5. Uppan þam stapelan super stipitibus, L. In. 78. Stapas tables, Col. Monas. 21, 12.

<sup>2</sup> Starc stark, hard, cold, v. stearc. STARE, stær, stearn, stærn, es; m. [Ger. staar, stahr m: AL. spra: Dan. stær c: Swed. stare m: It. storno, stornello m: Sp. estornino m: Port. estorninho m.] A thrush, starc, starling, sparrow; turdus, sturnus, passer, R. 37. Staras sparrows, C. Mt. 10, 29.

Stare-blind giddy-headed; cœcutionis, Sol. 10.

STARIAN; p. ode, ude [Plat. stāren, stieren: Dut. stāren, staroogen: Old. Dut. staaren, staarorgen: Ger. starren: Dan. stirre: Swed. stirra: Icel. stara] To STARE, look, gaze; aspectare, fixis oculis intueri:—Eagum starian to gaze with eyes, Cd. 216. Þær he to starude, egeslic for eorlum there he stared, fearful before eorls, Cd. 210.

Staß a bank, shore, margin, a place, Bd. S. p. 553, 8, v. stærð.

Staßel, staßol, staßul, es; m. A foundation, basis, firm seat; fundamentum, basis, firma

sedes. 2. The firmament; firmamentum. 3. A situation, station, position, state; status, situs, positio:—1. He is stemn and staßol ealra goda he is the stem and foundation of all good, Bt. 34, 5. Se fruma and se staßol ealra goda the origin and foundation of all good, id. Duna staßelas montium fundamenta, Deut. 32, 22. 2. Ps. 18, 1. Steorra on staßole, Chr. 975. 3. Staßol þære stowe situation of the place, R. Ben. 55. To staßole beteran lifes to a state of a better life, Lye.

<sup>a</sup> Staßel-fæst, staßol-fæst, staßul-fæst of a firm foundation, stable, firm, Bt. 35, 3: Deut. 31, 6, 7. Staßel-fehð, staßol-fehð of a firm mind, brave.

Staßelian, staßolian, gestaßelian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [staßol a foundation] To found, settle, establish, erect; fundare, stabilare:—Þu eorðan staßelodest tu terram fundasti, Ps. 101, 26: 103, 6, 9. Ða he set Rome ærest Cristes cyricean staßelode quum ille apud Roman primus Christi ecclesiam fundavit, Bd. S. p. 505, 13. Ham staßeledon established a home; domum fundarunt, Cd. 213. Staßola þu þa oðra on hira hamon stabilite tu ceteros in eorum possessionibus, Gen. 48, 6.

Staßeliend, es; m. A founder; fundator, L. Ps. 37, 2.

Staßol a foundation, v. staßel.

Staßol-fæst a firm foundation, v. staßel-fæst.

<sup>b</sup> Staßol-fæstan to establish, settle, v. staßelian.

Staßol-fæstlice firmly, L. Ecol. 42.

Staßol-fæstnung a foundation, L. Ps. 136, 10.

Staßol-fæstnys, stability, firmness, firmament, Ps. 103, 6: L. Ps. 18, 1.

Staßolian to establish, v. staßelian.

Staßolnes, se; f. Stability, steadfastness, constancy; stabilitas, Som.

Staßolung, e; f. Ground, foundation; fundamentum, T. Ps. 136, 10.

Staßol-wang, staßol-wong, es; m. [wong a field, plain] a plain to dwell in, an abiding place, station, Cod. Eæn. p. 100 a: Cd. 91.

Staßul a foundation, v. staßel.

Staßul-fæst of a fast foundation, stable, v. staßel-fæst.

Staub was futile, quod non potest stare, Cot. 213, Lye.

Stauesagrie stavesacre, lousewort, v. staves-acre.

<sup>c</sup> Steaf a staff, v. stef.

STEAL, steall, stal, stel, es; m.

[Dut. stal m. a stable, stel.

Fr. stal m. place: Plat. Gr.

Swed. stall m. stable: Ne.

Mons. stal place, stead: Dan.

stald c: Icel. stallr m. stable:

It. stalla m. stable:

Sp. establo m. a stable: W.

ystal: Fr. stalle f. a stable:

Old Fr. estable: Lat. mid. estabulum:

Grk. σταλη a stall, for

oreen: Sans. stala a place.

1. A stall, place, stead, nat.

room; locus, sedes. 2. St.

condition; status:—1. Gehi-

gode on his steal or steall con-

secrated in his place or steal

consecravit in ejus loco

sedes, Chr. 693: 303. Hæz

steal a steall of horses, a stable

equorum locus. On kr-

stel in place of (the) steal

Cd. 55. On namum steal hez

to stand in no stead, Ora. 3:

2. Se steall swa niwe cr-

cean the state of the new chr-

Bd. S. p. 505, 11. On tr-

cennesse heora stealles is

danger of their condition, L.

S. p. 601, 17. On þær r-

ran steall goedniwode vr-

were renewed to their firm

state, Bd. S. p. 642, 16.

Stealde leaped, v. stellan.

Stealian, steallian to have a place, v. stellan.

<sup>d</sup> Steallere [On the western end of the Duchy of Schles. some of the chief magistrates or governors have still the title: staller; as, for instance, the ller and ober: Staller of derstädt, of Nordstrand, place where, to this day, the old Friesian language is spoken among the farmers, descended from an old Friesian colony in the part of Schleswig. The staller, stalling m. signifies dignity, quality, a person officer or magistrate, a captain, leader, director, a locum tenens. The Old Swed. stalle m. the Icel. stallr a magister aulae, mæster: cus imperii, are visibly derived from the Ger. stall steal. The Lat. mid. constabularius or constabulus is only a translation or modification of the A.-S. steallere; the Old and Frs. staller] A guard of a place, a steward; domus, aulae praefectus, domus, Conservat. int. Ap. et Cons. Bath. Wand. Cat. p. 1. Steam steam, vapour, v. stef. Steap a cup, pot, Bt. R. 150 stoppa. Steap a step, v. stærp.

LAP; *adj.* STEEP, *high, lofty*; *ardua, acclivis, præceps, excelsus*: — On weall - steape wurg on a *lofty-walled city, Cd.* 109. Du gestigest steape lunc after thou mountest steep louns, *Cd.* 137. Steape wurh *high city, Cd.* 82. Worh-on mid stanum anne steapne eorh him ofer *extruxerunt in lapidibus excelsum tuncum cum super, Jos.* 7, 26. *apes; adv.* [*g. of steep steep*] *in high, up; in altum, sursum*: — Steapes and geapes *up and round. Cd.* 119.

**aras Spies; insidiatores, R.**  
**lk. 20, 20.**

**LARC, sterc ; def. se stearca ;**  
**eo. het stearce ; adj. [Plat. Dut.**  
**terk : Fvs. sterik : Ger. stark :**  
**Nd Ger. starh, starah, starch :**  
**Ans. stærk : Swed. stark :**

cel. sterkr, styrkr robustus,  
rtis. Stearc is related to the  
ier. starr rigid: Lat. sterilis :  
irk. στειρος: Slav. star great]

**TARK, severe, hard, rough, karp; asper, rigidus:—**Se tearca wind cymð norðan astan *the sharp north-east wind cometh, Bt. 9.* Stearce tormas *rough storms, Bt. 23.* Við þa stearkan stormas *against severe storms, Bt. 34, 0.*

unc-heart brave or bold of  
cart, *Beo. 25.*

urrian to starve; fame vel  
figore perire, v. steorfan.

**arlice; adv. Violently, rigorously, hardly; rigide, violently, &c. Some.**

irm e storme, C. Mt. 16, 3, v.  
form.

**CLAVUS** *The STERN; clavus, ubernaculum, Som.*

urn a *startling*, *Elf. gl. Som.*  
 . 62, v. stare.

ur-setl the stern of a ship;  
uppis, Son.

**nu bakista, Col. 23.**

**A boll, trunk ; stipes, trunk :—**Treowes steb a trunk  
of a tree, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 55.

la, an; m. A STEED, horse, gelding; equus, equus emissarius, *Ethelst. Test.*

DE, styde, es; m. [Plat. but. stede, stee *f.* locus, situs, statio, spatium: *Frs.* stede *f.* Ger. statt *f.* *Isd.* Ot. Wil. Ger. stat, steti: *Moss.* staths, stads locus: *Dan.* sted, staed: *Sweed.* stad =: *Icel.* stadr locus. The Ger. statt *f.* is originally the same word as stadt *f.* a town. In later times they were separated in their signification, and distinguished by their orthography] A place, STEAD, station;

locus, situs, statio, spatium : — *Dis ænga stede this narrow place, Cd. 18.* Se stede is halig *hic locus est sanctus, Jos. 5. 15.* In þone stede þe is gecweden Cerdices-ora in a place that is called *Cerdicore, Chr. 495.* Ne sti-ra þu Sunne of þam stede furdor *ne moveto tu Sol de loco longius, Jos. 10, 12.* On þam twam stedum in the two stations, *Chr. 887.* ¶ In stede, on stede in the place, instead, *Lys.*

**Stede stranguria, Med. ex Quadr.**  
2, 12 : 8, 11.

**Sted-fæst** *steadfast, firm, Lys.*

**Stedig barren, v. stædig.**

**Stedignys, se; f. 1. STEADINESS; stabilitas. 2. Barrenness; sterilitas:—1. *Lyc.* 2. *Ps.* 34, 4.**

**Stef a staff, Ps. 22, 5, v. staf.**

**STEFEN**, stefn, stæfen, stæfn;  
g. stefne; f. [*Plat. Dan.*  
stemme f: *Dut.* stem f: *Ger.*  
stimme f: *Ker.* stimma: *Tat.*  
stemmi: *Not.* without the his-  
sing sound of s, timmo: *Moes.*  
stibna vox: *Swed.* stemma f.  
Nearly related to the A.-S. ste-  
fen are the *Dan.* stave to spell:  
*Swed.* stafwa to spell, and the  
*Icel.* stafa to spell, read, con-  
sidering that the *Moes.* stibna  
vox, appears to be derived from  
stab or staf a letter or stick]

*A voice, sound, tone, noise, a union in sound, concert, agreement; vox:—*Com stefen of heofenum or heofene *venit vox de cælis, Mt. 3, 17.* Wæs stefn of heofonum geworden *erat vox de cælo facta, Mk. 1, 11: Lk. 3, 22.* Seo stefen beom andswarode *the voice answered them, Nic. 24.* Gif þu sanges stæfne gebyrdest *si tu carminis vocem audivisti, Bd. S. p. 568, 30.* Hig gecnawað hys stefne *illi norunt ejus vocem, Jn. 10, 4.* Clypode mycelre stefne *clamavit magna voce, Lk. 1, 42.* Cuðre stæfne wæs to me sprecende *familiari voce me alloquutus est, Bd. S. p. 600, 43.* Se stemn ys Iacobes stefn *the voice is Jacob's voice (tone), Gen. 27, 22.* Hyra stefna swiðredon eorum voces *invallescebant, Lk. 23, 28.* Herigað halgum stefnum *praise with holy voices, Cd. 228.* Niwan stefne *anew in concert, Cd. 75, Th. p. 94, 2, v. stemn.*

<sup>b</sup> *Stefn* The prow of a ship; pro-  
ra, *Bt. 3.*

**Stefne in concert, agreement, Cd.  
75, v. stefen.**

**Stefnian; p. ode, gestefnde;**

pp. od ; v. a. [*Dan.* stævne  
to cite, appeal : *Swed.* stäfwna :  
*Icel.* stefna in *jus vocare*.—  
stæfn, stefn a voice] To call,  
cite, proclaim, publish, insti-  
tute, begin ; vocare, citare,  
indicere, instituere :—To li-  
des stefne *ad navem indixit*,  
*Chr.* 938. Stefnode Godwine  
eorle to þon gemote *cited Earl*  
*Godwin to the council*, *Chr.*  
1094. Stefniende citing, *Cot.*  
12. Stefned, stefnen convo-  
catus, institutus, *L. Lund. W. p.*  
71.

**Stefning, limb-stefning** *Tapes-*  
*try*; peripetasma, peristro-  
ma, limbus, *R.* 116, *Elf. gl.*  
*Som.* p. 80.

**Stegher a stair, step, v. stæger.**

**STEL, stele.** [*Plat. Dut. steel m. stalk, stem, handle* : *Ger. stiel m.* : *Dan. stilk c.* : *Swed. stjelm, stjelke m. stalk* : *Icel. stilk m. caulis.* Nearly related to this word are the *Grk. στύλος* a column, and *στελεχος* a stem, a trunk, and the *Ger. stellen* to place, and *stehen* to stand] *A stalk, stock, STAIL, handle* ; *caudex, caulis, scapus, manubrium, Cot. 31* : *Herb. 51, 1, Som.*

**Stel, stele** *A column; columna:*  
— On þisum þrim stelum  
stynt se cyne-stol on these  
three pillars stands the throne,  
*Elf. T.* p. 40, 50.

**STELAN**; ic stele, he stylð; *p.* stæl, we stælon; *sub.* stæl; *pp.* stolen, gestolen; *v. a.* [*Plat. Dut.* stelen : *Ger.* stehlen : *Not. Ot.* stelan, stilan : *Moes.* stilan : *Dan.* stjæle : *Swed.* stjåla : *Icel.* stela] 1. **To STEAL**; furari, surripere. 2. *With the preposition on*; *To steal on*, to come unawares; with *ut*, or *a-*, *be-*, *prefixed*, to steal out or away, go away secretly; obrepere, irrepere, subrepere, clam se subducere: —1. Ne stel þu ne furator tu, *Ex.* 20, 15 : *Mt.* 19, 18. Peof ne cymð buton þæt he stele, *Jn.* 10, 10. Wenst þu þæt we þines hlaforðes gold oððe his seolfor stælon, *Gen.* 44, 8. 2. Stæleð fæhðe vengeance steals on, *Cd.* 227. Ic wille on weras stælan *I will steal on men*, *Cd.* 67, *Th.* p. 81, 27. On oðre scire bestele steal away into another shire, *L. In.* 39, *W.* p. 21, 8. Donne bestelan on Peododius hindan then to steal on Theododius behind, *Ors.* 6, 36, *Bar.* p. 239, 6, *v.* stalian.

**Stell a place, v. steal.**

**STELLAN**; *p.* stealde; *pp.* gestald. *To leap, dance; saltare:*

—Stelldon hi eft leaped they again, *Bd.* 5, 12, *S.* p. 628, 1. Stellende dancing, *Ora.* 2, 2.

<sup>1</sup>STEM [*Dut.* stoom *m*: *Frs.* *G. Japiz.* stoame *m*: *Old Dut.* Kil. dom, doom, domp, damp vapour: *Ger.* dampf *m*: *Old Ger.* toum perspiration or sweat: *South Ger.* teum, deim sweat; täumen to perspire, sweat] STEAM, vapour, smoke, smell; vapor, odor, fumus, *Scint.* 10, *Som.*

Steman, besteman; *pp.* bestemed. To STEAM, smoke, fume, smell; olere, redolere, fumare:—*Elf. gr.* 26. Stemende redolens, *Hymn.* Blode bestemed with blood besteamd. *Cd.* 166.

STEMN [*Plat. Dut. Swed.* stam *m*: *Ger.* stamm *m.* *Old Ger.* stam: *Dan.* stamme *c*: *Lat.* stemma: *Sans.* stamma stem, race] A STEM, trunk; stirps, truncus:—Upwardes grewð oð þone stemn groweth upwards to the trunk, *Bt.* 34, 10. Se is stemn and staðol ealra goda he is the stem and foundation of all good, *Bt.* 34, 5.

<sup>1</sup>STEMN, *e*; *f.* [*Plat. Dan.* stemme *f*: *Dut.* stem *f*: *Ger.* stimme *f*: *Isd. Ker.* stimma: *Tat.* stemmi: *Not.* without the hissing *s*, timmo: *Moes.* stibna: *Lap.* stiubne: *Swed.* stämna *f*: *Grk.* στρομα *a* voice] 1. A voice, a sound emitted by the mouth; vox. 2. A command or a fixed appointment, a set time; mandatum, tempus præstitutum:—1. Se stemn ys Iacobes stefn the voice is Jacob's voice (tone), *Gen.* 27, 22. Stemn is gealagen lyft. Ic secge nu gewislicor þæt ælc stemn bið geworden of þæs muðes clypunge. Seo lyft byð gealagen mid þære clypunge, and gewyrð to stemn, *Elf. gr.* 2, *Som.* p. 2, 31—36. Gehyrað myne stemne audite meam vocem, *Gen.* 4, 23. Mid leasre stemne with false voice, *Bt.* 30, 1. Cleopode to drihtne geomran stemne called upon the Lord with sorrowful voice, *Bt. R.* p. 152. On stemne byman in vocæ tubæ, *Ps.* 97, 6. 2. Hie hæfdon hiora stemn gesetenne they had their time set; illi habuerunt eorum præstitutum tempus fixum, *Chr.* 894, *Ing.* p. 116, 2.

Stemnettā; *q.* To meet, *Th. An.*

Stemning. 1. A fixed time; præstitutum tempus. 2. Tapestry; limbus:—1. *Chr.* 894, *Ing.* p. 116, note b. 2. *R.* 28.

<sup>1</sup>Stem-wise A round place; cyclus, *Cot.* 210, *Som.*

STENC, stencg, *es*; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. Dan. Swed.* stank *m*: *Ger.* gestank, stank *m*: *Not.* stench: *Wil. Ot.* stanc. In earlier times it signified a scent in general, and also a sweet scent: *Not. Ker. Ps.* 10, 6.] STINK, a smell, odour in general, good or bad; odor, fragrantia, foetor:—Nu ys mines suna stenc swilce þæs landes stenc jam est mei filii odor sicut agri odor, *Gen.* 27, 27. Se wolberenda stenc þære lyfte the deadly smell of the air, *Bd. S.* p. 482, 8. Blostman stences blossoms of fragrance, *Cd.* 221.

Stencan To smell or savour, to cast a sweet smell; olere, odorare, *Som.*

Stencednys, *se*; *f.* A dispersing, scattering, destroying; dispersio, *Som.*

Stencg a smell, *v.* stenc.

Stencg a bar of wood, *Elf. gr.* 9, 28, *v.* steng.

Stencian To scatter; spargere, *R. Mt.* 12, 30.

Stenen stony, *v.* stænen.

<sup>1</sup>STENG, stengc, styng. A bar of wood, leaver, club, stake, pole, STANG, a word used in Derbyshire to denote a long pole employed in removing new made hay; vectis, fustis, sudes, stipes:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61: *C. Mt.* 26, 47. Het se cyning his heafod on steng aset-tan the king commanded to put his head on a pole, *Bd.* 587, 33.

Stengc a smell, *R.* 70, *v.* stenc.

Stenat standest, *v.* standan.

Stent stands; stat, *v.* standan.

Sten - wurðing stone - worship, idolatry, *Som.*

Stenys Quarries of stone; lautumix, *Som.*

Stead a place, *Chr.* 656, *v.* stede.

Steofnian; *p.* steofnode to call, cite, *Chr.* 1093, *v.* stefnian.

Steop A drinking cup: the north of England stoup, *L. Hloth.* 12, *v.* stoppa.

Steopan to bereave, *v.* stepan.

Steop-bearn a step-child, orphan, *V. Ps.* 81, 3.

Steop-cild [*Plat.* steef: *Dut.* *Ger.* stief: *Frs.* aliap: *Rab.* stuph: *Poem* on St. Anno, stif: *Schw.* stiuf: *Dan.* stif, stiv, sted: *Swed.* stiuf, styf: *Old Swed.* stiup, stiuph: *Icel.* stiúp. It is generally found in composition, even in the most ancient writings. In *A.-S.* astepte is met with. About the derivation etymologists differ very much. *Frisch.* refers it to the *Bohm.* stipeni ingraft-

ing; stipiti to plant; and according to him, stief signifies a person giving assistance to another. The *Zittavian* chronicles call churchwardens stiefväter step-fathers; and the bride-maid stiefschwester the bride's step-sister of the bride, which favours the opinion of *Frisch.* *Adelung* thinks the stief signifies something not genuine, in opposition to the genuine and true; but he confesses that, from the great antiquity of this word, its derivation is very difficult. *Jur.* with whom *Ihre* agrees, regards this word in the most reasonable manner to the *A.-S.* steop and the *Old Ger.* stufan bare; to which the *Icel.* stamputa, priore; may perhaps be added.—*A.-S.* child] A STEP-CHILD, aphan; orbatus parente. aphanus, pupillus, *Ex.* 22: *Deut.* 10, 18.

<sup>1</sup>Steop-dochter a step-daughter, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 75.

Steop-fæder a step-father, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 75.

Steopl a steeple, *v.* stypel

Steop-modor a step-mother, *L.* 1, 27: *Int.* 5.

Steop-sunu a step-son, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 75.

STEOR, steor-oxa [*Dut.* stier *m.* a bull: *Moes.* steor a steer; juvenca, vitula: *Wel.* tarw: *Celt. Bret.* tarw: *Gael.* tarbh, tarbh: *Ir.* tarbh: *Pol.* tur: *F.* reau *m*: *It.* Sp. toro, toro *m*: *Port.* touro *m.* In *A.-S.* and most extended significations steor is one of the oldest words. In *Dan.* and *Icel.* tyr: *Sw.* tjur: *Grk.* ταυρος: *Lat.* taurus: *Heb.* תור

תור tura: *Arab.* thur. The prefixed himpeter s in steor, *Ger.* stier, Grimm's *gram.* vol. iii. p. 55 does not change the sense of the word, and can be common only as having an intensifying effect. The *Moes.* stier is the oldest instance where the prefixing letter s is prefixed to the word] A STEER, bull, juvenca, anniculus, *Cal.* 112: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59: *L.* 21.

Steor history, *v.* stier.

Steora, an; *m.* [*styr*an to rule] A STEERER, guide, pilot, gubernator:—He is an steora fast wealdend and steora is the only stable governor or guider, *Bt.* 35, 3. God steora



a good pilot, *Bt.* 35, 3. Steorra, *Past.* 56, 6.

Steoran to steer, rule, govern, *Bt.* *R.* p. 154, v. styran.

Steor-bord steer-board, star-board, the right side of a ship, *Ors.* 1, 1.

STEORE, styre [*Plat.* stur n: *Dut.* stuur n: *Frs.* stiarne, stiore n. the steer, the rudder of a vessel; *Ger.* steuer n. gubernaculum, the rudder; steuer f. moderatio, disciplina. Other Old Ger. writers stiuro, stiure, stewt assistance, aid: *Dan.* *Swed.* styre n. the rudder of a vessel: *Icel.* styri n. gubernaculum: *Lat.* mid. steura collecta, donum, vectigal, contributio. *Wachter* says, "a *Grk.* δῶπον donum, præposito nibilo, inde *Ger.* steuren"] 1. A rule, direction, government; gubernaculum, directio. 2. Discipline, correction, punishment; disciplina, castigatio, correctio: — 1. Agyfe steores son þa ehta det directionis amo boma, *L. Ethelb. Anlf.* , *W.* p. 105, 1. Steore on-æg gubernacula suscepit, *Bd.* , p. 643, 41. 2. Steore efremede framed a punishment, *Cd.* 80. Geræde man iðlice steore constituat homocipice disciplinam, *L. Cnut.* 2. On woroldcundan teoran in sæcularibus disciplinis, *L. Ænh.* 32. Mid woroldcundre steore per sæcurem disciplinam, *L. Ænh.* 31. On steorum in increpationibus, *ib.* 38, 14.

STERN the steering-place, the stern; gubernaculi locus, *am.*

STERFA A plague, pestilence, murder, slaughter; lues, pestis, *ap.* 1, 7, *Som.*

STERFAN; ic steorfe, he styrfð; stærf, we sturfon; pp. stord. To die, STARVE, perish; stire, occidere: — Stær of angor starved with hunger, *ib.* 1124.

STERLEAS, steor-læs without a side, irregular, outrageous, corrigible, *Bt.* 5, 3.

STORM a storm, *C. T.* *Ps.* 49, 4, storm.

STORMAN steersman, a pilot, *ib.* gl. *Som.* p. 73.

STORNE Bold; frontosus, *Elf.* *Som.* p. 72.

STORRA a guide, v. steora.

STORRA, an; m. [*Plat.* steern

*Dut.* ster, start f: *Ger.*

STERN m: *Ot.* Wil. sterro,

STERNO: *Moes.* stairno stella:

STERN stierne c: *Swed.* stjerna

*Icel.* stiarna f. stella: *Bret.*

STERN f: *Gael.* steorn m:

*Lat.* astrum m: *Grk.* αστηρ: *Fr.* astre m. étoile f: *It.* astro m. stella f: *Sp.* *Port.* astro m. estrella f: *Wel.* ser, syr, seren a star: *Pers.* ستاره

stareh] A STAR; stella: — Se steorra þone wise men Ursa nemnað the star which wise men call Ursa, *Bt.* *R.* p. 194. Beorhtnes scinendes steorran brightness of a glittering star, *Bd.* *S.* p. 629, 5. Þa þa tungel-witegan þone steorran gesawon quando astrologi stellam viderunt, *Mt.* 2, 10. Þone beorhtan steorran þe we hatað morgen-steorra, þone ilcan we hatað oðre naman æfen-steorra the bright star which we call morning-star, the same we call by another name, evening-star, *Bt.* 4. Beoð tacna on steorrum erunt signa in stellis, *Lk.* 21, 25. Niwe steorra se is cweden commeta a new star which is called a comet, *Bd.* *S.* p. 581, 13.

Steorrede bold, *Cot.* 91, v. steornede.

STEORROÐER, stior-ræðer, stior-roðor [reðra an oar] the steering-oar, the rudder, *Bt.* 35, 3.

STEOR-SCAWARE [scaaware a beholder] a stargazer, an astronomer, *Cot.* 77.

STEOR-SCEOF [scof a shovel] the rudder, *R.* 104.

STEOR-SETL the steering-seat, the stern, *Elf.* gl. *Som.* p. 73, 78.

STEOR-STEFN the hinder part of a ship, the stern, a ship, *Som.*

STEORT, es; m. [North Country, start the stail or handle of any thing: *Plat.* steerd m. cauda, podex: *Dut.* staart m: *Kil.* steert m: *Frs.* stert m: *Ger.* sterz m. tail, rump; pflugsterz plough tail or handle: *Dan.* stiert c. tail, handle: *Swed.* stjert m: *Icel.* stertr m. cauda equi; stiölr m. cauda avis] A tail, an extremity, a promontory; cauda, promontorium: — Nym hyre steort prehende ejus caudam, *Ex.* 4, 4. Mid his steorte with his tail, *Bt.* 35, 6.

STEPAN; pp. asteped. [Old Ger. stiufan orbare: *Icel.* styfa amputare] To bereave, deprive; orbare, *V.* *Ps.* 108, 9.

STEPAN; p. stepte, gesteppte, we stepton; v. a. [stæp a step] To raise, exalt, honour, praise; erigere, honorare: — Stengum stepton vigorously raised, *Cd.* 80, *Th.* p. 101, 2. Ic þe duguðum stepe I thee with honours will raise, *Cd.* 106, *Th.* p. 139, 7. Heht stepan I commanded to exalt, *Cd.* 89,

*Th.* p. 111, 20. His diorlingas duguðum stepte his darlings with honours raised; ejus dilectos honoribus excoluit, *Bt.* *R.* p. 170, 34. Isace wille swiðor stepan Isaac will much more honour, *Cd.* 107, *Th.* p. 142, 20.

\* Stepe a step, v. stæp.

Stepel a steeple, *L.* *Ps.* 60, 3, v. stypel.

Stepnes, se; f. A going in the way; tritæ viæ calcatio, *Som.*

STEPPAN; ic steppe, he stepð; p. stóp, gestóp, we stópon; pp. gestept [stæp a step] To STEP, go, raise; used frequently with on, and other prepositions, preceding or following the verb, and also be-, and ge-; as gesteppean to go, raise, *L.* *Ps.* 41, 13: bestæppan to proceed, *Elf.* gr. 28; gradi, proficisci, vestigia ponere, surgere: — On leaf-treowes steppan on tree leaves to step; in fronde arboris pedem ponere, *Cd.* 72. Adam stop on grene græs Adam stept on green grass, *Cd.* 56. He stæpð beforan þison folce ille ibit ante hunc populum, *Deut.* 3, 28. Stop inn digollice introivit clanculum, *Jud.* 4, 21. Stopon ut of þam inne went out of the chamber, *Jdth.* 22, 21. Ongan ic þa steppan forð then began I to step forth, *Cd.* 218, *Th.* p. 279, 35.

\* Steppe-sco a slipper, sock, v. stæppe-sco.

Steppl a steeple, *L.* *Ps.* 121, 7, v. stepel.

Stepte, stepton honoured, raised, v. stepan.

Ster a history, v. stær.

-ster [steore direction] as a termination to nouns, denotes Direction, guidance; directio, magisterium.

STERAN; p. sterde. To make perfume, to burn incense; thurificare, suffitum indere: — Stere ætforan Gode thurificate coram Deo, *Num.* 16, 7, 47.

Sterc, sterced stark, rough, rigid, *Jdth.* 22, 9, v. stearc.

Stercad-ferhð stern-minded, rugged, *Jdth.* 22, 9.

Ster-melda an officer in a court of justice, somewhat like a sheriff; literally, delator fiscalis, *L.* *Hloth.* 5.

Stern stern, *Cot.* 85, v. styrne.

Stert a tail, v. steort.

Sterung motion, stirring, v. styrung.

Steða q. a steed, stallion, *Elf.* gl. *Som.* p. 59, v. steda.

Steðe Stable, firm; stabilis, firmus, *L.* *Const.* *W.* p. 148, 2.

<sup>u</sup> **Stic**, **styc**, **es**; **m.** [*sticce a fragment*] *The small piece of copper money, value the half of a farthing*; *æresæ, monetæ, apud A.-S. species.* Inde nomen habuit quod monetarum omnium minutissima esset, non enim valebat nisi dimidiam partem quadrantis:—*Twegen stycas, þæt is, feorþung peninges duæ sticæ, id est quadrans denarii, Mk. 12, 42.*

**Stic-adl** *A stitch in the side*; *telum, i. e. dolor lateris, R. 10: Elf. gl. p. 57.*

**Sticað stick**, *v. stician.*

**STICCA**, **an**; **m.** [*Plat. stokk m: Dut. Dan. stok m: Frs. stef m: Ger. stecken, stab, stock m. a stick, stock: Swed. staf, stake, stock m. sticka f: Icel. stiki m. virga, baculus: Gael. stic f. a pole or stake; stoc, stuic a stock, a trunk of a tree: Ir. stoc the same: It. stecca f. a stick*] 1. *A stick, staff; baculus.* 2. *A stake, spike, nail; paxillus, clavus:—1. Cot. 97, 167. 2. Se sticca him eode ut þurh þæt heafod into þære eorðan, Jud. 4, 21, 22.*

**Sticca cochlear**, *Herb. 18, 4, Lye.*

<sup>v</sup> **STICCE**, **stycce** [*Plat. stukk, stükk n: Dut. stuk n: Ger. stück n. a piece, part: Old Ger. stucchiu, stuchi: Dan. stykke n. a piece, part: Swed. stycke n. a piece: Icel. stycki n. frustum: Pol. sztuka*] *A part, portion, piece, STEAK; offa, frustum, minuta pars:—Þu ymbe sticce feht tu circa minutam partem versaris, Bt. 35, 5. Þu snitst to sticcon tu divides in membra, Ex. 29, 17. To-bræd hi to sticcum discidit eum membratim, Jud. 14, 6. Tobræce to sticcum divided into pieces, Bd. S. p. 528, 21. Don fyr innan þæt weofod uppan þa sticceon ponant ignem in altare super membris, Lev. 1, 7.*

**Sticce-mælum**, **stycce-mælum** [*mælum in parts; d. of mæl*] *Piece by piece, by little and little, by degrees; frustatim, membratim, paulatim, gradatim:—Ora. 1, 1: Bd. S. p. 477, 3: 484, 15.*

**STICE** [*Plat. steek, steke, stik m: Dut. steek m: Ger. stich m: Moes. stik or stiks punctum; from stiggan pungere: Dan. stik, sting n: Swed. stick n. styng n: Icel. stingr m. punctura*] **STITCH**, *pricking, orifice; punctio, incisio:—L. Ethelb. 66. Stice eagenæ punctio oculorum, Med. ex. Quadr.*

5. *Stice adl punctiois dolor, dolor lateris, R. 10.*

<sup>u</sup> **Sticel** [*Plat. Dut. stekel m: Ger. stachel m: Dan. stikkel c. generally used in compound words: Swed. stickel m. like the Dan.*] *A prick, sting; aculeus, stimulus:—Þa gnættas mid swiðe lytlum sticelum him deriað the gnats with very little stings hurt it, Bt. 16, 2.*

**Sticele**; *adj. Steep, high, inaccessible; arduus, acclivis, præceps, Som.*

**Sticelnys**, *se; f. A precipice, difficulty; præcipitium, Hymn.*

**Sticels**, **es**; **m.** *A prick, sting; aculeus, stimulus:—Sticelsas, Ps. 57, 9.*

**STICIAN**; *p. ode; pp. sticod, gesticod; v. a. [Plat. Dut. steken to sting, prick: Ot. stéchan: Tat. stahan, stingen, stehan, stecchan: Moes. staggan, stiggan pungere: Dan. stikke, stinge to sting, gore: Swed. sticka, stinga to sting, prick: Icel. stinga pungere, configere: Old Lat. stigare, which is still found in instigare: Grk. στίγην, στίγην to sting: Wel. ystigaw: Ir. steacham to stick: Gael. stic to stick]* *To STICK, stab, pierce, to stick in; pungere, jugulare, transfigere, inhærere:—Ge hyne ahengon, and mid spere sticodon ye have hung him, and stuck him with a spear, Nicod. 13. Beornas sticedon garum soldiers pierced with spears, Cd. 224. He forlet þa þæt swurd stician on him permisit autem gladium hærere in illo, Jud. 3, 22. Deofol þe sticað on diabolus tibi inhæret, i. e. inest, Jn. 7, 20. Þæs spacan sticað oðer ende on þære felge, oðer on þære nafe the spokes stick one end in the fellow, (the) other in the nave, Bt. 39, 7. Sticode beoð jugulati erimus, Bd. S. p. 482, 1.*

**Sticol** *Difficult, steep; arduus, acclivis, præceps, R. Ben. interl. 2.*

**Sticung**, *e; f. STICKING; adhæsio, inhæsio, Ora. 4, 1.*

**Stic-wærc** [*wærc pain*] *a pricking pain, a pain in the side.*

**Stic-wyrt** *the herb agrimony; agrimonia, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64.*

**Stide** *Firm, fast; fixus, Lye.*

**Stiell** *A dancing, leaping; saltus, saltatio, Cod. Eeon. 18 b, l. 4, 7.*

**Stiep** *a step, Cd. 4, v. stæp.*

**Stieran** *to steer, rule, Past. 9, 2, v. steoran.*

**Stiernes**, *se; f. Discipline. in-*

*struction; disciplina, T. Ps. 2, 12.*

<sup>v</sup> **Stif**; *adj. [Plat. stief: Frs. stiff: Dut. Swed. styf: Ger. steif: Dan. stiv, stiv: Icel. stíf: darus: Grk. στυφός]* **STIFF**, *hard; durus, rigidus, inflexibilis, Som.*

**Stifenes**, *se; f. STIFFNESS, hardness; durities, rigor, Som.*

**Sti-ferh** *a little hog, a young pig, v. stige-ferh.*

**STIFIAN** *To STIFFEN; rigescere, R. 18.*

**STIG**, *e; f. [Plat. stieg m. semita: Dut. steeg f. a lane, a way: Frs. steghe f. a path, a road: Ger. steig m. a path: Moes. staiga via, semita: Icel. stie, sti c. fodsti c. a path: footpath: Swed. stig m. a path: footpath: Icel. stigr m. a path. A way, path; semita, v. callis, trames:—To stige geteon to draw to the right path, Bd. S. p. 623, 1. Stiga þine semita tua, Ps. 19. Þa þe þurhgað stiga qui perambulant semitas, T. Ps. 8, 8.*

<sup>v</sup> **STIGAN**, **gestigan**, *be stíh, stáh, gestáh, we stigon gestigen, gestigen [Plat. stigen: Dut. stygen: Frs. stiga: Icel. stiga: Ker. Ot. stiga: Moes. steigan, gasteigan: dare, ire: Dan. stige: Swed. stiga: Icel. stiga: Grk. στίγην: walk]* *To ascend, rise, go, depart; generally used with the prepositions of, on, nyðer, &c.; ascendere:—Stigon þa þornas erunt spine, Mk. 4, 7. Þa sweart racu stigan on when a swart flood shall rise, Cd. 67. Stah þe scip went into a ship, Bd. S. p. 623, 27. Stah up treow ascendit in arborem, 19, 4. Ne stige he hus ne descendat in gubnam, Mk. 13, 15.*

**STIGE** [*Dan. stie, sti c: Swed. stia f: Icel. stía f. cap: sty; hara, porcile, Som.*

**Stigean** *To STY; in porcile: cludere, Lye.*

**Stigel** [*Plat. stegel m. a post with steps: Dut. stiege: Frs. steghe f: Ger. steige: Swed. stige: Icel. stigi m. scale]* *A staircase, gradus, scala, Som.*

**Stigend**, *es; m. A STIAN; tema in extremitate pedum, Elf. gl. Som. p. 623, 27.*

**Stige-rap** *a stirrup, v. stierap.*

**Stighel** *a stile, v. stigel.*

**Stigo**, **stigu** *a sty, v. stige.*



ul *Very little, young*; *pax-lus*, *R. 44*.  
 -wītum in path-ways, *Cd. 5*.  
 ynde for stigende rising, *C. 118, 118, v. stigan*.  
 tere *A steward*; dispensa-  
 r, *Past. 50, 4*.  
 ð ascends, *v. stigan*.  
 HTIAN, gestihtian; ic stih-  
 ge; *p. ode, ade*; *pp. stihte*,  
 estihtod; *v. a. To dispose*,  
 der, determine: *disponere*:  
 -Upplican dome stihigende  
 gh doom determining, *Bd. 3, S. p. 567, 7*. Wil-  
 m weolde and stihte En-  
 le-land William ruled and  
 irected England, *Chr. 1087*.  
 tung, gestihtung, *e*; *f. A*  
 iposing, dispensation, order-  
 g, arrangement, providence;  
 ispositio, providentia: —  
 was þæt wundorlico stiht-  
 age þære godcundan fore-  
 onesse that was a wonderful  
 ipensation of divine provi-  
 dence, *Bd. S. p. 644, 36*. Purh  
 odcundne stihtunge through  
 irine providence, *Vit. Guthl. 1*.  
 lid wundorlicre stihtunge  
 re godcundan arfæstnease  
 ik a wonderful arrangement  
 the divine goodness, *Bd. S. 644, 11*.  
 lan to still, *Elf. gr. 24, v. ge-*  
 illan.  
 .LZ, styll; *adv. [Dut. stil:*  
*lat. Ger. Ot. Ker. still, stille:*  
*sa. stil, stille: Swed. stilla:*  
*sl. stilltr modestus, mitis]*  
 ILL, quietly; tacite, quiete:  
 -Se fæder hit gemænde stille  
 ter id tacite observavit, *Gen. 11*.  
 . 11. Þæt hi stille wuno-  
 n that they remained still,  
 i. *S. p. 564, 39*. He het þa  
 daceiscan styll beon jussit  
 ddacæos tacitos esse, *Mt. 22*,  
 . Se monlica stille wunode  
 : human image still remained,  
 L 119. Se wyrtruma stille  
 es on staðole the root still  
 in (its) station, *Cd. 203*.  
 ; *adj. STILL, quiet, fixed*,  
 w; quietus, fixus:—Stanas  
 it stilre gecynde stones are  
 a fixed nature, *Bt. 34, 11*.  
 er þa stillan eorðan over  
 still earth, *Bt. 21*.  
 -boren still-born; aborti-  
 n, *Som.*  
 -drenc a composing draught,  
 m.  
 ce STILLY, quietly; tacite,  
 mquille, *Fulg. 4*.  
 es, stillness, *se*; *f. STILL-*  
 as, quietness, tranquillity,  
 s; quies, serenitas, silen-  
 m:—On þisse tide niht-  
 re stillness in this time of  
 ght quietness, *Bd. S. p. 601*,

1. Of þinre stilness ah-  
 worfen removed from thy tran-  
 quillity, *Bt. 7, 1*. On þære  
 gewunelican stilness in the  
 usual rest, *Bd. S. p. 623, 31*.  
 Stinc a smell, *v. stenc*.  
 Stincan, he stincð; *p. stanc*, we  
 stuncon; *pp. stuncen*. To  
 have a smell good or bad;  
 as, 1. *To perfume, to give a*  
*fragrance, smell*; odorare. 2.  
*To smell, stink*; fætere:—1. Ic  
 stince swot I smell sweet, *Elf. gr. 37: V. Ps. 134, 17*. 2.  
 Nu he stincð, he wæs for  
 feowur dagon dead, *Jn. 11, 39: Ors. 6, 32*.  
 Stincende Smelling, stinking;  
 olens:—Stincendist grave  
 olentissimus, *Nicod. 27, Thw. p. 16, 3*.  
 Stincg, sting. A STING, prick;  
 aculeus, stimulus, *Som.*  
 STINGAN, styngan, he stingð;  
*p. stang*, we stungon; *pp.*  
 stungen, bestungen, gestun-  
 gen [*v. stician*] 1. *To thrust*  
*in, rush in, lay up, obtain*;  
*ruere in, immittere*. 2. *To*  
*STING, prick, stab, pierce with*  
*any weapon*; pungere, quovis  
 telo irruere in:—1. Nan læ-  
 wede man nah mid rihte to  
 stingan hine an anre cirican  
 nullus laicus homo non habet  
 cum jure immittere ac in quam-  
 vis ecclesiam, *Chr. 694*. Crist  
 het stingan sweord in scæðe  
 Christ commanded to thrust  
 (the) sword into sheath, *Chart. temp. Edw. Conf.* 2. Seo  
 beo sceal losian þonne heo  
 hwæt yrringa stingð the bee  
 shall perish when she stings in  
 anger, *Bt. 31, 2: Bt. R. p. 172*.  
 He wæs mid spere  
 on his sydan gestungen he  
 was pierced in his side with a  
 spear, *L. Eccl. 21, W. p. 183, 28*.  
 STINTAN To stint, stunt; hebe-  
 tare.  
 Stiora a guide, pilot, *Past. 56, 3*,  
*v. steora*.  
 Stioran, steoran; *p. stiorde*,  
 steorde; *pp. gestiorde to steer*,  
 rule, govern, punish, *Bt. 17, v.*  
*styan*.  
 Stiorc a cow between one and two  
 years old, *Prov. 15, v. stirc*.  
 Stiorra astar, *Bt. 36, 2, v. steorra*.  
 Stior-roder, stior-rodor, stior-  
 rodur a steering-oar, a rudder,  
*v. steor-ræðer*.  
 Stipel a steeple, tower, *Gen. 11,*  
*5, v. stypel*.  
 Stipere A supporter, pillar; des-  
 tina, postis, fulcimen, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 61*.  
 STIRAN to steer, control, rule, *Bt. 4, Card. p. 12, 13, v. styran*.  
 Sti-rap, es; *m. [rap a rope*;

scansilis funis] STI'-ROPE,  
 contracted STIRRUP; scansile:  
 —*Elf. gl. Som. p. 59*. Stira-  
 pas scansilia, *R. 66*.  
 STIRC, stiorc, styrc [*Dut. Kil.*  
*stierick f: Plat. starke, sterke*  
*f. a heifer: Ger. starke f. a*  
*heifer: Moes. stiurs juvenus.*  
*The Plat. and Ger. sterke and*  
*starke seem to be the f. of stier*  
*a bull: Scot. stirk, sterk a*  
*bullock or heifer between one*  
*and two years old] A calf, a*  
 STIRK, a cow between one and  
 two years old; vitulus, juven-  
 cus, *Cot. 27, v. styric*.  
 Stireng, stiring, stiring a stir-  
 ring, *v. styrung*.  
 Stiria, an; *m. A sturgeon*; aci-  
 penser, *Th. An.*  
 Stirian; ic stirige to stir, *Gen. 1, 30, v. styran*.  
 Stirigendlic; *adj. Moving, creep-*  
*ing; motabilis, reptilis:—Eall*  
*libbende fisc-cinn and stiri-*  
*gendlice omne vivens piscium*  
*genus, et reptile, Gen. 1, 21*.  
 Stiring a stirring, *v. styrung*.  
 STID, styð; *adj. [Old Eng.*  
*stith, stithe strong, hard, stiff:*  
*Scot. stith, styth firm, stiff:*  
*Plat. stedig, stätsch restive,*  
*obstinate: Old Dut. Kil. ste-*  
*digh, steegh pertinax: Fra.*  
*steithe directly, punctual:*  
*Ger. stätig restive: Ker. sta-*  
*tig stabilis: Dan. stædig stub-*  
*born: Dan. Swed. stadig*  
*steady, solid, fixed] Stern, au-*  
*stere, severe; durus, severus,*  
*asper:—Stið man austerus*  
*homo, Lk. 19, 21, 22. Stið*  
*winter severe winter, Chr. 1086.*  
 Stiðum wordum spræc him  
 to with austere words spoke to  
 him, *Cd. 137*.  
 Stiðe, styðe; *adv. Sternly, se-*  
*verely; acerbe, dure, rigide,*  
*Gen. 42, 30*.  
 Stiðelic, stiðlic; *adj. Hard,*  
*severe, rigid, rough, rugged;*  
*durus, severus, acerbus:—*  
*Stiðlice dædbot rigid penanos,*  
*Can. Edg. pn. 3. Stiðlic*  
*stan torr a rugged stone tower,*  
*Cd. 83. Mid stiðlicum ge-*  
*feohte cum acerba pugna, Jud.*  
*7, 22*.  
 Stið-ferhð rigid or firm-minded,  
*Cd. 13*.  
 Stið-frihð firm-minded, *Cd. 5*.  
 Stið-hyðig rigid-minded, inflexi-  
 ble, *Cd. 140*.  
 Stiðlic severe, *v. stiðelic*.  
 Stiðlice; *comp. or; adv. Severe-*  
*ly, sternly, austere; severe,*  
*rigide, strenue, L. pol. Cnut.*  
*50*.  
 Stið-mod stern-minded, severe,  
*Cd. 111*.  
 Stiðnes, se; *f. Severity, auste-*  
*rity; severitas:—Scint. 9.*

- Violentia, *R. Ben.* 58. Duri-  
ties, *C. R. Mk.* 16, 14.
- STIWAN *To appear; apparere:*  
— *Stiwdon wyllas apparu-  
erunt fontes, T. Ps.* 17, 17.
- Stiward, es; m. [*Icel.* stia work,  
weard a guard, protector, v.  
stow] A STEWARD; dispensa-  
tor, oconomus, procurator:  
— *Dæs eorles stiward the earl's  
steward; comitis procurator,*  
*Chr.* 1093.
- Stlidornis, se; f. *Slipperiness;*  
lubricitas, lubricum, *T. Ps.*  
34, 7.
- Stoc *A place; hence STOKE, a ter-  
mination of the names of places;*  
locus:—*Wude stoc sylvarum  
locus, Sim. Dunelm. anno*  
1123.
- Stoc, stocce. A STOCK, trunk,  
block, stick; stipes, truncus,  
*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64:—*Ge þeo-  
wiað stoccum and stanum vos  
servietis stipitibus et saxis,*  
*Deut.* 28, 36, 64, v. sticca.
- Stocc *A trumpet; tuba, C. Mt.*  
6, 2.
- Stod [*Ger.* stute f: *Old Ger.*  
stout f: *Dan.* stodhest c. a  
stallion: *Swed.* sto, stod n. a  
mare: *Icel.* stedda f. a mare:  
*Gael.* steud, steuda m. a race,  
a steed] A STUD; armentum  
equorum, *Ælfhelm. Test.*
- Stód stood; stetit, v. standan.
- Stod a post, stud, *Cot.* 157, v.  
studu.
- Stod-fold a fold or field fenced in  
to keep stallions, *Mon. Angl. I.*  
260, 59.
- Stod-hors stotarius. *Chau.* uses  
stot for a young horse, v. steda.
- Stodlan *An implement for the  
house; quoddam supellectilis  
instrumentum, Som. ex Vocab.*  
*Noël.*
- Stod-myre a brood-mare, *L. pol.*  
*Elf.* 16.
- Stod-peof a stealer of a stallion,  
*L. pol. Elf.* 9.
- Stof a club, v. stofn.
- STOFA [*Plat.* stuve, stave, stau-  
ve f: *Dut.* stoof, stove f: *Ger.*  
stube f: *Old Ger.* stuve: *Dan.*  
stue c: *Swed.* stufwa, stuga f:  
*Icel.* stofa f. canaculum: *Fr.*  
etuve: *Old Fr.* estuve f: *It.*  
stufa f. a stove, hot-house: *Sp.*  
*Port.* estufa f. a stove: *Wend.*  
stiva: *Lat. mid.* stuba. *Pal-  
ladius* uses stufia to designate a  
bathing-room] A STOVE, bath;  
sudatorium, balneum, *Som.*
- Stofn *The trunk or stem of a tree,  
a stake; hence the Leicester-  
shire word STOVIN. A ditch  
is said to be three feet wide  
from the stovins, that is, from  
the stems or stakes of the  
hedge, Card.; stipes:—Elf. gl.*  
*Som.* p. 64.

- Stól, es; m. [*Plat.* stool m:  
*Dut.* stoel m: *Frs. Swed.* stol  
f: *Ger.* stuhl m: *Ot.* stual:  
*Not.* stuol: *Moes.* stols sedes,  
thronus: *Dan.* stoel, stol c:  
*Icel.* stóll n. sedes: *Wel.* ystol  
a seat: *Ir.* sdol, stol: *Gael.*  
stol, stoilm: *Grk.* στῦλος a perch:  
*Slav.* stolek: *Lat. mid.* stolium]  
A STOOL, seat, chair, throne;  
sedes, cathedra, thronus:—  
*Hu he him strenglicran stol  
geworhte how he for himself  
a stronger seat might make,*  
*Cd.* 15. *He siteð on þam  
halgan stole he sitteth in the  
holy seat, Cd.* 14. *Wearp  
hine of þan hean stole cast  
him from the high seat, Cd.* 16.  
*Heofen-stolas heavenly thrones,*  
*Cd. Th.* p. 1, 15.
- Stol *A garment; stola, Chr.* 963.
- Stolt-ferhð firm-minded, brave,  
v. stal-ferhð.
- Stomer, stomm a stammerer, v.  
stamer.
- Stommettan [*Plat.* stammern:  
*Dut.* stameren: *Ger.* stot-  
tern: *Old Ger.* stamalon:  
*Dan.* stamme: *Swed.* stamma:  
*Icel.* stama lingua hesitare.—  
stamer a stammerer] *To stam-  
mer, stutter, mutter; balbutire,*  
*mutire, Cot.* 134.
- Stomm-wlisp *A lisping, stammer-  
ing; blæsus, balbus, Cot.* 23.
- Stond a space, time, *R. Mk.* 6,  
35, v. stund.
- Stondan, we stondað; part.  
stondende to stand, *Cd.* 227:  
*Bt.* 9, v. standan.
- Stou-suc Parsley, a sort growing  
among stones; petroselinum,  
*Som.*
- STOOD [*Dut.* stoetery f: *Ger.*  
gestüt f: *Dan.* stuteric n.  
*Swed.* stuteri n: *Icel.* stód n.  
polia, grex equarius] A STUD;  
equaria, equorum grex, *Elf.*  
*gl. Som.* p. 59.
- Stop, stopon, stepped, gone, p.  
of steppan.
- STOPPA, steap, stop [*Plat.* stoop  
m. a large drinking-cup con-  
taining a gallon: *Dut.* stoop  
f. a measure of four pints: *Ger.*  
stauf m. a large drinking-cup:  
*Not.* stuof, stouph: *Dan.* stob  
a beaker: *Swed.* stop n. a  
liquid measure containing a-  
bout three pints: *Icel.* staup n.  
poculum: *Lat. mid.* stopa,  
stupa] A STOOP, pot, vessel,  
cup; poculum majus, cantha-  
rus, batiolus, situla:—*Elf. gl.*  
*Som.* p. 60. *Butter-stoppa a  
butter-vessel, Cot.* 168.
- STOR, es; m. *Frankincense;*  
thus, ladanum:—*Nime ane  
handfulle stores sume manipu-  
lum thuris, Lev.* 2, 2. *De of-  
frodon þone stor qui offerebant*

- thus, *Num.* 16, 35: *Gen.* 41,  
11.
- STOR [*Plat.* stour great, strong:  
*Frs.* stor strong, great: *Da.*  
*Swed.* Icel. stor great] *Græc.*  
vast; magnus, ingens:—*See  
þunring a great thunder,*  
*Chr.* 1085.
- STORC [*Plat.* stork m: *Da.*  
stork, oyevaar m: *Ger.* stork:  
m: *Old Ger.* storah: *Da.*  
*Swed.* stork m: *Icel.* stork  
m.] A STORK; ciconia, *L.*  
*gl. Som.* p. 62.
- Stor-cille, stor-cylle, an; a per-  
fume or frankincense-pot, *Num.*  
16, 6: *Lev.* 10, 1.
- Storeð rules, *Bt. R.* p. 155,  
styran.
- Storfen starved; pp. of stearf.
- STORM, stearm, steorm, es; m.  
[*Plat.* Dut. Dan. Swed. storm:  
m: *Ger.* sturm m: *Old Ger.*  
stuerm, sturm: *Icel.* storm:  
m: *Bret.* storm, storm:  
*Gael.* Ir. stoirm f: *W.*  
ystorm] A STORM, tempest:  
procella, tempestas:—  
*swearta storm the black storm.*  
*Bt. R.* p. 154. *Gast storm-  
spiritus procella, Ps.* 106: 23.  
*Seo reðnes þæs stormes  
fierceness of the storm, Bt.*  
p. 614, 9. *Done storm  
wardne foreseah forrað  
approaching storm, Bt.* 542, 4.  
*He ofslah on storm-  
wingearðas beora þæs  
tempestate vineas eorum. Bt.*  
77, 52. *Wið þa stormas  
stormas with the severe storms.*  
*Bt.* 34, 10.
- Stormig; adj. Stormy, v. storm-  
tuus; procellosus, *Nimrod.*  
*Som.*
- Storm-sæ a stormy sea, *Bt.* 1.
- Stor-sticca a frankincense-rod;  
or rod; thurea virgula, *Ps.*  
*Angl. I,* 221: e *Cal. E.* 1 b.
- Stotte *A hack, jade, a worn  
horse; equus vilis, C.*  
*calc. C. R. Ben.*
- Stow, e; f. [*Frs.* sto m: a pri-  
ncipal place: *Icel.* stó f: a  
certain locus] 1. *A place, a  
living-place, habitation; mansio,  
habitaculum: the termination of many  
names of places, as Ceap-stow  
place for a sale or market. Hence,  
as some think, STEWARD. Stow-weard  
weard a keeper of a place or  
residence or dwelling:—Seo  
was gehende þære ceastre  
cusc erat propinquus urbi. Jn.*  
20. *On þære stowe dæd  
loci porta, Num.* 12, 5.  
*þære leofan stowe to the  
loved place, Bt. S.* p. 625.

fid byrignesse oððe strægd-  
esse þæs wæteres per gustum

*platea*, Gen. 19, 2. On streets

robur, fortitudo, *Ps.* 58, 10.

- Ealle on þæt strangnysse wyrcað, *Lk.* 16, 16.
- \*Strangung, e; f. *A strengthening, slay, ground; firmamentum, Hexaem.* 4.
- Strapulas braccæ, *R.* 27.
- Strat a street, v. stræt.
- Straw-berie, streow-berie, streaberge, streaw-berge, straw-berie. STRAWBERRY; fraga, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64: *Herb.* 38.
- Stre a straw, splint, *C. Mt.* 7, 3, v. streow.
- Strea - berige a strawberry, v. straw-berie.
- Streale an arrow, *Guthl. vit.* 4, v. stræl.
- STREA'M, es; m. [*Plat. Dut.* stroom m: *Fra.* strame f: *Ger.* strom m: *Dan.* c: *Swed.* ström m: *Icel.* straumur m. *cursus vel fluxus aquarum: Wel.* ystrym a stream: *Ir.* sreamh or sreav] A STREAM, river; fluentum, flumen, fluvius, alveus: — *Adrugode* se stream siccatus est alveus, *Bd. S.* p. 478, 13. *Humbre* stream the *Humber's* stream, *Bd. S.* p. 486, 17. *Trentan* stream *Trent's* stream, *Bd. S.* p. 519, 31. On þæs streames brycge on a bridge of the river, *Bd. S.* p. 478, 8. On ofre þæs streames on a bank of the river, *Bd. S.* p. 631, 18. On þone stream eode went into the river, *Bd. S.* p. 631, 20. Ongean streame against the stream, *Bd. S.* p. 774, 8: 780, 31. Se agend uparærde reade streamas the *Lord* raised red streams, *Cd.* 158.
- \*Streamian To STREAM, flow; fluere, *Som.*
- Stream-racu [racu a flood] the stream of the flood, the channel, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 76.
- Stream-stað the stream-shore, the bank, *Cd.* 71.
- Stream-weall stream-wall, bank, *Cd.* 73.
- Streap-smeung argumentum, *Lye.*
- Streaw straw, v. streow.
- Streaw - berie strawberry, v. straw-berie.
- Streawian to strew, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 38, v. streowian.
- STREC, strac; adj. *Brave, powerful, mighty, violent; fortis, magnanimus, violentus: —* Strec man a powerful man, *L. pol. Cnut.* 19. Strece nimað violenti rapiunt, *Mt.* 11, 12.
- STREC, strece. A STRETCH, violence; districtio, extensio: — Strec regoles districtio regulæ, *R. Ben.* 37.
- Streccan; p. strehte, we strehton; pp. gestreht; v. a. [*Plat. Dut.* strekken: *Ger.* strecken: *Ker. Not.* strecchan: *Dan.*

- strække, strekke: *Swed.* sträcka, strecka. This word is related to the *Lat.* stricte, the *Plat.* trecken to pull, and the *Plat.* recken to reach; in the former only s is wanted, and in the latter st. *Wachter* says, "Sibilus, vel ex libidine sibilandi, vel vehementiæ causa, præpositus est, ut vis intendendi fortius exprimatur. Verbum Gothicum et Francicum, v. recken." — strec a stretch] To STRETCH, stretch over, spread; extendere, prosternere: — Þu strecest þine handa extends tuas manus, *Jn.* 21, 18. Strehton hyra reaf straverunt eorum vestimenta, *Mt.* 21, 8: *Mk.* 11, 8: *Lk.* 19, 36. Wel gestreht bed a well covered (spread) bed, *Soma.* 165.
- \*Streclice; adv. *Violently, sharply; violenter, districte, Scint.* 111: *Past.* 5, 3.
- Strecnys, se; f. *Force, violence; via, violentia, Lye.*
- STREDAN, stregan; p. stredde, stregde, we streddon. To spread, disperse, sprinkle; spargere, aspergere: — Þu stredest me mid hysopon tu asperges me cum hyssopo, *Ps.* 50, 8. Þær ic ne stredde ubi non dispersi, *Mt.* 25, 26.
- Stregdnes a spreading, v. strægdnes.
- Strel an arrow, v. stræl.
- Strel-bora an arrow-bearer, v. stræl-bora.
- Strem STREAMING, flowing; fluens: — Ða com he to swið stremre ea then came he to a (powerfully flowing river) rapid river, *Bd. S.* p. 478, 4.
- \*Strengcð, strenccð strength, *Jn.* 12, 38, v. strengð.
- Strencra, *Bt.* 24, 3, C. for strengra stronger, v. streng.
- Strene a bed, watch-tower, *V. Ps.* 6, 6: 62, 7, v. streone.
- STRENG, string, stræng, es; m. [*Plat. Dut.* streng f: *Ger.* strang m: *Dan.* stræng, streng c: *Swed.* sträng m: *Icel.* strengr m. *funis, chorda: Ir.* srang: *Gael.* sreang, sreing a string: *Hung.* istrang: *Slav.* strona, struna: *It.* stringa f. a lace, a tie. Related to the *Lat.* stringere, strangulare, and the *Grk.* στραγγαλειν to strangle] A STRING, cord, rope, line, race; chorda, funiculus, stirps: — Strengas hearpan harp-strings, *Past.* 23. Saltere tyn strenga psalterium decem chordarum, *Ps.* 32, 2: 91, 3: 143, 11. He worhte swipan of strengon fecit flagellum e funiculis, *Jn.* 2, 15.

- Of þam strengre com ðe þa stirpe descendit, *Elf. T. p. 6, 1.*
- \*Streng strong, powerful, *Lk.* 11, 22: *Gen.* 46, 3, v. strang.
- STRENG, strengre, streng. Strength, vigour; fortitudo, robur, vigor: — Hæfde ge stiðe strengre (the) guest had rigid strength, *Cd.* 115. He mæste hæfde mægen and strengre he had most power and strength, *Cd.* 79. On strengre beodscipes in vigore discipulæ, *Bd.* 492, 18.
- Strengcð strength, *Ps.* 17, 1, v. strengð.
- Strenglic; comp. ra, re; as Strong, firm; stabilis: — H. he him strenglicran sæl geworhte how he for himself stronger seat might make, *Cd.* 15.
- Strengð, strengcð, strenccð, and strengðu, strengða, c: STRENGTH, power, might fortitudo, robur, potentia — Ic synge strengðe þine cræftabo fortitudinem tuam, *Ps.* 118. Hafað miht and strengð has might and strength, *Cd.* 45: *Deut.* 3, 24: *Ps.* 33, 17. On strengðe horses in fortitudine equi, *Ps.* 146, 11.
- \*Streow - berige a strawberry; straw-berie.
- Stroom a stream, v. stream.
- STREON, es; m. Strength; bur: — Ðæs lichoman beo and his streon the beauty and its strength, *P.* 32, 2, v. gestreon.
- Streonan to beget, *Bd.* 1, 495, 33, note, v. stryuan.
- Streo-nama A surname; a name, *Som.*
- Streone [*Plat. Ger.* streon f. pad of straw for travelling: repose on, litter, the straw under beasts: *Ker. Not.* Dan. straalcie, streon: *Swed.* strö n.] A bed, watch-tower; stratum, lectus, torus, *V. Ps.* 40, 3.
- Streones-halh, Streones-beo Streones-healh [*Flav.* Streonesalh, Streonesbealh: *Mt.* Streaneshalh: *Heat.* Streahal. — *Lye* says, Ita dictum quasi Phari sinus] *Whitby.* Yorkshire; nomen loci in Eboracensi, ad ostium Isæ: (hodie dicti Whitby. candidus vicus,) *Bd. S.* p. 2: 592, 37: *Chr.* 680. monasterium construxit: 658, Hilda Abbatisa. *P.* 23; ibi denique obiit, 680.
- STREOW, stre, streaw [*Ger.* stree, strey: *Scot.* strae: *Plat.* stro s. A stroo n: *Fra.* stre s: *Ger.*



stroh *n.*; in the vulgar dialect, strau *n.*: Old Ger. stro: Dan. straa *n.*: Swed. strå *n.*: Icel. strá *n.* culmus graminis: Gael. srabh, sraibh *f.* a straw, plenty] STRAW, hay, what is spread, a bed; stramentum, stratum quodvis, lectus:—Elf. gr. 4, 13. Heht he him streowne gegearwian he ordered to prepare a bed for him, Bd. S. p. 508, 6—8.  
 treow-berie, streow-berge a strawberry, Cot. 87, v. straw-berie.  
 treowian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *r. a.* [Plat. strouwen: Dut. strooijen: Frs. strewa to throw down, tear off: Ger. streuen to strew. Luther, in Mt. 21, 8, has strewen: Ot. streuuan, Krist. lib. 4, 31. Sie stréuuitun: Tat. streuan: Isd. uses it in the sense of to destroy; Titus destruxit urbem: Moes. Meidinger. stravan, straujan, strawjan: Dan. strøe to strew: Swed. strö to strew: Icel. strá: Old Lat. strao, as is evident from stravi, stratum: Old Grk. στρον, from which is formed στρωννυμι. Adelung says, This word expresses the rustling produced by the action of strewing or spreading straw] To STREW; sternere:—Treova bogas streowodon arborum umos sternebant, Mt. 21, 8: Mk. 11, 8.  
 et a street, v. stræt.  
 et-ford [stræt a street, ford a road] Old STRATFORD, Northamptonshire; nomen terræ ecclesiæ de Medeshamsted concessæ ab Æthelredo rege, Ar. 675. Nec non plurimum Anglia locorum.  
 straw, R. Mt. 7, 3, v. treow.  
 strewn Of straw; stramineus, *am.*  
 strewian to strew, v. streowian.  
 strewu straw, v. streow.  
 streung, *e*; *f.* A bed, what is spread; stratum, L. Ps. 131, 3.  
 stric [In Plat. strik *m.*; it has, besides the general signification of a string, cord, also that of rake, a villain, rogue: Dut. strik *m.* a snare: Ger. galenstrick *m.* nebulo, furcifer, strbero: Icel. strákr *m.* nezam: Brock. strike, stick a and or combination among workmen, generally in regard to wages. This corresponds with the A.-S. gestric mutiny] plague, pest, sedition; plaga, pestis, Lup. 7, 7.  
 STRICA, strice [Plat. streek, reke *f.*: Dut. streek *f.*: Ger.

strich *m.* in all the significations of the A.-S.: Moes. striks apex: Dan. streeg, streg, stræg *c.* a stroke, line, artifice: Swed. strek *n.* like the Dan: Icel. strik *n.* comma: Ir. Gael. strioc a streak, stripe: Lat. It. stria. The Lat. tractus and the Sp. traca, without the s, belong to this word, and are derived from strican] A stroke, line, point; linea, apex:—Se hælend sæde on his halgan godspelle þæt an stæf ne bið ne an strica awæged of þære ealdan gesetnisse salvator dixit in ejus sancto evangelio quod una litera non esset, neque unus apex ablatu e veteri lege, Jud. 15: Æqu. vern. 4.  
 STRICAN [Plat. striken: Dut. stryken to stroke, strike, rub, iron, to go away: Frs. strica, like the Plat. and Dut.; also, to walk in a tottering manner: Ger. streichen the swift flight of birds, to go swiftly: Dan. stryge to stroke, to iron linen, to roam about: Swed. stryka, like the Dan. Icel. stríuka au-fugere] To go, to continue a course; ire, cursum tenere:—Striceð ymbutan cursum tenet circum, Bt. R. p. 177.  
 Stridan to spread, sprinkle, M. Ps. 88, 33, v. stredan.  
 Strienan to beget, Cd. 55, Th. p. 68, 17, v. strynan.  
 Strinan to beget, v. strynan.  
 Strind A stock, race, offspring; stirps, Som.  
 String a string, Somn. 73, v. streng.  
 Strion a treasure, C. Mt. 6, 20, v. gestreon.  
 Strionan to treasure up, C. Mt. 6, 20, v. strynan.  
 STRI'D, es; *m.* [Plat. Frs. Dan. Swed. strid *m.*: Dut. stryd *m.*: Ger. streit *m.*: Ot. strit: Icel. stríd *n.* bellum, angor animi: Gael. stri, strigh *f.* contest, strife] STRIFE, contest, battle; certamen, pugna, praelium, bellum:—He þone laðan strif anforlæteð he the evil strife will abandon, Cd. 27. Æt þam strife in the strife, Cd. 15.  
 Striðlice; adv. Sharply, contentiously; districte, Scint. 34.  
 Strodu deceits, v. gestrodu.  
 Strodyn Dispersed; dispersus, Lye.  
 Strong strong, brave, powerful, severe, Ors. 3, 7, v. strang.  
 Strong-hynd strong hand, champion, v. strang-hynde.  
 Stronglic strong, powerful, firm, durable, Bt. 16, 3, v. strang.

Stronglice strongly, bravely, Bd. S. p. 491, 37, v. stranglice.  
 STROPP [Plat. strippe, strüp, strap *f.*: Dut. strop *m.* a halter, rope: Ger. strippe, striede, strüppe *f.* a strap: Dan. strop, stroppe *c.*: Swed. stropp *n.*: It. stoppa: Lat. mid. strepus, struppus: Isd. stoppu. Livy uses strupus for the strap by which the oars in a vessel were fastened, Adelung] A STROP; struppus, R. 103: Elf. gl. Som. p. 77, inter navalia.  
 STRUDAN; *p.* strude, gestrude, we strudon, gestrudan; *v. a.* [Perhaps related to the Plat. striden: Dut. stryden to quarrel, fight: Ger. streiten: Old Ger. stritan, striten, stritten: Dan. stride: Swed. strida: Icel. stríða bellum gerere, angere. Without the s, the Dan. trætte, and the Swed. tråta to quarrel, to contend, dispute: Grk. στρατευειν militare. The proper sense of this word is, to employ bodily power or strength, to endeavour, to take pains by exercise of bodily power or strength, and is formed from the noise made by these exertions, Adelung] To spoil, rob, plunder, ravage, destroy; spoliare, vastare, diripere:—We earne menn reafiað and strudað nos infirmos homines spoliamus et eis fraudem facimus, Bd. S. p. 548, 19. Fynd gold strudon foes pillaged gold, Cd. 93, Th. p. 121, 7. Tempel strudon the temple spoiled, Cd. 210, Th. p. 260, 18. Strudende fyr destroying fire, Cd. 119, Th. p. 154, 15.  
 STRUDERE A robber, extortioner, prodigal; spoliator, raptor, prodigus, Cot. 206: Elf. gl. Som. p. 56.  
 Strudung, *e*; *f.* Rapine, spoil; spoliatio, rapina:—On stalan and on strudungan in furtis et in rapinis, L. Const. W. p. 109, 7.  
 STRUTA [Plat. strus, fagel strus *m.*: Dut. struis, struisvogel, vogel struis *m.*: Ger. strauss *m.*: Dan. struds, struds fugl *c.*: Swed. struts or struss *m.*: Icel. strúts-fugl *m.*: It. struzzo *m.*: Fr. autriche *f.*: Old Fr. austriche *f.* Span. avestruz *n.*: Port. abestruz *m.*: Pol. strus: Grk. στρονδος a sparrow, and also an ostrich; struthio, struthius, struthiocamelus, is a very old word used by Pliny] An ostrich; struthio, Cot. 159, Som.  
 Strutium The fuller's herb; struthium, saponari herba, Herb. 145.

\*Strutung *spoil, Wulfst. Par. 4, v. strudung.*

Strycele *The nipple, breast; papilla, Lye.*

Strydere *a spendthrift, Cot. 157, v. strudere.*

STRYNAN, streonan, stríenan, astrienan, gestrynan, gestreonan; *p. de; pp. gestryned; v. a.* 1. *To acquire, get, gain, by hire or usury, lay or treasure up; acquirere.* 2. *To beget, procreate, breed; gignere: — 1. Hi stryndon welan and wiste they acquired wealth and food, Cd. 46, Th. p. 59, 28. Ic hæbbe gestryned oðre twa, Mt. 25, 22. We mægen gestreonan we may obtain, Cd. 226, Th. p. 302, 11. Se þe him sylfum strynð qui sibi ipsi thesaurum recondit, Lk. 12, 21. 2. He be wife ongann bearna strynan he by his wife began to beget children, Cd. 58, Th. p. 74, 14: 29, 4. Strynde suna and dohtra begat sons and daughters, Cd. 56, Th. p. 69, 20. Abraham gestrynde Isaac, Mt. 1, 2. Styrne him bearn, Mt. 22, 24. Ge strinað suna and dohtra, Deut. 28, 41.*

†Strynd *Stock, race, generation, breed, tribe; stirps, genus, propago: — Of þæs strynde de cuius stirpe, Bd. S. p. 483, 30. He wæs æðelre strynde ille erat (de) nobili stirpe, Bd. S. p. 591, 34. Se wæs of þære cynelican strynde qui fuit de regia stirpe, Bd. 621, 8.*

Stryta *an ostrich, v. struta.*

STUDU, *e; f.* [Plat. stüd, studie *f:* Dut. stut, stutsel *m. a prop, a support: Ger. stütze f: Dan. stötte, stytte c: Swed. stöd n. stötta f: Icel. styttu f. fulcrum: Ir. stid a prop] A stud, post, pillar, prop; posit, destina, clavus, columna: — Þære stude no ne onhran istam destinam non tetigit, Bd. S. p. 544, 33. He genom þa studu amplexus est destinam, Bd. S. p. 543, 31. Hi þa no þa studu uton ne setton illi tunc non istam destinam deforis opposuerunt, Bd. S. p. 544, 35. Aheng he on ane studu þæs wages suspendit ille in quadam destina parietis, Bd. S. p. 534, 28, 29. Hine onhylde to anre þære studa sese inclinavit cuidam destinarum, Bd. S. p. 543, 38.*

Stulor, stulur *Thievish, secret; furtivus, Som.*

Stulorlice *By stealth; furtim, Elf. gr. 38.*

STUND, stond, *e; f.* [Dut. stond *f:* Dan. *c:* Swed. *f:* Icel.

stund *n:* Ger. stunde *f:* Ker. stunt: Ot. stunda, stunta. *Ihre derives this word from the Swed. stunta to shorten, cut off, to lessen; so that stund, according to him, would signify a separated part; stuf in Swed. is a remnant] 1. A stound, space of time; spatium temporis. 2. A standard; signum: — 1. Ænige stunde at any time, Bt. R. p. 188. Ane winter - stunde one winter's space, Cd. 19. 2. R. Conc. 1.*

\*Stund - mælum *by little times, spare times, degrees, Elf. gr. 38.*

Stungen *stung, v. stingan.*

STUNIAN; *p. de; pp. od; v. a.* [Scot. to stunay, stonay *to astonish, to stound: Ger. staunen to be astonished, surprised: Fr. étonner: Lat. attono to astonish] 1. To beat, strike against, to stun; impingere, obtundere. 2. To stun, to make stupid with a noise; obtundere aures alicui, obstupescere: — 1. Stunede sio brune yð wið oðre impingebat furvus fluctus (quisque) in alterum, Bt. R. p. 189. 2. Stunað eal geador obtundunt aures cunctas simul, Bt. R. p. 168.*

STUNT; *def. se stunta; seo, het stunte; adj. Foolish, stupid; stultus, fatuus: — Stunt wif stulta mulier, Job. p. 166. Du stunta tu fatue, Mt. 5, 22. Stunte nytenu stupid cattle, Col. Monas.*

†Stuntlic; *adj. Like a fool, foolish; stulto similis, stultus, Abus. 2.*

Stuntlice; *comp. or; adv. Foolishly, stupidly; stulte, fatue, Quadr. 3.*

Stunt-mælum *at times, by periods, R. Ben. interl. 9, v. stund-mælum.*

Stuntnys, *se; f. Folly, foolishness; stultitia, Abus. 11.*

Stuntscipe, *es; m. Folly, madness; stultitia, amentia, Mk. 7, 22.*

Stunt-spæc *foolish talk.*

Stunt-spæca *a foolish talker, Som.*

Stunt-wita *The stupidly wise, the foolish; insipiens, L. Ps. 13, 1.*

Stunt-wyrde *a foolish talker, Som.*

STUPIAN *To stoop; humi se inclinare, Ors. 6, 24.*

STUR, STOUR. *The name of many rivers; plurimorum in Anglia fluviorum nomen.*

Sture-muð *the mouth of the Stour, Chr. 885.*

Sturfon *starved, v. steorfan.*

STUT [In Somersetshire STUT is still used] *A gnat, fly; culex, Cot. 208: Elf. gl. Som. p. 59.*

Stuð, stuðo *a stud, post, Bd. 544, 32, v. studu.*

Stuttenile [Flor. Stuttenile Scutyvill] *Stuttenile Northamptonshire, Chr. 1100.*

STYB, stybb [Plat. Sued. stobbe *m:* Frs. stobbe: Dan. stobbe *c:* Icel. stubbr, stubbi *n. stybus. — Related to the Lat. stipes, stipula: Ger. stoppe. Eng. stubble, and may be derived from the Plat. stuf mutilated, Brem. Dict.] A stur trunk; stirps, truncus, L. gl. Som. p. 65.*

Styca *an Anglo-Saxon coin, v. stic.*

Stycce, stycce-mælum *in part, v. sticce.*

Stycge *a mite, a small creature, Mk. 12, 42, v. stic.*

Styde *a place, Cd. 86: B. 21, 19, v. stede.*

Styde *a stud, post, Bd. S. p. 442, v. studu.*

Styde *Obstinate stubborn: stinatus, pertinax, Of. Ex. 1.*

Stygan *to go, proceed, v. stan.*

STYLAN, styllan; *p. de. To mount, climb; scandere. To perare, transilire: — Gæce bearn ofer heah lic hlypum stylde modig, æt muntum; swa we men heortan gebygdum hlyp styllan of mægne in dæd. Dei æternus filius super juga saltibus transiit stilius (relictis) a tergum nostrum ita nos homines debemus a morum cogitationibus, m. scandere de virtute in virtute. Cod. Exon. 18 b. 17.*

STYLE [Plat. Dut. Daa *n:* Ger. stahl *m:* Upper stahel, stachel *m:* Swed. stål *n. chalyb: Icel. stál n. chalyb: Lat. stalis. Some derive stahl from Ger. stachel m. acer to stechen to sting, the point or edge of sharp instrument, generally made of steel. Upper Ger. stachel a stich instead of stahl steel, Lat. mid. acer, the Fr. l'acier the It. acciajo, the Sp. acero all signifying steel, and sharp, stiff, sting, etc. m. vour of this derivation. Bavaria, stachel a stich even called stahl steel. Swed. stel, the Icel. stál acer durus, induratus, also to a root, with which Ger. stolz proud, in its original signification of stiffness, the Lat. mid. acer and its derivatives correspond. Bohm. staly signifies constraining, and stalost stiffness. Lung] STEEL; chalyb, and*



rium, i. e. indurata ferri acies, *Lye.*

<sup>1</sup>Styled STEELED; chalybe temperatus:—Styled sweord chalybe temperatus ensis, *Cod. Eron.* 17 b, 17.

STYLL *A leap, a climbing up; saltus, scansio, Cod. Eron.* 18 b, 1.

Styllan to climb, also to put in a stall or stable, v. stylan.

STYLTAN; p. higestyldton. To hesitate, astonish, amaze, to stammer; hesitare, obstupescere, *C. R. Mk.* 1, 22: 10, 32.

Stylð steals, *Ex.* 22, 1, v. stelan.

Styman to steam, smoke, *Cod. Eron.* 59 a, 3: *Cot.* 94, v. steman.

Stynd for stynt stands; stat, manet, v. standan.

Styng a club, stake, *Bd. S.* p. 511, 23, v. steng.

Styngan to sting, v. stingan.

Stynt stands; stat, v. standan.

STYPEL, stypl, stepel, stipel, es; n. [*Plat.* stipel, stiper m. a pillar, supporter, a prop, a pillar attached to a great building: *Dut.* stippel m. a point] A STEEPLE, tower; turris:—Stypel strangnysse turris fortitudinis, *Ps.* 60, 3. Ofer þa feoll se stypell on Sylva supra quos cecidit turris in Siloa, *Lk.* 13, 4. Timbrian anne stypel edificare turrem, *Lk.* 14, 28: *Mt.* 21, 33: *Mk.* 12, 1. On stypelum his in turribus ejus, *Ps.* 47, 11.

TYRAN, stiran, stirian, styrian, styrian, gestyran; ic stirige, þu styrest, he styreð, styrað, we styriað; p. styrode, styrd, gestirde; pp. styred; v. a. and n. [*Plat. Dut.* storen: *Ger.* stören: *Not.* sturan, storan: *Moes.* stauran: *Dan.* forstyrre to trouble, destroy: *Swed.* störa to trouble: *Icel.* stytt, styr m. bellum] 1. To STIR, move, excite, trouble; movere, excitare, agitare. 2. To STEER, rule, govern, control; regere. 3. To restrain, correct, seize; corrigere, corripere:—1. Hit ne mihte þæt hus astyrian, *Lk.* 6, 48. Styran cwom came to stir, *Cd.* 162. Ic stirige ego moveo, *Elf. gr.* 26, 5: 28, 5. He styreð þone rodor he moves the sky, *Bt.* 39, 8. Ne stira þu Sunne ne move tu Sol, *Jos.* 10, 12. Eall þæt þe styrað and leofað omne id quod movet et vivit, *Gen.* 9, 3. Eall þæc þe ofer eorðan styrode mais caro quæ super terram movebat, *Gen.* 7, 21. Geond styred per-motus, penitus agitat, *Bt. R.* p. 156. 2. Os-ric þat rice XI gear styrd,

*Bd.* 5, 23, *S.* p. 645, 38: *Bd.* 5, 21, *S.* p. 639, 13. Þu heore nelt stiran thou wilt not control her, *Bt.* 4, *Card.* p. 12, 13. 3. Ðæt þa witu gestir-don oðrum that the punishments might restrain others, *Bt.* 39, 11, *Card.* p. 350, 28. Ic styre corripio, *Elf. gr.* 28. Styr him corripe eum, *Mt.* 18, 15.

<sup>n</sup>Styrc a cow between one and two years old, v. stirc.

Styre a steer, v. steor.

Styre a governing, *Bd. S.* p. 572, 33, v. steore.

Styrenes, styrennes, se; f. Motion, commotion; motus, commotio, agitatio, volutatio:—Ealle mine styrenesse forleas omnem meum motum perdidit, *Bd. S.* p. 619, 19. Mid his oðra lima styrenessa per ejus aliorum membrorum motum, *Bd. S.* p. 579, 27. Swa monigum and swa myclum styrenesse wiðerweardra þinga tam multa et tam magna commotione adversantium rerum, *Bd. S.* p. 646, 4.

Styrfð starves, perishes, v. steorfan.

Styria, styriga. A porpoise, sea-hog; rombus piscis, porcopiscis, porcus marinus, cragacus, tursio, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77: *R.* 101.

Styrian to stir, excite, *Elf. gr.* 26, 5, v. styran.

<sup>n</sup>Styric A cow in the second year, a calf; juvenus, vitulus:—An fætt styric pinguis vitulus, *Lk.* 15, 23, v. stirc.

Styriendlic Moveable; mobilis, *Gr. Dial.* 2, 22.

Styring a stirring, v. styrung.

Styman; p. de [storm a storm] 1. To STORM, shake; concutere, agitare. 2. To assail, vociferate; debacchari, sævire. 3. To be stormy, to rage; procellosus esse, sævire:—1. Strælas stede hearde styrmdon tormenta locum valida concusserunt, *Jdth.* 24, 35. 2. Se stiðmoda styrnde and gylede ille animosus sæviit et fremuit, *Jdth.* 10, 8. 3. Hit rine, and sniwe, and styrm me ute pluit, et ningit, et sævit foras, *Bd.* 516, 17. Styrmendum wederum in storming weather, *Bt.* 7, 3.

Styrnde restrained, corrected, *Cd.* 115, v. styran.

STYRNE; adj. [*Plat.* stuur, stur-rig: *Dut.* stuursch stern, stern-ly: *Ger.* störrig stern, grim, rough: *Dan.* stur stiff, stern: *Swed.* stursk refractory: *Icel.* styrdr rigidus, asper: *Grk.* αστροπυος, 2 *Tim.* 3, 3, without

natural affection, is translated by Luther störrig, and in the *Plat. Bible*, störrich] STERN, severe, hard; severus, asper, durus, rigidus:—Swyðe styrne man a very stern man, *Chr.* 1070. Hæfde styrne mod had a stern mind, *Cd.* 4.

<sup>o</sup>Styrnlic; adj. Stern, severe; severus, asper;—Warna þæt þu nan þing styrnlices ne sprece cave ut tu nihil dari loquaris, *Gen.* 31, 29.

Styrnlice; adv. STERNLY, severely; severe, rigide, dure:—*Scint.* 16. Alacriter, animose, *Off. Reg.* 1.

Styrn-mod stern of mood, *Jdth.* p. 24, 37.

Styrung, styring, astyrung, e; f. A STIRRING, motion, agitation, tumult; commotio, agitatio, tumultus, confusio:—Ðæs wæteres styrunge aquæ agitatio, *Jn.* 5, 3. Micel sty-rung magna concussio, *Mt.* 8, 24; magnus tumultus, *Mt.* 26, 5. Na ne sealde on styrunge non dedit in commotionem, *Ps.* 65, 8.

Styð A post, pillar, support; postis, columna:—On þære styðe stondende ad istam columnam stans, *Bd. S.* p. 543, 33. Of þære ilcan styðe ab ista eadem destina, *Bd. S.* p. 544, 44, v. studu.

<sup>p</sup>Styð-fæst fast as a post, constant, firm.

Styðnys severity, austerity, v. stiðnes.

Suæ so, as, as if, *Lk.* 18, 9, v. swa.

Suæc a smell, v. swæc.

Suæð a path, v. swæð.

Suæðil A SWATHE, SWATHLE, a swaddling-band; fascia, *Som.*

Sualwe a swallow, v. swalewa.

Suan a swan, v. swan.

Suan-gerefa a land-steward or bailiff, *Bd. S.* p. 768, 28, v. swan-gerefa.

SUCAN, sycan; ic sūce, he sycð; p. seác, we sucon, sictun; pp. socen; v. a. [*Plat.* sugen to suckle, nurse: *Dut.* zuigen to suck: *Ger.* saugen to suck; säugen to suckle, to give suck: *Isd.* saughan: *Tat. Not.* Ot. sugan to suck: *Tat. Ot.* sougen, sougan to suckle, to give suck: *Dan.* sue, suge to suck, to suckle: *Swed.* suga to suck: *Icel.* siuga lactare: *Wel.* sugno to suck: *Ir.* saghann: *Gael.* suig, suigh to suck, imbibe: *Fr.* sucer: *It.* succiare, succhiare to suck: *Sp. Port.* chupar to suck: *Boh.* sucati: *Pol.* ssack. This word may be formed by the sound or noise produced by the action of suck-

ing, and is related to the Ger. ziehen to pull] To SUCK; sugere, lactere:—*Þa breost þe þu suce uðera quas tu suristi, Lk. 11, 27. Þæt hig sucon hunig of stane ut illi sugerent melle petra, Deut. 32, 13. Sucende sucking, Deut. 32, 25: Mt. 21, 16.*

\*SUCENGE A SUCKLING; quodvis animal lactens:—Of muðe cildra and sucengra ex ore infantium et lactentium, *Ps. 8, 8.*

SUGGA, sugge. *A fig-pecker, a sort of bird; ficedula, Som.*

SUDON boiled; coxerunt, *Num. 11, 8, v. seoðan.*

SUEFL sulphur, v. swefel.

SUEG a sound, v. sweg.

SUEGIR, suegír a mother-in-law, *C. Lk. 12, 53, v. swæger.*

SUENCAN to afflict, *Chr. 1137, v. swencan.*

SUEOR a father-in-law, v. sweor.

SUEORD a sword, v. sweord.

SUEOTOL evident, v. sweetol.

SUEÐE a swathe, v. suæðil.

SUEÐRIAN to faint, v. sweðerian.

SUFEL, sufl, sufoll, suful [*Icel. sufl n. sorbillum lacticia*] Food, provision, pottage; pulmentarium, opsonium:—*Hæbbe ge sufoll? habetis vos opsonium? Jn. 21, 5. Sile him for mete on hlaf and on sufle dats ei in cibum de pane et de pulmentario, Deut. 15, 14, v. sylfia.*

\*SUFON, sufun seven, v. seofon.

SUFOÐA the seventh, v. sefoða.

SUGAN to suck, *Past. 17, 10, v. sūcan.*

SUGU [*Plat. söge f. a sow: Dut. zeug, zog f.: Frs. siugge f.: Ger. sau f. a sow, a slovenly or sluttish person: Poem on St. Anno, su: Dan. soe, so c: Swed. so, sugga f. a sow: Fin. sica: Estnish. siga. The Lat. sus is derived from the Grk. ús, the letters s and h often interchanging. This proves the connexion with the Wel. hwch a sow: Bret. houc'h m. a boar: Ger. hackach: Eng. hog a swine, Adelung*] A sow; scrofa, sus:—*Elf. gl. Som. p. 59. Sugas sweward sweward or skin of pork, Som.*

UHT [*Dut. zucht f. a disease; zucht m. a sigh, groan: Plat. Uer. Ot. sucht f. like the Dut: Old Ger. suht: Moes. saughts morbus: Dan. c: Swed. sot f. a disease: Icel. sott f. morbus. In the Gloss. of Lipsius, is sufte pestilentia. The relationship of suht with the A.-S. sican and siccetan, the Eng. sigh, Plat. suchten, Dut. zuchten,*

&c. is visible] Disease, weakness, sickness; morbus, infirmitas:—*Ne suht sware nor grievous sickness, Cd. 28.*

\*SUHTERGA, suhtriga, suhtyriga, suhtria, an; m. *A brother's son; fratrueles, i. e. fratris filius:—Þu min suhterga thou my brother's son, Cd. 91: 85.*

Suift swift, v. swift.

Suigan to be silent, v. swigan.

SUIGO astonishment, *C. Mk. 5, 42, v. swigo.*

SUIGUNG silence, *C. Jn. 11, 28, v. swigung.*

SUIKA, suike a deceiver, *Chr. 1137, v. swica.*

SUILC such, of this sort, *Chr. 1137, v. swilc.*

SUINC labour, difficulty, *Chr. 1137, v. swinc.*

SUINSUNG harmony, music, v. swinsung.

SUIOP a whip, *C. Mk. 15, 15, v. swip.*

SUIÐE, suyðe very, *Chr. 1137, v. swiðe.*

SUL, sulh, syll, sylg, sylh, es; n. [*Bailey gives as a West Country word sull a plough, paddle, a tool to cleanse the plough from the clods of earth: Dan. syl, syel c. an awl, a pointed instrument, a spit: Swed. syl m. like the Dan: Icel. sila to plough, to make incisions*] A plough, ploughshare; aratrum:—*Sules reost the wood on which the share or coulter of the plough is fastened, Cot. 61. Þe hys hand asett on hys sulh qui ejus manum imposuit aratro, Lk. 9, 62. Þeah he erige his land mid þusend sula though he till his land with a thousand of ploughs, Bt. 26, 3.*

SUL - selmesse, sulh - selmesse. Plough-alsms, or the penny which was given to the poor for every plough, and for every such portion of land as would employ one plough; arationis eleemosyna, scilicet denarius in singula aratra, sive carucas, impositus, pauperibus, eleemosynæ nomine erogandus, et ab Ethelredo Rege, (ut quidam existimarunt) institutus, *Ethel. Constit. W. p. 108, 5: W. p. 114, 5: L. Can. Edg. 54: L. Eccl. Cant. 8.*

SUL-æx, sulh-æx a plough-axe, the coulter, *Cot. 54.*

SUL-beam, sulh-beam a plough-beam, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 55.*

SUL-gang-penig, sulh-gang-penig the plough-going penny, or the penny paid to the poor for the use of each plough, v. sul-selmesse.

\*Sul - geworc, sulh - geworc: plough-work, *Cd. 52.*

Sul-hæbbere, sulh-hæbbere a plough-holder, *Cot. 171.*

Sul-handla, sulh-handla a plough-handle, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 55.*

Sulh-geteog ploughing instruments, *Th. An.*

Sulincela Ploughed land; utiuncula, *Cot. 11.*

Sul-reost, sulh-reost the ploughshare rest, the wood on which the ploughshare is fastened, *Cot. 61.*

Suluh a plough, *R. Lk. 9, 62, v. sulh.*

Sulung, e; f. *A ploughing: a plough land, as much land as could be tilled by one plough: aratio, tanta fundi portio quanta unico per annum retro coli potuisset; caruca terre, Som.*

\*SUM, som; g. m. n. sumes; g. sumre; pron. [*Plat. summe. Frs. sune some. It is equated, but still found in sumig, sumig something: scitieda, (contracted) sum, v. sumwilen sometimes: In. sommig; adj. some; som somtyds, somwylen sometimes. Dan. somme some: Icel. sumr some, nonnullus, quidam; scitids interdum: Old Ger. sume, sumo, sumer some, something: Moes. sums sum, quidam; ains sums some, quis; manne sums some, quidam] SOME, some one, a certain one, any; quidam, aliquis: Sum feoll with þone weg *N. 4, 4, 5, 7, 8. Sum was quidam propheta, Lk. 9, 19. Sum ægleaw man quidam juris-peritus vir, Lk. 10, 21. Sume wurdon to wulfan became wolves, Bt. 38, 1. Card. p. 302, 11, &c. Sumes þages wana a want of something. Bt. 34, 9. Sumes hundmannes þeowa cuþaðas restorationis serous, Lk. 7, 2. Sumre stowe ad quendam cum, Gen. 28, 11. To sum para stowa to some of the places, Bt. 34, 7. Forwæfed to sumum diore changed into some beast, Bt. 34, 1. Card. p. 302, 15. On sum his boca in some of his books. Bt. 18, 2. For sumere wærdnesse pro quodam seditione. Lk. 23, 19. Sumc þa bær-ras and sundor-balgan eodam Scriba et Pharisei, M. 12, 38. Anlic sumum he some; similis quibusdam. Lk. 37, 1. ¶ Sum . . . sum some, unus, hic alii . . . some other, another, alter, &c.**

alii. Lufað sum þæt, sum elles hwæt *one loves that, another somewhat else*; amat unus istud, alter aliud quodvis, *Bt. 33, 2.* Gaderodon sum mare, sum læsse collegem alii plus, alii minus, *Ex. 16, 17.* Sume Iohannem, sume Heliam, sume Hieremiam alii Iohannem, alii Eliam, alii Jeremiam, *Mt. 16, 14: Mk. 8, 28.* Sume hi beoton, sume hi oflogon *hos illi cædebant, illos trucidarunt, Mk. 12, 5.*—Hit sume *some of it*; id aliquid, i. e. ejus aliquid, *Ex. 16, 20.* Sume ge *some of you*; quidam vos, i. e. quidam vestrum, *Jn. 6, 64.* Sume hig *quædam illa, i. e. quædam illorum, Mt. 13, 4.*—Some is often combined with cardinal numbers, especially in the g. pl., and signifies *about, some*; circiter, plus, minus. Hund-seofontigra sum septuaginta circiter, *Gen. 46, 27.* Ða wæron hi sume ten gear on þam gewinne *then soere they (were) about ten years in the war, Bt. 38, 1, Card. p. 300, 5.*

um [*Icel. -samt: Ger. -sam: Eng. -some*] an adjective termination; terminatio adjectivorum quorundam in lingua Anglo-Sax. originem duxisse videtur ab ipso prodomine sum *aliquid, aliquantum, additque diminutionis, gratis*: — Lang-sum *long-some, lasting*; diuturnus aliquantum. Win-sum *sweet, pleasant.* We still retain this termination in lonesome, handsome.

mer - sætas, Sumer - sætas, Sumor - sætas, Sumur - sætas, Somer - sæte. The inhabitants of Somersetshire; Somersetenses, *Chr. 845: 878.*

MER, sumor, es; d. a, e; m. [*Dut. zomer m: Frs. summer n: Plat. Ger. Dan. c. sommer n: Old Ger. sumer: Ker. sunar: Swed. sommar m: Icel. sumar n: Ir. Gael. samhradh a. summer: Ir. Gael. samh, samh m. rest, ease, pleasure, quietness; sometimes it also signifies the sun. Adelung refers the derivation to the Ger. verb sommern to sum, to set in the sun, to expose to the sun, as a certain proof that sumer is early related to sun the sun*] SUMER; sætas:—Sumor is ehende *æstas est propinqua, lt. 24, 32: Mt. 13, 28: Lk. 1, 30.* Ðæs sumeres in this summer; hac æstate, *Chr. 867.* Ðæs sumeres dahum

to the days of summer, *Bt. 4.* To sumere in summer, *Chr. 1045.* On sumera in summer, *Bt. 21: 29, 3.* On sumere in summer, *Bt. 34. 10.* Ofer þone midne sumor over the midsummer, *Chr. 1006.*

\* Sumer-lic, sumor-lic *summer-like, belonging to summer, Elf. gl. Som. p. 76.*

Sumer-lida, sumor-lida *the summer months, Chr. 871, v. liða.*

Sumer-seld *a summer-hall, Elf. gl. Som. p. 78.*

Sumer-sete-scir, e; f. SOMER-SETSHIRE; ager Sumersetensis, quem olim incolebant Belgæ, postea West-Saxones, *Chr. 1122, Lye.*

Sumer-tun, Sumur-tun [*Hunt. Sumerton: Brom. Kni. Somerton: West. Somertone summer-town. Som. says, æstivam villam nomen sonat; an autem ab auræ lenitate; an a soli fertilitate; an ab utraque, nondum mihi liquet*] SOMERTON, Somerset; agri Sumersetensis oppidum, *Chr. 783.*

Sumor summer, v. sumer.

Sumor-læcan *to approach to summer.*—Sumor-læcð *summer approaches.*

Sumur summer, v. sumer.

Sun the sun, v. sunne.

Suna soon, *Ps. 72, 19, v. sona.*

Suna a son, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 75, v. sunu.*

Sun-beám *a sun-beam.*

Sun-bryne *a sun burning, heat of the sun.*

SUND [*Dut. gezond, zond: Kilghesond: Ost. Frs. sonda sanus, sanitas: Frs. sunt, sund: Plat. Dan. Swed. Old Ger. sund: Ger. gesund: Ot. gi-sunt: Fr. sain: It. Sp. sano. Ihre supposes that the original signification of sund is entire, whole, in the same manner as the Ger. heil signifies both sound, healthy, and also entire, whole, not broken. The Eng. sound agrees with this. Ot. uses in some instances ganzida integrity, what is whole, instead of health, wholesomeness. Adelung.*] SOUND, healthy; integer, *Jam. 1, 4, v. gesund.*

SUND. 1. *A swimming, floating; natatio.* 2. *The sea, a narrow or shallow sea; mare, vadum:*—1. He mid sunde þas ea ofer-faran wolde *he by swimming would pass over the river, Ors. 2, 4.* Flod on sund ahof earce *the flood raised afloat the ark, Cd. 69.* 2. Ða hie on sund stigon *when they into the sea marched, Cd. 160.*

Sund-buend *one employed on the*

sea, a sailor; nauta, *Bt. R. p. 185.*—an inhabitant of land; terricola, *Cod. Exon. p. 9 a, 3.*

\* Sund-corn *the herb saxifrage, Elf. gl. Som. p. 66.*

SUNDER, sundor, sundr; adj. [*Plat. sunder singularis, privus: Dut. byzonder: Old Dut. sonder, besonder: Old Ger. sonder: Modern Ger. besonder: Moes. sundro segregatim, seorsum: Dan. synderlig peculiar, special, singular: Swed. synnerlig singular, particular, special*] SUNDER, separate, different; diversus, separatus; generally used with prepositions, as, on sundran, on sundron *in a separate part; in divisio, in separato (loco); hence, separately, apart, asunder; separatim, seorsim, privatim:—Ferde on sundron secessit privatim, Mt. 14, 13.* Lædde hig on sundron *subduxit eos privatim, Mt. 17, 1: Mk. 9, 2.* Hæfð his agenne eard on sundron or sundran *has his own place apart, Bt. 33, 4.*

\* Sunder, sundor; adv. Asunder, apart; seorsim, separatim:—Sundor anra gehwile *each one separately, Cd. 192.* Sundor stondon *seorsim stare, Bd. S. p. 503, 38.*—Sunder-cræft, sundor-cræft *a prerogative, a special privilege, Bt. R. p. 179.*—Sunder-folgoða *a separate follower, a disciple, Ors. 6, 31.*—Sunder-freols, sundor-freodóm *a particular liberty, a privilege, Æthelr. privileg.*—Sunder-geref-land *peculiar tributary land, Cot. 106.*—Sunder-gifu *a singular gift, a privilege, honour, Bt. 27, 2: Cd. 205.*—Sunder-halga *one sundered or separated from others by holiness, a Pharisee, Mt. 9, 11, 14.*—Sunder-land, Sundor-land *separate or privileged land, territory, freehold land, Bd. S. p. 647, 21.* Pluribus inde hoc nomen in Anglia locis, propter singularia quædam quibus donati fuerant privilegia. —Sunder-lif, sundor-lif *a private life, Bd. 579, 7.*—Sunder-mælum, sundor-mælum *in separate parts, separately.*—Sunder-not *a distinct office, dignity or service.*—Sunder-spræc *private conversation, Mt. 2, 7.*—Sunderstow *a separate or distinct place, a secret place, Bt. 33, 4.*—Sunder-weorðung *a particular gift, a privilege, Cot. 149.*—Sunder-wic, sundor-wic, sundur-wic *a private dwelling; privata, secreta,*

remota mansio, *Bd. S.* p. 567, 2.—Sunder-yrf a peculiar or proper inheritance, *Jdth.* 26, 22.

<sup>b</sup> Sund-full healthful.

Sund-fullian to be in health, to be prosperous.

Sund-fullice prosperously.

Sund-fullnys soundness, healthiness, happiness, prosperity.

Sund-gyrd a sounding-yard or pole, a sounding-line to discover the depth of the sea, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78.

Sund-hengest, es; m. a sea-horse, a ship, *Cod. Exon.* 20 b, 4: 20 a, 19.

Sund-liden sea sailing, a voyage, *Beo.* 3.

Sund-line a sounding-line; nautica linea, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78.

Sund-mere [mere a meer, lake] a place for swimming, *Cot.* 110.

Sundor, sundr, sundur separate, v. sunder.

Sund-reced a sea dwelling, the ark, *Cd.* 67.

Sundrian to sunder, separate, v. syndrian.

Sundrig sundry, separate, v. syndrig.

Sund-wudu sea-wood, a ship, *Beo.* 3.

<sup>c</sup> Sune a son, *C. R. Mt.* 3, 17, v. sunu.

Suner, sunor. A herd; grex, *C. R. Mt.* 8, 32.

Sun-feld a sun-field, Elysian fields, *Cot.* 77.

Sun-folgend a sun-follower, sun-flower; solsequium, *Som.*

Sungen sung; pp. of singan.

Sun-giht [giht a station] the solstice, *Martyrol.* 24, *Jun.*

Sun-gong [gong a journey] the sun's course.

Sunlic Like the sun, solar; solaris, *Æqu. Vern.* 10.

Sunna the sun, *Gen.* 32, 31, v. sunne.

Sunnan-dæg, Sunday, *C. Mk.* 6, 2, v. sunne.

SUNNE; g. d. ac. an; pl. nom. ac. an; g. ena; d. um; f. [Plat. sunne f: *Dut.* zon f: *Frs.* sunne f: *Ger.* sonne f: *Isd.* Ker. sunnu f: *Ot.* sunna f. Some old Swabian poets use it in the m. ther sunne m: *Moes.* sunno: *Dan.* soel, sol c: *Swed.* sol f: *Icel.* sól, sunna f. This word is related to the *Ger.* scheinen to shine, and the *Ger.* sehen to see, light being the most essential character of the sun. The Old *Ger.* sun signified sehen to see: Not has anasune instead of the face: *Ger.* angesicht, gesicht view, *Adelung.*] The sun; sol:—*Ær* sunne to settle

eode antequam sol ad occasum vergebat, *Ex.* 17, 12. Seo sunne scan sol splendebat, *Ex.* 16, 21. Seo sunne byð forsworcen, *Mt.* 24, 29. Sunnan dæg Sun's day, SUNDAY; solis dies, *Bd. S.* p. 545, 30: 646, 15. Sunnan setl-gang solis occasus, *Gen.* 28, 11: *Ex.* 22, 26. Fore-eode þa sunnan went before the sun, *Bd.* 645, 24.

<sup>d</sup> Sunne-beam a sun-beam, *Bd. S.* p. 535, 24.

Sunnon represented, *Cd.* 89, *Th.* p. 111, 10.

Sunn-stede [stede a station] the solstice, *Æqu. Vern.* 12.

Sunnu the sun, *Cd.* 221, v. sunne.

Suno sons, *Cd.* 79, v. sunu.

Sunor a flock, *C. Lk.* 8, 32, v. suner.

Sun-scín sun-shine, looking-glass, *Cot.* 170.

Sun-set, sun-setl sun-set, *C. Mt.* 24, 27.

Sun-stede the solstice, v. sunn-stede.

Sunð the sea, v. sund.

Sun-treow the orange-tree; solis arbor, origia, *Cot.* 175, *Som.*

<sup>e</sup> SUNU; g. d. a; pl. nom. ac. suna; g. sunena, suna; d. sunum; m. [Plat. sone, söne m: *Dut.* zoon m: *Frs.* sun, sune, soon m: *Ger.* sohn m: *Isd.* sunu: *Ker.* Ot. sun, suni, gisun, gisuni: *Moes.* sunus: *Dan.* søn m: *Swed.* son m: *Icel.* sonr m. In all the Slavonian dialects, namely the *Bohm.* *Pol.* *Russ.* &c., syn or sin: *Sans.* sunu] A son; filius:—Se gingra sunu junior filius, *Lk.* 15, 13. Se ancenneda sunu unigenitus filius, *Jn.* 1, 18: 3, 16. Min se gecorena sunu meus dilectus filius, *Mt.* 3, 17. Is þys eower sunu est hic vester filius. *Jn.* 9, 19. Hys suna gyfta ejus filii nuptiæ, *Mt.* 22, 2. Mine twegen suna mei duo filii, *Mt.* 20, 21. Ægðer minra sunena uterque meorum filiorum, *Gen.* 27, 45. Sum man hæfde twegen suna quidam homo habuit duos filios, *Mt.* 21, 28. Worn suna and dohtra several of sons and daughters, *Cd.* 62.

Suoeg-cirm a noise, cracking, v. sweg-cirm.

Suoegir a mother-in-law, *C. Lk.* 12, 53, v. sweger.

Suoence temptation, condemnation, *C. Lk.* 22, 28, v. swence.

Suoepe Sweepings; peripsema, *Ben.*

Suole heat, v. swole.

Suom a mushroom, v. swam.

<sup>f</sup> Suon a swan, v. swan.

Suoren for sworn sworn, from swerian.

SUPAN [Plat. supan: *Dut.* supen: *Ger.* saufen; all there in the sense of to drink, to drink immoderately: *Ker.* maffen to drink: *Not.* soufen to drink, to drown; other Old *Ger.* writers use sufan, suphan to drink, sip: *Moes.* supan, gasupan condire, to season: *Dan.* söbe to sip, to sup up: *Sred.* supa to drink, to drink to excess: *Icel.* stupa sorber: *Bret.* souba to dip, soak, sup: *Wel.* sippian to sup, to sup up: sip a sup: *Ir.* Gael. suga m. broth, juice, sup: *F.* souper to sup: *Heb.* שָׁפַן sap, to sup up. This word is formed from the sound made by sucking up liquids, *Adelung.* To sup, sip, taste; *sorber.* gustare, *Past.* 58, 9, *C. M.* 16, 28.

<sup>g</sup> SUR [Plat. *Dan.* suur: *Dut.* sur: *Ger.* sauer: Old *Ger.* sur, suar, suor: *Dan.* sør. *Icel.* *Wel.* *Bret.* *Gael.* *Ir.* sur: *Pol.* surowy: *Ser.* serou: *Armenian.* xaur: *Brit.* according to *Bochart.* sor, sur, searo: *Heb.* שָׁר sar: *Chl.* שָׁר shir, *efferv.*

*Arab.* سار sar, assir, *eff.* buit vinum, but rather

sar effervuit, ferment. SOUR; acidus:—*Sur* sour milk, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 11

Sur-eaged, sur-eged *blaw.* *Elf. gr.* 30, 5.

Surelice SOURLY; acerbe, *Su.*

Surfe The Servians; *Seru.* pulus, *Ors.* 1, 1.

Surian To SOUR, to become acrescere, *Som.*

Surig; adj. Sour, crass; *acid.* acerbus:—*Pa.* surige *cap.* lippi oculi, *Cot.* 124, 150.

Surmelst-apulder a *swing* *apple-trees*; malus matiana. licet arbor, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64.

Surnes, se; f. SOURNESS; *l.* ditas, *Cot.* 10.

SUSL, es; n. 1. Sulphur, *brimstone*; sulphur, v. swiel. 2. Torment, punishment; *cruc.* tus, supplicium:—1. *Su.* geinnod with sulphur *char.* *Cd.* 2. *Cwic* susl *swa.* brimstone, *Som.* 2. *Ece.* eternum supplicium, *Mt.* 46. Helle susl hell's torment, *Elf. gr.* 13. On susle fell into torment fell, *Cd.* 23



Da ungeendodan suslo infiniti  
 riciatus, Nic. 29.  
 al-bonan inhabitants of tor-  
 rent or hell, Cd. 227.  
 ter a sister, Elf. gl. Som. p.  
 5, v. swuster.  
 elian to notice, make known,  
 Elf. T., v. geswutelian.  
 ere [Lanc. sowter] A shoe-  
 maker; sutor:—Elf. gl. Su-  
 tera hus sutorum domus, R.  
 10.  
 D [Plat. suid, süd n: Dut.  
 uid, zuiden n: Frs. suda:  
 Plat. Ger. sud m. merities:  
 Old Ger. sund, sunt: Dan.  
 syd, sönden c: Swed. syd,  
 öder m. merities: Icel. sudr  
 merities, auster; sunnr  
 aster, notus: Fr. It. sud m:  
 p. sud f.] SOUTH; merities,  
 aster:—Suð healf south half  
 part, Num. 3, 29: Deut. 1,  
 Suð land australis terra,  
 m. 24, 62. Suð folc south  
 folk, Bd. S. p. 486, 17: Cd.  
 1. Suð monna sinc south-  
 east treasure, Cd. 94. Be  
 ðan ab australi parte, Bd. S.  
 555, 14. ¶ Suð ymbuton  
 about, Chr. 894. Suð  
 d norð a meridis ad septen-  
 trionem, Bd. S. p. 475, 19.  
 n; adv. South, from the  
 north; ab austro, Chr. Ing. p.  
 9.  
 in-weard south-ward, Chr.  
 g. p. 2, 9.  
 berh [suð south, burh a  
 town] SUDBURY, Suffolk, Chr.  
 2, also Staffordshire, &c.  
 dæl [dæl a part] on the  
 south part, Mt. 12, 42: Gen.  
 1, 14.  
 east, suð-eastern south-east,  
 29, 3.  
 rige satyrion herba, Elf. gl.  
 1. p. 64.  
 rn; def. se suðerna; adj.  
 CYTHERN; australis, meri-  
 dalis:—Se suðerna wind  
 southern wind, Bt. 6: Ps.  
 30. Fram deofle suðer-  
 na a demonio meridiano, Ps.  
 6.  
 rne - wudu, suðer - wudu.  
 CYTHERNWOOD; abrotonum,  
 39.  
 rne-wyrt southernwood, v.  
 Cythere-wudu.  
 olc [Kni. South-folk.—suð  
 folk, folc people] SUFFOLK;  
 a australis East-Angliae,  
 citatus Suffolciensis, Chr.  
 5.  
 geweorc [geweorc a work,  
 fortress] SOUTHWARK; po-  
 rium illud Londinense ad  
 tram urbis in ripa Tha-  
 mesis situm, eoque sic dic-  
 tum:—To Suðgeweorc to  
 Southwark, Chr. 1052.

Suð-Gyrwas [gyrwa a fen marah]  
 Australes Gyrvi:—Suð-Gyr-  
 wa ealdormon australium Gyr-  
 viorum princeps, Bd. S. p. 587,  
 21.  
 Suð - hamton SOUTHAMPTON,  
 Hants; urbecula quædam ad  
 austrum fluminis Anton. So  
 Som. says, but v. Ham-tun.  
 Suð-hymbras, Suðan-humbre.  
 The SOUTHHUMBRIANS; Su-  
 thymbri regionis ad australem  
 partem Humbri fluminis,  
 uti Northymbri ad borealem,  
 Chr. 642: 697.  
 Suðmæst southmost, most to the  
 south, Ors. 1, 7.  
 Suð - Myrcne South Mercians;  
 australes Mercii, Bd. S. p.  
 557, 36.  
 Suð-Pihtas The South Picts;  
 australes Picti, Chr. 560.  
 Suðr-ea, Suð-ie [Bd. Suðriona:  
 Thorn. Suthereia: West. Su-  
 derige: Flor. Suthregia: Hunt.  
 Suthrie, Sudrei: Hood. Sur-  
 rie: Brom. Suthereye.—sive  
 australis insula vel forsan, eti-  
 am Suð-rice australe regnum]  
 SURREY; comitatus Surrei-  
 ensis, quem una cum Sussexi-  
 ensi olim incolebant Regni,  
 deinde vero Australes Saxo-  
 nes, Chr. 722.  
 Suð-rige; g. Suð-rigea, Suð-  
 rigena; d. um, an; pl. Sur-  
 rey men, men of Surrey; Sur-  
 reienses, Chr. 828: 853: 921:  
 Bd. S. p. 574, 14.  
 Suð-rihte directly or right south,  
 Ors. 1, 1.  
 Suð-Seaxan; g. Suð-Seaxna;  
 pl.: Suð-Seaxe; g. a; d. um;  
 pl. The South Saxons, inhabit-  
 ing Sussex and part of Surrey;  
 Australes Saxones:—Suð-  
 Seaxna cyning king of South  
 Saxons, Chr. 661: Bd. S. p.  
 488, 24. Wið Suð-Seaxum  
 with South Saxons, Chr. 607.  
 Of Suð-Seaxum from South  
 Saxons or Sussex, Chr. 998.  
 Suð - Seaxsisc, Suð - Seaxcia.  
 South-Saxonish, belonging to the  
 South Saxons, Chr. 1009.  
 Suð-weard, suðe-weard south-  
 ward, Bt. 16, 4.  
 Suð-weardes ad meridiem, Bt.  
 p. 150.  
 Suð-west south-west, Bt. 9.  
 Sutol manifest, Cd. 215, v. sweo-  
 tol.  
 Suwan to sew, Cot. 293, v. si-  
 wian.  
 Suwian; ic suwige; p. ode;  
 pp. od. To be silent, mute;  
 silere:—De læs þu suwige  
 ne quando taceas, Ps. 27, 1.  
 He suwode silebat, Mt. 26,  
 68. Hi suwodon, suwudon,  
 suwudun ipsi silebant, Mk. 3,  
 4: 9, 34. Þu bist suwigende

tu eris mutus, silebis, Lk. 1,  
 20, v. swigian.

Suyken to betray, Chr. 1140, v.  
 swican.

SWA; adv. [Plat. sus, alsus:  
 Dut. zoo, alzo: Ger. so, also:  
 Old Ger. sus, swa: Moes. swa,  
 swah sic, ita: Dan. saa: Swed.  
 så: Icel. so, svá, svo sic, ita]  
 So, thus; sic, ita, adeo, tam:  
 —Hit is swa it is so, Bt. 36, 6.  
 Hit wæs þa swa gedon erat  
 autem ita factum, Gen. 1, 7, 9,  
 11, 15, 24, 30. Nis hit na  
 swa non est ita, Gen. 18, 15.  
 Hit ne mæg na swa beon non  
 potest ita fieri, Ex. 10, 11.  
 Swa mænige so many, Bt. 33,  
 2. Swa micle tam magnus,  
 tantus, Mt. 8, 10. Swa hwite  
 tam candidus, Mk. 9, 3. Swa  
 wel so well, Bt. 22, 1. Swa  
 openlice so openly, Bt. 35, 3:  
 32, 3. Swa eft so oft. ¶ Swa  
 forð so forth, Bt. 38, 5. Swa  
 efne, efne swa even so, Bd. S.  
 p. 499, 20. Swa forð oððe  
 thenceforth, until, Bt. 38, 5.  
 Swa gerade in such manner,  
 such like. Swa swiðe so long  
 as, in the mean time.—Swa is  
 used in the same manner as, -so,  
 -soever, in whoso, whosoever,  
 and the Lat. -cunque. Swa  
 hwa swa whosoever, Gen. 9,  
 6: Mt. 10, 14. Swa hwilc  
 swa which (one) soever that.  
 Swa hwæt swa whatsoever;  
 quodcunque, Mt. 16, 19. Swa  
 hwæðer swa which one soever  
 (of two) that, Bt. 34, 10.  
 Swa hwær swa, swa hwider  
 swa wheresoever; ubicunque,  
 Mt. 24, 28: Mk. 14, 14.

SWA, swa swa; conj. As, so as,  
 as if; ut, sicut, tanquam:—  
 Beoð mild-heorte, swa eower  
 Fæder is mild-heort, Lk. 6,  
 36. Gewurðe þin willa on  
 eorðan, swa swa on heofe-  
 num, Mt. 6, 10. Swa swa he  
 ær dyde as he before did, Bt.  
 16, 1. ¶ Swa same, swa  
 some so, also, Cd. 214. Eal  
 swa, eall swa also, Mt. 21,  
 30: 25, 17. Swa eac so as,  
 also. Swa þeah yet, but for  
 all that, nevertheless, however,  
 Gen. 8, 12: 15, 14.—Swa . . .  
 swa; swa . . . swa swa so . . . as,  
 that; ita . . . ut; tam . . .  
 quam; quanto . . . tanto;  
 quo . . . eo:—Swa hit is swa  
 þu segst so it is as thou sayest,  
 Bt. 26, 2: 35, 3. Swa lange  
 swa tam diu quam, Mk. 2, 19.  
 Swa gelic swa so like as, such  
 as; tam similis quam, talis  
 qualis, pariter ac, Bd. S. p.  
 516, 15: Bt. 21: 35, 3. Swa  
 up swa so up as; tam alte  
 quam, Bt. 25. Swa wel swa

so well as, *Bt.* 27, 2. *Swa* leng, swa swiðor quo diutius, eo validius, *Ex.* 19, 19.

\* *Swac* deceived, v. swican.

*Swacenic* Very meet or convenient; percommodus, *Som.*

*Swador* where, wherever, *Chr.* 942, v. swæðer.

*Swæ* so, so as, *Past.* 40, v. swa.

*SWÆC*; g. swæcc, es. Odour, smell, savour, taste, seasoning; odor, sapor:—*Seo* wundriende swetnes þæs miclan swæcces admiranda suavis hujus magni odoris, *Bd. S.* p. 629, 20. *Hus* wæs gefylled of þære sealfe swæcce domus erat impleta unguenti odore, *Jn.* 12, 3. *Sele* stymeð swetum swæccum the hall steams with sweet odours, *Cod. Ex.* 59 a, 3: *Ex.* 16, 31.

*Swæf* slept; p. of swefan.

*Swæfas* The Swavians; Suevi, *Ors.* 1, 1.

*Swæfel*, swæfl brimstone, v. swæfel.

*Swæfung*, e; f. A sound or deep sleep; sopor, *Som.*

*Swæg* a sound, v. sweg.

*Swægel* heaven, *Cd.* 215, v. swægel.

\* *Swæger* a wife's or husband's mother, v. sweger.

*Swægr* for swa fæger so fair, *Bt.* 42.

*Swælan* To set on fire, to kindle; inflammare, *Som.*, v. swelan.

*Swælc* such, *Bt.* 14, 2, v. swilc.

*Swæncan* to labour, exercise, v. ex, *L. Can. Edg. pu.* 17, v. swencan.

*Swæp* Persuasion, counselling; suasio, *W. Bd.* p. 482.

*Swæpð* sweeps, v. swapan.

*Swæpys* Clothing, attire; amictus, *C. Ps.* 103, 7.

*SWÆR*, swar, swer; comp. rare; adj. 1. Heavy, burdensome; gravis. 2. Slothful, inactive; piger, deses. 3. Sad, sorrowful; tristis:—1. *Swære* gioc a heavy yoke, *Bt. R.* p. 161. 2. *R. Mt.* 25, 26: *Cot.* 61. 3. *Ps.* 4, 3: *Cot.* 184.

*Swærnes*, swærnys, swarnys, se; f. 1. A weight, burthen; gravitas, onus. 2. Dulness, drowsiness; torpor, hebetudo:—1. *Num.* 11, 11: *Deut.* 1, 12. 2. *Sio* swærnes þæs lichoman the dulness of the body, *Bt.* 35, 1.

*SWÆS*, swas. Sweet, pleasant, dear; dulcis, suavis:—*Min* swæs frea my dear lord, *Cd.* 133. *Gif* þu age swæsne mæg if thou have a dear relative, *Cd.* 116. *His* swæsne sunu his dear son, *Cd.* 162.

*SWÆSEND*, es; n. Food, provisions, meat, feasting, ban-

quet; cibus, esca, epulæ:—*Niman* þa swæsendo þe him to aseted wæs accipere cibum qui ei appositus erat, *Bd. S.* p. 528, 20. *Þa* eode we in to swæsendum tum intravimus nos ad cibum, *Bd. S.* p. 617, 18. *Sittan* to swæsendum sedere ad cibum, *Bd. S.* p. 540, 42. *Hi* æt swæsendum sæton they sat at meat, *Cd.* 133. *Swæsende* or swæsendo þeah cibo vescebatur, *Cd.* 553, 30.

\* *Swæsend-dagas*, swæsing-dagas feasting days, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 76.

*Swæslæcan*, geswæslæcan. To flatter, fawn, delight; blandiri, *Prov.* 7, *Som.*

*Swæslice*; adv. [swæs sweet] Sweetly, kindly, generously; blande, benigne:—*Swiðe* swæslice very kindly, *Bt.* 16, 2: *Bd. S.* p. 585, 36.

*Swæsnes*, se; f. Kindness, a feasting, dainty; benignitas, epulæ, *Som.*

*Swæs-spræc* fair speech, flattery.

*Swæs-wyrde* pleasant speaking, merry, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 80.

*SWÆTAN* To SWEAT; sudare:—*He* swa swiðe swætte swa he in swoloðan middes sumeres wære ille in tantum sudavit quasi ille in aestu mediæ aestatis esset, *Bd.* 549, 29: *Ors.* 4, 8: *Elf. gr.* 24.

*Swæte* sweet, v. swet.

*Swæð* a path, way, *Bt.* 39, 1, v. swaðe.

\* *Swæðer*, swæðor, swaðor [swa, hwæðer which of the two] Whether, which of the two, whichever; uter duorum, utercunque:—*Swæðer* he hæbbe whichever he may have, *Bt.* 36, 7. *Swæðor* hi woldon whichever they would, *Bt.* 41, 2. *Swaðor* mon mæge whichever man may, *L. Edg. pol.* 7.

*Swæðil* a swathing or swaddling-band, v. swæðel.

*Swætt* sweat, v. swat.

*Swætung*, e; f. SWEATING; sudatio, *Som.*

*Swa-hwæðer* which one soever, v. swa; adv.

*SWALEWE*, an. [*Plat.* swaalke f: *Dut.* zwaluw f: *Ger.* schwalbe f: *Old Ger.* sualawa, sualew: *Not.* sualeuu: *Dan.* svale c: *Swed.* swala f: *Icel.* svala f.] A SWALLOW; hirundo:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63. *Twa* swalewan two swallows, *Guthl. vit.* 8.

*Swaloð* heat, fever, v. swolað.

*Swam* Swim; nabat, v. swimman.

*SWAM*; g. swammes; d. swamme; m. [*Plat.* swam, swamp m: *Dut.* zwam f: *Ger.* schwamm:

*Old Ger.* swam, sum: *Max.* swamins spongie: *Dea. f. m.* c: *Swed.* swamp m: *Ir.* svampr m. spongie] A swamp, bog, toadstool; tuber, fungus.—*Mette*—swam, mete—swam on eatable mushroom, *Ex. Som.* p. 64. *Sinwealte* swamas a round root composed of many laminae; rotunda tubera, volvi, *R.* 19: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66.

\* *SWAN* [*Plat.* swaan m: *Dut.* zwaan c: *Ger.* schwan m: *Old Ger.* swan: *Dea. f. m.* *Swed.* swan m: *Icel.* swan m. A swan; olor, cygnus.—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62. *Swan-rað* road or way of the swan, to sea, *Beo.* 3.

*SWAN* [*Scot.* swane, sways; *Ir.* man of inferior rank: *Ger.* swan m. a swineherd; a provincialism of Westphalia: *Lat.* svend m. a youth, a man. *Swed.* swen, swin m. a swine. *Icel.* sveinn m. a youth, a man. *Scot.* swen a swine. *Fr.* suivan a follower, a servant. *Fr.* suivre to follow, to go upon: *Old Goth.* swin m. a youth] A swain, a man, servant; bubalus, bulcus:—*Chr.* 755. *Swana* the shepherds' or the swan star, *Som.*

*Swana-wic*, *Swane-wic* Swan-wich, Dorset; nomen agri Dorsetensi nomen est Pool, ubi sinus maris perierunt 120 naves *Dut. rum*, *Chr.* 877.

\* *Swanc* laboured; p. of swanc. *Swand* consumed; p. of swand. *Swane-wyrt* herbs growing in tra schirram, *L. M. l. l. l.* *Swang* dashed, beat, v. p. of swingan.

*Swan-gerefa* [swan m. a swan; refa a bailiff] A bailiff, a steward, a person intended rural affairs, the agistment of cattle; officarius scilicet notarius tatori in forestis amictus cujus erat sylvas regis. *Not. pore pasnagii, elocut. merum pecoris agistment. limites terre depascere assignare, &c.*, *Bd. S.* p. 768: *Hickes's Ep.* 80, *Lye.*

*Swangettan* To waver, vacillare, fluctuare, palpitare, *Cot.* 158, *Som.*

*Swangetung*, e; f. A waver, fluctuation, v. p. of swangetung.

*SWA'PAN*, he swæpð, swæp p. sweep, we sweepot, swāpen [*Plat.* swepen, v. p. of swāpan]



sweep: Ger. schweifen in sense, to sweep: Swed. söpa to sweep: Icel. sópa ver-  
[To SWEEP, brush; ver-  
re:—Swift wind swapeð a  
swift wind sweeps, Bt. R. p.  
7. Ic sweop verrebam, Ps.  
6. 6. Swapendum windum  
with sweeping winds, Bd. S.  
542, 37.  
byn Embroidered; acupic-  
a, vermiculatus, segmenta-  
s, Som.

heavy, v. swær.

SWAN [Plat. anteren: Dut.  
twoorden to answer: Frs.  
wordia to answer: Ger.  
worten to answer: Ker.  
Ot. Not. antuuurti, an-  
tarten: Moes. andawuurd  
wasum: Dan. svare to an-  
r: Swed. swara to answer:  
l svara to answer] To an-  
r; respondere, Orm. 219,  
andswaran.

ice heavily, severely, Vit.  
th., v. sarlice.

slowness, se; f. Slowness,  
kness, darkness, timidity;  
mor, pusillanimitas, Past.  
L. Ps. 54, 8.

ys a weight, v. swærnes.  
ing, e; f. Darkness; ca-  
tenebræ, T. Ps. 17, 30.  
proper, dear, Cod. Exon.  
b, v. swæs.

[Plat. sweet n. sweat,  
l: Dut. zweet n: Frs.  
n: Ger. schweiss m.  
t, blood: Old. Ger. sueiz,  
tz, sweiz, sueits: Dan.  
l, sweed c. sweat: Swed.  
t m. sweat: Icel. sveiti,  
m. sudor. Its earlier sig-  
nification was also blood: Pol.  
: Sans. suedam. Ade-  
in accordance with Ju-  
says that moisture or  
ess is the original mean-  
of this word] 1. Sweat;  
r. 2. Blood; sanguis,  
r:—1. On swate pines  
whitan in sudore vultus tui,  
3, 19: Lk. 22, 44. Mid  
e with sweat, Cd. 24.  
mes swate with man's  
Cd. 47. Swat forletan  
blood, Cod. Exon. 24 a.  
swat forlet his blood gave  
Cd. 225.

Beer, ale; cerevisia,  
—Cod. 42, 168. Swate,

SWAT-CLOTH, hand-  
chief; sudarium, Som.

E, swæð, es; n. [Plat.  
swatt f. a row of mown  
or corn: Dut. zwad,  
f: Ger. schwaden m. a  
: Frs. swete f. a border,  
mry, limit, frontier] A  
vestige, footstep, way.

path, SWATHE, a track or row  
in mown grass; vestigium.  
Som. gives, a cutting, shaving;  
scissio, rasura, fimbria, tænia:  
—Nænige swaðe his owhwær  
setywe nullum vestigium ejus  
uspian apparuit, Bd. S. p.  
595, 3. On swaðe in a way,  
Cd. 95. Ða swaðe awuniað  
reogollices lifes vestigia perma-  
nent regularis vitæ. Swaðu;  
pl. C. T. Ps. 76, 19.

SWAÐEODE Swethland, Sweedland,  
Sweden; Suecica gens, Suevi,  
Chr. 1025.

SWAÐOR which of the two, v. swæð-  
er.

Swatig; adj. SWEATY, bloody;  
sudans:—Ors. 3, 9. Swatig  
hleor a sweaty countenance,  
Cd. 43: Jdth. p. 26, 20.

Swat-lin sweat-linen, a napkin,  
Lk. 19, 20.

Swat-pyrl a sweat-hole, a pore,  
Elf. gl. Som. p. 71.

Swealg, swealh swallowed, v.  
sweigan.

Swealt died, v. sweltan.

Swealwe a swallow, v. swalcwe.

SWEARD [Plat. swaard, swa-  
arde, sware, grön swaard green  
sword f: Dut. zwaard n: Frs.  
swarde f. skin: Ger. schwarte  
f. a sword, the thick hard skin  
of persons and animals, a green  
sod or turf, the green sword:  
Dan. svær c. sword; grönsvær  
c. green sod or turf: Swed.  
swäl m. hard skin] SWEARD,  
the skin of bacon, grass; cutis,  
Cod. 40, 163.

SWEARM [Plat. swarm, swerm  
m: Dut. zwerm m: Old Dut.  
swerm: Ger. schwarm m. in  
an old poem on Charlemagne  
geswarne: Dan. swærm c:  
Swed. swärm m: Icel. svermr  
m. turba. This word is formed  
from imitating the humming  
(Ger. summen) noise of a crowd,  
Adelung] A SWARM; examen,  
grex, Elf. gr. 9, 12: Cod. 78.  
Swearmian To SWARM; in exa-  
men concurrere, Som.

SWEART, swart, sweort, swert;  
def. se swearta; seo, þæt swe-  
arte; comp. ra, re; sup. ost;  
adj. [Plat. Frs. Swed. swart:  
Dut. zwart: Ger. schwarz:  
Not. Tat. suarz: Moes. swarts:  
Dan. sort: Icel. svartr: Fin-  
land sorten to blacken. The  
Old Lat. suasus dark, differs  
only in the final syllable] SWART,  
swarthy, black, gloom-  
y; niger, ater, fuscus, de-  
formis, horridus:—Seo sunne  
þa þeostre adwæscð þære  
sweartan nihte the sun dispels  
the darkness of the swarthy  
night, Bt. 4. Ðonne wæs se  
oðer eallenga sweart then was

the other utterly black, Cd. 24.  
Secan þonne landa sweartost  
then seek of lands (the) swar-  
thest, Cd. 24. Sweartan wolc-  
nu dark clouds, Bt. 6. Me-  
nigeo sweartra gasta multitu-  
do deformium spirituum, Bd.  
S. p. 628, 4. Sweartum sta-  
fum awritene in black letters  
written, Bd. S. p. 633, 8.

\*Sweart-galg black choler, melan-  
choly.

Sweart-hæwen, sweart-hæwyða  
of a dark colour, sky colour,  
Cod. 50, Som.

Sweartian; p. ode, ade; pp. od.  
To blacken, grow black; ni-  
grescere:—He sweartade he  
blackened, Cd. 214.

Sweartnys, se; f. Blackness;  
nigredo, Som.

SWEBBAN [Dut. zwabberen to  
dabble: Dan. svabre to clean  
a vessel with a swab: Swed.  
swabba, swabla, like the Dan.]  
To SWAB, SWABBER, used by  
sailors, to sweep, cleanse; ver-  
rere, purgare, scopis amovere,  
Cd. 177.

Swecc a smell, v. swæc.

Sweccan To smell; odorari,  
Lye.

Swediende molaricus, Elf. gl.  
Som. p. 72.

Swefan, he swefð; p. swæf, we  
swæfon; pp. swefen; v. n.  
To sleep; dormire:—He softe  
swæf he softly slept, Cd. 9:  
76: Cod. Exon. 92 a, 3.  
Drihte swæfon people slept,  
Cd. 167: 144.

SWEFAS Suevi, v. Swæfas.

Swefeced Rooted up; extirpa-  
tus, Som.

SWEFEL, swefl, swefyl, es; m.  
[Plat. swefel, swevel m:  
Dut. zwavel f. sulfer, solfer  
n: Ger. shwefel m. commonly  
also schwebel m: Isd. suue-  
bul: Not. suebel: Schw. swe-  
bel n: Moes. swiba, swibla:  
Dan. svovol n: Swed. swaf-  
wel n: Fr. souphre m: It.  
solfo. The combustible quali-  
ty of sulphur has most likely  
given origin to its appellation,  
and therefore it is related to  
the Plat. swälen: Ger. shwä-  
len: A.-S. swelan to burn:  
Icel. svæla fumigare, and ufel,  
uwel fire. In the Mons.  
Gloss. sulphur is called erdfur  
earth-fire, which approaches the  
Eng. brimstone, a flaming or  
burning stone, from the Icel.  
brimi m. a flame] Sulphur,  
brimstone; sulphur:—Se byr-  
nenda swefl the burning sul-  
phur, Bt. 16, 1: Cd. 110.  
Sendan swefl of heofonum to  
send sulphur from heaven, Cd.  
119. Hit rinde fyr and swefl

pluit igni et sulphure, *Lk.* 17, 29. Ren-scur mid swefle gemenoged imber cum sulphure mixtus, *Gen.* 19, 24.

\*Swefel-prosm, swefl-prosm the vapour or smoke of brimstone, *Ps.* 10, 7.

SWEFEN, swefn, sæfn, es; n. [*Dan.* søvn c: *Swed.* sömn m: *Icel.* svefn m. somnus, sopor, quies: *Ir.* suan sleep: *Gael.* suain, suaine, sleep, profound sleep] *A dream; somnium*:—Hwæt þæt swefen beheold quid istud somnium significaret, *Gen.* 41, 8. He ne wisse word swefnes sines he knew not a word of his dream, *Cd.* 178. Ic geseah on swefne vidi in somnio, *Gen.* 37, 9. Hi afengon andsware on swefnum acceperunt responsum in somnio, *Mt.* 2, 12. Æfter swefne according to a dream, *Cd.* 127.

Sweflen Sulphureous, belonging to brimstone; sulphureus, *Alb. resp.* 66: *Ors.* 1, 3.

Swefnian; p. ode; pp. od, ed. [*Dut.* suffen to dote, to dream: *Ot.* swebjan, suebjan sopio, v. *Otfrids.* *Krist. Graff's* edit. 1. 1. c. xi. 42, and *Pref.* p. xi: *Dan.* sove to sleep: *Swed.* sofwa to sleep: *Icel.* svæfa sopire; sofna indormire; sofa dormire, (sef, svaf, hefi sofid, at sofa)] *To dream; somniare*:—Hu þe swefnede how thou hast dreamed, *Cd.* 178, *Th.* p. 224, 5.

\*Swefnigend, es; m. *A dreamer; somniator*, *Gen.* 37, 19.

Swefn-reccere an interpreter of dreams, *Cot.* 37.

SWEG, es; m. [*Old Eng.* in *Chan.* a swouch a swoon, swooning, also, sound: *Scot.* swesch a trumpet: *Plat.* geswög n. a lamenting tiresome talk: *Old Ger.* schwiegel, schwegel f. calamus, tibia: *Moes.* swiglja tibicen; swegnitha exultatio: *Scot.* souch, sowch, sugh, swouch a rushing whistling sound, the sound emitted by one during sleep: *Icel.* svak n. flatus; svack n. turba, motus] 1. *A sound, noise; sonus, sonitus, strepitus.* 2. *The noise of a bell, the striking of a bell, an hour; hora.* 3. *The sound of music; hence, a musical instrument; musicum quodvis instrumentum.* 4. *One making a noise, a person; persona.* 5. *Mr. Thorpe says, heat; calor*:—1. Leafes sweg folii strepitus, *Lev.* 26, 36. Se sweg me nyr was the noise was near me, *Bd. S.* p. 628, 31. Byman sweg tubæ

clangor, *Ex.* 19, 19: *Ps.* 150, 3. Twyfeald sweg a two-fold sound, a diphthong, *Elf. gr.* 4. For gedrefednesse sæs sweges propter tribulationem maris strepitus, *Lk.* 21, 25. Swegas wætera sonitus aquarum, *Ps.* 76, 16. 2. *Cot.* 101. 3. Swege herelic instrumentum militare, classicum, *Cot.* 47. On swege in tympano, *T. Ps.* 149, 3. Swegas organa, *T. Ps.* 136, 2. 4. Swegea onfangennys respect of persons, partiality, *Scint.* 59. 5. Næs him se sweg to sorge nor was heat to them a trouble, *Cd.* 187, *Th.* p. 232, 22.

Swegan; p. swegde, swegdon, swogan; pp. sweged [sweg a sound] *To sound, make a noise; sonare, tinnire, cum sono irruere*:—Hit swegð it sounds, *Elf. gr.* 22. Swegde swiðlic wind cum strepitu irruit vehemens ventus, *Job.* 165. Swegdon wætera sonnerunt aqua, *Ps.* 45, 3: *Ps.* 150, 5. Egor-streamas swearte swogan torrent - streams dark sounded, *Cd.* 69. Si sweged sonetur, *R. Conc.* 1.

Sweg-cirm *A noise, cracking; fragor, Son.*

\*SWEGEL, swægel; g. swegeles, swegles; d. swegele, swegle; m. [Perhaps related to the *Icel.* svig n. curvatura; svigna incurvescere, from the apparent vault or curvature of the heavens] *Air, firmament, sky, heaven; æther, coelum, aër*:—Swegles aldor heaven's prince, prince of heaven, *Cd.* 119. Swegles leoht light of (the) firmament, *Cd.* 213. Onhæted þurh hador swegl calefactus per serenum aëra, *Cod. Exon.* 50 a. Ða þe swegl buan those who inhabit (the) firmament, *Cd.* 5. On swegle in the firmament, *Cd.* 214. Mid swegle with heaven, *Cd.* 227. Ofer ealle swegle over all heaven, *Cod. Exon.* 24 a.

Swegel-boasm, swegl-boasm heavenly concave or dwelling, *Cd.* *Th.* p. 1, 18.

Swegel-cyning, swegl - cyning heaven's king, *Cd.* 126.

Swegel-torht, swegl-torht heavenly-bright, *Bt. R.* p. 195.

SWEGER, swegr, suegir, e; f. [*Ger.* schwieger, schwiegermutter f: *Tat.* *Ot.* suigar: *Moes.* swaihro socrus: *Dan.* swigermøder f: *Swed.* swära f: *Icel.* svara f. socrus, mariti vel maritæ mater; vermódir f. socrus, mater mariti. According to *Adelung*, this word is originally the same word as

the *Ger.* schwager or schwagerin her socer, brother-in-law, wife's or husband's mother-in-law:—Geseah he his wifes socrus:—Geseah he his wifes socrus, *re vidi ille ejus socrum*, *Mt.* 8, 14. Ongen hyre swegadversus ejus socrum, *Mt.* 35: *Deut.* 27, 23.

\*Swegian; p. ode; pp. od, ed. *To prevail, overcome; prevalere*:—Swegedon ofer us prevailed super nos, *Ps.* 14. Sweogode prevailed, *Ps.* 5. Sweging, swegung, sweging sound, noise; sonitus. Swegl-behealden hearken-ed, *Cd.* 226.

Sweig a noise; swegian to make a noise, v. sweg, swegian.

SWEIN a swain, v. swian.

Sweir a mother-in-law, v. swian.

Sweið sounded; sonitus, v. sweigan.

SWELAN; pp. geswæled, swelen: *Dut.* zwelen to dry and rake the south: *gether and dry it in the heat of the sun, as if swalen* in *schwälen* or *schweien* to dry slowly, to make charms. *Ger.* swilizon to perire, *Not.* ps. 101, 3; *swilizzo* carere, *caus.* 7. 1. 389, v. *Muspili*, by *J. Gramer*, 1832, p. 21, 5. *swie* or *swide* to give pain: *Swed.* swäla to give pain, *swäla* to burn; *swäla* to singe, to burn; *swäla* to fumigare, suffocare, suffocare. In the same sense as the *Greeks* *swälō* the *Romans*, from *ignis*, *swälō* the *A.-S.* *ald fr.*, *swälō* to light, to set on fire, *swälō* only *sw* were added to *swaelan* or *swelan* [*swälō* burn; *urere, ustulare*, *Exon.* 22 b, v. *swäla*].

\*Swelc such, *Bt.* 24, 3. Swelca *A wheel, pot*: *R.* 9.

SWELGAN, swilgan, to swallow, swelgð, swilgð; p. swelth, we swulgon gen; v. a. [*Plat.* swelgen: *Dut.* zwelgen to swallow: *Old Dut.* swelgan vorare, devorare: *Fr.* seill, carousar, to eat to excess: *Ot.* swelgan. *Krist. Graff's* edit. *Fr.* lib. v. 23, v. 2 bb. *swölgan* the depth of *Muspili*, p. 21, v. 24. *uarswelhan* absorbere *swelge* to swallow, to devour: *Swed.* swälja to swallow: *Icel.* svelgia devorare to swallow. This

related to the Plat. Swed. swalg  
1. Old Dut. swelgh: Ger.  
chwalg m: Old Ger. swalk:  
Dan. svælg n: Icel. svelgr m.  
all signifying the throat, gullet,  
cave, an abyss: Ir. Gael. slug  
[gulp] 1. To SWALLOW, swill,  
drink, absorb, devour; deglu-  
rire, devorare, imbibere. 2.  
To swell; tumere, v. swellan:  
-1. Se þe swelgað folc qui  
devorat plebem, Ps. 52, 5. Swa  
wa sigend sond þonne ren  
swylgð, swa swylgð seo git-  
ung, &c. as thirsty sand  
allows the rain, so avarice  
allows, &c. Bt. 12. Hit seo  
orðe swilgð or swelgeð the  
wrt swallows it, Bt. 33, 4.  
Ico wæl-dreore swealh she  
rank (the) blood of slaughter,  
d. 48, Th. p. 62, 19. Swealg  
orðe Abeles blode earth ab-  
sorbed Abel's blood, Cod. Exon.  
2 a. 2. Wæl-streamas we-  
aldum swelgað death-streams  
with, Cd. 65. Cwealm-dreore  
wealh þes middan-geard with  
carnal-blood swelled this  
id earth, Cd. 47.  
Swelgend, es; f. What devours,  
gulph, glutton; abyssus, edax:  
-Seo grundlease swelgend  
is unfathomable gulf, Bt.  
4. Þes man is swelgend  
: homo est vorax, Lk. 7, 34.  
Swelgendnes, se; f. Greediness,  
gluttony, a whirlpool, gulf;  
glutitio, vorago, barath-  
m. Cot. 46.  
Swelgere, es; m. A SWILLER,  
devourer; edax, vorax, Som.  
Swelgys a gulf, v. swelgendnes.  
[Plat. swill tumor, apostema]  
Swelgung, e; f. pestilence, burning, heat;  
pestis, Som.  
Swellan, aswellan; he swilð;  
swell, we swullon; pp.  
swollen [Plat. Old Dut. swell-  
en, swillen: Dut. zwellen:  
D. swila: Ger. schwellen:  
I. Ger. swillan, swellan:  
Krist. L. iii. 3, 26. Thu-  
s ubarmuati in uuár, so  
illit uns thaz múat sar per  
tribulam certe intumescit no-  
animus. Go durch über-  
th in wahrheit, so schwills  
der muth sehr: Dan.  
dne, svolne, or svulne to  
ill, to rise: Swed. swälla to  
ill, to grow turgid: Icel.  
lls tumescere] To SWELL;  
turgere, Ex. 9, 9, 10.  
SWELTAN, aswultan, forsweltan,  
sweltan, he swylt, we swel-  
t; p. swealt, sweolt, we swul-  
ton; p. swulte, we swul-  
ton; pp. swollen, geswollen;  
[Old Fland. Kil. swelten  
tere, languescere: Old Ger.

swiltan to perish by heat, v.  
Muspili, p. 21. Though the  
publisher of this Old Ger-  
man poetical fragment, Mr.  
Schmeller, refers to the A.-S.  
swelan, I think it better to re-  
fer to sweltan, the letter t con-  
stantly changing into z, and  
vice versa: Moes. swiltan,  
gaswiltan mori: Dan. sulte  
to hunger, to starve, to famish:  
Swed. swälta to hunger, &c.  
like the Dan.: Icel. svelta je-  
junare, esurire] To die, perish;  
mori, occidere, interire, perire  
(plerumque vero, fortuito,  
immature, violenter): — Ic  
mæg sweltan bliðlice possum  
mori alacriter, Gen. 46, 30:  
Mt. 26, 35. Þu sweltan  
scealt thou shalt die, Cd. 45:  
Ex. 10, 28. Swelte ic her  
moriar ego hic, Deut. 4, 22.  
Þæt ne swelte ut non intereat,  
Jn. 6, 50. Betere þæt an man  
swelte melius ut unus homo in-  
teriret, Jn. 11, 50: 18, 14.  
Þæt se ne swylt quod non mo-  
reretur, 21, 23. Swealt obiit,  
mortuus est, Cd. 57. Sweolt  
obiit, Num. 20, 1. Þæt we  
swulton ut moreremur, Num.  
21, 5. Ge sweltað vos mori-  
emini, Ps. 81, 6: Jn. 8, 21, 24.  
Ealle men sweltað all men  
shall die, Bt. 18, 4. Þæt hi  
ne swelton ut illi non morian-  
tur, Num. 17, 10. ¶ Some-  
times deað is added, as, Þu  
scealt deaðe sweltan tu futurus  
es morte perire, Gen. 2, 17.  
Sweltendlic Ready to die; mori-  
turus, moribundus, Lk. 7, 2.  
SWENC, swench Temptation, con-  
demnation; tentatio: — R. Lk.  
22, 28. Condemnatio, 24, 20.  
SWENCAN, geswencan; p. swenc-  
te, geswente; pp. swenced,  
geswenced, geswenct; v. a.  
[Plat. Old Dut. swancken,  
swenken librare, vibrare, titu-  
bare: Ger. schwenken rotare,  
vibrare: the Plat. Dut. Ger.  
metaphorice pro vexare] To  
disturb, vex, afflict, fatigue,  
trouble; turbare, vexare, affli-  
gere, fatigare: — Ne sceal nan  
mon siocne monnan swencan  
no one ought to afflict a sick  
man, Bt. 38, 7. Hwi swencst  
þu þis folc quare malo afficis  
hunc populum? Ex. 5, 22. Hwi  
swencstest þu þinne þeow  
quare malo afficisti tu tuum  
servum? Num. 11, 11. Swenct  
hine selfne vexeth himself, Bt.  
24, 1. Ða þe swencað qui  
tribulant, C. Ps. 3, 1. Swen-  
ced fatigatus, Bd. S. p. 518,  
23. Swente fatigatus, Bd. S.  
p. 481, 4. Hig eow to deaðe  
geawencað, Lk. 21, 16.

Swencednes, se; f. Trouble, af-  
fliction; vexatio, afflictio, mo-  
lestia, Som.  
Sweng idle, Bd. S. p. 630, 38  
b, v. swong.  
Sweng A stroke, blow; ictus,  
flagrum, castigatio: — Weras  
ondredon sweng men dreaded  
a stroke, Cd. 127: Elf. gr. 11,  
43: Cd. 128.  
SWENGAN; p. aswengde. To  
swing, to shake; vibrare,  
quassare, jactare, V. Ps. 135,  
15.  
Sweogode prevailed, Ps. 51, 7, v.  
swegian.  
Sweo-land, Sweod-land. SWEDE-  
LAND, Sweden; Suecia, Ors.  
1, 1.  
Sweoll swelled, v. swellan.  
Sweolt died, Num. 20, 1, v. swel-  
tan.  
Sweon the Swedes; Suiones,  
Suedi, Chr. 1025.  
Sweop a whip, v. swip.  
Sweop swept, Ps. 76, 6; p. of  
swápan.  
Sweopung, e; f. SWEEPING;  
purgatio, Som.  
SWEOR, swer, swior; m. [Plat.  
swager m: Dut. zwager m:  
Frs. suager, swaring m: Ger.  
schwager or schwäher m: Ot.  
Tat. suehur, suer: Moes.  
swaihra, socer: Dan. swoger  
m: Swed. swäger: Pol. szwa-  
gier m: Bohm. szwagr m.]  
A father-in-law; socer: — Sen-  
de heo to hire sweore misit  
ipsa ad ejus socerum, Gen. 38,  
25. Bæd Jacob his sweor  
orabat Jacobus ejus socerum,  
Gen. 30, 25: 38, 13: Jn. 18,  
13: Bt. 10.  
Sweor, es; m. a column, pillar,  
Past. 41, 5, v. swer.  
Sweora, an; m. a neck, Bd. S. p.  
588, 43: 589, 23, 25, v. swura.  
Sweor-ban a neck-bone, v. Ps.  
128, 4.  
Sweor-beag, sweor-beah a chain  
or ornament for the neck, Elf.  
gl. Som. p. 69.  
Sweorc a cloud, darkness, v. ge-  
sweorc.  
SWEORCAN; p. gesweorc; pp.  
sworcen, gesworcen [Plat.  
swarten: Dut. zwarten: Ger.  
schwärzen] To dim, darken, ob-  
scure; caligare: — Sweorcende  
mod caligans animus, Bt. R. p.  
153. Sweorcende, Jdth. 12,  
19. Sworcen, v. gesweorcan.  
Sweor-cops neck-fetters, stocks  
or yokes of wood for the necks  
of animals.  
Sweor-coða the neck-disease, the  
quinsy, Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.  
Sweord a sword, Ps. 36, 16: 43,  
6: 58, 7: 56, 6: 77, 68, 69;  
Bt. 37, 1, &c. v. swurd. —  
Sweord-berende sword-bear-

ing, *Cd.* 50.—Sweord-bora a sword-bearer, *Cot.* 200.—Sweord-hwita a sword-maker, *L. pol. Alf.* 19.—Sweord-wigende sword-fighting, *Cd.* 156.  
 Sweoretting, *e; f.* A sigh; suspirium, *Th. An.*  
 Sweor-hnitu nits breeding in the hinder part of the neck, *Cot.* 167, *Som.*  
 Sweor-aceacul a neck-shackle, a yoke, *R.* 15.  
 Sweort black, dark, *Ex.* 13, 22, *v. swart.*  
 Sweor-teh A collar; collarium, millus, *R.* 21.  
 Sweor-wærc a pain in the neck, *v. sweor-coða.*  
 Sweoster, sweostor a sister, *Bd. S. p.* 529, 29: 574, 13: 576, 30: 588, 22: *Cd.* 89, *v. swuster.*  
 Sweoster-bearn a child of a sister, a nephew or niece.  
 Sweoster-sunu a sister's son, a nephew, *Ora.* 6, 30.  
 SWEOT, *es; m.* [*Ger.* schwader, geschwader *n.* turma, cohorts: *ab Italico squadra, et hoc a Lat. quadrus, ut propriis sit acies quadrata, Fr. escadron m. equestre agmen*] A band, company, crowd, multitude; turba, cohorts, multitudo, comitatus:—Sweet Ebreā a crowd of Hebrews, *Jdth.* p. 25, 38. Folc-sweota mæst greatest of multitudes, *Cd.* 171: 93. Sweetum comon came in bands; cum turmis venerunt, *Cd.* 160. Gesawon segn ofer sweeton saw a sign over (the) bands, *Cd.* 148.  
 Sweotele manifestly, clearly, *Bt.* 3, 1, *v. sweetole.*  
 Sweetelian to testify, prove; manifestare, testificari, *L. Ps.* 49, 8, *v. swutelian.*  
 SWEOTOL, swutel, swutol, swiotol, swital, sutol; *comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. Manifest, plain, open, clear, evident; manifestus, apertus:*—Sweetol is is manifest, *Cd.* 135. Hit is sweetol it is plain, *Bt.* 36, 7. Genoh sweetol þæt is that is clear enough, *Bt.* 13: 36, 3. Hu ne is þe nu genoh sweetol is it not plain enough to thee? *Bt.* 34, 7. Ðæt is swiðe sweetol to ongitanne that is very plain to understand, *Bt.* 16, 2. Ðæt is þæt sweetoloste tacn that is the most evident token, *Bt.* 38, 3.  
 Sweetolan, swetolian. To testify, prove; indicare, probare:—Sweetolað þæt God ece is testifies that God is eternal, *Bt.* 42, *v. swutelian, geswutelian.*  
 Sweetole, sweetule, sweotele,

swotole, sweetolice, sweetollice, swutelice, asweetole; *comp. or; sup. ost; adv. Manifestly, plainly, evidently; manifeste, plane, aperte:*—Nu ic ongite genoh sweetole now I know plainly enough, *Bt.* 33, 2. Ðu hit me hæfst nu swiðe sweetole gereht thou hast now very clearly explained it to me, *Bt.* 35, 3. Get sweetolor yet more clearly; adhuc planius, *Bt.* 34, 6. Ða sweetolost the most plainly, *Bt. pref.*  
 Sweotolice, sweetollice manifestly, plainly, *Bd. S. p.* 607, 3: 614, 13: *Ora.* 1, 11, *v. sweetole.*  
 Swer slow, heavy, *v. swær.*  
 SWER, swior, sweor, swyr, *es; m.* [*From weran, werian to wear, which by the common interchange of w and b is connected with bærān, berān, beoran to support, carry, wear, so that (s)wer, (s)weor, without the s, would signify the supporter, the bearer, columns being the supporters or bearers of buildings*] A column, pillar; columna:—An byrnende swer flammea columna, *Ex.* 13, 21. On sweres gelicnyse in columnæ forma, *id.* On swere genipu in columna nobis, *Ps.* 98, 7. Sweras columnæ, *C. Ps.* 74, 3. Betwux twam stænenum swerum inter duas lapideas columnas, *Jud.* 16, 28: 16, 19.  
 Swer a father-in-law, *C. Mk.* 1, 30, *v. sweor.*  
 SWERIAN; ic swerige, þu swerast, he swerð, swerað, swe-reð; we sweriað; *p. swér, swore, geswór, swerede, we swóron; sub. swerige, swerion; p. swóre, swóron; imp. swera, swere; pp. gesworen* [*Plat. sweren, swören: Dut. zweren to swear, to fester: Ger. schwören: Ker. suer-ran: Ot. Tat. sueran: Moes. swaran jurare: Dan. svære, sværge: Swed. swärja: Icel. sveria jurare: Junius and Wachter derive swerian from the Moes. sweran honorare; other etymologists from the Old Lat. severa, (assevero, adseverare,) and others from the Ger. wahr: Plat. waar verus, vera, verum. The Dan. svare, Swed. swara, Icel. svara respondere, regerere, remunerare, cautionem in se recipere, are visibly connected with this word. Adlung derives the Ger. schwören jurare, from an old verb which signified to speak aloud or firmly; it belonged to schwirren susurrare, and schwarm a swarm, throng, rout. Without*

sch, the Old Ger. waren vera, signifies to speak; and it is a root of the Ger. wort swear and wahr true; bewähren, guarantee] To SWEAR; jurare.—Sworon him betweene rabant inter se, *Gen.* 21, 3. Ic swerige þurh me swyr, juro per me ipsum, *Gen.* 22, 16. Sweriað me nu þurh ðine jurate mihi nunc per dñm Jos. 2, 12. Se þe swerð temple, *Mt.* 23, 16, 21. Ðæt að him swor juramentum juravit, *Gen.* 24, 9.  
 Swerigendlic Of the nature of oath; jurativus, *Som.*  
 Swerre heavier, *Bd. R.* 11, *v. swær.*  
 Swert black, dark, *Ex.* 13, 2, *v. sweart.*  
 Swertling fcedula asi, *Ej.* *Som.* p. 62.  
 Swes sweet, *v. swær.*  
 Swesend food, *v. swærð.*  
 SWE'T; *comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. [Plat. söt, söt: Icel. zoet: Ger. süß: Lat. suavis: Ker. Ot. &c. suavia, suoz, suaz: Dan. sød. Sw. söt: Icel. sætr: Fr. Gel. mild, gentle: Moes. SEDON donabilis, remissus, soft, pleasant: It. suave: Sans. swad, Adic. SWEET, pleasant; suavis: cis, gratus:—Hu swet! sweet! Ps. 118, 102. symble swete was æt per dulce fuit, Bd. S. p. 27. Sweg þæs swete sonus dulcis cantilene. Bd. p. 630, 23. Selle drea give sweet drink, Bt. 2. Ði swetre the swar dulcior, Bt. tit. 23: 4. Ða swetestan hyrde heard the swet: Bd. S. p. 567, 39: 63, 3.*  
 Swetan To SWEETEN; *Som.*  
 Swete sweat, *v. swal.*  
 Sweð a path, way, *R.* 1, swaðe.  
 SWEDEL, sweðil, *es; m.* swachtel *f.* Dut. swachtel a swathing-band: Ger. swachtel *f.* like the Dut. it is a provincialism: Dan. swaddling-cloth] A swor or swaddling-band; *Ex.* 213, 84:—Sweðel *Cot.* 108.  
 Sweðerian, sweðrian; *pp. od. To faint, to pine, to disperse, mitigate, quiescere, tabescere, facessere: Cot.* 89: *Bd.* 13, 129. Swende facessens, *Cot.* 20.  
 Sweðolian; *p. ode; pp. grow tame, to be appeased mitescere, pacatus &c.*



Sweðolode pacatus est, Chr. 1123.

reßung, swoßung, e; f. Any thing applied to the body like a plaster to ease pain; fomentum, R. Ben. 28, Som.

etlice; adv. SWEETLY; dulciter, suaviter, Bd. S. p. 649, 1. et - met sweetmeat, sweetmeats.

etnes, se; f. SWEETNESS, allurements; dulcedo, suavitas, fragrantia:—Swetnys stinces sweetness of smell; fragrantia odoris, Bd. S. p. 578, 13. Swetnes blostma fragrantia lorum, Bd. S. p. 629, 19. Mid wiðe manigre swetnesse with ery much allurements, Bt. 7, 1. stole clearly, manifestly, Bt. 2 p. 158, v. sweotole.

st-wyrda Sweet-worded; suaviloquus, blandus, Som.

c [Scot. swick, swyk fraud, deceit: Dan. sviger c: Icel. svikari m. impostor] Deceit, treachery; dolus:—Mid his rice with his deceit, Ors. 3, Bar. p. 100, 1.

: Destructive; offensus, exitus:—Wæron suð-folcum rice were to south-men destructive, Cd. 93, Th. p. 120,

a, an; m. A deceiver, traitor; deceptor, proditor, impostor:—Se swica sæd, Mt. 63: Chr. 1055: 1075.

an, aswican, beswican, ge-ican; p. swac, beswac, geac; we beswicon; pp. swia, beswicen, geswicen; also scian, beswician; p. ode; .od; v. a. [Scot. to swick to me; to swyke to cause to mble, to bring to the ground: .zwikken to wrest or sprain /s foot; Ger. schwicken de-are, seducere, depravare, a pro-rialism: Not. Ps. 14, 4, Ker. riboute oagi; suuihharrogy-ugum; pisuichaner decep-: Ot. suichan, gisuuihchan cheat, to betray, v. Krist. off's Edit. l. iv. 12, 58, l. v.

2, and the Pref. p. xi: m. svige to deceive, to be-g, cheat: Swed. swika, like Dan: Icel. svikia fallere. related to this word, Wach-quotes the Old Fr. sicanear, modern chicaneur m. a ca-

er, wrangler, pettifogger. swic deceit] 1. To deceive, de, illude, entice, mock; ripere, seducere, prodere, cere, illudere. 2. To wan-, to go from, to escape, avoid, ar, cease, leave off, to weak-vagari, dispergere se, eva-e, cessare. 3. To offend, a ice offence; offendere,

scandalizare, facere ut offen-dat:—1. Þe læs þe hira ænig þe swice, Ex. 34, 15. Georne swicode sedulously beguiled, Cd. 29. Na swicð non decipit, Ps. 14, 6. Þæt he hine beswican mihte that he might deceive him, Ors. 2, 4, Bar. p. 70, 8: Cd. 28. 2. Þurh cuðe stowe swicedon wander-ed through a known place, Bd. S. p. 571, 4. Him from swi-con went from him, Cd. 93. Þone deað beswican to escape the death, Bd. 1, 12, S. p. 481, 1. Ne willað me geswican will not go from me, Cd. 15. Ic gedo þæt hira gemynd ge-swicð faciam ut memoria eorum cessabit, Deut. 32, 26. Geswac se wind, Mt. 14, 32. God, on þone dæg, geswac hys wor-ces, þe he gesceop to wirce-ane, Gen. 2, 3: Lk. 5, 4: 11, 1. Geswicað cessate, Abus. 11. 3. Gif þin hand þe swicað si tua manus faciat ut offendas, Mt. 18, 8, 9: Mk. 9, 43, 45, 47. Gif þin hand þe aswice, Mt. 5, 30. Ne swi-cige ic non offendar ego, Mk. 14, 29. Þe ne swycað on me qui non fuerit offensus in me, Mt. 11, 6. Þeah þe ealle swicion stiamsi omnes offen-dantur, Mk. 14, 29.

Swic-cræft the art of deception, an insurrection, Mk. 15, 7.

Swicdóm, es; m. 1. Fraud, de-ceit, treachery, sedition; se-ductio, deceptio, astutia, pro-ditio. 2. A scandal, an offence; scandalum, offendiculum:—1. Þurh swicdome per seduc-tionem, astutiam, Jud. 16, 4. Of swicdome worold-welene a fallacia divitiarum, Mk. 4, 19. Buton swicdome without deceit, Chr. 1014. Mid swic-dome with sedition, Chr. 1087: Elf. T. p. 26. 2. Neod is þæt swicdomas cumon, þeah-hwæðere wa þam menn þe swicdom þurh hyne cymð, Mt. 18, 7.

Swicol False, treacherous, deceit-ful, offensive; fallax, dolosus, mendax, Jud. 16, 8: Menol. 467.

Swicollice Treacherously, deceit-fully; fraudulent, Lye.

Swicolnes, se; f. Treachery, deceit; fraudulentia, decep-tio, Lye.

Swicung, e; f. Deceit, a lead-ing aside, an offence; decep-tio, seductio, scandalum, R. Ben. interl. 53: Sciint. 36.

Swieg a drum, tabor, T. Ps. 80, 2, v. sweg.

SWIFAN [Plat. swewen to flutter, hover: Dut. zweven: Frs.

swiwa, both like the Plat: Ger. schweifen to rove, ram-ble; weifen to reel, to wind yarn off from the reel; weife f. a reel: Old Ger. sueifan to swerve: Dan. svifte to swing, shake: Swed. swäfwä to flut-ter: Icel. sveifla agitare; svi-pa festinare, vibrare. This word appears to be related to sweopan to sweep, and wafian fluctuare, vacillare, where the letter s is only wanting] To be turned round, to revolve, to wander; circumrotari, cir-cumagi, vagari, oberrare:—Swifeð swift untorig untired swift revolves, Bt. R. p. 192.

SWIFT; def. se swifta; seo, þæt swifte; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. [Plat. swift a small mea-gre fellow; or properly, one who is hovering about like a spectre; swind adj. and adv. swift, swiftly: Dut. gezwind adj. swift: Ger. geschwinde adj: Old Ger. schwind, swind: Dan. gesvind adj: Icel. svif n. pl. motus repentinus: Old Eng. Chau. swyff swift: Scot. swiff rotatory motion; swith, swyth, swyth adv. quickly] SWIFT; celer, velox, alacer:—Butan þam swifstan rodore above the swift sky, Bt. 36, 2. Ryne swyftum with a swift course, Bt. R. p. 185. Swifte windas swift winds, Bt. R. p. 164. Ic hæbbe swiðe swifte feðera I have very swift fea-thers, Bt. 36, 2. Swiftost swiftest, Ors. 1, 1: Bd. S. p. 619, 1.

Swifte-lear, swifte-lere, es; m. [q. leðer leather] A slipper; subtalaria, R. 8: Elf. gl. Som. p. 61.

Swiftlice; adv. SWIFTLY; cele-riter, velociter, L. Ps. 6, 10.

Swiftnes, se; f. SWIFTNESS; velocitas, celeritas, Bt. 39, 3.

SWIGA, swigea, an; m. Silence; silentium:—R. Ben. 38, 42: Past. 15, 1. Swylce swigean healdende holding such silence, Nic. c. 22.

Swigan to be silent, Bd. 2, 11, S. p. 512, 13, v. swigian.

Swigene Bitter; amarus, Som.

Swigge silence, Past. 15, 1, v. swiga.

Swigian, swugian, geswigian; p. ode, ade; pp. od; v. n. [Plat. swigen: Dut. zwygen: Frs. swiga: Ger. schweigen: Ker. suuigen: Ot. suigan: Grk. σιγᾶν from σιγῆ. Vox. Germanica sweigen tacere, non differt a Græca, nisi inserto w, Wachter.—swiga silence] To be silent, mute, astonished; silere, admirari, silere:—Ic

swigode *silui, tacui, obmutui*, Ps. 31, 3. Ne swiga þu ne sileas tu, Ps. 27, 1: 38, 17. Ne swuga þu, Ps. 34, 25: Mk. 14, 61. Deah þe seo tunge swigode etiamsi lingua sileret, Bd. S. p. 627, 30. Na swigeð non silebit, Ps. 49, 3. Swigoden hi ealle they all were silent, Bd. S. p. 536, 31. Ic swigiende awunode tacitus perduravi, Bd. S. p. 619, 29, v. suwian.

\* Swigiunc Delay; mora, C. Mt. 24, 48.

Swigo Delay; stupor, R. Mt. 25, 5, v. swig.

Swigung, geswigung, e; f. Silence, the dead time of night, amazement; silentium, conticinium, stupor, Cot. 48, 58: R. Mk. 5, 42.

SWILC, swylc, swelc; g. m. n. swilces; swilcre f; adj. [swa, ylc same] Such, of this kind, the like; talis, qualis:—Manegum swylcum bigspellum he spræc, Mt. 4, 33. Oðer swilc aliud tale, simile, Ex. 7, 11. Swilces ejusmodi, Ex. 13, 11. ¶ Be swilcum and be swilcum by such and the like, Bt. 38, 1. Swilce swilce such as, Bt. 41, 4. Swilce . . . swilce such . . . as; talis . . . qualis, Bt. 38, 2. Beoð. swylce gedrefednessa, swylce nege wurdon erunt tales afflictiones quales non fuerunt, Mk. 13, 19.

\* Swilce, swylce. As if, as it were, so that, also, moreover, seeing, indeed, further, thus; tanquam, quasi, veluti, sicut, ut, etiam, insuper:—Swylce liceteras tanquam hypocritæ, Mt. 6, 5. Swylce hyslareow sicut ipsius doctor, Mt. 10, 25. Swylce he hys god forspilde quasi qui ejus bona dissipasset, Lk. 16, 1. Se com swylce who came also, Bd. S. p. 568, 17. Swilce is seo feorðe thus is the fourth, Cd. 12. Swylce þry monðas about (as if) three months, Lk. 1, 56: 3, 23.

Swilgan, swylgan to swallow, v. swelgan.

Swilian To SWILL, wash; lavare, L. Ps. 6, 6.

Swiling A gargle, a liquid to wash the throat; absorptio, gargarismus, Som.

SWIMA, an; m. [Plat. swiem, swiemel m. vertigo: Dut. zwym f. a swoon: Frs. swime f. like the Dut. and Plat.: Ger. schwindel m. a dizziness, a swimming in the head: Mons. Gloss. suintilodes spiritum vertiginis: Dan. svimmel or svindel c. a swimming of the head: Swed. swimming f. swindel m. like

the Dan: Icel. svim, svimi, svimr m. vertigo] A SWIMMING, giddiness, stupor; vertigo, deliquium:—He on swiman læg druncen he lay in stupor drunk, Jdth. 23, 5. Heafodswima a swimming of the head, Cd. 76.

\*Swimman, swimð; p. swamm, we swummon [Plat. swömmen, swommen: Dut. zwemmen: Ger. schwimmen: Ot. l. v. c. xiii. 25. Petrus bigonda suimannes Petrus coepit natate: Dan. svømme: Swed. simma: Icel. svema nare] To swim; natate:—Swimmende cynn natans genus, Gen. 1, 20.

SWIN, swyn, es; n. [Plat. swien n: Dut. zwyn n: Ger. schwein n: Tat. swin, suin: Moes. swein porcus: Dan. sviin n: Swed. swin n: Icel. svín n: Pol. swinia: Wend. sswino: Bohm. swine] A SWINE; porcus, sus:—Swines lus porci pediculus, R. 24. Anlicost fettum swinum most like fat swine, Bt. 37, 4. Swina heord a herd of swine; porcorum grex, Mt. 8, 30, 31. On þas swin in istos porcos, Mt. 8, 32. Toforan eowrum swynon coram vestris porcis, Mt. 7, 6. Be þam swynum de porcis, Mk. 5, 16.

Swinc labour, trouble, C. Ps. 21, 10, v. geswinc.

\*SWINCAN, beswincan; he swincð; p. swanc, beswanc, we swuncon; pp. swuncen [Plat. swingen to beat flax, hemp, or to use the flail: Dut. zwingen, zwingelen: Old Dut. Kil. swinghen vibrare, stringere, mollire linum flagello: Frs. swinga: Ger. schwingen to beat or swingle flax, to swing the flail: Dan. svinge, like the Ger.: Swed. swinga, swänga, like the Ger. and Dan.] To toil, labour; laborare, operari, fatigari:—Þu swiðor swincst thou labourest more, Bt. 38, 5. Unnytlice we swincað in vain we labour, Bt. 41, 2. Þe swincað qui laboratis, Mt. 11, 28. He swincð æfter þam welan he labours after the riches, Bt. 33, 2. Swincende Mk. 6, 48. Ic sende eow to ripene þæt þæt ge ne beswuncon; oðre swuncon and ge eodun on hyra geswinc, Jn. 4, 38.

Swincfull full of labour, Chr. 1085, v. geswincful.

Swincfullice; adv. Laboriously, miserably; laboriose, ærumnōse, misere, Som.

Swincgel, e; f. swincgle, an; f.

A stripe, blow, lash; verber. Th. An. v. swingle.

\*SWIND Fatness; arvina, mēx, axungia, abdomen, Elf. Som. p. 71: Med. Quær. l. Swindan; p. swand, swunde pp. swunden [Plat. swinden, swinnen, verswinden, daz. verdwinen to disappear, mēx. Dut. verdwynen, verdween. vanish: Old Dut. Kil. swinden decrescere, extra. minui, verswynen, svina a. bescere: Ger. schwinden a. shrink, pine: Ot. swind. Krist. l. l. xxiii. 23. Bet. sculum suinan mēx a. humiliari, decrescere, mēx. l. iv. xxvi, 41, that it is tet innan bein at esthara intra ossa: Dan. svinde: Sw. swinna, forswina to disappear, vanish away, twina to pine away, to languish: Icel. svina to pine away. The last three in our orthography dwell on the A.-S. dwinan, appear to be closely allied to swinda, to languish, consume, pine away, vanish; tabescere, terpere. —Swindeð tabescit, Lk. Ps. 111, 9. Swand tabescit, Ps. 106, 26. Heðge swundon inertis som. Bd. 601, 11.

\*Swinen Swinish; perna Herb. 52, 2.

Swines-hæfed [Kri. Swynhed, Swynsheod.—hera head] SWINESHEAD, Herefordshire, Chr. 675.

SWING A WHIP, blow, flagellum, ictus, verber. Mid grimmum swong beaten with cruel. Bd. S. p. 508, 13. Na miclum swingum pastibus, Bd. S. p. 505, 21.

Swingan, swyngan; he swang; p. swang, swong, geswungen; pp. swungen; s. a. scourge, beat, correct, dash; cadere, flagellare, herare. 2. To labour, rare, v. swincan; s. a. He swang verberavit, Jn. 19. Swong verberavit, Bd. S. p. 508, 13. Hi swingadunt, cadunt, Mt. 11, 12. Mk. 10, 34. To swingen ad vapulandum, Mt. 24. Swungen, Elf. gr. 19. Þæt fyr on twa dædæd aside, Cd. 23. God gesta Farao, Gen. 12, 17. Ic beswungen ælce dæg, Fr. 14. 2. Hwi swingst quare laboras tu satis? Fr. 14. On ydel swingast num laborant, Ps. 126, 1.



swingel, e; f. [*Plat.* swinge f. a board for beating flax, hemp; swengel m. swipe f: *Dut.* swengel m: *Frs.* swinge f. a turnpike: *Ger.* schwängel, schwengel m. a swing, a sail: *Den.* svingel, svingbom c.] A whip, stripe, lash, correction, affliction; flagellum, plaga, verber:—On swingelum in verberibus, *Ps.* 88, 32. Ah se teond ane swingelan set him *habeat accusator unam flagellationem apud eum, L. In.* 45: *Ps.* 72, 5: *Job.* p. 168, 34.  
 winglung, e; f. A whipping, beating, dizziness; verberatio, flagellatio, vertigo, *R.* 10: *Med. Quadr.* 4, 6.  
 win-lic Swine-like; porcinus, *Som.*  
 winsian; part. swinsigende; p. ode; pp. od. To modulate, harmonize; modular:—Swin-sigende sweg melodious strains, *Cd.* 52.  
 rinsung, e; f. A sound, a modulation of sounds, music, melody; sonitus, modulatio, melodia, *Cot. Bd.* 597, 35.  
 rinsung-craeft the art of music, *Cot.* 130.  
 rinsung-dream harmony, *Cot.* 4, 181.  
 iopa a whip, *C. R. Jn.* 2, 15, v. swip.  
 ior a father-in-law, *Bt.* 10, C, v. sweor.  
 ior, es; m. a column, pillar, *T. Ps.* 74, 3, v. swer.  
 iora, an; m. a neck, top, *T. Ps.* 128, 4, v. swura.  
 iotol manifest, plain, *Bt.* 10, v. sweotol.  
 ipe, an. [*Plat.* swepe or wope f: *Dut.* zweep f: *Frs.* 7. Japir, swiepe: *Ger.* schweppe, schweppe f. a whipcord: *Den.* svöbe c. a whip, a scourge: *Swed.* swep f: *Icel.* sipa f. flagellum: *Old Ger.* without a, wip flagrum, flagellum] A whip, scourge; scutilla, flagellum:—He worhte wipan of strengon fecit flagellum e funiculis, *Jn.* 2, 15.  
 wipo flagella, *T. Ps.* 31, 13.  
 line swungon mid isenum wipum beat him with iron scourges, *Guthl. Vit.* 4.  
 wian; p. swipode, swipte; a. To shake, to drag about, take by violence; cito agere, gitare, volvere, raptare:—Iodor swipode (the) firmament shook, *Cd.* 166.  
 pp. cuning, v. geswipp.  
 ra, an; m. a neck, *Bt.* 19, swura.  
 r-ban a neck-bone, the neck, *Ps.* 128, 4.

\*Swital manifest, clear, *Bt.* 34, 12, v. sweotol.  
 Swite-apuldor a sweetening apple-tree, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64.  
 Switelode declared, *Ps.* 147, 9, v. swutelian.  
 Switelung, swytelung manifesting, making known, *L. Edg. Eccl.* 4, v. swutelung.  
 SWID, swyð; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. [*Plat.* swidig adj. adv. great, much, very much; swied adv. valde, multum, admodum: *Old Dut.* Kil. swidig, swide: *Melis Stoke.* in his poetical history of the old Counts of Holland, b. ii. v. 495, doe si saghen there so swide when they saw of them so many; swidig geld much money; swindigh multus, magnus: *Modern Dut.* geswind quickly, swiftly: *Frs.* swid strong, much, crafty, bad: *Frs. Het.* suid strong; suite too much: *Old Ger.* swende, schwind: *Moes.* swinths validus, robustus; swinthoza fortior, validior; swintheins potentia. The Gothic proper name Suintila. Valentius is the diminutive of swinth, which is translated by Grotius potentia exutus. Suintebold valde audax: *Icel.* svidr, svinur prudens, circumspectus, honestus; *Swis. Canton. Bern.* ge-schwid, g'schwied prudent, careful: *Plat.* al to swied too far, too much. In *Plat.* are also the degrees of comparison, swied, swider, swidest or swideste] Strong, powerful, great; valens, potens, fortis:—Mih-tum swið strong in might, *Cd.* 188. Purh þa swiðan miht through his great might, *Cd.* 191. For swiðe very much; pro virili, vehementer, *Jud.* 10, 8: *Bt.* 17. Hwilum bið se willa swiðra sometimes the willis stronger, *Bt.* 34. Manna swiðost greatest of men, *Bt. R.* p. 189. Ofer ealle oðre þing swiðost over all other things greatest, *Bt.* 24, 3. ¶ Swið hand strong hand, the right hand, or swiðre hand stronger hand. Sette his þa swiðan hand him on þæt heafod set his right hand on his head, *Bd. S.* p. 515, 19. Gif þin swyðre hand þe aswice, *Mt.* 5, 30. Hefan swiðran hand ofer leware dextram manum super, *Gen.* 48, 14.—Sometimes swiðre is used alone to denote the right hand. Nyte þin wynstre hwæt do þin swyðre, *Mt.* 6, 8. Hælo þære swyðran salus dextræ, *Ps.* 19, 7. To swyðran or swyð-

rum ad dextram, a dextra, *Ps.* 15, 8. On swyðran in dextra, a dextra, ad dextram, *Mt.* 27, 29. Æt swyðrum ad dextram, *Ps.* 108, 30. Fram swyðrum a dextra, *Ps.* 90, 7. Swiðre eare dextra auris, *Ex.* 29, 20: *Lk.* 22, 50. Swiðre weng dextra maxilla, *Mt.* 5, 39. Swiðra boh dexter humerus, *Lev.* 7, 32.  
 bSwiðan to strengthen, *Cd.* 93, v. swiðian.  
 Swiðe, swyðe; comp. swiðor; sup. swiðost; adv. Very, much, very much, greatly, strongly, forcibly, violently; valde, multum, admodum, vehementer, magnopere:—Swiðe manig very many, *Bt.* 7, 1: 11, 1. Swiðe fcawa very few; valde pauci, *Bt.* 19: 29, 2. Swiðe welig valde dives, *Lk.* 18, 23. Ofer swiðe over much, too much, *Bt.* 39, 11. Swa swiðe swa so much as, *Bt.* 5, 1: 38, 2. Swa swiðe swa . . . swa swiðe so much . . . as; quantum . . . tantum, *Bd.* 632, 8. Swiðe þearle vehementer admodum, perquam, quamplurimum, *Gen.* 17, 2. Ða swiðor the rather; eo magis, potius, *Mt.* 27, 23. Swa micle swiðor so much the more; eo multo magis, *Bt.* 1. Swa swiðor . . . swa swiðor quo magis . . . eo magis. Swa he him swiðor behead, swa hi swiðor bodedon, *Mk.* 7, 36. Swiðor and swiðor more and more, *R. Ben.* 62. Swa he swiðost mihte as he best might, *Bt. lit.* 35: 4, 42.  
 cSwiðfeorm Bold; fortis, *Cd.* 85. Swið-feormian To grow much, to increase more and more; crudescere, *Cot.* 47, 180.  
 Swið-fromlice very firmly, valiantly.  
 Swið-hwæt [hwæt quick, strenuous] very strenuous, *Hickes's Thes.* p. 135, 10.  
 Swiðian, swiðan; ic swiðige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [swið strong] 1. To grow strong, to prevail, excel, increase; invalescere, præstare. 2. To strengthen, defend, support, give food, enrich; firmare, munire, pascere, suppeditare:—1. Ic swiðige prævalso, *T. Ps.* 12, 4: *Bd.* 509, 34. Ðufað and swiðað shoots forth and grows strong; frutescit et invalescit, *Cot.* 90. 2. Ða leode ne wol-don Elamitarna aldor swiðan the people would not (the) Elamites' prince support, *Cd.* 93. Ða ongan Abimæleh Abraham swiðan woruld-ge-streconum then began Abimi-

- lech to load Abraham with worldly treasures, *Cd.* 129. Mihtum swiðed by power strengthened, *Cd.* 170, v. ge-swiðian, swiðrian.
- \*Swiðlic; *adj.* Great, vast, violent, strong, vehement; ingens, nimius, vehemens:—Swiðlic blisse ingens gaudium, *L. Ps.* 46, 5. Swiðlic wind violent wind, *Job.* p. 165, 38. For swiðlicum rene for violent rain, *Bt.* 12. Mid swiðlicum æhtum cum ingentibus facultatibus, *Gen.* 15, 14.
- Swiðlice; *adv.* Exceedingly, immoderately, greatly; vehementer, immodice, valde:—Swiðe swiðlice very exceedingly, *Bt.* 22, 2: *Mt.* 27, 14.
- Swiðlicnes, *se*; *f.* Vehemence, excess; vehementia, nimietas, *R. Ben. interl.* 41.
- Swið-mód bold in mind, magnanimous, *Cd.* 176.
- Swiðor rather, more; swiðost mostly, chiefly, v. swiðe.
- Swiðra stronger, v. swið.
- Swiðre the stronger, the right hand, v. swið.
- \*Swiðrian; *p. ode*; *pp. od.* To grow strong, to prevail; valere, prævalere, invalescere:—Ðæt wæter swiðrode aqua invaluit, *Gen.* 7, 19. Se hunger swiðrode famēs gravis erat, *Gen.* 12, 10. Cyre swiðrode sæs set ende at last (the) sea's return prevailed; refluxus invaluit maris tandem, *Cd.* 166. To ecre alysnesse swiðrade to eternal redemption availed, *Bd. S.* p. 592, 28. Hyra stefna swiðredon eorum voces invalescebant, *Lk.* 23, 23, v. swiðian.
- Swið - sprecel a great talking, talkative, *L. Ps.* 11, 3.
- Swið - stincende very fragrant, *Cot.* 86, 202.
- Swiður rather; swiðust mostly, v. swiðe.
- Swi-tima silent time, dead of the night, v. swigung.
- Switol, swytol manifest, *Bd. S.* p. 505, 27, v. sweetol.
- Switole, swytole manifestly, *Bt. tit.* 10, v. sweetole.
- SWIUNG spasmus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57.
- Swiunga Secretly; cum silentio, clam, *R. Jn.* 11, 28.
- Swodrian; *p. ode.* To be fast asleep; soporatus esse:—Ic swodrode soporatus sum, *Ps.* 3, 5.
- Swoefn a dream, *C. Mt.* 1, 20, v. swefen.
- Swoeg a sound, noise, *Cot.* 27, v. sweg.
- Swoese a dinner, feast, *C. Mt.* 22, 4, v. swæsend.

- \*Swoeðl a swaddling-band, *Jn.* 11, 4, v. sweðel.
- Swogan To sound, rage; sonare, strepere, cum sonitu irruere:—Swogað sound; sonant, *Cod. Exon.* 21 b. Swogende sound-ing, raging, *Cd.* 119, v. swegan.
- SWOLAÐ, swoloð, swoluð [*Plat.* swool sultry: *Dut.* zwoel, zoel sultry; zoelheid *f.* a sultry heat: *Ger.* schwüle *f.* a sultry heat. *The Dan.* sval, *Swed.* swal, *Icel.* ssalr signify cool, fresh: *Icel.* sval *n.* aura frigida, æstus modicus maris, vel allusio maris. This word is related to swælan wrere] Heat, burning, fever; æstus, cauma:—Slea þe Drihten mid swoluðan percutiet is Jehova cum adurente febre, *Deut.* 28, 22. In swoloðan middes sumeres in heat of midsummer, *Bd. S.* p. 549, 30: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 76.
- Swole heat, burning, *Bd. S.* p. 549, 30, *T: Cod. Exon.* 59 a, 4, v. swolað.
- Swolgen swallowed, devoured; *pp.* of swelgan.
- \*Swolgettan To gargle, to wash the throat; gargarizare, *Som.*
- Swoling a ploughing, a portion of land, v. sulung.
- Swollen swollen, v. swellan.
- Swoloð, swoluð heat, v. swolað.
- Swolten dead; *pp.* of sweltan.
- Swon a swan, v. swan.
- Swong scourged, laboured, v. swingan.
- Swong, sweng. Idle, lazy; desidiosus:—Na læs eallum monnum sēghwær swongrium and heora lifes ungemyndum secgan wolde non omnibus hominibus passim desidiosis, ac eorum vitas incuriosis referre volebat, *Bd. S.* p. 680, 37, *Lye.*
- Swongornes, *se*; *f.* Drowsiness, heaviness, sloth; torpor, desidia, *Past.* 9, 2: *Bt.* 36, 6.
- Swope A whip, scourge; flagellum, scutica, *Hicks's Thes.* p. 227, 8.
- Swor Swore; juravit; *p.* of swerian.
- Swor A cousin-german, a sister's son; consobrinna, *Cot.* 35, v. sweor.
- Swor Sore; gravis, molestus, *Cd.* 154.
- Sworcen darkened, v. sweorcan.
- Sworcennea, *se*; *f.* Darkness, obscurity; caligo, obscuritas, tenebræ, *L. Ps.* 10, 2.
- Sword a sword, *Ps.* 149, 6, v. swurd.
- SWORETAN; *p. te* [*Plat.* swugtern, swögtern to sigh loud and anxiously; sugtern, eüg-

- tern to sigh] To sigh, to draw a deep breath, to yawn; æhelare, suspirare, oscitare—Of inneweardre heortan we sworete sighed from inner heart, *Bd. S.* p. 501, 14.
- \*Sworetendlic That draweth breath painfully, short-winded; antelanti similia, *Cot.* 18, *Sam.*
- Sworetung, sworetung, *e.* A breathing, sighing; æhelatio, suspiratio, suspirium—Longe sworetunge was onde longa suspiria erat trahens, *Bd. S.* p. 596, 10. Betwih þam untruman swertunga inter agra suspiria, *Bd. S.* p. 538, 23.
- Swornian To grow together; unite; coalescere, *Cot.* 34.
- Swéron Swore; juraverunt, swerian.
- Swot sweet, v. swét.
- Swoðung a soothing-plant, *R. Ben. interl.* 28, v. swoðung.
- Swot-mettas sweetmeats, *Bt.* 11, v. swét.
- Swotole manifestly, *Bd. S.* p. 515, 20, v. sweetole.
- Swot-stenc a sweet smell.
- Swot-stencende sweet-smelling, aromatic.
- Swua so, as, *Bt.* p. 150, v. swa.
- \*Swugian; *p. ode* to be sick; swigian.
- Swulc such, *Bea.* 13, 86, v. swelc.
- Swulgon devoured, swallowed, swelgan.
- Swulten died, v. sweltan.
- Swulung a ploughing, a portion of land, v. sulung.
- Swun [*inquit Hicker's Thes.* 159, not. 1, "in in noma" pro u posita, summa] A bag, a horseload; jumentaria, *Chart. Eda.* 10.
- Swuncen, swuncon, swungon laboured, toiled, v. swincan.
- Swungen beaten, v. swingan.
- Swura, sweora, swiora, swyra, an; *m.* [Old *Lat.* erde cervix: *Frz.* Ed. swarwarde collum, cervix: *F.* Hettema, swarte beade of tio collis.—swere a collar] A neck; collum, cervix.—To hys swuran georn collo appensus, *Mt.* 9, 1.
- Abutan his swuran cervix collum, *Lk.* 17, 2: *Gen.* 42: 22, 12. On eowme swaran in vestro collo, *Deu.* 24: 48. His swuran heo beo Gen. 27, 16. Ofstreppað ra swuran concalcantur cervices, *Jos.* 10, 24.
- Swur-beag, swur-beah, swurbeh a neck-chain, *Elf. gl.* 10.
- Swur-cops a neck-fetter, *e.* 10.
- SWURD, sweord, swyrd, swurda; *n.* [*Plat.* sweord swaard *n.*: *Frz.* swird

n: Ger. schwert n: *Ot. Wil. Tat. suert, swert: Tat. 185, 3. Senti thin suert in scei-dun mitte tuum gladium in paginam: Borkh. Gloss. suert pugio: Lip. stafswert framea, a spear, a javelin: Dan. sværd n: Swed. swärd n: Icel. sverð v. gladius: Scot. suerd, swerd. Wachter derives sweord from vereri defendere, præposito sibi quia hoc telo nos et nostra nemus] A sword; gladius, ensis:—Swurdes ecg gladii acies, *Ex. 5, 3. Mid swurdes ecge per gladii aciem, Ex. 17, 13: Num. 21, 24: Jos. 6, 21: 10, 39. Feallan on swurdes ecge cadere acie gladii, Lk. 21, 24. Bicgan him swurd mere sibi gladium, Lk. 22, 36. Mid atogenum swurde cum districto gladio, Jos. 5, 13. Clean mid swurde percutere, cadere, interficere cum gladio, Lk. 22, 4, 9. Twa swurd duo gladii, Lk. 22, 38. Mid swurhum cum gladiis, Mt. 26, 47, 5: Mk. 14, 43, 48: Lk. 22, 52. Swurd-bora a sword-bearer, a gladiator, *Somn. 117. Swurd-hwita a sword maker, v. sweord-hwita. Swurd-leoma a gleaming of a sword, Hickes's Thes. p. 192, 101. Swur-plættas slaps or cuffs on the neck. Swur-raceteþ [racenta a chain] a neck-chain, Elf. gl. Som. p. 5. Swur-rôd a neck-cross, a crucifix hanging round the neck, *Cod. Exon. 1 a, ult. Swur-wegend one bearing a sword, a gladiator, Somn. 119. SWUSTER, suster, sweoster, swyster, geswuster; indecl. in s. ut sometimes the d. is swyster; nom. ac. a; g. a, ena; d. an; f. [Plat. süster f. süsje the diminutive of suster; asken brother and sister: Dut. suster, zus, zusje f. a sister: Ger. schwester f. a sister; achwister f. brother and sister: *Ot. suester f: Moes. sistar: Dan. søster, syster f. askende brother and sister: Swed. syster f. syskon brother and sister: Icel. systir f. systin n; pl. brother and sister: d. siostra f: Russ. sestra: Slav. schostro: Lett. sessu: nland sisa: Sans. swasri] SWISTER; soror:—Eode seo lre swyster ærost the older sister went first, *Gen. 19, 33. min swuster, Mt. 12, 50. dre swuster to a good sister, Bd. S. p. 576, 19. Nam banes swuster, Gen. 25, 20.******

Dære swustor mægen the sister's strength, *Bd. S. p. 576, 24. Heo clypode hyre swustor, Jn. 11, 28. Pin swuster tua soror, Gen. 12, 19. His swuster ejus soror, Gen. 20, 2, 5. Modor swustor matris soror, Jn. 19, 25. Weres swustor mariti soror, Elf. gl. Som. p. 74. Swustra sorores. Hu ne synt hys swustra (sorores) her mid hus? Mk. 6, 3: Mt. 13, 56. Sororum, Jn. 11, 1. Swustrum sororibus, Bd. S. p. 574, 40: 475, 1. Geswustra sisters; sorores, Mk. 10, 29. Geswustrena bearn children of sisters, *R. 92. Swustoran A sister; sororem, Chr. 658, for swuster. Swustor-sunu a sister's son, a nephew, Gen. 29, 13. Swutel manifest, clear, Mk. 6, 14, v. sweotol. Swutele manifestly, clearly, Bt. 20, v. sweotole. Swutelian, sweotelian, sweotolan to show, manifest, make known, Mt. 16, 21, v. geswutelian. Swutelice clearly, plainly, openly, Gen. 15, 13: Bd. S. p. 532, 5: 588, 17, v. sweotole. Swutelung, switelung, swytelung, e; f. A manifesting, showing, testimony, certificate; manifestatio, significatio, testificatio, testimonium:—L. Ps. 24, 15. To swutelunge in testimonium, Gen. 21, 30. Swutelung-dæg manifesting-day, Epiphany, *W. Cat. p. 121. Swutol manifest, clear, v. sweotol. Swutolice plainly, evidently, v. swutelice. Swutul manifest, clear, v. swutel. Swyca a deceiver, v. swica. Swyftlere a slipper, v. swiftelear. Swygian to be silent, v. swigian. Swylc such, v. swilc. Swylcnes, se; f. A quality, sort, condition; qualitas, *R. Ben. 55: Herb. 139, 2. Swyle A tumour, swelling; apostema, Elf. gl. Som. p. 57. Swylgð swallows, v. swelgan. Swylic such, Lk. 13, 2, v. swilc. SWYLT Death; mors:—Hyre were sealde deað - berende gyfl þæt þa sin-hiwan to swylte geteah gave her husband death-bearing (fatal) fruit that drew the pair to death, *Cod. Exon. p. 45 a, 11. Swylt dies, v. sweltan. Swylt-dæg death-day, day of death, Cd. 62. Swylt-hwile death-while, time of death, Cod. Exon. p. 64 a, 7. Swymman to swim, v. swimman.*****

Swymmendlic Swimming; natanti similis, natatilis, *Elf. gr. 24. Swyn swine, v. swin. Swyn-hyrde A SWINE - HERD; subulcus, Som. Swyr, es; m. a column, Ps. 74, 3, v. swer. Swyra, an; m. a neck, Mt. 18, 6, v. swura. Swyrd a sword, Jdth. p. 26, 9, v. swurd. Swyrd-bora a sword-bearer, Elf. gl. Som. p. 63. Swyrd-geswing [geswing labour] exercise of sword, conflict, Jdth. 12, 3. Swystar, swyster a sister, Gen. 19, 33, v. swuster. Swystor-sunu a sister's son, a nephew, *Menol. Swytel, swytol manifest, v. sweotol. Swytelian to make manifest, v. geswutelian. Swytelung a manifestation, v. swutelung. Swyð strong; swyðe very much, v. swið, swiðe. Swyðost chiefest, v. swið. Swywian to be silent, v. guwian. Sy, si be; sis, esto; art; es; may be, shall be, is; sit, erit, est:—Gif þu Godes sunu sy, Mt. 4, 3. Syb sy eow paz sit vobis, Lk. 24, 36. Sib si þisse paz sit huic, Lk. 10, 5: 27, 40. Hwæðer þu Crist sy, Jn. 10, 24. Se si on þam eolonde who is in the island, Bt. 16, 1, v. wesan. Syb, sybb peace, v. sib. Sycð sucks; syctun, sictun sucked, Lk. 23, 29, v. sucen. Syd A place for rolling; volutabrum, *Lye. Syde-wale Setwall, setwell; herba quædam, valeriana, Som. Sydðan after, afterwards, Bt. 22, 1, v. siððan. Syfan seven, Ors. 1, 1, v. seofon. Syfe a sieve, v. sife. Syfeling A mixing, shuffling; tumultuatio, commixtio, Som. Syfer pure, sober, R. Ben. 64, v. sifer. Syfernys soberness, moderation, v. siferþys. Syfeða bran, Bt. 34, 11, C., v. siofoða. Syfeða seventh, Ors. 1, 7, v. seoffoða. Syfian to mourn, R. Ben. 2, v. siofian. Syflia, siflia, syfling, syflingc, syfol. Pottage, food; pulmentarium, opsonium:—Twa gesodene syflian sanda duo cocti pulmentarii fercula, R. Ben. interl. 39, v. sufel. Syfon seven, Hom. Dedic. Eccl. p. 378, v. seofon.***

\*Syge a saw, v. saga.

Sygil-hearwa an *Ethiopian*, v. sigel-hearwa.

Syh see; imp. of seon.

Syhð a sight, v. geaihð.

SYL, e; f. [1. In the sense of basis, fulcimentum: *Plat.* sull f. threshold: *Old Dut.* Kil. zulle, sugle limen: *Ger.* schwelle f. limen: *Dan.* sylle c. limen: *Swed.* syll, sylla f. limen: *Icel.* Wel. sail, syl, seiler, sylfaen foundation, ground-work: *Ir.* Gael. sail f. a beam, joist, the common willow: *Lat.* solum the ground, soil, earth: *Fr.* seuil threshold; *It.* soglia f. a threshold; *soglio m.* a throne, also a threshold. 2. In the sense of columna, postis. *Plat.* süle f: *Dut.* zuil f: *Frs.* sel f: *Ger.* säule f: *Not.* siula: *Wil.* Lip. sule f: *Dan.* søil c: *Swed.* stod f: *Icel.* säule columna. Having the idea of an extension in height; elevation, it is formed from the antiquated *Ger.* sal, sul high, the *Heb.* לָלַץ sell to elevate] A SILL, a ground post, groundsil, a post, log, column; basis, fulcimentum, postis, columna:—*Elf. gl.* Som. p. 73, 80. *Syla Ercoles columnæ Herculis*, *Ors.* 1, 1.

\*Syl a plough, v. sul, syll.

Syl-æx a sill or block-axe, *Cot.* 54.

Sylan-scear a ploughshare, *Th. An.*

Syld halcos, *Ben.*

Syle a seal; phoca, *Bd. S.* p. 583, 8, v. seol.

Sylen, e; f. A gift, present; donum, munus, gratia:—*Purh* his sylene and gyfe per ejus donum atque gratiam, *Bd. S.* p. 514, 24. *Gode sylena bona dona*, *Mt.* 7, 11: *Lk.* 11, 13.

SYLF, self, seolf; g. m. es; f. re; pron. [*Plat.* sulf, sulve, sülfst, sülvest, sulven: *Dut.* zelf, zelve, zelven: *Ger.* selb, selber, selbiger, selbige, selbst: *Ker.* selb, selbo: *Isd.* selpso: *Ot.* selbaz: *Not.* seles the selfsame: *Moes.* silba ipse; silbo ipsa; silban ipsum; silbans illi ipsi: *Dan.* selv pron. selve, adv: *Swed.* sjelf: *Icel.* siálfr ipse. The last consonant is often rejected; by taking the final b from selb, there will remain sel as the root, which agrees with *Not.* seles the selfsame. The *Old Swed.* used sjel, instead of the modern sjelf. *Adelung* observes, that selb or selbst, being originally a demonstrative pronoun, signifies an existing thing, an individual in general, and so

by the derivative syllable sal, related to seele soul. The

*Heb.* וָשׁוּׁ nps signifies both seele soul, and selbst self, one's self] SELF; ipse; def. the same, the selfsame; idem: Sylf is added to personal pronouns in the same case and gender:—*Ic sylf hyt eom it is I myself; ego ipse sum*, *Lk.* 24, 39. *Ic swerige þurh me sylfre per memetipsum juro*, *Gen.* 22, 16. *Ic nime eow to me sylfon accipiam vos ad meipsum*, *Jn.* 14, 3. *Ic be me sylfum spræce*, *Jn.* 7, 17. *Donne þin sylfes bearn than thy own child*, *Cd.* 141. *Mid þe sylfon apud te ipsum*, *Jn.* 17, 5. *Mid his sylfes miht with his own power*, *Cd.* 143. *Mid hys sylfes willum or willan with his own will; cum sui ipsius voluntate, ultro, sponte sua*, *Bd. S.* p. 477, 15, 22. *Ongen hyne sylfne adversus se ipsum*, *Mk.* 3, 26. *Between him sylfum or sylfon apud se*, *Jn.* 6, 61. *Ofer eow sylfe super vos ipsos, de vobis ipsis*, *Lk.* 23, 28. *Ic selfa secga I myself say*, *Cd.* 27, *Th.* p. 35, 11. *Se þeoden self the Lord himself*, *Cd.* 8, *Th.* p. 9, 10. *Under þam sylfum norðdæle middan-geardes under the same north part of the world*, *Bd. S.* p. 473, 29. *On þam sylfan leohte in the same light; in illa ipsa luce*, *Bd. S.* p. 596, 3. *On þære sylfan nihte in the same night; in illa ipsa nocte*, *Bd. S.* p. 595, 33. *On þam sylfan mynstre in the same monastery; in illo ipso monasterio*, *Bd. S.* p. 595, 36.

\*Sylf-cwala a self-murderer, suicide.

Sylf-deman [dema a judge] *An order of monks who lived after their own fancy; sibi judicantes monachorum genus; qui, nullam regulam sequentes, suo libitu vivebant; et bini aut terni passim per villas urbesque vagabantur*, *R. Ben.* c. 1.

Sylf-myrðra a self-murderer, a suicide.

Sylf-myrðrung self-murdering, suicide.

Sylfor silver, *Bt.* 38, 4, v. seolfer.

Sylfren; g. m. n. es; adj. Made of silver, silver; argenteus:—*Nym minne sylfrenan læfyl sume meum argenteum scyphum*, *Gen.* 44, 2. *Sylfrene godas argentei dei*, *Ex.* 20, 23. *Sylfrene or sylfrenu fatu argentea vasa*, *Ex.* 3, 22: 11, 2: *Bt.* 36, 1.

\*Sylfring A silversing, silver money; argenteus nummus:—*þreo hundred sylfringa trecenti nummorum*, *Gen.* 45, 22.

Sylf-willende self-willing, voluntary, *L. Ps.* 67, 10.

Sylf-willes, self-willes of sylf-will, of one's own accord, willingly, *Lev.* 25, 5: *Mt.* 4, 32.

Sylg, sylh a plough, *Past.* 51: *Bd. S.* p. 623, 12, v. sul.

Syl-hearwa an *Ethiopian*, v. sel-hearwa.

SYLIAN [*Plat.* sōlen, sullen. *len*: *Dut.* bezoedelen. *len*: *Dut.* Kil. soetelen inquinare, maculare: *Ger.* i. deln: *Old Ger.* salon. *lon*: *Moes.* saulnjan, bisaulnjan, bisaulnjan contaminare, inquinari: *Dan.* søle: *Sve.* Icel. söla inquinare: *Fr.* souiller: *Ir.* salaigh: *G.* salaich to defile, pollute. *new* dirty, &c., from Gael. sal m. dirt, filth: *Ir.* sal dirt: *Fr.* sal, salw vile: *Fr.* sale dirt: *Old Ger.* saul macula: *Is.* to cover with mud; *Is.* polluere, immergere *Ir.* *Past.* 54, 1.

Syll a plough, *Job.* p. 165. *—* sul.

Sylla a seat, chair, *Cat.* 113 sel.

Sylla A giver; dator, *Lyc.*

\*SYLLAN, sellan, selan, *geis* ic sylle, þu sylst, he sylð, we syllass, sylle; *geis* alde, gesealde; imp. sylð; sylle, syllass; pp. seald; seald; v. a. [*Plat.* select deliver, sell: *Frs.* seller to sell: *Franc.* *Alam.* seller len: *Dan.* sælge to sell *Swed.* sälja: *Icel.* selja *Moes.* saljan to deliver, *geis* is certainly the first oldest signification of the word] 1. To give, deliver, render, give, dare. 2. To deliver, deliver for gain, to deliver, vendere, prodere:—*Ic wolde syllan his assa* dum, *Gen.* 42, 27. *þu sylle ego dabo tibi*, *Mt.* 23, 34. *Gif þu me sylst*, *Gen.* 31, 15. *Syle or sylle me*, *Ex.* 21, 30. *Ic sealde hym þu* þe þu sealdest me, *Jn.* 17, 7, 9. *Broður hys broður to deaðe*, *Mt.* 21. 2. *Syle call þu* hæfst, *Lk.* 18, 22. *Sylð þæt he ah*, *Mt.* 13, 14. *He ne sealde heo þas sealde þrym hundred penega* man mihte syllan þæt *Jn.* 12, 5. *Mannes sum* mid cosse sylst, *Lk.* 22, 4.



lc beo seald *I am sold*, *Elf. gr.* 30. Ic eom geseald *ego sum venditus*, *Elf. gr.* 19, 30. § Syllan to agenne to give heritage, *Ex.* 6, 8. Syllan wið to give for; syllan wið feo to give for money, *Ex.* 22, 3. Syllan to ceap or cepe to give for a price, to sell, *Gen.* 37, 27. Syllan to bote to give for a compensation or to-boot, *Cd.* 129, *Th.* p. 164, 21. Sylleð *A selling; venditio*, *L.* 1a. 62. Syllend, es; m. [syllende selling] *A giver, a seller; largitor, venditor*, *Lk.* 19, 45. syllic *worthy, notable, wonderful*, *L. Elf. Can.* 6, v. sellic. sylfren *silver; argenteus*, *Bt.* R. p. 181, v. sylfren. SYLTAN [Plat. solten: *Dut.* zouten: *Ger.* salzen: *Moes.* saltan: *Dan.* sylte: *Swed.* sylta: *Icel.* salta: *Ir. Gael.* saill; v. a. to salt, pickle, cure. —salt salt] To SALT, season; salire, condire:—Ge hit syltað *vos ipsum condietis*, *Mk.* 9, 50. syladman, sylue-deman *an order of monks*, v. sylf-deman. syluer *silver*, *Chr.* 1138, v. seolfer. syluon, sylfon *self; ipsum*, *Jn.* 5, 26, v. sylf. yma *a reconciler*, *Elf. gr.* 9, 18, v. sema. yman; p. symde; pp. gesy-med; v. a. [seam a burden] To load; onerare:—Ge symað *men vos oneratis homines*, *Lk.* 11, 46. Symað eowre assan, *Gen.* 45, 17. Hig symdon hira assan *illi oneraverunt eorum asinos*, *Gen.* 44, 13. YMBEL; d. symble, simble, symle, simle. *A feast, banquet, supper; convivium, epula, prandium, coena*:—Sæt æt þam symble *sat at the feast*, *Bd. S.* p. 534, 28. Ge sæt to symble *sat at a feast*, *Cd.* 209. To symble gesomnod *assembled at a feast*, *Bd. S.* p. 534, 27. He aras fram þam symle *he arose from supper*, *Bd. S.* 597, 7. ymbel, symble *always*, *Bt.* 7, 3, v. simle. ymbel-dæg *a feast-day*, *Ex.* 32, 5. ymbel-hus *a feasting-house, guest-room*, *C. R. Lk.* 22, 12. ymbel-monaðlic *every month, monthly*, *Cot.* 49. ymbel-niht *a feast-night*, *Jdth.* p. 22, 2. ymbelnys, se; f. *A solemnity, festival; solennitas*:—Þa symbelnys *mæsse-sanges so-*

lennitas *missæ*, *Bd. S.* p. 496, 43: 505, 22. ymbel-tid *feast-time*, *Ex.* 23, 16. Symbel-werig *feast-weary, weary with feasting*, *Cd.* 76. Symblian; p. ode; pp. od [symbel a feast] To banquet, feast; epulari, epulis vacare:—Symblede *epulabatur*, *Past.* 48, 1. Symbliað *epulentur*, *C. Ps.* 67, 3. Mid þy hi þa lange symbledon *quum illi diutius epulis vacarent*, *Bd. S.* p. 534, 30. Symelnys *a festival*, *Ps.* 80, 3, v. symbelnys. Symeringe-wyrt *the curled or crisped mallow, the French mallow*, *Som.* Symle to a feast, *Bd. S.* p. 597, 7, v. symbel. SYMBLE, simle, symble, simble, symbel, selsymle; adv. *Always, ever, constantly, continually; semper, perpetuo*:—Ic wat þæt þu me symle gehyrst, *Jn.* 11, 42. Soðlice symble ge habbað þearfan mid eow, me ge symle nabbað, *Mk.* 14, 7. Moste symle wesam *might ever be*, *Cd.* 23. Six dagas simble, *Jos.* 6, 3. On symbel at all times, *Bt.* 7, 3. \*Syn be; simus, sitis, sint, *Mt.* 6, 1: *Jn.* 17, 11.—are; sumus, *Jn.* 17, 22, v. wesam. SYN, sin, synn; g. synne; d. synne; f. [Plat. sünde, sünne, sonde f: *Dut.* zonde f: *Old Dut.* sunde f: *Ger.* sünde f: *Isd.* sundo: *Ker. Ot. Wil.* sunta, sunt: *Dan.* c. *Swed.* Icel. synd f: *Lap. and Fin.* sindia. The oldest German signification of sin is, any transgression of the law. In the *Mons. Glos.* sunta is translated by macula, infirma, and may be considered as related to the *Grk.* σινειν nocere. The *Lat.* sons guilty, criminal, belongs to the same family. The *Gael.* saine f. variety, sedition, discord, and the *Ir. Gael.* sain to vary, change, are perhaps related to syn] SIN; peccatum, culpa:—Ælc, þe synne wyrð, is þære synne þeow, *Jn.* 8, 34. Heora synn ys swiðe gehefegod, *Gen.* 18, 20. Habban synne habere peccatum, *Jn.* 19, 11. Andettan synna confiteri peccata, *Mt.* 3, 6. Don aweg synne tollere peccatum, *Jn.* 1, 29. Aðwean of synnum lavare, purgare a peccato, *Ps.* 50, 3. On synnum geboren in peccatis natus, *Jn.* 9, 34. To gebetenne ealle mine sinna to atone for all my sins, *L. Can. Edg. conf.* 9.

\*Syn-bend *a sin-bond, a bond of sin*, *Chart. Edw. R.* Syn-bot *a recompense for sin, a penance*. Synd are; sumus, estis, sunt, v. wesam. Synder, syndor *separate, asunder*, v. sunder. Synder-gyfu, syndor-gyfu *a separate gift, a privilege*, v. sundor-gifu. Synderlic; adj. [sunder separate] Singular, peculiar, private; singularis, peculiaris, privatus:—Synderlic cræft *peculiar faculty*, *Bt.* 33, 4. Synderlice, syndorlice, syndriglice, syndrillice; adv. Separately, apart, exclusively, only, respectively, extraordinarily; separatim, seorsim, specialiter, solummodo, tantum:—Ongit þurh þa eagan synderlice, þurh þa earan synderlice, þurh his rædelsan synderlice, þurh gesceadwisnesse synderlice *perceives through the eyes separately, through the ears separately, through his imagination separately, through reason separately*, *Bt.* 41, 5. Ic þe synderlice to æhte geceas *ego tibi specialiter in possessionem elegi*, *Bd. S.* p. 540, 28. Þu Driht synderlice tu *Domine solum, &c.*, *Ps.* 4, 10. Na synderlice non tantum, *Jn.* 11, 52. Synderlyp Peculiar; peculiaris, *Prof. R. Conc.* Synder-wurðmynt *singular or peculiar honour, a prerogative*, *R.* 99. Syndon are; sumus, estis, sunt, v. wesam. Syndor, &c., separate, v. synder, sunder. SYNDRIAN; ic syndrige; p. de; pp. od [Plat. sundern: *Dut.* zonderen, afzonderen: *Ger.* sondern, absondern: *Old Ger.* sontron, kisontron: *Dan.* afsondre: *Swed.* söndra, sönderdela: *Icel.* sundra in partes secare] To separate; separare, *C. Mt.* 19, 6, v. asyndrian. Syndrie SUNDRY; singuli, singulos, *Bd. S.* p. 648, 13. Syndrig; adj. 1. Separate, peculiar, sundry; singularis, peculiaris. 2. In the pl. sundry; singuli, diversi:—1. Þæt is syndrig cynn *that is a peculiar kind*, *Cd.* 66. 2. He syndrygum bys hand onsettend *ille singulis ejus manum imponens*, *Lk.* 4, 40. Þurh syndrige dagas *per singulos dies*, *C. Ps.* 41, 15. Syndrige Separately, apart, alone; seorsim, separatim, *C. Mk.* 4, 34.

- \* **Syndriglic**, **syndrilic**; *adj.* *Special, peculiar*; singularis, specialis:—Mid syndriglicre Godes gyfe gesigefæste speciali Dei gratia coronati, *Bd. S.* p. 584, 20, v. synderlic.
- Syndriglice**, **syndrilice** *specially*, *Bd. S.* p. 489, 2, v. synderlice.
- Syndrung**, *e*; *f.* *A dividing, separation, a distinguishing*; separatio, divisio, distinctio, divortium, *Som.*
- Syn-full**, **sin-full**; *adj.* *Sinful, wicked*; peccati plenus, impius, scelestus:—Synfull man impius homo, peccator, *Lk.* 5, 8: *Jn.* 9, 16: 24, 25. On þisre synfulran cneorisse in hac peccatrice gentis, *Mk.* 8, 38. On handa synfulra manna, *Lk.* 24, 7. Beo þu milde me synfullum esto misericors mihi impius (homo), *Lk.* 18, 13. On synfulra hand in impiorum manus, *Mt.* 26, 45: *Mk.* 14, 41.
- \* **Syn-fulle houseleek**, *Herb.* 124, v. sin-fulle.
- Synge will sing**, *Ps.* 70, 25, v. singan.
- Syngian to sin**, v. singian.
- Syn-grene evergreen**.
- Syn-leás sinless**, *Jn.* 8, 7.
- Syn-lic sinful**, v. sinlic.
- Synne-cræft the art of sin**, *sin*, *Cd.* 229.
- Synnig**; *adj.* *Sinful, guilty, wicked*; impius, reus, culpabilis:—Synnig cynn a sinful race, *Cd.* 117. Synnig deaðes guilty of death, *C. R. Mk.* 14, 64. Synnigra cyrm an up-rear of the sinful, *Cd.* 109.
- Synniht always**, v. sin-niht.
- Synoð a synod**, v. sinoð.
- Syn-ræa a wicked course or life**, *Can. Edg. pn.* 16.

- \* **Syn-sceapan wicked men**, *Cd.* 3.
- Syn-scipe wedlock**, v. sin-scipe.
- Synsciplic**; *adj.* *Belonging to wedlock, carnal connexion*; conjugio pertinens, *Lye.*
- Synt, synd are**; sumus, estis, sunt, *Mt.* 6, 25, 28: *Jn.* 16, 18, v. wesan.
- SYNTO health**, *Bd. S.* p. 541, 43, v. gesynto.
- Syn-trændel, syn-tryndel ever round, a sort of shield**, *Herb.* 14, 2, v. sin-tryndel.
- Syn-wrænnys, syn-wrennys continued impurity**, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57.
- SYR A wetting, moistening**; irrigatio, humectatio:—For þam sype for the moistening, *Bt.* 33, 4.
- \* **SYRCE, syrice, an**; *f.* [*Plat. Dut.* jurk *f.* a frock: *Ger.* schürze *f.* an apron: *Dan.* skiørt *n.* a petticoat; skiorte *c.* a shirt: *Swed.* skjorta *f.* a shirt; skirta *f.* subligar, indusium, interula. *The Plat. and Dut.* jurk want only the s to prove their affinity to syrc. *The Dan.* særk *c.* a shift: *Swed.* särk *m.* a shift: *Icel.* serkr *m.* toga, tunica, indusium, are related to syrc. *Icel.* serkir *m*; *pl.* gens togata, sarraceni] *A shirt*; interula, colobium, suppar, i. e. sub-parum, *Beo.* 3, 75: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 79.
- Syredon conspired**, v. syrian.
- Syret A lurking place, a den, cave**; latibulum, *Som.*
- Syre-wrenceas Snares, treacheries**; insidiæ, *Chr.* 1011.
- Syrfen the Servians**, v. Surfe.
- SYRIAN, gesirian**; *p.* ede; *pp.* gesired. *To deliberate, conspire, cheat*; conspirare, *Bd.* 2, 9, *S.* p. 512, 4.

- \* **Syring Sour milk, butter-milk**; lac serosum, oxygala. Raptura, scilicet lacticii generis, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62. Bapta, *Cot.* 28.
- Syrwa snares**, *Jos.* 8, 2; *sc. pl.* of syru, v. searu.
- Syrwan, besyrwan**; *p.* syrwa; *pp.* gesired, besyred; *s. a.* *To ensnare, entrap, to ensnare, to strive to do a thing, to brayse*; insidiari, machinari, moliri, conterere:—He syrwa ille insidiatur, *Ps.* 9, 31, 32. Nan þing ne syrwa mæla rem machinatus est, *Ec.* 21, 13. Syrwa ymbe hyne insidiabatur ei, *Mk.* 6, 19. Fæne besyrwan by frend to deceive, *Cd.* 127, *Th.* p. 12, 13. Þu syrwa in cantu, *Gen.* 3, 15.
- \* **Syrwung, e**; *f.* *An attempt, a snare, machination*; moliri:—*Elf. gr.* 12. Syrwa insidiæ, *Bas. R.* 5: *Jm.* 16: Wið þæs deofles syrwa against the devil: *marc.* 13, p. 167, 2.
- Syrw-wrenceas snares, v. syrw-wrenceas**.
- Systre to a measure**; *amp.* v. sester.
- Syðan, syððan, syððan afterwards, since**, *Jn.* 19, 12, v. siððan.
- Syðe**; *comp.* syðor; *sup.* syðest late, lately, *id.* *Jdth.* 24, 11, v. sið.
- Syð-fær a journey**, *Pl.* 13, 1.
- Syðst boilest**; coques, *Ec.* 31, v. seoðan.
- Syx six**, *Lk.* 13, 14: *Bd.* 517, 33, v. six.
- Syx-feald sixfold**.
- Syx-hund, &c., six hundred**, *L. In.* 24, v. six-hund, &c.



# T

## TAC

74i

## TAD

74k

## TÆF

ending in -t or -d, are, or the most part, feminine; s, miht *might*, æht *possession*. Nouns in -t and -ot, formed from verbs, are masculine; s, gylt *a debt*, ariast *a resurrection*, gepoht *thought*, fulluht *aptum*, bærnæt *combustion*, last's gr. § 308.

put for d, in the p. and pp. of verbs of more than one syllable, where t, p, c, h, x, and s after another consonant, precede the infinitive termination -am; as, metan to *rest*, p. mette, for metde; ppan to *dip*, p. dypte, for ppede.

g. d. ac. taan, tán; pl. nom. n. g. táena; d. táum; f. Plat. taan, toon, thon m. pl. en or tōne: *Dut.* toon, teen m. pl. tenen, tonen: *Frs.* tane *Ger.* zehe f: *Dan.* taa c. tærne: *Swed.* tā f. pl. tær: *Icel.* tá f. pl. tær] *TOE*; digitus pedis:—Seo *toe* ta the great toe, *L. Ethelb.* 69. Dære micelan m nægl the nail of the great, *L. Ethelb.* 71. Ofer þæs yðran fotes micclan tan *er dextri pedis pollicem*; . 29, 20: *Lev.* 8, 23. Æt n oðrum taum for the other, *L. Ethelb.* 70.

is, tácn, es; n. [Plat. en n: *Dut.* teeken, teiken *Ger.* zeichen n: *Ker.* zeih- : *Tat.* zeichan: *Ot.* zeich- : *Lip.* furitekin prodigium: *thorn.* Gloss. forazeichan strum: *Moes.* taikns sig- : *indiciu*, portentum: *Dan.* : n: *Swed.* tecken n: *Icel.* : f. n. miraculum, omen, n n. signum, portentum] *A* , *TOKEN*; signum, nota, mentum, demonstratio, ligium:—Yfel cneorys and ger secð tacn, and hyre bið nan tacen geseald, m Ionas tacen þæs wite- *Mt.* 12, 39. Tacn þæs gardan welan a token of e wealth, *Bt.* 39, 11, *Card.* 52, 7. Mannes sunu a, hominis filii signum, *Mt.* 10. Don to tacne facere quam, *Jn.* 6, 30. Secgan e exhibere signa, *Deut.* : *Cd.* 196. Tacnu sen- signa, prodigia mittere,

*Deut.* 34, 11. Hi asetton tacna heora tacna elevarunt insignia sua in signa [victoriae], *Ps.* 73, 6. Tacen or tacna geseon signum, evidentiam, testimonium videre, *Mt.* 12, 38: *Jn.* 4, 48. Tacnum ne gelyfan signis non credere, *Ex.* 4, 9: *Mk.* 16, 20.

<sup>a</sup> Tácn-berend a standard-bearer, *Elf. gr.* 8.

Tácn-bora a standard-bearer, *R.* 51: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63.

Tácnian, tæcnian; p. ode; pp. od. [Plat. tekenen: *Dut.* tekenen: *Ger.* zeichnen: *Ot.* zeinon significare, designare: *Moes.* taiknjan, gataiknjan signare, designare: *Dan.* tegne: *Swed.* teckna: *Icel.* teikna signare, indicare] To betoken, predict, declare, show, prove, demonstrate; prænunciare, denotare, significare:—Tacnað æfen betokens evening, *Bt.* 39, 18. He tacnode ille significavit, prædixit, *Jn.* 12, 33: 21, 19.

Tácnung, getácnung, e; f. *A* betokening, signification, sign, presage, token, type, representation, a standard; significatio, signum, indicium, symbolum, vexillum:—Sweotol tacnung apertum signum, *Bd. S.* p. 587, 85. To tacnunge for a token, *Bt.* 7, 2. For tacnunge þære towearðra wundra ob præsagium futurorum miraculorum, *Bd. S.* p. 524, 34. Deaðes tacnung a type or image of death, *Bt.* 8: *Ps.* 59, 4.

<sup>a</sup> Tácnys, se; f. *A* sign, miracle; signum, miraculum, *Lk.* 11, 16.

Tácon, tacun a token, sign, inscription, *C.* *Lk.* 11, 12. Inscriptio, *C. R.* *Mk.* 15, 26, v. tacen.

Tacor, tacur. The husband's brother, a brother-in-law; levir, frater mariti vel uxoris, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 75.

TADe, tadie, tadige [Bracket. *N. C. Words.* taad, tyed: *Plat.* in *Dithmarsia* tuutz f: *Ger.* in *Silesia.* tachse f: *Dan.* tudse c: *Swed.* tossa or groda f. Perhaps from the *Dan.* verb tude to grumble, as one kind of toad rana rubeta, *Ger.* unke, emits very melancholy sounds]

A TOAD; bufo, rubeta, *Elf. gr.* 9, 3, *gl. Som.* p. 60.

<sup>a</sup> Tadu TADCASTER; oppidum in agro Eboracensi:—To Tada to Tadcaster, *Chr.* 1066.

TÆCAN; ic tæce, þu tæhst, he tæceð, tæcð; p. ic, he tæhte, þu tæhtest, we tæhton; pp. tæht, tæcn; v. a. [Plat. tōgen: *Dut.* toonen, and *Old Dut.* tooghen monstrare, ostendere, testificari: *Ger.* zeigen: *Old Ger.* zeigon, zoigan; in some provinces of South *Ger.* zoigen is now used: *Moes.* ataugjan ostendere: *Dan.* tee, tee sig to appear: *Swed.* te, te sig to appear: *Icel.* tík prætare, exhibere, persuadere] 1. To teach, instruct, show, direct; docere, instruere, monstrare, dirigere. 2. To command; præcipere, jubere:—1. Ic þe mæg tæcan oðer þing I can teach thee another thing, *Bt.* 38, 3, *Card.* 308, 1. Ic þe tæhte I taught thee, *Bt.* 34, 9. On niht he tæhte eow noctu ille direxit vos, *Deut.* 1, 33. Earfoð tæcne difficult to be taught or shown, *Bt.* *R.* p. 177. 2. Hwæt Drihten be him tæhte quid Dominus de eo præciperet, *Lev.* 24, 12. Swa micel swa dæman tæcan quantum judices præscribant, *Ex.* 21, 22, v. wisian.

<sup>a</sup> Tæcing, tæcung, e; f. A TEACHING, instruction, doctrine; doctrina, instructio, *R. Ben. pref.* 1. Tæcnan to see to, provide, order; jubere, providere, præcavere ut sit, *L. In.* 64, 65:—Tæcne provideat, *L. In.* 66.

Tæcnend; es; [part of tæcnian to show] m. A token, sign, guide; index, *Cot.* 113, *Som.* Tæcnian to show, convince, prove; *Bt.* 34, 2, v. tácnian.

Tæcning a teaching, doctrine; doctrina, *Bt.* 34, 9, v. tæcing. Tæcung doctrine, v. tæcing.

TÆFEL, tæfl. [Plat. *Dut.* *Swed.* *Ger.* tafel f: *Frs.* tefla f: *Old Ger.* tauelo, tabilo, tofel: *Dan.* tavle c: *Swed.* tafel m. f. tafila f: *Icel.* tabla f. tabula, tabel-la: *Bret.* taol f: *Wel.* tabl: *Armoriac* taul: *Fr.* table f: *It.* tavola f: *Sp.* tabla f: *Port.* taboa f. All these words have the general signification of table. The following are more parti-

cularly in the sense of the *A.-S.* tæfel; *Plat.* dabel, dobbelsteen *m.* die or dice, draughtsman, a kind of checkered linen, diaper; tarl, tarrel, tarling *m.* die, dice: *Dut.* dobbel *m.* the game of dice; dobbelsteen, teerling *m.* die: *Old Ger.* tafel, tafelstein *m.* alea, tessera, talus, *Wachter: Mons. Glos.* za spillone zaples ludere tabulis: *Dan. Swed.* tærning, tærning *c.* a die: *Icel.* tabl *n.* alea, ludus aleæ vel latrunculorum; tebla alea, vel latrunculis ludere: *Lat. mid.* tablista, tablistes a gambler; tablissare to gamble, to play at hazard: *Wel.* tawlbwrdd a gaming-table like a chess-board: *Gael.* taibhleas *m.* a backgammon-table, the game of backgammon] *A* dice-table, a game at tables or dice; talus, astragalus, tessera, alea, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68. Ludus latrunculorum, *Cod. Ex.* 92 a.—Tæfel was a sort of game at hazard; the die with which they played was called tæfel-stan, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68.

<sup>1</sup> Tæfelere, tæflere, *es*; *m.* A player at the tæfel or dice; aleator, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68: *L. Can. Edg.* 64.

Tæfing - stoc, Ætefing - stoc. [*Flor.* Teauistoke, Tauestoke: *Dunel.* Tavistoke: *Brom.* Tave-stok, Eaingcstoche: *Hunt.* Esingestoche: *West.* Tham-stoke, Thauistoke.—*Som.* says, a Teave fluviò dictus] TAVISTOCK; ad Tavum locus, in agro Devonienſi:—Æt Tæfing-stoc at Tavistock, *Chr.* 997.

Tæflan To play at dice; tesseris sive alea ludere, *Som.*

Tæfl-mon A table, or chess-man; latro, scilicet ad ludum latrunculorum, *Cod. Ex.* 92 a, 7.

Tæfl-stan a chess-man, *v.* tæfel.

Tæflung, *e*; *f.* A playing at dice or tables; ludus talarius, ludus latrunculorum, *Som.*

Tæg; interjec. Tush, pish; interjectio contemnentis, *Som.*

Tæg what can be closed, as a bag, chest, coffer, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 55, *v.* tig.

TÆGEL, tægl, *es*; *m.* [*Plat.* tagel *m.* a whip or scourge of twisted straps of leather or ropes: *Ger.* zagel *m.* a tail. It is a provincialism, and also called zahl: *Icel.* tagl *n.* cauda equina, extremitas rei; tagl hár *n.* pili caudæ: *Norw.* taa-gel a horse's tail, a long horse-hair: *Moes.* tagla capilli; taga capillus, crinis, pilus] A TAIL;

cauda:—*Oxan* tægl ox's tail, *L. In.* 59. Cus tægl a cow's tail, *L. In.* 59.

<sup>m</sup>Tæher, tær. A tear; lachryma, *C. Lk.* 7, 38, *v.* tear.

Tæherian To weep, shed tears; lachrymare:—*Wæs* tæherende lachrymatus est, *C. Jn.* 11, 35.

Tæhte taught, *v.* tæcan.

Tæl, tæle calumny, blasphemy, *v.* tale.

Tæla well, *Lk.* 6, 27, *v.* tela.

TÆLAN, telan, getælán; *p.* tælde, we tældon; *v. a.* [*Ger.* tadeln to blame, to find fault with: *Dan.* dadle: *Swed.* tadla, like the *Ger.* tadeln: *Icel.* tæla decipere, from tál *n.* dolus, fucus: *Bret.* daela to dispute, provoke, reprehend] To speak ill of, to blame, censure, accuse, upbraid, reproach, calumniate, mock, deride; maledicere, reprehendere, illudere:—*Ne* tæl þu ne maledicto tu, *Ex.* 22, 28. He tælde ille exprobravit, *Mk.* 16, 14. Gebiddað for tælendum eow orate pro persequentibus vos, *Mt.* 5, 44. Þa unrihtwisan tælað þa rihtwisan the wicked deride the virtuous, *Bt.* 4, *Card.* p. 12. Agynnan hyne tælan, *Lk.* 14, 29. Tælað me detrahunt mihi, *Ps.* 108, 19. Hi tældon hyne deridebant, eum, *Mk.* 5, 40: *Lk.* 8, 53. Telende calumnians, *Ps.* 100, 5.

<sup>n</sup>TÆLG, tælg, telg. [*Plat. Ger.* *Swed.* talg *m.* *n.*: *Dut.* talk *f.*: *Dan.* tælg, tælle *c.*: *Icel.* tólg, tólk *f. n.* sevim; talken *n.*; talkenfanis *f. pl.* branchiæ, the gills of fish, &c.] A fish yielding a scarlet or purple dye, the dye itself; ostrum, murex, conchylium, scilicet tam piscis quam tinctura ex eo confecta:—*Cot.* 46, 134: 88. Weolocreada tælg coccinei coloris tinctura, *Bd. S.* p. 473, 19.

Tælg-berend That beareth a purple colour, the fish producing this colour; ostrifer, *Som.*

Tæl-hlechter A disdainful laugh, derision; fastidiosus risus, derisio, *Ben.*

Tæling, tælung, *e*; *f.* A slander-ing, derision; detractatio, derisio:—Tælinga irrisiones, *Somn.* 286.

Tællan to tell, number, *Ps.* 146, 4, *v.* tellan.

Tæl-leás unprovable, blameless, *Past.* 8, 1.

Tæl-leáslice Blamelessly; irreprehensibiliter, *Past.* 13, 1.

Tællic, tallic; *adj.* Blameable, scandalous, wicked; reprehensione dignus, culpabilis, pro-

brosus, famosus:—*Tælc* word prebros verbis, *Mt.* 11, 20.

<sup>o</sup>Tælnes, *se*; *f.* Reproach, reder, calumny; vituperatio: reprehensio:—*lc* tælnes tælnysa manigra audina perationem multam, *Pt. A.* 16.

Tæl-weorð, tæl-weorðlic serving blame, blameable.

Tæl-weorðlicnes Blameableness, reprehensibilitas, *Past.* 1.

Tæl-wyrð, tæl-wyrðlic deriding blame, *Bt.* 18, 1.

Tæl-wyrðlice blameably; reprehensibiliter, *Cot.* 141.

Tæman to cite, summon, *Em.* 16, *v.* tyman.

Tæmese the river Thames, *Cr.* 1114, *v.* Temese.

TÆNEL, tænil. [*Plat. Ger.* *se* *f.* a small tub with earthenware for making baskets; earthenware mand a wicker basket; *Lat.* teene, teine *c.* a basket for catching fish, &c. *Wel.* tag *f.* vimen; tagl *n.* qualus vimineus, vimen: *Ys.* tains palmes, virga vitiginea.—*tan* a twig, a wicker, pannier; canister: *cella*, sportella, *Cot.* 25: *Cot.* 210. Litel tæ wicker basket; *quædam* *gl. Som.* p. 60.

<sup>p</sup>Tængan, tengan; *p.* tængan To hasten, rush upon; *tinare*, cum impetu *tinare*:—*Hi* ealle emulices læt tengdon illi omnes potius *Latinos* incurrebant, *Cr.* 1114.

Tæpere-æx A taper-axe, securis, *v.* taper-æx.

Tæppan [*Plat. Dut.* *Fr.* *Swed.* *Icel.* tappa *n.* zapfen, abzapfen: *Dan.* tappe To TAP, to draw out, promere, *Som.*

TÆPPE [*Plat.* tappen: *Dut.* *m.*: *Ger.* zapfen *m.*: *Dan.* tapp *c.*: *Swed.* tapp *n.*: *Fr.* tapon *n.*: *It.* zaffo *m.*] A TAP; *epistomium*, *Som.*

TÆPPE; *pl.* tæppan. [*Lat.* *n.* filum, stirps, ramus: *angustus*, *erectus*: *Fr.* *Gall.* *m.* a tuft of flax or wool on a distaff; *tapan* *n.* a tuft of flax or wool as a distaff: *TAPE*; *tenia* *linter*, *Em.* *Som.* p. 55.

Tæppedu Ornamented tapestry; tapeta, *Mos.* 1, p. 221.

Tæppere, *es*; *m.* A tapster, vintner, butler; *caupo*, *tabernarius*, *Em.* *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62.

Tæppestre A female tapster, *Em.*

que promit, caupona, *Elf. gr.* 3.  
 tippet [*Icel. typpi n. summitas*  
*vi, the tippet being worn on the*  
*shoulders*] A TIPPET; vesti-  
 mentum superius quoddam:  
 —Healf hruh tæppet dimidia-  
 tum hirsutum vestimentum, sipia  
 vel sipla, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 69.*  
 ppil-bred a footstool, *R. Mt.*  
 5, 35.  
 tear, *R. 48, v. tear.*  
 tore, rent; *p. of teran.*  
 taasan [*Plat. taasen, tesen, tä-*  
*sen, tösen to pull, to pull or*  
*trail along, to drag: Dut.*  
*teezen to pick, tease; wol-*  
*teezen to tease wool: Dan.*  
*tæsse to tease, i. e. wool: Icel.*  
*pysia proruere: Ir. and Gael.*  
*tasán m. a tedious drawling dis-*  
*course*] To gather, pluck, crop,  
 pull up, to TEASE, annoy; car-  
 pere, vellere, evellere, vellir-  
 care, *Elf. gr. 28, 4.*  
 tæsel, *tael. TEASEL, the ful-*  
*ler's herb; dipsaus fullonum,*  
*Lyn. —Wulfes tæsel chamæ-*  
*leon alba, Herb. 152.*  
 tælice; comp. or; adv. Gently,  
 softly, pleasantly; leniter, pla-  
 cide:—Tælicor rather, *C. Mt.*  
 25, 9.  
 tæð, tæð teeth, *v. toð.*  
 tætecan Rags, tatters; panni,  
 panniculi:—Nis se loddere  
 mid his tættecan min gelica  
 non est iste nebulo cum ejus  
 pannis mihi comparandus, *Som.*  
*th a toe, v. ta.*  
 th-spura Spurs; calcaria, *Som.*  
*il prologus, C. Mt. in prologo.*  
 tale [*Ger. tadel m: Swed. ta-*  
*del n. a blame, imperfection,*  
*blemish, stain or vice; in*  
*some provinces of Upper Ger.*  
*tade m: Dan. dadel c. like*  
*the Ger: Icel. tál n. dolus,*  
*fucus; tæling f. deceptio:*  
*Gael. tuaileas m. calumny:*  
*Bret. dael f. dispute, quarrel.*  
*Adelung refers for the deri-*  
*vation to the antiquated Ger.*  
*tad a mutilation, blot; the Icel.*  
*tad n. manure; taddr sterco-*  
*ratus.—The preceding refer to*  
*tale, as connected with tælan*  
*reprehendere; but in the sense*  
*of a fiction, tale, the following*  
*cognate words deserve con-*  
*sideration. Plat. Dut. taal*  
*f. language, speech, narration,*  
*tale. In Old Plat. it signified*  
*also accusation, and even de-*  
*fence in judicial proceedings:*  
*Frs. tal f. like the Plat. also*  
*height, tallness; tal n. nume-*  
*rus, computus, quantitas: Old*  
*Ger. zal sermo, oratio, from*  
*the old v. zelen, now erzählen*  
*narrare: Dan. tale c. speech,*  
*discourse, talk, entertainment:*

*Swed. tal n. language, speech,*  
*tale, number: Icel. tald f. ora-*  
*tio, numerus, globulus in rosa-*  
*rio; þula f. sermocinatio, ora-*  
*tio; þaul f. sermo prolixus;*  
*þauli m. rigidus orator: Scot.*  
*tail, tale account, estimation]*  
*Reproach, slander, accusation,*  
*false witness; hence the Eng.*  
 TALE, fiction; opprobrium,  
 vituperatio, calumnia, accu-  
 satio, falsum testimonium:—  
 Ne tale ne doð neque calum-  
 niam faciatis, *Lk. 3, 14: Ps.*  
*30, 16: L. Ps. 43, 15: Mk.*  
*14, 55. Nabban nane tale*  
*ongen nullam habere accusa-*  
*tionem in, Gen. 44, 16.*

\*TALE [*Plat. tall f. numerus;*  
*getal n. quantity: A.-S. ge-*  
*tæl, getel: Dut. Frs. tal, ge-*  
*tal n: Ger. zahl f: Ker. zala:*  
*Dan. Swed. tal n. or with the*  
*article, tallet number, quan-*  
*tity: Icel. tal n. tala f. nume-*  
*rus: Tusc. dalim, til, dil:*  
*Ind. Sans. talla] A TALE, reck-*  
*oning; computus:—Of þisse*  
*tale of this reckoning, Chart.*  
*Hickes's Ep. Diss. p. 109, 19.*  
 Talenta A talent; talentum, *Ors.*  
 4, 4.

Talian; *p. ode; pp. od. To*  
*reckon, compute, estimate, think,*  
*relate, recount; æstimare, pu-*  
*tare, narrare:—Ne tala þu*  
*me þæt ic ne cunne ne æsti-*  
*mes tu (de) me quod ego non*  
*novi, Bd. S. p. 513, 40. Swa*  
*þu talost ut tu putas, Bd. S.*  
*p. 628, 7. He me ofslægenne*  
*talað ille me interfectum putat,*  
*Bd. S. p. 591, 29. Hwæðer*  
*þæt nu sie to talianne waclic*  
*and unnyt whether that now*  
*be esteemed vain and useless,*  
*Bt. 24, 4.*

\*Tallie blameable, wicked, *R. Ben.*  
*interl. 21, v. tællie.*

Tallice Reproachfully, wickedly;  
 reprehensibiliter, probrose,  
*R. 99.*

Talu a fable, *Cot. 50, v. tale.*

TA'M; adj. [*Plat. Dut. Dan.*  
*Swed. tam tame: Frs. tam f.*  
*a bridle: Ger. zahm: Not.*  
*Ot. zam: Moes. tam: Icel.*  
*tamr, v. tamian] TAME, gen-*  
*tle, mild; mansuetus, mitis:—*  
*Tam bar a tame boar, Elf. gl.*  
*Som. p. 59. Seo leo þeah*  
*hio wel tam se the lion though*  
*he be very tame, Bt. 25. Rit*  
*uppan tamre assene equitavit*  
*super domita asina, Mt. 21, 5.*  
*Hi ær tame mid gewenedon*  
*they before grew tame with,*  
*Bt. 25.*

Tama, an; *m. A tamer; domi-*  
*tor, Bt. 25.*

Taman-weorð-ege, Taman-we-  
 orð-ige [*Flor. Tamewordina:*

*Dunel. Tameweorde: Hunt.*  
*Tameworðe: Brom. Tamea-*  
*worthe: West. Thameworth.*  
 —a Tama fluvio præterla-  
 bente] TAMWORTH, *Stafford-*  
*shire; ad Tamam fluvium*  
*fundus insularis; oppidum in*  
*agro Staffordiensi, ad conflu-*  
*entem Tamæ et Ankar fl.*  
*situm, Chr. 913: 920.*

\*Tamar, tamer. The river TA-  
 MAR; fluvii nomen agros  
 Cornubiensem et Devonien-  
 sem dividit:—Tamer-muð  
 mouth of the Tamar, *Chr. 997.*

Tame THAME; vicus in agro  
 Oxoniensi, ad fluvium ejus-  
 dem nominis situs, *Chr. 970.*

Tamian; *p. ode; pp. od. [Plat.*  
*tämen, betämen, temsen: Dut.*  
*temmen to tame: Frs. tema*  
*to turn, to prevent: Ger. zäh-*  
*men: Tat. zeman, gizeman:*  
*Moes. tamjan, gatamjan do-*  
*mare: Dan. tæmme: Swed.*  
*täma, tämja: Icel. temia ci-*  
*cuare, subigere, assuefacere:*  
*Fr. dompter, domter: Sp.*  
*Port. domar; It. Lat. doma-*

*re: Grk. δαμαω: Heb. דָּמָה*  
*dmm to make quiet, to be*  
*dumb. According to Wach-*  
*ter and Frisch, this word is*  
*related to the Ger. zaum m:*  
*Plat. toom m: Frs. tam f.*  
*all signifying a bridle. The*  
*Ger. zäumen est freno coer-*  
*cere, et dicitur proprie de equis*  
*aliisque animalibus, sive domes-*  
*ticiis sive feris, quæ freno in-*  
*jecto utilitatibus, nostris inser-*  
*vire coguntur: Ger. zæmen,*  
*zähmen vero imperio aut dis-*  
*ciplina coercere, et dicitur de*  
*hominibus et humanis affectibus,*  
*quia disciplina freno similis est,*  
*et cum freno pingitur.—tam*  
*tame] To TAME; domare, Col.*  
*Mon.*

\*TA'N, es; *m. [Plat. teen f. a*  
*thin iron rod for making nails:*  
*Dut. teen f. an osier, a twig:*  
*Ger. zain m. metal in rods,*  
*a hoop made of willow: Swed.*  
*ten m. a thin iron rod: Icel.*  
*teinn m. bacillus, stimulus fer-*  
*reus, ferrum productum; tag*  
*f. rimen: Moes. tains virga,*  
*virgula. Lye says, Tenus a*  
*Grk. τένος vel τόνος, tensio,*  
*et proinde quicquid in longum*  
*extenditur; unde et ταινία,*  
*tænia, fascia. Omnia vero a*  
*τείνω extendo, intendo] 1. A*  
*twig, sprout, shoot; vimen,*  
*virgultum, germen. 2. A lot,*  
*a lot made of a twig; sortitio*  
*per vimina: παβδομαρτία,*  
*i. e. divinatio per tenos sive*  
*virgulas, quam olim in usu*  
*fuisse apud Scythas memorat*  
*Herodot. l. 4; apud Alanos,*

*Ann.* l. 31; apud Saxones denique Adam. *Brem.* c. 6. 3. *A* spreading eruption, a tet-ter; mentagra, expansum quid, *Grk.* ταραχος, α τεινω:—1. *Da tanas up æpla bæron the twigs aloft bore apples, Cd.* 224. *Hrinon hearin tanas drihta bearnum sprouts of evil touched (the) children of men, Cd.* 47. 2. *Hluton hi mid tanum sortiti sunt per tenos; miserunt sortes, Bd.* S. p. 624, 24. *Unde et vox ista tan pro sorte ipsa ponitur, C. R. Mt.* 27, 35: *Jn.* 19, 24: *Bd.* S. p. 624, 25. 3. *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71.

\**Tan*; *adj.* Shooting, spreading; germinans, extendens:—*Ge-bide tanum tudre abide with a spreading progeny, Cd.* 107. *Tanede* One diseased with a tet-ter; mentagricus, vel potius forsan, tetanicus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72.

*TANG*; *pl.* tangan [*Plat.* tange *f.* *Dut.* tang *f.* *Ger.* zange *f.* *Old Ger.* zanga *f.* *Dan.* tang *pl.* tænger *f.* *Swed.* tång *pl.* tånger *f.* *Icel.* taung *f.* forceps: *Gael.* teangas *m.* a pair of pincers: *Fr.* tenaille *f.* *It.* tanaglia *f.* nippers: *Sp.* tenaza *f.* tongs: *Port.* tenaz *f.* Holding, keeping, pulling, being the original idea, it is probable that tang is related to the *Lat.* tangere, *Old Lat.* tagere, and the *Grk.* θίγειν, the *Swed.* taga, the *Eng.* to take] *Tongs*; forceps, *Cot.* 81.

\**Tan-hlyta, tan-hlytere.* One who tells fortunes by lots, a fortune-teller; per tenos sortitor, sortilegus, *R.* 106, 112: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78.

*Tan-tun TAUNTON*; ad *Tanum fluvium oppidum, in agro Somersetensi, Chr.* 722.

*TAPER*, tapor, tapur, es; *m.* [*Ir. Gael.* tapar *m.* a taper: *Gael.* tapais *f.* a carpet: *Wel.* tampyr a taper: *It.* doppiere, doppiero *m.* a torch, taper: *Lat.* tapes, tapetum tapestry: *Grk.* τανης, τανης] 1. A *TAPER*; cereus. 2. The Egyptian rush, from which a material was made to write upon; papyrus:—1. *R. Conc.* 5. 2. *Cot.* 164.

*Taper-æx* A taper-axe, a small axe in the form of a candle; tenuis, ad cerei formam facta, securis, *Chr.* 1031.

*Taper-berend* A candle-bearer, a deacon; cereum ferens, acolythus, *R. Conc.* 5.

*TARE* tar, v. tero.

*TARG*, targa [*Plat.* *Old Dut.* tar-

gie *f.* *Ger.* tartsche *f.* *Pol.* tarcza: *Bohm.* tarts: *Lat.* mid. targia: *Fr.* targe *f.* *It.* targa *f.* *Sp.* tarja, adarga *f.* *Gael.* targaid *f.* a shield covered with leather, and studded with brass, iron, or silver: *Wel.* targed. *Richards* has, tarian

a shield: *Chald.* תרין thriana scutum, and תרין thris a shield. Some derive this word from the *Lat.* tergus the hide of a beast, like scutum, from σκυρον corium, it being the ancient custom to cover the shield with the raw hide of beasts, *Wachter, Richards*] A *TARGET*, shield, buckler; clypeus, *Prov.* 30.

\**TAS* [*Chan.* taas: *Dut.* *Fr.* tas *m.* a heap, pile: *Dut.* tassen to heap up: *Gael.* tasgaidh *f.* a hoarding, a laying up, a hoard, treasure: *Bret.* tes *m.* a heap] A *TASS*, mow of corn; acervus, cumulus, congeries, scilicet frugum, *Som.*

*Taw tow*, v. tow.

*TAWA* [*Plat.* tau *n.* a rope, implements of husbandry, a loom, the implements of a loom; touw, tou, getou, getau *n.* implements of husbandry: *Dut.* getouw *n.* a weaver's loom, implements: *Icel.* tó *n.* lanificium, lana] *Implements, tools, furniture; instrumenta mechanica, Som.*

\**TAWERE* [*Plat.* tauer *m.* *Dut.* touwer *m.*] A *TOWER*; coriorum macerator, subactor, coriarius, alutarius:—*Hwit-tawere* a *WHITE-TOWER*, a dresser of white leather; coriorum dealbator, *Lye.*

*TAWIAN*, getawian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [*Plat.* tauen: *Dut.* touwen, both like the *Plat.* and *Dut.* signify to taw or dress leather, to bang, to taw any one's hide, to beat: *Fr.* tawa to prepare, make, to taw: *Ger.* a provincialism, tauen to taw: *Moes.* taujan facere, agere, peragere, operari: *Pers.* تاوبدن

tawbden to scrape and curry hides. *Adelung* refers to the *Plat.* tehen: *Ger.* ziehen to draw, to pull, as the necessary operation in tawing, and to the *Moes.* taujan facere] To till, prepare, to taw, that is, to macerate and beat hides; hence to beat, strike, treat, treat badly, to insult; colere, parare, scilicet terram, coria subigendo parare; inde autem generatim etiam, tundere, pulsare, cedere, molestare tractare, contumelia affi-

cere:—*Scendað and tawð to bismore micchun þa Dægenes cwenan (they) shame and insult the Thane's wife with great disgrace, Lup. ad Angl.* 11. *Da tawedon hy eft þa aredracan mid þam mastan bymere then afterwards treat they the ambassadors with the greatest disgrace, Ori.* 3, 3. *Da þe þær gefangen wæron hy tawedon mid þære mastan unieðnesse those who were taken there they beat with the greatest severity, Ori.* 4, 1. To þam bismre getwæde to treat with disgrace, *Ori.* 8, 8.

\**Te* the, often used in corrupt *A.-S.* as in the *Chr.* after the year 1138, for the article *te, seo, &c.*, *Chr.* 1140, &c.

*TEAFOR*, teafur, read teafur. *Ed* lead, vermilion, ruddle; *E-*nium, phoeniceus color, *tribrica, sinopia, Cot.* 213: *R.* 80: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72.

*Teag, teagh, teah* a scroll, chrestie, band, an exclave, *Cd.* 174, v. tig.

*Teagan* To prepare, till; *parare, colere*:—*Dæt land mid teagenne to till that land with; istam terram cum ad colendam, Bd.* 5 p. 32.

*Teah* instructed, *Elf. gr.* 26, 4, v. tyan.

\**Teah* drew, accused, &c., *Jth.* 23, 1, v. teon.

*Teala* well, rightly, *Bd.* 5: 632, 31: *Cd.* 62, v. tel.

*Tealde, tealdon* told, v. tell.

*Teale* An excuse; *pretextus Chr.* 1087.

*Teallan*; *pp.* bitolden. To purify; purgare, *Cod. Ex.* 15, 11.

*Teallan* to reckon, esteem, judge, tell, v. tellan.

*Teallic* Blameable; reprehensibilis, *R. Ben. interl.* 2, v. t. lic.

*TEALTIAN*, tealtrian; *p.* *od* [*Plat.* taltem] tatters; taltrig tattered. To *TILT*, shake, waver, totter; inclinare, nutare, cillare. 2. To be in danger, jeopardy; periclitari.—1. *Tealtrian* mid fotum to tattle with the feet, *Dial.* 1, 4. *Tealte* getrywð faith worth *Lup.* 7: *Cod. Exon.* 15, 11: *Ps.* 108, 9. 2. *Tealte* tealtriende gelumpon *periclitanti contigissent, Bd.* 5 p. 592, 21.

*TEAM*, ea; *n.* [*Plat.* toom *f.* *num, progenies, stirps*: *Plat.* toom *m.* a team of decks, a bridle: *Fr.* tam, team *pl.* u-



ar f. a *bridle, progeny*] 1. *An issue, offspring, race, progeny, family, a succession of children, posterity, any thing following in row, order or TEAM; soboles, rosapia, progenies, stirps; earn-team liberorum sequere, precreatio, Ors. 1, 14. Diminus etiam a team of ducks; soboles anatum. Inde etiam notare solet, sequela, longus ordo, cujusvis generis: a team of oxen, horses, &c.; e. boum, jumentorum, juncorum ordo. 2. The issue or offspring of the slaves or natives, anciently belonging to the lord of the manor; also the jurisdiction over them; et prode, apud forenses, sequela, e. familia natorum Bonorum et Villanorum manerum pertinentium: nec non habendi istam sequelam, unicunque inventi fuerint in aglia; coercendique et iudicandi eos infra curiam domini, Spelm. et Somn. Gloss. vel. Hickes's Thes. I. 159, note. Advocatio ad warranum, productio auctoris, appellatio:—1. Pæs teames wæs idor gefylled of this issue (family, race) was posterity denished, Cd. 79. He Noe urh, and his wife, and his me, æt þam miclan flode kept Noah, and his wife, his offspring, at the great d, Gen. 5, 31, note in Cod. Land. Of þam yfelan me from the evil race, Elf. p. 6, 1. Teamum and re with families and offspring, Cd. 75. 2. Toll and n jus telonii sive emptio et sequela, Chr. 963: L. th 16: L. Edw. 1: L. Chr. 10. in Tocite, summon, contend; vendicare, L. Ethelst. 24, p. 61, 21, v. tyman. full teemful, fruitful, Ps. 17. an injury, R. Mt. 20, 13, ona. tær, tæher, teher, es; Plat. trane, traane f. a drop: Dut. traan m. f: ther m: Ger. thräne f. ar, drop, drone: Not. e: Moes. tagr: Dan. taare tear; taar c. a drop: L. tår m. f. a tear: Icel. a tear; tær clear: Gael. deoir, dheur m. a tear, of any liquid: Ir. dear, m. a tear, drop: Bret. a, darou, daélou m; pl. dour, deur water: Old in Bezh. Lex. dair a Grk. δακρυ a tear; dis-*

pos anything watered: Arab.

تق taka to burst forth as

tears; or دق, wadaka to drop, distil. The poetical Ger. zähre f: Ker. Ot. zahar, zäher, zäher are the same word, for z and t are often interchanged] A TEAR; lachryma, stilla: —Ic tearas sceal geotan I shall shed tears, Cod. Exon. 10 b, 1. Tearas guton shed tears; lachrymas fundebant, Bd. S. p. 606, 14. Underfoh tearas mine percipe lachrymas meas, Ps. 38, 16. Mid tearum þwean cum lachrymis rigare, Lk. 7, 38. Balsames tear a tear of the balsam-tree, balm of Gilead, Elf. gl. Som. p. 65.

<sup>d</sup>Tearflian To roll, wallow; volutare:—He tearflode ille volutabat sese, Mk. 9, 20.

Tear-gotende shedding tears, Nicod. 30.

Tearig, tearlic. Full of tears, tearful; lachrymosus:—Tearig hleor tearful face, Cd. 104.

TEART TART, sharp, severe; acer, asper:—Word teart verbum asperum, L. Ps. 90, 3.

Teartlic Tart, sharp; acer, asper, Scint. 78.

Teartlice; comp. or; sup. ost, ust; adv. TARTLY, sharply; acriter, Scint. 78: R. Ben. 69.

Teart-numol, teart-numul sharply taking, biting effectual, Herb. 47, 3.

<sup>e</sup>Teartnys, se; f. TARTNESS, sharpness; asperitas, R. Conc. 2.

Teaslice; comp. or; adv. Gently, fitly, conveniently; placide, leniter, opportune, C. Mk. 14, 11.

Tebl a dice-table, v. tæfel.

Teblere a player at dice, v. tæfelere.

Tebl-stan a chess-man, v. tæflstan.

Tece A beam; tigillum, Cot. 195.

TEDRE; comp. ra, re; adj. [Plat. teder, teer tender, weak, delicate: Dut. teeder, teer: Fr. tier: Ger. zart: Bret. tener tender, soft, weak: Fr. tendre: It. tenero: Sp. tierno, tierna: Port. tenro: Ir. Gael. tais soft, not hard, moist] Tender, frail, slender, transient; tener, fragilis, imbecillus:—Se þe wile wislice and geornlice sefter þam hlisan spyrian, þonne ongit he swiðe hraðe hu lytel he bið, and hu læne, and hu tedre he who will

wisely and diligently inquire after fame, then shall very soon perceive how little it is, how narrow and how transient, Bt. 18, 1. Se wlite þæs lichoman is swiðe flowende, and swiðe tedre the beauty of the body is very fleeting and very frail, Bt. 32, 2. Nanre wuhte lichoma ne beoð þonne tederra þonne þæs monnes no creature's body is more tender than the man's, Bt. 16, 2.

<sup>f</sup>Tedrian To grow tender; tene-rescere, Lye.

Tefnung, e; f. [teafor vermillion] A painting; pictura, Solil. 4.

Tege an enclosure, desk, L. pol. Cnut. 74, v. tig.

Teging A staining; tinctura, R. 44.

Tegl a tail, v. tægel.

Tegn-tun TEYNTON; vicus quidam in agro Devonensi, ad ripam fl. Teyni, a Danis crematus, Chr. 1001.

Tegðian to tithe, R. Lk. 11, 42, v. teoðian.

Tegðung, tegðuncg tithe, C. R. Lk. 18, 12, v. teoðing.

Teh drew, v. teon.

Teher a tear, C. Mk. 9, 24, v. tear.

Teherian To weep; lachrymari, C. R. Jn. 11, 35.

Tehhan to determine, Bt. 24, 3, v. teohhian.

Teigðian to tithe, C. Lk. 11, 42, v. teoðian.

<sup>g</sup>Teiss A disease, affliction; plaga, afflictio, morbus, C. Lk. 7, 21.

Tela, tæl, teald; adv. [Wel. telaid, telediwr worthy, fair, beautiful] Well, rightly, good; bene, recte, probe:—Bd. S. p. 599, 5. Ic wat tela I know well, Bd. S. p. 536, 33. He tela ne wiste he knew not well, Bd. S. p. 517, 10. Tela don to do well, Prov. 23. Tela gehealdon rightly observed, Bt. 41, 3. Tela atemedede well tamed, Bt. R. 168.

Telan to blame, to accuse, v. tælan.

TELD, es; n. [Plat. telt n: Dut. tent f: Ger. zelt n: Not. Wil. Ot. kezelt, kizelt, gezelt tentorium; selida, selde, seldo tabernaculum: Dan. tælt, telt n: Sued. tält n: Icel. tialld n. tialldbúð tentorium, aulærum: Bret. telt m. tinel f. a tent; Lat. mid. tenda: Fr. tente f: It. Port. tenda f. a tent: Sp. tienda f. a tent, shop. Related to the Lat. tendere to stretch] A tent, tabernacle; tabernaculum, tentorium, Ps. 17, 3: Gen. 18, 9, v. geteld.

<sup>a</sup>Teld-sticca *a tent-peg or nail*, *Jud. 4, 21, 22.*

Teld-wyrhta *a tent-maker.*

Telere *A mocker, scoffer; derisor, Som.*

Telg *a purple dye, v. tælg.*

TELGA, an; m. [*Plat. telg, telge, tilge f: Dut. telg f: Ger. a provincialism, zelke, zelken m: Swed. telning m. a young shoot or twig: Icel. tág f. vimen, ramus*] *A branch, twig, shoot; ramus, virgultum:—In þam telgan on the branch, Bd. S. p. 495, 26: C. Mk. 11, 8. Telgan branches, T. Ps. 57, 9. Unberende telgan unfruitful branches, Elf. gl. Som. p. 68. Wrohtes telgan bri-non drihta bearnum branches of wickedness reached to children of men, Cd. 47. He oferfæðmde foldan - sceatas twigum and telgum he would overspread earth's regions with shoots and branches, Cd. 199: 200.*

Telgan [*tælg a purple colour*] *To colour, paint, dye; ostro tingere, Som.*

Telg-berend *giving a purple colour, Cot. 146, v. tælg-berend.*

<sup>1</sup>Telg-deag *a purple dye, Cot. 146.*

Telgor *A plant, shoot, twig; planta, virgultum, ramus, stirps, Gen. 2, 5.*

Telgung, e; f. *A dyeing, colouring; tinctura, tinctorium, Cot. 170: 174.*

TELLAN, atellan, getellan; ic telle; p. tealde; imp. tele; pp. geteald; v. a. [*Plat. tellen, vertellen: Dut. vertellen: Old Dut. taelen loqui, dicere: Frs. tella: Ger. zählen, erzählen: Ot. Ker. &c. irzellen, zellan, zelan, zelen, zalen: Dan. tale to speak; tælle to tell; fortælle to relate, to tell: Swed. tälja to tell, count, number, cut, divide; fortälja to count, relate, tell, recite: Icel. tala loqui, dicere; telia numerare, dicere, asserere; þyllia sermonem facere.—Plat. Dut. taal: Frs. tal a speech, language, v. cognate words in tale a reproach, &c.*] 1. *To tell, announce, relate; nuntiare, narrare. 2. To impute, ascribe, repute, esteem, think, judge; imputare, ascribere, reputare secum, arbitrari. 3. To tell, number, compute, reckon; numerare, computare, recensere:—1. Telle þinum suna narra tuis filiis, Ez. 10, 2. 2. Ne mæg heo us lease tellan non possit illa nos falsos reputare, Gen. 38, 23. Þonne telle ic þa weorðmynd þa wyrhtan then*

*ascribe I the honour to the workman, Bt. 14, 1. Hwam telle ic gelice cuinam reputabo similem? Mt. 11, 16. Ic ne tealde me sylfne swa wurð þæt ego non arbitratus sum me adeo dignum ut, Lk. 7, 7. Noe tealde Noah thought, Cd. 72. Monige tealdon multi putarunt, arbitrati sunt, Bd. S. p. 589, 3. Ne telle ic eow to þeowan non habeo vos pro servis, Jn. 15, 15. Tellað min wedd for naht habebunt meum fœdus pro nihilo, Deut. 31, 20. 3. Þe ic þe ær tealde which I formerly reckoned to thee, Bt. 37, 2. Telle þas steorran gif þu mage numera stellas si tu possis, Gen. 15, 5: Num. 1, 2, 3. Teleð þa and-fengas þe hym behefe synt computat sumptus qui ei necessarij sunt, Lk. 14, 28. Moises þa tealde Moses itaque numeravit, Lk. 3, 16.*

<sup>1</sup>Telnis, se; f. 1. *Reproach, slander; calumnia, opprobrium, probrum. 2. Anxiety, care, vexation; sollicitudo, ærumna, vexatio:—1. R. Lk. 1, 25: C. R. Lk. 3, 14. 2. C. R. Mk. 4, 19.*

Telo for tele think, Bt. 38, 3, v. tellan.

TELTRE *A tenterhook; clavus, scilicet jugum textorium, Cot. 39, 162.*

Tem *a team, v. team.*

TEMAN *To generate, TEEM; gignere, Cd. 10, Th. p. 13, 1, v. tyman.*

Temese, Tæmese, e; or an; f. [*Lye says, Ita dictus, ut vulgo creditur, a concursu Tamæ et Isidis; potius tamen a Brit. Tām isc, i. e. aquarum agmen, aquæ tractus*] *The river THAMES; Thamesis, fluvius Angliæ celeberrimus:—Ea hatte Temese a river called Thames, Chr. Ing. p. 3, 12. On Temese muðan in the mouth of Thames; in Thame-sis ostium, Chr. 851. Be suðan Temese by the south of Thames, Chr. 871. On twam healfum Temese on both sides the Thames, Chr. 1009. On Temesan or Temese on the Thames, Chr. 1009.*

Temese - ford, Temesan - ford [*Lye states, Situs est ad fl. Ivel et Usam, quorum concursu, in loco paulo demissiori, fit aquarum collectione irriguus, ac inundationibus obnoxius. Inde vero nomen sortitus esse videtur, Temese-ford, q. d. Tām isc ford, i. e. aquarum collectionis trajectus*] TAMSFORD; vicus in agro Bedfordiensi,

ubi arcem struxerunt Dani anno 921. Quam ejusdem anni æstate expugnavit Angli, Rege ac præcipuis Ducum ducibus occisis, Ca. 1000.

<sup>1</sup>TEMIAN, getemian; ic tæmian p. ode; pp. od. *To take, subdue; domare:—Ic tæmian I tame, Elf. gr. 24. Þonne dan lichoman his betwix hwarumlicum fæstene swa and temede semle corpus inter quotidiana jejuna tīgabat et domabat, Bd. 631, 35.*

TEMPEL, templ, es; m. [*Dut. m. Ger. m. Dan. n. m. tempel: Lat. templum; thaz tempel n: Wel. tēp; anciently temhyl a church: Ir. Gael. teampla a temple, church: Fr. m: It. templo, tempio n: Port. templo m: Grk. na a separated place. Lye says, that according to appearance this word is from the Lat. templum; that in Plat. tempel is the signification of a and that tempeln, up- austempeln signify to to make a high heap, toorn m. a high heap; hardly probable that expressions can be taken from the Lat. plum, but rather that tempel a high heap, applied to a high building afterwards to a high destined for worship. Lye says E. Jäkel, in his Origin of the Latin Language p. 57, is of this opinion. TEMPLE; templum:—the A.-S. settled in they had idols, altarples, and priests. W. also from the unquestioned authority of our Bede, that their temple surrounded with and that they were if lances were them, Bd. 2, 9, 13: 6: Turner's Hist. vol. I. p. 212:—Gode Dei templum, Mt. Hys lichaman temporis templum, J. Das temples beaver vertex, Mt. 4, 5. Ples getimbrung ficia, Mt. 24, 1: Mi Com to þam temple templum, Lk. 21, 35. 2. On þæt temple templum venit, L. Swerian on temple templum, Mt. 23, 35.*



purh þæt templ *per templum*, Mk. 11, 16. Ongean þæt tempel *ex aduerso templi*, Mk. 13, 3. *tempe-l-halgung* dedication of the temple, Jn. 10, 22. *temprian*; *p. ode*; *pp. getemprod.* To TEMPER, mix, mingle; temperare, Som. *ten*, Bt. 38, 1, v. tyn. *TENDAN* To TIND, set on fire; accendere, inflammare, v. atendan, ontendan. *under tinder*, Elf. gr. 9, 26, v. tynder. *ending TINDING*, burning; incendium, Dial. 2, 2. *in a basket*, v. tænel. *Det [Aser. Tanet: Dunel. Te-ied: Brom. Thenet: Thorn. faneth, Thanet] The isle of THANET*; insula in agro Can-iano: — Is on eastewardre *ent mycel ealond Tenet*, *æt is syx hund hida micel ðer Angelcynnes æhte est in orientali Cantio magna insula*, *enatos, id est, sexcentarum miliarum magnitudinis juxta aglice gentis æstimationem*, Id. S. p. 486, 18: Chr. 851: 53. *gan to hasten*; festinare, d. 117, v. tængan. *in a basket*, v. tænel. *te-rice, tense-rige, tense-* [Mann. says, a Francico ten-*se, tūse census*; rice *rex, reg-* *m*] A royal tax; census re-*us*, Chr. 1137. *draw, pull*, Jn. 12, 32, v. teon. *he a leader*; dux:—Teo-*e æt torre leaders at the* *er*; duces ad turrim, Cd. 80. *le created*, Bd. S. p. 597, v. teon. *or red lead*, v. teafor. *an to tug, prepare, create*, teon. *teba tenth*, Bd. S. p. 646, v. teoða. *draw*, v. teon. *tegað persuades himself*, Bt. 1, v. teohhian. *th, teohhe. Fruit, produce*, *geny, offspring*; fructus, oles, soboles, Cd. 46. *THIAN, tiohhian, geteohan*, *tiohhan*; ic tiohhige, tioh-*;* *p. ode*; *pp. od.* To pull, *endeavour, propose, design*, *point, determine, persuade* *self, resolve, suppose*, *ak, judge, to pass judgment*; *there, conari, putare, sta-* *re, ordinare*: — Se leasa *na and sio rædelse para* *sigena monna tiohhie þæt* *false opinion and the* *agination of unwise men* *termine that*, Bt. 27, 3. *widre ic þe nu teohhie* *ledenne whither I design*

*now to lead thee*, Bt. 22, 2. *Ælc mon tiohhað him every* *man proposes to himself*, Bt. 33, 2. Him teohhode to *wite appointed to him for pun-* *ishment*, Bt. 16, 2. Gif æne-*gu gesceaft tiohhode if any* *creature attempted*, Bt. 35, 4. Sume teohhiað þæt þæt betst *sy some persuade themselves* *that that is best*, Bt. 24, 2. Donan þe hi teohhiað þæt *whence they think that*, Bt. 26, 2: Bt. R. p. 168. *Teohð draws*, v. teon. *Teolian*; *p. ode to take care of*, *to mollify*, Guth. Vit. c. ult., v. tilian. *Teollan to tell, speak*, Chr. 1086, v. tellan. *Teolung, e*; *f. A TILLING, cul-* *tivation*; cultura, L. Edg. Sup. Willk. 79, 39. *Teoma A beast of burden, an* *ass*; animal quodvis subju-*gale*, R. Mt. 21, 5. *TEO'N*; ic teó, teóge, þu tyhst, *he tyhð, tihð, we teóð*; *p. teáh*, *geteág, geteáh, teh, geteh*, *teode, tiode, we tugon, getu-* *gon*; *sub. teóhð, tihte*; *p. tuge*; *imp. teó, teóh*; *pp. togen, betogen, getogen*; *v. a.* [Plat. teén, tógen contracted from tehen in all the signifi-*cations of the A.-S*: Dut. trek-*ken to pull*: Frs. tia to pull, *produce, bring forth*: Ger. ziehen, and in some parts of *Upper Ger. züchen, zeuchen*: *Old Ger. ziuhan, zechan, zi-* *han*: Moes. tiuhan ducere: *Dan. trække, drage*: Swed. *tåga to march*; töga, tånja to *stretch, to stretch out*: Icel. *toga trahere, ducere*: Fr. *touer to tow*] 1. To TUG, tow, *pull, to go, draw to, entice*, *allure, bind*; trahere, ducere, *prehendere, accedere, suadere*, *solicitare*. 2. To draw out, ap-*point, bring forth, form, make*, *create*; facere, statuere, creare. 3. To draw out a charge, to *accuse, impeach*; accusare, *arguere*: — 1. Teon swiðe to *draw forcibly*; trahere vehe-*menter*, Elf. gr. 28. Ic teo *traho, traham*, Jn. 12, 32. Teoh hit on dypan trahe ip-*sam in altum* Lk. 5, 4. Sio *gecynd eow tihð to þam an-* *gite, ac eow teohð gedwola of* *þam angite nature draws you* *to that knowledge, but error* *draws you from that knowledge*, Bt. 26, 1: Lk. 5, 3. Teh hys *nett on land traxit ejus rete in* *terram*, Jn. 21, 11. Teah *hyne drew him*, Jdth. p. 23, 1. *Tugon hy heora hrægl they* *drew their clothing*, Ors. 3, 5.

*Pa teah he hig ongean retrax-* *it ille eam*, Ex. 4, 7. Teah to *wuda went to the woods*, Bt. 35, 6. Ham tugon *went home*, Chr. 1096: Ors. 4, 6. 2. Þe þu þe to wundrum teodest *which thou to thyself hast won-* *drously formed*, Cd. 182, Th. p. 228, 25. Þæt þu us þas *wrace teodest that thou hast* *appointed us this exile*, Cd. 189, Th. p. 235, 21. Þe he him to *gode teode which he had made* *him for a god*, Cd. 183, Th. p. 229, 13: Cd. 161: 46. 3. Gif hwa oðerne teon wille *if any one wishes to accuse* *another*, L. Pol. Alf. 29. Teah *accused*; accusavit, Ors. 4, 11. Gif hi man teo if *one* *accuse him*, L. Pol. Alf. 11. Gif man hlaforde teo if *one* *accuse a lord*, L. Pol. Cnut. 27. Tyhð me untryowða *accuse* *me of untruths*, Cd. 27. Þu *me stale tyhst*, Gen. 31, 31. *Teóna, an*; *m. Reproach, inju-* *ry, wrong, mischief, injustice*, *insult*; calumnia, contumelia, *ignominia, molestia, injuria*, *calamitas, jurgium*: — Ne do *ic þe nænne teonan non facio* *ego tibi nullam injuriam*, Mt. 20, 13: Lk. 11, 45. Þæt he *geðence þone teonan þe we* *him dydon ut reminiscatur in-* *juriam quam nos ei fecimus*, Gen. 50, 15. Ge ne ongitað *hu micelne teonan ge doð ye* *understand not how great injury* *ye do*, Bt. 14, 2. Cwyð þæt *ic seo teonum georn sayeth* *that I am anxious for mischief*, Cd. 27. Ie fleah teonan *I* *fled insult*, Cd. 103. *TEONAN to anger, incense, slander*, L. Ps. 105, 16.—Teoniende *calumnians*, L. Ps. 118, 121, 122, v. tynan. *Teón-cwydan to speak reproach-* *fully, to slander*. *Teón-cwyde [cwide a speech] a* *reproachful speech, a slander*. *Teónd, es*; *m. [part. of teon to* *accuse] An accuser*; accusa-*tor*, L. In. 48. *Teónde drawing, bearing, bring-* *ing forth, accusing, slandering*, Cd. 161, v. teon. *Teónere A slanderer*; calumnia-*tor*, L. Ps. 71, 4. *Teón-ful full of slander, trouble-* *some, rebellious, malignant*, Ps. 77, 10: Cd. 186. *Teón-hete dire hate*, Cd. 154. *Teóniende slandering*, L. Ps. 118, 121, 122, v. teonan. *Teón-leg a troublesome flame*, *Cod. Exon. 22 a.* *Teón-lic Reproachful*; contu-*meliosus*, Lys. *Teónlice*; *comp. or*; *sup. ost*;

*adv. Reproachfully; contumeliose, Nic. 14.*

Teón-ræden, ne; *f. the law or form of accusing, quarrel, what promotes quarrel, self-will, stubbornness, Jud. 15, 11, Elf. T. p. 9.*

Teón-smið *a worker of mischief, Cod. Exon. 65 b.*

Teontig *twenty, Bd. S. p. 485, 26, v. twentig.*

Teón-word *a reproachful word, Num. 13, 33.*

Teor tar, v. tero.

TEORIAN [*Plat. Dut. teren absumere, consumere: Frs. tera to consume: Ger. zehren, abzehren to consume, waste, diminish: Dan. tære: Swed. tära to consume, waste: Icel. tóra miserè vitam trahere: Ir. Gael. tor, toras m. weariness; torchair to perish, pierce: Lat. tero: Grk. τειρω*] *To fail; deficere, T. Ps. 72, 19, v. geteorian.*

Teors A TARSE; *membrum virile, Med. ex. Quadr. 8, 2, 8: Cot. 163.*

Teoru tar, v. tero.

Teorung *a failing, v. geteorung.*

Teorwe tar, L. M. 1, 61, v. tero.

Teotanheal TETTENHALL-Kings, *Staffordshire; pugnæ locus inter Anglos et Dacos:—Æt Teotanheale at Tettenhall, [Ing. Tootenhall], Chr. 910.*

Teoð draw, v. teon.

TEODA, teða m; seo, þæt, teoðe; *adj. [Plat. tiende, teinde tenth: Dut. tiende tenth: Frs. tiende, tegothe, degma f. tithes: Ger. zehnte tenth: Ker. zehanto, zento, tegotho: Moes. taihunda, taibunda: Dan. tiende: Swed. tionde: Icel. tundi decimus] The TENTH; decimus:—Seo teoðe tid the tenth hour; decima hora, Jn. 1, 39: Ex. 29, 40. Syle þone teoðan dæl redde decimam partem, Deut. 14, 22. Oð þæne teoðan monð ad decimum mensem, Gen. 8, 5. On þam teoðan dæge in decimo die, Ex. 12, 3: Jos. 4, 19. Teoðan sceattas decimæ portiones, decimæ, L. Alf. 38, Wilk. p. 32, 3.*

Teoðian; ic teoðige; p. ode; pp. od, v. a. [teoða tenth] *To TITHE, to take a tenth; decimare:—Ge þe teoðigað or teoðiað myntan, &c., vos qui decimatis mentham, &c., Mt. 23, 23: Lk. 11, 42.*

Teoðing, teoðung, e; *f. 1. A TITHING, tithes; decimatio, decimæ. 2. A band of ten men; decuria:—1. Priddan dæl þare teoðunge a third part of*

*the tithe; tertia pars decimarum, L. Const. Wilk. p. 113, 13. He sealde him þa teoðunge of eallum þam þingum, Gen. 14, 20: Lk. 18, 12. Teoðunga bringan decimas offerre, Gen. 28, 22. On teoðungum in tenths; in decimis, L. Edg. Can. 54. 2. L. Lund. 4.*

Teoðing-ealdor *a president over ten, a president, a dean, captain, C. R. Ben. 33.*

Teoðing-man *a tithing-man, Ex. 18, 21.*

Teoðing-sceat *tithing-money, tithes, L. Edg. Sup. 2.*

Teow [teon to lead] *A leader; dux, v. toga.*

Teped, tepet. *Tapestry; tapes, Prov. 7.*

TE'RAK; ic tære, þu tyrst, he tyrð; p. tær, we tæron; pp. toren; v. a. [*Plat. Dut. teren terere, absumere, consumere: Old Dut. terren, ont-terren dirimere, dilacerare: Ger. zehren to consume, waste, diminish; trennen to separate, divide, split: Dan. tære to consume, waste: Swed. tära like the Dan. Russ. deru: Wel. torri to break, burst, cut: Bret. terri, torri to break, lacerate, from the antiquated root torr m. a fracture, rupture: Ir. (s)troc to tear, rend: Gael. strac to tear, rend, to beat violently: Ir. Gael. srac or srachd to tear, rend, pull, to cut asunder, to rob, plunder: Heb. 757 tor to divide, split*] *To TEAR, rend, lacerate, bite; lacerare, scindere:—Ongan his feax teran began to tear his hair, Jdth. p. 25, 28. Tær he his claðas lace-ravit ille ejus vestimenta, Gen. 37, 29, 34. Hine tyrð teareth him, Lk. 9, 39, v. tirian to irritate.*

Ter-finnas *The Tartars; Tartari, Ors. 1, 1.*

Tero, teru, tare, teor. *Tar, glue, paste; pix fluida, gluten:—Cot. 95. Blæc teru napta, Cot. 139, v. tyrwa.*

Teslum tessellum, Cot. 179.

Teso *The right; dexter:—On teso on the right, Cd. 186.*

TETER, tetr. A TETTER; impetigo, R. 11: Scint. 25: Past. 11, 6, Som.

Téð teeth, Ex. 21, 24, v. tóð.

Teða the tenth, Bd. S. p. 608, 17, v. teoða.

Teting discipline, instruction, rule, v. tihting.

TIAN *To tie; vincire, v. getian.*

TIBER, tifer; g. tiberes, tibres; d. tibre; n. [*Ir. Gael. tabhartas m. an offering, a gift; tab-*

*hair to give, bring: Gael. iobhairt f: Ir. iodbhairt a sacrifice, an offering. Adiaz, under opfer sacrificium, observes that in the same manner as the Ger. opfer corresponds in the sense of the Lat. offerre (offerre) the A.-S. call tiber: an offering, from toberan or beran adferre, apportare, sacrificium, victima, oblatio. —Halig tiber a holy offering, Cd. 162. Hwar is þæt tiber: where is the gift? Cd. 187. To tibre for a sacrifice, a sacrificium, Cd. 187. Can ne wolde tiberacerian ne not behold Cain's offering, Cd. 47.*

Tibernes, se; *f. A script. destruction; sacrificium, a-cidium, Ors. 1, 11.*

Tiber-sceaca, an; *m. A fruct. region, is Mr. Thorp's translation; Lye says, Oblat. quassatrix, scilicet species terræ ita vocata colentibus fruges sua munera et dona (oblatio materiam) prebet. Fru-tamen mendose pro Tiber-sceat, i.e. munera, oblatio frugum regia. Per Est. miam, hemisphærum orbis. Ofer tiber-sceaca dan-geardes super brachium orbis, Cd. 8, v. 12. Hicker's Thes. I. 137, 199, 40.*

TICCEN, tyccen, es; *n. [P. z. kelke f: Ger. nicke f. a kid: Wil. nikk. Considering the frequent change of t and z, and the relationship of the F. z. to the A.-S. is a kid; hœdus:—Ic sende an ticcen ego mittam ad dūm, Gen. 38, 17: Lk. 11, 12. Sende an ticcen ad dūm Gen. 38, 20: 37, 31. þæra tyccena fellum dorum pellibus, Gen. 37, 32. Bring me twa betstan tiber adfer mihi duas optimas Gen. 27, 9.*

Tices-well *Tichwell, v. Stanton, Norfolk, Th. 11.*

Tictator, es; *m. A dext. An.*

Tid taught, v. tyan.

Ti'd tiid; g. d. tide; a. tide; *f. [Plat. tid, tide, tie f. time: Frs. tims: Ger. zeit f. A tempus; citi tempora: tempus, hora: Den. c. tid f. tempus, tās: Slav. zhas, čas: dydd a day, as a day. 1. TIDE, time, season.*

tunity; tempus, syntaxis. 2. *A portion of time, an hour; hora:—*1. Lencten tid verum tempus, Gen. 48, 7. Oð æfen tid ad vespertinum tempus, Bd. S. p. 496, 34. Seo tid nea-læcte the time approached, Bd. S. p. 577, 16. Ge nyton hwænne seo tid is vos nescitis quando tempus est vel aderit, Mt. 13, 33. Ðune oncneowe þa tide tu non nosti tempus, Lk. 19, 44. Manegum tidum multo tempore, multum temporis, Lk. 20, 9. Nu tomorgen on þisse ylcan tide jam cras in hoc ipso tempore, Ex. 9, 18. Sum fæc tide some space of time, Bd. S. p. 568, 4. 2. Swa swa healfre tide fæce as half an hour's space, Bd. S. p. 568, 1. Swylce anre tide quasi una hora, Lk. 22, 59. Seo syxte tid sexta hora, Lk. 23, 44. Fram þære sixtan tide a sexta hora, Mt. 27, 45. Ymb þa teoðan tid dægæs circa decimam horam diei, Bd. S. p. 556, 12. Twelf tida þæs dægæs duodecim horæ diei, Jn. 11, 9. dan To BETIDE, happen; contingere:—Weald hwæt heom tide quodcunque vel siquid iis accidat, Off. Episc. 3. 1-dæg time's day, life's days, number of days, Cd. 58. lder weak, v. tydder. lder nys, tidernes. Weakness, corruption, v. tyddernes. ldrung an offspring, v. tyd-lrung. llic Temporal, seasonable; temporalis, opportunus, Elf. gr. 5: Cot. 146. lice; comp. or; adv. Timely, seasonably, fitly, quickly; tem-pestive, opportune, Ors. 3, 1: 3d. S. p. 478, 21. llicenes, se; f. An opportunity, fit time; opportunitas, 2. Lk. 22, 6. -renas timely or seasonable sins, Deut. 28, 12. lrian to generate, v. tyddrian. l-sanc, tid-sang periodical haunting or singing, the church service, C. R. Ben. 20. -sceawere an observer of times, Elf. gl. Som. p. 76. -writere a time writer, chro-nologer, Cot. 43. ldernes weakness, v. tydder-nes. dra, tiedre frail, weak, Bt. 20, v. tydder. drian to propagate, Cd. 74, v. yddrian. gl a tile, v. tigel. htan to draw, allure, v. tihtan. hting purpose, teaching, v. hting.

\*Tiele-sceot *A tabernacle, tent; tabernaculum, C. Ps. 14, 1.*  
 Tielung help, care, v. tilung.  
 Tien ten, v. tyn.  
 Tien-heafod a captain over ten men, an alderman.  
 TIER [Plat. Dut. tier f. a thriving or growing: Plat. Old Dut. tier f. gestus, modus: Ger. zier, zierde f. decus, cultus: Mons. Glos. zierula cultus; uupzierida muliebria orna-menta: Ot. Krist. l. i. v. 15, heil mágad zieri ave virgo de-cora: Dan. Swed. zirat m. ornament, decoration: Icel. tierleger decorus; tierlega de-core: Heb. צורה tsure form, shape, Adehung] TIRE, ATTIRE, series, heap; apparatus, ordo, moles, Bt. R. p. 175.  
 Tifran To paint, describe; de-pingere, Ben.  
 Tifer with a sacrifice, from tifer, Cd. 226, v. tiber.  
 -tig [Ger. -zig: Moss. tig ten: Icel. -tugt, -tiu] forms tens in numeration; as, twentig twenty, þrittig thirty, &c. Words in -tig are declinable, yet without any variation of gender, -tig, -tigum, -tigra. In the nom. and ac. words ending in -tig are used both as nouns governing a g. and as adjectives agreeing in case with the noun; but, in d. and g. they appear to be used as adjectives only; as, twentig geara twenty years; þryttig scillingas (and scillinga) thirty shillings; twentigum win-trum, &c.  
 \*TIGE, es; m. [from tian to tie, or teogan to pull, tug] 1. *A tie, TUG, pulling, fastness, effi-cacy; ligatura, nexus, obliga-tio, effectum.* 2. *What is tied or fastened; hence a bag, wallet, casket, hutch; marsu-pium, scrinium:—*1. Habbað langne tige to geleafan trim-minge have a lasting efficacy in confirming belief, Elf. T. p. 27, 26. 2. Cot. 16, 130.  
 Tige-horn a horn used for drawing blood, a cupping-glass; cucur-bitula, L. M. 1, 47.  
 TIGEL, tigol, tigul, tige, an. [Plat. tegel, teiel m. a tile: Dut. tegel m. a tile, square brick; tigchel m. a brick: Ger. ziegel m. f. a tile; tiegel m. a skillet, crucible: Tat. zie-gala: Poem on St. Anno, cigelo: Dan. Swed. tegel n: Icel. tí-gul m. argilla lapidea, later, rhombus: Fr. tuile f: It. te-gola f: Sp. teja f: Port. telha f: Pol. cegla: Bohm. cyhla. From the Lat. tegere: Ger. decken] A TILE, brick, any

thing made of clay, a pot, vessel. Mr. Ward, of Burslem, informs me that to this day porringers are called TIGs by the working potters; tegula, later, testa:—Astiðude swa swa tige miht min aruit tan-quam testa virtus mea, Ps. 21, 14. Hrof tigla roof tiles, Elf. gl. Som. p. 67. Mid heardum weorcum clames and tigelan cum duris operibus luti et laterum, Ex. 1, 14. Tigelena gemet laterum mensura, summa, Ex. 5, 14. Wircean tigelan formare lateres, Gen. 11, 3. Hig hæfdon tygelan for stan habuerunt lateres pro lapidibus, Gen. 11, 3. Tigol-getel a tale or number of bricks, Ex. 5, 18. Tigel-geweorc tilework, making of bricks, Ex. 5, 7. Tigol-geweorc, Ex. 5, 8. Tigul-geweorc, Ex. 5, 16. Wæs gessed þæt him nære nan þing þæs tigol-geweorces for-gifen erat declaratum quod iis non esset nihil lateriti operis re-missum, Ex. 5, 19. Tigel-wyrhta a tile or pot-worker, potter. Æcer tigel-wyrhtena ager figulorum, Mt. 27, 7, 10.  
 \*Tigelen Made of pot; figulinus, testaceus:—Fæt tigelen vas figulinum, fictile, Ps. 2, 9.  
 Tigel-geweorc potter's work, v. tigel, &c.  
 Tight discipline, Cot. 92, v. tyht.  
 Tiging *A tying, binding; liga-tio, vinctura, Som.*  
 Tigl *A windlass; tractorium, trochlea, sucula, Elf. gl.*  
 Tige *A tile, [v. tigel] also a fish, the lamprey: murænula piscis, Elf. gl. Som. p. 77.*  
 Tigol, tigul a tile, v. tigel.  
 Tigris *A tiger, Th. An.*  
 Tihian, tihhan. To think, judge, determine; sentire, secum reputare, judicare, statuere:—Tihhað he þæt he mæge beon swiðe gesælig he thinks he can be very happy, Bt. 24, 3. Tihodon hine to forlæ-tanne determined to leave him, Bt. 38, 1, v. teohhian.  
 Tiht discipline, v. tyht.  
 TIHTAN; ic tihte, þu tihtest, he tihð, we tihtað; p. we tih-ton; sub. tihte; v. a. 1. To draw, persuade, solicit, allure, provoke; trahere, suadere, allicere, provocare. 2. To accuse; accusare:—1. Ic wolde tihtan to godum þea-wum I would persuade to good manners, Bt. 38, 3. Se lichoma in lustfulnysse tihð caro in delectationem trahit, Bd. S. p. 497, 26: Bt. c. 20. Tihton irritaverunt, Cot. 118: L. Ps. 77, 45, 64. 2. Hwi tihð ure

- hlafoð us swa micles falseas  
quare accusat noster dominus  
nos tanti falsi? *Gen.* 44, 7.  
Gif man oðerne tihte if  
one accuse another, *L. Hloth.*  
10, v. teon.
- \*Tiht-bysig, tyht-bysig. Often ac-  
cused; accusatus frequenter,  
*L. Edg.* 7.
- Tihtendlic *Persuading, exhorting;*  
hortativus, incentivus, *Elf. gr.*  
38.
- Tihtenne *An excitement, entice-*  
ment; incitamentum, illece-  
bra, *Cot.* 115, 118.
- Tihtere, tyhtere. *An allurer, en-*  
ticer; suador, hortator, *Elf.*  
*gl. Som.* p. 74.
- Tihð draws, solicits, *Bt.* 20, v.  
teon.
- Tihting *Persuasion, suggestion,*  
intention; hortatio, suasio,  
suggestio, intentio:—*Elf. gr.*  
9, 3. Purh þes lare and to  
tihtinge through whose instruc-  
tion and persuasion, *Chr.* 1094:  
*Epil. R. Conc: R. Ben. interl.* 68.
- TIHTLE, tyhtle, an; f. [*Plat.*  
ticht, tigt f. accusation: *Old*  
*Dut. Frs.* tichte, tichtege f. ac-  
cusatio, crimen: *Ger.* zeihung,  
beziehung, inzicht f. charge,  
imputation: *Old Ger.* zieht f:  
*Mons. Glos.* inzihti] *An accu-*  
sation, charge; accusatio, pos-  
tulatio:—Gif hit anfeald  
tyhtle sy if it be a simple accu-  
sation, *L. In.* 78, *Wilk.* p. 27,  
24. Unscyldig þære tyhtlan  
innocent of the charge, *L.*  
*Ethelst.* 28, *W.* p. 61, 6. Þe  
þa tyhtlan age who has the  
accusation, *L. Hloth.* 10.
- \*Tihtlian; ic tihtlige; p. ode;  
sub. tihtlige; pp. od; v. a.  
To accuse; accusare, crimi-  
nari:—Gif man diacon tiht-  
lige if one accuse a deacon, *L.*  
*Eccl. Cnut.* 5: *L. Const. W.* p.  
114.
- Tihtnea, se; f. *An inward stir-*  
ring, persuasion, instinct; in-  
structio naturalis, instinctus,  
*Cot.* 110, 188.
- Tihtung a persuading, *Fulg.* 20,  
v. tihting.
- Tiid time, season, *Menol.* 110: *Bd.*  
*S.* p. 626, 4: 768, 27, v. tid.
- Tiig Mars, v. tiw.
- TIL; adj. [*Plat.* tile, tilo a  
Christian, a name designating  
the good: *Old Ger.* zil n. sco-  
pus: *Moes.* gatils; *Grimm*  
writes it ga-tils commodus, op-  
portunus; til occasio, opportu-  
nitas] Good, abounding, excel-  
lent; bonus, abundans, præ-  
stans:—He was selfa til he  
was himself good, *Cd.* 78.  
Wæron men tile men were  
good, *Cd.* 79. Tile and yfle  
good and evil: boni atque

- mali, *Cd.* 227. Gum cystum  
til a man in wealth abounding,  
*Cd.* 86. Tilum gesiðum with  
excellent rulers, *Bt. R.* p. 188.
- \*TIL, tille [*Fr.* til till, until:  
*Swed.* till till, until: *Dan.*  
*Icel.* til, ad, in, nimis. *Dr.*  
*Grimm*, in his *Deutsche Gram-*  
*matik*, vol. ii. p. 767, observes,  
"The Old North. til ad; *Dan.*  
til; *Swed.* till, a separable  
particle, is peculiar to the north-  
ern dialects; for it is not iden-  
tical with the Goth. du, the  
Old high Ger. zi, zuo, the A.-S.  
to, &c. Til always governs the  
g. case, while du and zi in gene-  
ral govern the d. and never  
the g." *Dr. Grimm* remarks  
further that the Eng. until  
donec, usque, though Old Eng-  
lish, (and not A.-S. which uses  
oð) appears to be a real Dan-  
ism. *Dr. Grimm's* affirmation  
that til always governs the g.  
is not quite correct, for in all  
the northern dialects til gene-  
rally governs the ac. and only  
sometimes the g. If the A.-S.  
example cited below, on the au-  
thority of *Som.* be admitted, it  
disproves *Dr. Grimm's* asser-  
tion] 1. To; ad. 2. Until;  
donec:—1. Cweð til him Hæ-  
lend the Saviour said to him,  
*Som.* Tille Gode to God;  
*Deo, Chart. Athelst. Mon. Angl.*  
195, 48. 2. *Chr.* 1140.
- Tilgende tilling, *Chr.* 876, from  
tilian.
- \*TILIA, tiliga, tiligea, an; m.  
[*Dut.* teler m. a begetter, pro-  
creator: *Old Dut.* teelman m.  
a farmer: *Wel.* tyluwr a house-  
holder] A TILLER, husband-  
man; cultor, agricola, inqui-  
linus:—Þa cwædon þa tilian  
him betwynan, *Mk.* 12, 7.  
He forðeð þa tiligea ille  
perdet istos agricolas, *Mk.* 12,  
9. Sende he to þam tiligum  
hys þeow misit ille ad agricola-  
las ejus servum, *Mk.* 12, 2.
- TILIAN; ic tilige, þu tilast; p.  
ode; sub. ic, þu, he tilige;  
pp. ed; v. a. [*Plat.* *Dut.* te-  
len: *Old Dut.* teelen to beget,  
engender, also to till the  
ground, to raise seed: *Fr.* tela,  
tila, thila, to cultivate the ground,  
to build; tigia to procreate] 1. To  
prepare, procure, obtain, sup-  
ply, seek; parare, procurare  
querere. 2. To TILL, culti-  
vate, plough; parare terram,  
arare. 3. To TOLL, labour,  
endeavour, assist, exercise, stu-  
dy, take care of, cherish, cure;  
operam dare, studere, niti,  
curare. 4. To reckon, ac-  
count, assign, ascribe; compu-  
tare, assignare:—1. Þa Noe

- ongan to eorðan him æt  
tilian then Noah began morn-  
to prepare food for him, *Cd.*  
75. Þæt he þa eorð-  
an worhte, and him þerwa-  
lode ut ille terram exaravit  
et sibi ex ea paravit (victus  
*Gen.* 3, 23. Some tilid v. i.  
some seek wives, *Bt.* 24, 3. 2.  
Land to tilianne to till her  
*Chr.* 1092. 3. Geornlice æt  
tylode to awritanne I alyf-  
ly laboured to write, *Bd.* 3, p.  
649, 11. Þonne þu tilast  
þin on eorðan gunde te re-  
ercueris te in terram, *Ge.* 4  
12. He is wyrðe þæt þu til-  
tilige ille est dignus ut a t.  
operam des, *Lk.* 7, 4. 1.  
eorðan elnes tilode to ara  
strength applied, *Cd.* 7.  
Manege tiligað many re-  
vour, *Bt.* 39, 10, *Card.* p. 44,  
30. 4. Þæt þu ne tilige te  
selfum agnes that thou care  
it not to thyself as thy own, *P.*  
30, 1, *Card.* p. 168, 2. 3.  
*S.* p. 524, 4.
- \*Tiliga a farmer, v. tilia.
- Tilige prepare, labour, v. *Chr.*
- Tiling help, care, v. tilung.
- Tille, is found in the following  
places:—On tille is a sown a  
a fixed position; in sua  
tione, *Bt. R.* p. 178. 1. 2.  
from (its) station; e sua  
tione, *Menol. P.* 220, *Lk.*
- Til-modig quiet-minded, æt-  
gentle, *Cd.* 90: 98.
- Tilnes, se; f. Labour, exertion,  
care; labor, v. tiling.
- Tilð, tilða [tilð what is sown  
from tilian to till] In  
culture, fruit, crop; cultura  
cultura terra, satum.—*Ex.*  
on mærc-lande for-ferde  
the crop in the north  
perished, *Chr.* 1093: 105.
- Tilung, e; f. Study, exertion,  
work, labour, culture, as-  
sistance; studium, assis-  
tentio, labor, cultura:—*Me.*  
na tilunga men's studies. *Bt.*  
24, 4. Ete ælpeodig  
þine tilunga abasit de-  
gena populus tuos labores. *Is.*  
28, 33. Lac of eorðan  
gum oblatio e terra cultu-  
*Gen.* 4, 3.
- TIMA, an; m. [*Dan.* time  
hour; *Swed.* timma f. time  
m. an hour: *Icel.* timi m. time  
tempus, felicitas; tima f. time  
gitas, liberalitas: *Gerl.* time  
time, season: *Fr.* temps m.  
*Port.* tempo m.: *Sp.* tiempo  
m.] TIME; tempus:—*Is.*  
gecwemnyssæ tempus pax  
nis, *Ps.* 68, 16. Se tima  
winberian ripodon  
quo uos maturnum. *Ar.*  
13, 21. Min tima is geberet



*neum tempus est prope, Mt. 26, 18. Com to his tyman venit id ejus tempus praeistitutum, Jn. 1, 4. Pæm timum in the time; eo tempore, Bt. 38, 5. nan to teem, produce, v. tyman. TIBER, timbor; d. timbre Plat. Old Dut. timmer, timmer n. wood, timber: Frs. imbr n. a building: Ger. zimmer n. like the Plat: Old Ger. imber, zimbra, zimbri, zember, skaffelosa zimbri inforis materia: Dan. tømmer n. timber: Sued. timmer n. timber; Icel. timbr n. timber] 1. **TIMBER**, wood; lignum, materia. 2. *A tree; arbor.* 3. *A frame, structure, building; structura, ædificium.* 4. *A wooden instrument; quodvis instrumentum ligneum:—1. Uto mihton Godes beon þa þe mænna handum geworhte wæron of eorðlicum timbre non oterant Dei esse illi qui hominum manibus fabricati erant e terrestri materia, Bd. S. p. 552, l. 2. Ora. 4, 4. 3. Hyht-ic heofon-timber joyous heavenly frame, Cd. 8. To þæm timbre gefæstnad fastened to the building, Bd. S. p. 544, l. 567, 12. 4. Cot. 167. abrian, getimbrian; ic getimrige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. Plat. timmern: Dut. timmen ædificare: Ger. zimmern ædificare: Old Ger. zimbran, imbron, kizimbron: Lip. etimbrit ædificatus: Not. Ps. 121, 3; daz ist diu himeloca Ierusalem, diu in burge nus kezimberot uuirt uzer hechen unde geistlichen steien hæc est celestis Solyma, quæ civitas ædificatur ex lapidibus vivis et spiritualibus: Ker. nes this word in a moral sense, to edify: Moes. timbrjan ædificare: Icel. tømme, tømre to timber, to prepare or square timber for building: Sued. timra like the Dan: Icel. timbra ædificare. Tintreg thinks this verb is related to the Grk. τειναι to cut, and the Heb. דָּמַם dmm to cut down.—timber verb] 1. *To timber, or to build with timber or wood, the first building probably being of wood, hence generally to build, erect; ædificare, struere.* 2. *To build up the mind, to instruct, edify; morali sensu ædificare, instruere:—1. Ic timrige I build; ego struo, Elf. gr. Som. p. 28, 5. Uton imbrian us ceastre and styl el agedum, ædificare nobis urbem et turrim, Gen. 11, 4.***

*Ic timbrode setl þin ædificavi sedem tuam, Ps. 88, 5. Ge þe timbrigað witegena byrgena vos qui ædificatis prophetarum sepulchra, Mt. 23, 29: Lk. 11, 47, 48. 2. Mid godcundre lare timbrede divina doctrina instruxit, Bd. 518, 10. 3. Timbrung a building, structure, repair, Elf. gl. Som. p. 68, v. getimbrung. Timlice TIMELY, quickly, soon; tempestive, cito:—Swa timlice so quickly, so soon, Elf. Test. 1. **TIMPAN** *A tabret, drum; tympanum:—Mid timpanum cum tympanis, Gen. 31, 27. Timpanan plegiende tympana pulsans, C. Ps. 67, 27. TIN, es; n. [Plat. tinn n: Dut. Dan. Icel. tin n: Ger. zinn n: Wel. ystæen tin, pewter: Bret. stean m: Ir. stan: Corn. staen: Gael. stavin f. pewter, tin] TIN; stannum, vel uti scribitur in Elf. gr. 5, stagnum. Unde vocem stagna, i. e. lacus, reddidit Saxonius interpres Ps. 113, 8, MS. T. per tine quasi fuisset stan-na, Lye. Tin ten, Bd. S. p. 485, 24, &c., v. tyn. Tina, Tine. The river Tine; Tina fluvius, qui Hagustaldum et Novo-castrum præterlapsus in finibus agri Northymbrensis et Dunelmensis mare Germanicum ingreditur:—Be Tinan þære ea by the river Tine, Chr. 875: Bd. S. p. 642, 36. Tinan - muða [Malm. Dunel. Hovd. Ric. Tinemuðe: Brom. Tynmouth] **TINMOUTH**; the mouth of the Tine; Tinæ fluvii ostium, Chr. 792. Tinclan To tickle, to move pleasantly; titillare, Scint. 12. Tindas **TINES**, the teeth of harrows; occæ rastri, Som. Tinen, tinnen. Of tin, made of tin; stanneus, Cot. 166: Elf. gr. 5. Tingnys, se; f. Usefulness, service, eloquence; utilitas, eloquentia, v. getingce. Tin-manna-ealdor a governor of ten men, a decemvir. Tinterg torment, affliction, hell, R. Mt. 4, 24: C. Mt. 10, 28, v. tintreg. Tintergan to torment, afflict, C. R. Mt. 8, 29, v. tintregian. Tinter-þegn a minister of torments, an executioner, Cot. 5. Tintreg, tinterg, es; m. also tintrege, an; f. Torment, torture, punishment; tormentum, cruciatus, poena:—Helle-tintreges muð inferni tormenti os, Bd. S. p. 630, 13.**

*Tintrega stowe tormentorum locus, Lk. 16, 28. On tintregum gegripene cruciatibus detenti, Mt. 4, 24. Þa he on þam tintregum wæs quum ille in tormentis esset, Lk. 16, 23. Tintregan fela torments many, Cd. 224, v. trege. Tintreganlic, tintreglic. Belonging to punishment or torment, infernal; poenalis, gehennalis:—Be fyrhto þæs tintreglican wites de horrore gehennalis poenæ, Rd. S. p. 598, 15. Tintregian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. To torment, punish, torture; cruciare, poenis afficere, verberibus mulctare:—Tintregodon hyne plagis cedebant eum, Lk. 10, 30. Tintregung, e; f. Punishment, torment; cruciatus, tormentum, R. 98. Tiode created, Cd. 9, v. teon. Tiohhian to suppose, determine, v. teohhian. TIOLA [Gael. tiolam m. a snatch, a sudden attempt at biting] An endeavour, exertion, labour; conatus, nisus, vehementia, Som. Tiolan; p. ode; pp. od to toil, labour, study, prepare, get, Bt. 22, 1: 39, 12, v. tilian. Tiolo; adv. Earnestly, anxiously; vehementer, importune, sollicitate:—Tiolo micel sprec vehementer magna controversia, Conc. Clovesh. ap. Bd. S. p. 768, 17: Hickes's Diss. Ep. p. 80. Tiolung study, attention, Bt. 24, 3, v. tiling. Tion; p. ode to draw, lead, produce, accuse, Bd. S. p. 615, 8, v. teon. Tiona a reproach, accusation, Prov. 6, 11, v. teona. Tion-cwida a reproachful speech, v. teon-cwyde. Tioða m; the tenth, v. teoða. TIR, Tyr, es; m. [Norse, Tir, Tiir, Tyr, in modern orthography, Thor the god of thunder] A name of Odin, or one of his sons; hence, a leader, prince, commander, Lord; hence also, splendour, brightness, glory, power, dominion, victory; nomen Odini, vel principis saltem Asarum, i. e. divorum septentrionalium, Odini filiorum; Mars, Mercurius; metonymice, quivis dux, princeps, dominus, imperator a personis ad rem transferebatur, adeo ut significaret gloria, principatus, dominatio vel dominium, imperium, potestas:—Tir metod Lord Creator, glorious Creator; dominus Creator, Cd. 108. Æsca*

tir *glory of spears*, Cd. 97. Tir win a beloved prince; princeps dilectus, Bt. R. p. 186. Eadiges tir *glory of the blessed*, Cd. 215. Tires brucað *enjoy dominion*; dominationis potimini, imperio gaudete, Cd. 74. Tires brytta *Lord of glory*; gloriæ Dominus, Jdth. p. 22, 36. Torhte tire *bright glory*; illustris dominio, victoria, Cd. 4. Tirum fæst in *glories fast*, Cd. 190.

\*Tir-, [Ger. zier: Dan. zyr] As a prefix denotes *glorious, powerful, very, exceeding, highest, the sup. degree*; adjectivis præposita hæc vox tir tam apud Anglo-Saxones, eorum significationem adauget usque ad gradum superlativum: —Tir-eadig *tangquam imperator*, i. e. *maximis modis, summe beatus, dives, potens, clarus. Beatissimus, ditissimus, clarissimus*. Tir-eadige hæleð *most eminent men*; clarissimi viri, Menol. F. 26. Tyn hund geteled tir-eadigra *ten hundred numbered illustrious warriors*, Cd. 154. Tir-fæst *quasi omnium dominator, fixus. Constantissimus, stabilissimus, propositi tenacissimus: et proinde etiam, eximius, maximus, præstantissimus*. Tir-fæst metod *glorious Creator*, Cd. 50. Heht tir-fæstne hæleð *commanded (the) illustrious chief*; jussit præstantissimum virum, Cd. 146. Tir-fruma *imperio primus, supremus, Cod. Exon. 10 b, 22. Tir-meahlig dominatu potens, potentissimus, Cod. Exon. 25 a, 2.*

†Tirian, tirigan, tyrgan, tyrian, tyrwian; p. ode, de; pp. od; v. a. [Plat. tarren, targen, tergen irritare, vexare: Dut. tergen: Old Dut. terghen, both like the Plat: Ger. zergen to vex, provoke: Dan. tærge to irritate, incense: Icel. tyra ægre patere: Grk. τειραειν vexare] To vex, provoke, irritate, exasperate; vexare, exasperare, exacerbare, irritare, irridere:—De tirð on þa þrotan *which irritates thee in the throat*, Bt. 22, 1. Hu lange tyrwiað feond usquequo improperebit inimicus? L. Ps. 73, 11. Na he tyrigde spræca his non exacerbavit sermones ejus, M. Ps. 104, 26. Me tyrað mine eagan me irritant mei oculi, Lippio, Elf. gr. 30. Ða þe tyriað qui exasperant, L. Ps. 65, 6: 67, 7. Hine mid wurdum tirigdon illum verbis irritaverunt, Job. p. 167,

13. Hig me tirigdon illi me provocaverunt, Deut. 32, 21. Hi tyrwedon hine exacerbaverunt illum, L. Ps. 77, 45, 46. Na hi tyrigdon spræca his non illi exacerbaverunt sermones ejus, Ps. 104, 26: Cot. 205. Mid ungyldde tyrwigen-de wæs *vexing with unjust tribute*, Chr. 1100, v. teran to tear.

†Tirr a tower, v. tor.

TIT, titt, es; m. [Plat. titt, tittle f: Dut. tet f: Ger. zitze: Mons. Glos. tuito mamma: Wel. teth a teat, dug; tethan a cow's udder; diden the nipple or teat of a breast: Ir. Gael. did f. a pap: It. tetta f. the breast: Sp. Port. teta f. teat: Fr. teton m: Slav. cyc, cecy, sosy: Dan. patte c: Swed. patt m. diss m. teat: Heb. טט dd or dad: Chald. pl. טטט ddim or daddin udders: Grk. τιτθη, τιτθος] A TEAT, pap, breast; uber, mamma, mammula, mamilla:—Elf. gr. 9, 18: Elf. gl. Som. p. 71. Titas mamilla, Cot. 132, 163. Tito, titto ubera, C. R. Lk. 11, 27. Tyten, T. Ps. 21, 8.

Titelod *Entitled*; intitulatus, v. getitelod.

\*TIDDA, tithe, tyðe. Obtained his desire or purpose, in possession of; compos:—Ðu þæs tiða beo thou of this shalt be in possession, Cd. 107: 117. He wæs from drihtne tyðe þære bene þe he bæd ille erat a domino compos voti quod ille rogabat, i. e. a domino impetravit quod petebat, Bd. S. p. 607, 32. Ealles þæs þe ge biddað ge beoð tiða omnis istius quod vos petitis, vos eritis compotes, Mt. 21, 22.

TIDE, tyðe [Plat. tügen in its signification of getting, acquiring, buying] A gift, favour; donum, gratia:—To tyðe sylan in donum sive dono dare, Bd. S. p. 540, 27. Tiðe gefremede gratiam perfecit, Jdth. p. 21, 5.

Tiðian, tyðian, tyðigean; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [tiðe a gift] To grant, allow, permit; annuere, concedere, permittere:—Gif þu me æniges þinges tiðian wylle si tu mihi quamvis rem annuere velis, Gen. 18, 3. Geornde þet he scolde him tyðian þet he geornde desired that he would grant what he asked, Chr. 656, Ing. p. 43, 32. Nolde nateshwon him tiðian þæt noluit nequam ei permittere ut, Num.

21, 23. He nateshwon þæs tiðian nolde ille nequam ei hoc annuere nisi. Gen. 39, 8. He his þæs tyðigean wolde he his petita would grant, Bd. S. p. 541, 43. Drihten tiðode me dominus annuebat mihi, Deut. 3, 19. Tiðiað me grant me, Cd. 117. Snytre tyðigean sapientiam præstans, concedens, L. Ps. 18, 8.

°Tiðing a titling, v. teoðing.

Titt-strycel [strycel a nipple] the nipple or teat of the breast, mamilla, papilla, Elf. gl. Som. p. 71.

Titul A TITLE; titulus, martio, C. Mt. 15, 26.

Tiw, tyw, tii, tiig, tu, et, a [Icel. ty, tyss, tyr deatir v. tentrionalium, Mars, fana pr. clara. One of the æsa, ætt, or northern gods; the name of the marriage of Odin and his wife Trigga, the daughter of Tiorgun] The god of Mars:—Tiwes dæg. Tyw dæg TUESDAY; Mars dæg. Rubr. ad Mt. 18, 15: Mt. 1: 1: Ja. 7, 1, 14: 10, 1. 1 wæs-dæg, Chr. 1104.

°To; prep. d. [Plat. Fr. a. to: Dut. te, tot at, to: Ker. Ot. Wil. zi, na, ze, za: Moes. du ad: E. da: Ir. Gael. Pol. do: C. tho: Ind. sa. The Lat. is only a transposition of vowel] To, towards, for, pro, ad, in, ob, pro, a, ab:—mað to me, Mt. 11, 26. feng to rice took to kingdom, Chr. 3. Ða cuf se Hælend to him, Mt. 4: To dæge þissum to this Cd. 49. To Cristes mass to Christ's mass or Chr. Chr. 1043. Hig beon cuf mete, Gen. 1, 29: Mt. 2: To wife in marriage, Gen. 12: Mt. 14, 4. To blax panem, Mt. 4, 3. To tacan and to tidum, and to dægan and to gearum in signa tempora, et in dies, et in æta. Gen. 1, 14. To miclum for pro magno pretio, Mt. 2: To þrym hund penegon penegon pro trecentis denariis, Mt. 14, 5. To soðan soðe pro vero, Mt. 5, 3: 11. To his honda beo to hold from or under his hand ab ejus manibus tenere, Chr. 887.—To is never used before verbs in the infinitive mood in the present Eng; but it is put before a verb in order to convert the verb into a noun and to govern it in the same way as doubling the n, because



preceding vowel is short. This is what is often called a gerund; but even in Lat. the gerunds amandi, amando, amandum, are merely the g. d. ac. of amandus. Hujus particuli to ope formatur infinitivus derivativus, qui et gerundivus, supinalis, et participialis appellari potest; eo quod vim habet gerundii, supini, et participiorum in rus et dus, respective: ut, Gesette to gehealdenne constituit ad custodiendum, Gen. 3, 24. Wyrðe to beranne dignus ad portandum, Mt. 3, 11. Genyt to ganne compellit ad eundem, Mt. 5, 41. He hi asende godspell to bodigenne ille eos misit evangelium prædicandum vel ad prædicandum, Mt. 3, 14. Eaðelicre or eðre to cweðanne, cweðenne or secgenne facilius dictu vel ad dicendum, Mt. 5, 9: Mk. 2, 9. To cumenne venturus, Mt. 11, 3, 14. To sylenne tradendus, prodendus, Mt. 17, 22. Ondred to faranne metuit ire, Mt. 2, 22. Alyfe me to farenne perimite me ire, Mt. 8, 21. ; adv. [All the cognate words is to the prep. are used also as adverbs; thus, Plat. to veel too much, &c.] Too, also; nimis, insuper:—To micel too much; nimis multus, nimius, Bt. 37, 4. To feorre nimis procul, Ex. 8, 28. To neh nimis prope, Ex. 19, 12. To slaw too slow; nimis tardus, Bt. 37, 4. Nigon hund wintra, and hund seofontig to nine hundred winters, and seventy also (too), Cd. 62. -, in composition is generally used exactly as to in the present Eng.; but it sometimes involves the idea of deterioration, and then seems to correspond with the Icel. tor-; as, to-dræfan to disperse, dissipate. æfen to evening, Ex. 16, 12. -ætycean to add to, to superadd, to increase; super-adde, augere, Bd. S. p. 609, 13. -ætycnys as addition to, an increase; augmentum, Bd. S. p. 553, 14. -agan to claim, Cd. 216, v. agan. -alætan to let go from, to relax; relaxare, R. Ben. interl. in prol. -ancnawnes, se; f. An invention, a curious invention; adinventio, Cot. 5. -ansendan to send to, to appoint; destinare, Cot. 68.

To-asendan to admit; admittere, Wanl. Cat. p. 292. To-asettan to appoint to, to appoint; apponere, Bd. S. p. 528, 20. To-aspanan to allure to, entice; allicere, Ors. 3, 9. To-awaylian; p. he to-awaylte to roll to, to roll; advolvere, Mt. 27, 60. To-bæde prayed to, adored, Ors. 6, 1, v. biddan. To-bærst broke, Dial. 1, 2, v. toberstan. To-beátan; p. to-beot to beat, to beat to pieces; diverberare, Chr. 1009, v. beátan. To-becuman to come to, to approach; advenire, Mt. 6, 10, v. becuman. To-befealdan; p. to-befeold to apply; ad-plicare, Scint. 78, v. fealdan. To-begeatest obtainedst; acquisivisti, Cant. Moys. ad calcem Heptateuch. v. 20, v. begitan. To-begyman to attend, consider; attendere, Ps. 65, 18, v. begyman. To-beotan; p. ode. To menace, threaten, to impend over; minari, imminere:—Ðam þe se deað tobeotað quibus mors imminet, Bd. S. p. 493, 30. Ðæs eagan forwyrd tobeotode oculi interitum minatus est, Bd. S. p. 611, 19. Tobeotende imminens, Bd. S. p. 611, 23, v. beotan. To-beran to bear or carry to, to swell; adferre, tumere, differre, Cot. 14: Past. 17, 9. To-berennes, se; f. A difference; differentia, Cot. 69. To-berstan; p. to-bærst, we toberston; pp. to-borsten to burst, break, to be dashed in pieces; dirumpere, Elf. gr. 24: Ors. 4, 10, C., v. berstan. To-berstung a bursting in pieces. To-bigende bowing to, bending, bowing down, Cot. 64. To-bireð is distant; distat, V. Ps. 102, 12. To-blawan; pp. to-blawen, to-blæd to inflate, elevate, scatter; inflare, diffilare, L. Ps. 36, 37: Scint. 17. To-bodian to deliver to, to announce, Ps. 21, 32. To-borsten broken, Lk. 8, 29, v. toberstan. To-bote TO-BOOT, Lev. 4, 23, 28, v. bót. To-bræc broke, tore, destroyed, Mt. 21, 12: Mk. 11, 15, v. to-brecan. To-brædan; p. to-brædde to spread abroad, to extend, expand, dilate; dilatere, extendere, expandere, Bt. 18, 1, 2:

30, 1: Ps. 80, 9: 118, 32: Mt. 23, 5, v. brædan. To-brædednys, to-brædnys broadness, Ps. 117, 5, v. bradnis. To-brægd cast off, Cd. 126, v. to-bredan. To-brecan; p. to-bræc; pp. to-brocen to break, separate, tear, destroy, Bt. 35, 4: Ex. 23, 24: Mt. 9, 16, v. brecan. To-bredan, to-bregdan; p. to-bræd, we to-brædon, to-brudon; pp. to-brædd, to-brægd; v. a. To put or shake off, separate, divide, pull in pieces; discutere, excutere, dividere, discindere, dilacerare:—Slepe tobrodon put off sleep, Jdth. p. 25, 7. Tobræd hi to sticcum discidit eum in frusta, Jd. 14, 6. Metod tobræd monna spræce the Creator scattered men's speech, Cd. 81. Slæpe tobræd shook off sleep, Bd. S. p. 596, 5. Tobrudon dilacerarunt, Ors. 4, 2. Slæpe tobrægd cast off sleep, Cd. 126. Tobroden fractus, Fulg. 19. To-bringan to bring to, Ors. 5, 13. To-brittan, to-brytan; v. a. To rub, bruise, break, to break to pieces; conterere, confringere, comminuere:—Teð sinfulra þu to-brittest dentes peccatorum tu contrivisti, Ps. 3, 7. Folc þu tobrittest populum tu confringes, Ps. 55, 7. Heo tobryt þin heafod illa conteret tuum caput, Gen. 3, 15. Boga tobryteð arcum confringet, Ps. 45, 9. To-bryttende breaking; confringens, Hymn. Tobryt confractus, Ps. 36, 16. Tobrytten contritus, L. Ps. 146, 3, v. breotan. To-brocen broken, v. to-brecan. To-broden broken, v. to-bredan. To-brogden broken, v. to-brocen. To-broht brought to; p. of to-bringan. To-brycð breaks, tears, Mt. 9, 16, v. to-brecan. To-brysan; pp. ed. To bruise, break; conterere, contundere, confringere:—He tobryst ipse conteret, dissipabit, Mt. 21, 44. He bið tobrysed ille erit confractus, id. To-brytednys, se; f. Bruisedness, sorrow; contritio, L. Ps. 13, 7. To-burston broken, Mk. 27, 51, v. toberstan. To-ceorfan To carve or cut off; amputare, C. Mk. 14, 47. To-ceowan to chew, eat, Pasch. Hom. p. 6, 26. To-cinan To cleave or cut asunder; diffindere, Cot. 61, 179.

- \*To-cir-hus a house to turn to, an inn, *Cot.* 58.  
 To-cleaf split, clove, v. to-clufan.  
 To-cleofe split, v. to-clufan.  
 To-cleofian; p. to-cleofode, to-gecleofode. To cleave to, to adhere, stick; adhærere:—Tocleofode me adhæsist mihi, *Ps.* 100, 4. Tocleofode muð minne flæsce minum adhæsist os meum carni meæ, *Ps.* 101, 6: 118, 25, v. clifian, gecleofian.  
 To-clufan, to-cleofan; p. to-cleaf; pp. to-clofen; v. a. To split, cleave; diffindere:—Ic tocleofe fædo, *Elf. gr.* 28, *Som.* p. 32, 62. Gif þu þonne ænne stan toclifst si tu quod vis sarum diffindis, *Bt.* 34, 11. To-cleaf on twa clove in two, *Elf. T.* p. 18, 13. Toclofen cloven, *L. Pol. Elf.* 40.  
 To-clypian to call to, to invoke.  
 To-clypung a calling upon.  
 To-cnawan to discern, distinguish, to know distinctly; discernere, distinguere, *Mt.* 16, 3: *Bt.* 20.  
 To-cnawlece Expressly; nominatim, *Chr.* 963, *Ing.* p. 156, 10.  
 \*To-cnysan; pp. ed to shake off; discutere, concutere, *R. Ben.* 64.  
 To-corfen cut or carved off, v. to-ceorfan.  
 To-cowen chewed, v. to-ceowan.  
 To-cuman, he to-cymð to come to, to arrive, happen; advenire, *Bt.* 14, 3: *Lk.* 11, 2: *Mt.* 16, 27, v. cuman.  
 To-cwæstednys, se; f. A trembling, shaking, vexing; quassatio, concussio, *Ps.* 105, 29.  
 To-cweðan, he to-cwyð; p. he to-cwæð; pp. to-cweden, to-cweðen; v. a. 1. To speak to; alloqui, dicere ad. 2. To speak against, to forbid; contradicere, prohibere:—1. Him tocwæð ei dixit, *Mt.* 17, 7: *Mk.* 3, 23: Gyf hwa eow ænig þinge tocwýð si quis vobis ullam rem dicet, *Mt.* 21, 3. 2. Tocweden prohibitus, *L. Edw. Guth.* 9. Tocweðen prohibitus, *L. Const. W.* p. 108, 67.  
 To-cwisan, to-cwysan; p. de; pp. ed. 1. To shake, disquiet; quaterere, concutere. 2. To shake to pieces, to crumble; comminuere:—1. Ic tocwise quasso, *Elf. gr.* 24. Ic to-cwyse, *Elf. gr.* 28, 4. He tocwýde ille conquassabit, *L. Ps.* 109, 7. Tocwýsed hreod quassata arundo, *Mt.* 12, 20. 2. He tocwýst ille comminuet (eum,) *Lk.* 20, 18.  
 To-ewýsednys, se; f. A trem-

- bling, shaking, breaking; quassatio, concussio, *Dial.* 2, 11.  
 \*To-cwyð shall say, v. to-cweðan.  
 To-cyme, es. An advent, approach, a coming to; adventus:—Tacn þines tocymes signum tui adventus, *Mt.* 24, 3: 27, 37. Hig ondredon hira Israhela tocymes illi timebant ipsorum Israelitarum adventum, *Jos.* 5, 1.  
 To-cymð comes, happens, v. to-cuman.  
 To-cyrdon turned to, parted, *Chr.* 1094, v. cerran.  
 To-dæg To-DAY; hodie, *Ex.* 32, 29: *Mt.* 6, 11, 30.  
 To-dælan; p. de; pp. ed. To divide, separate, part, distribute, sever, distinguish; dividere, separare, partiri, distribuere, distinguere, *Lk.* 11, 17, 22: *Mt.* 24, 51: *Gen.* 1, 4, 14: *Ex.* 14, 21, v. dælan.  
 To-dælednes, to-dælydnes, se; f. A division, separation, difference, respite, cessation; divisio, discrimen, intermissio:—On todælydnesse in divisiones. *Bifariam, C. Ps.* 135, 13: *R. Ben.* 15.  
 To-dælendlice, to-dæledlice; adv. Distinctly, separately; divise, distincte, separatim, *Fulg.* 43: *Elf. gr.* 38.  
 \*To-dæling A dividing, parting; divisio, *Lye.*  
 To-dælnes, se; f. A separation; divisio:—To-dælnessa divisiones, *Past.* 53, 3.  
 To-dal a division, distinction, difference; divisio, separatio, differentia, *Elf. gr.* 50: *Lk.* 12, 51.  
 To-delan to divide, *Ps.* 47, 12, v. to-dælan.  
 To-deman, to-doeman. To determine; adjudicare:—Pilatus todoemde þæt were gíbed hiora Pilatus adjudicavit quod fieret petitio eorum, *Lk.* 23, 24.  
 To-dihtnian To dispose, arrange, appoint; disponere:—To-dihtnodon disposuerunt, *Ps.* 82, 5.  
 To-don; p. to-dyde. To divide, distinguish, admit, use; separare, distinguere, *Hexaem.* 4: *Cot.* 190.  
 To-dræfan; pp. ed To disperse, scatter, dissipate; dispellere, dispergere, dissipare:—Pa hæðenan todræfð ethnicos dispellit, *Jos.* 3, 10. Byð seo heord todræfed erit grex dispersus, *Mt.* 26, 31: *Mk.* 14, 27.  
 To-dræfednys, se; f. A dispersion, scattering; dispersio:—Deoda todræfednys gentium dispersio, *Jn.* 7, 35.  
 To-drefed dispersed; dissipatus, *Ps.* 67, 1, v. drefan.

- \*To-drifan; pp. to-drifen to disperse, *Jn.* 10, 12: *Bt.* 34, v. drifan.  
 To-droefnia, se; f. A division, schisma, *C. Jn.* 9, 16.  
 To-dwæsced extinguished, quenched, *Cd.* 191, *Th.* p. 233, 11. v. dwæscan.  
 To-dyrstlice boldly, rashly, dyrstelice.  
 To-eac in addition, besides præter, *Bt.* 34, 6.  
 To-eacan, to-ecan; p. welecton; pp. to-eacen to add to, to join; adjicere, adungere, *C. Mt.* 6, 27.  
 To-eacan in addition, besides præter, insuper, *Bt.* 10: 2: *Gen.* 42, 25.  
 To-emnes along.  
 To-endebyrdnes order, arrangement; ordo, *Bd.* 3, p. 23, 20.  
 To-fægen too glad, overjoyed.  
 To-fæncg A taking; captivitas, *Ps.* 123, 5.  
 To-faran; p. to-for to go over, to proceed, depart; journey; adire, discere. *Cd.* 80: *Ors.* 3, 11.  
 To-farennes, se; f. A pilgrimage; peregrinatio.  
 To-fealdan to fold to or apply; applicare, complere, *Elf. gr.* 24.  
 \*To-feallan; p. to-feoll to fall to fall away; allabi, *Ors.* 6, 2.  
 To-feceaster *Towcester, Northamptonshire; Tripontium.* *Chr.* 921.  
 To-feng took to, assumed, *P. v.* 4; p. of to-fon.  
 To-feran; pp. to-fered to take to, to depart, digest; digerere, *Herb.* 15, 2: 15, 4. *R. Ben.* 8, v. to-faran.  
 To-ferian to carry to, digress; profligare, *Lye.*  
 To-fesian to drive away; rout; profligare, *Wulfst.* p. 10.  
 To-findan to invent, find; adinvenire, *Som.*  
 To-fleon to flee to, to depart; confugere, *Wulfst. Cat.* p. 2.  
 To-fleowan, to-flowan to flow to, to flow together, downwards, float away, ruin, decay; adfluere, fluere, diffuere, *Bd.* 3, 602, 28: 633, 27: *Bt.* 34.  
 To-flion to flee from, v. to-flon.  
 To-flowednys a flux, flowing.  
 To-fon to take to, accept, take back, v. fon.  
 To-foran, to-for, to-foren to foron; prep. d. Before; coram, præ:—Toforan eall þýsum ænts eomra her, *21, 12.* Toforen Gode to toforen þone *Ærceb.*

fore God and before the arch-  
shop, Chr. 963. To-foran  
im gegaderude coram eo  
negregati, Mt. 25, 32: Lk.  
11, 8: 11, 6: Mk. 6, 41: 8,  
Synfulle toforan eallum  
alileiscum peccatores præ om-  
bus Galilæis, Lk. 13, 2. To-  
þone weofede before the al-  
r, Chr. 1127. To-foron eal-  
m þingum before all things,  
R.p. 149. To-foran is some-  
times separated. — To þam  
eðenan foran (to-foran) be-  
fore the heathen, Cd. 195.  
To-foran-settan To set before, to  
anticipate; coram ponere,  
anticipare, Ps. 76, 4.  
To-forlætan To let go to, to let go,  
to admit; admittere, permitte-  
re, Bt. 21.  
To-forlætennys A leaving, remis-  
sion; intermissio, R. Ben.  
Lk. 15.  
To-fultumian To help, assist; ad-  
juvare, Heming. p. 403.  
To-fundian. 1. To approach to,  
to reach; adire, imminere.  
To require; poscere:—1.  
Ic am þe se deað tofundað  
þus mors imminet; ad quos  
aditura est, Bd. S. p.  
33, 30 B. 2. Twa þing sin-  
on þe ælces monnes inge-  
anc tofundað two things which  
every man's intention requires,  
L. 36, 3, Card. p. 272, 22.  
To-fylstan To help, aid; adju-  
vare, Ps. 118, 86.  
To-fynde A invention, a sub-  
vention; adinventio, Som.  
a an; m. [from teogan to  
to draw out, lead] A leader; dux,  
actor. Raro autem occur-  
t nisi in compositis, v. folc-  
ga, here-toga, teow, tohta.  
To-fædere; adv. TOGETHER;  
in unum, simul, conjunc-  
tum, continenter:—Feower-  
ig daga and feowertig nihta  
gædere quadraginta dies et  
quadraginta noctes continenter,  
Bt. 7, 4. Ealle togædere  
together, Bt. 33, 4.  
To-gægnas, to-gegnes before,  
wards, to meet; obviam, e-  
contra, C. R. Jn. 12, 13: Cd.  
13, v. to-geanes.  
To-gælan To profane, defile; pro-  
fanare, L. Ps. 88, 31.  
To-gænan to say, affirm; effari,  
Ps. 93, 4.  
To-gangan, to-gangan; p. to-eode,  
to-gengde To go to, to depart,  
to go away; adire, recedere,  
ire, Gen. 8, 5.  
To-gang A passage, an approach;  
itus, Som.  
To-gægn to meet, against, back;  
adviam, retro, C. Mk. 13, 16,  
to-gægnas.  
To-geanes, to-geanes; prep. d.

ac. Towards, to, against, to  
meet; contra, adversus, obvi-  
am:—Gearwian us togenes  
grene stræte prepare before us  
a green path, Cd. 219. Gecyd-  
nys togeanes him sylfum a  
testimony against himself, Hom.  
Pasch. p. 11, 3. Aras þa  
metodes þeow gastum togea-  
nes arose then (the) Lord's  
servant towards (the) spirits, Cd.  
111. Cumende hym togea-  
nes veniens, venientem eis obvi-  
am, Mt. 27, 32. Togeanes  
his fynd he gæð against his  
enemies he goes, Elf. gr. 47:  
Gen. 14, 17: 19, 1: Mt. 8, 34.  
To-gebiddan to pray to, to adore.  
To-gebindan to bind to.  
To-geboren born to, hereditary,  
Chr. 887.  
To-gebyrian To pertain to, to be-  
have; impersonally it behov-  
eth; pertinere ad, decere, de-  
cet, oportet, Lk. 15, 12: C.  
R. Ben. 54, v. gebyrian.  
To-gecigan to call, to call to the  
help of.  
To-gecleofian; ic, he to-geclyfi-  
ge; p. ode; pp. od. To stick to,  
to cleave; adhærere:—Tunga  
min togecleofode welerum mi-  
num lingua mea adhæsit fauci-  
bus meis, Ps. 21, 14. Toge-  
clyfige tunga min ceolum mi-  
num adhæreat lingua mea  
faucibus meis, Ps. 136, 7.  
To-geclypian; p. ode; pp. od  
to call together, to send for;  
advocare, accire, Mk. 6, 7, v.  
clypian.  
To-gedon to do over, to spend,  
Lk. 10, 35.  
To-gedore together, Chr. Gib. 2,  
19, v. to-gædere.  
To-geeacnian; p. ode. To add to,  
to increase; adjicere, Mt. 6, 33.  
To-geecan, to-geican, to-geycan;  
p. to-geyhte, to-gehihte, we  
to-geyhton; pp. to-geehte. To  
add to, to add, increase; adjic-  
cere, addere, augere:—Dæg-  
es ofer dæg cyninges to-  
geyc dies super dies regis ad-  
jicies, Ps. 60, 6. To-gehihte  
addidit, Proem. R. Conc. Ða  
get to-geyhte insuper adjecit,  
Bd. S. p. 516, 26. Hi togeyhton  
adjecerunt, L. Ps. 77, 20.  
To-gefultumian To help; adju-  
vare, Bd. S. p. 624, 5.  
To-gegnes before, v. to-gægnas.  
To-gegripan To begripe, to lay  
hold of; apprehendere, Ps.  
34, 9.  
To-gehetan To call to, to summon;  
advocare, Ors. 6, 30.  
To-gehyhtan to add to; adjicere.  
To-geicean to increase, v. to-  
geecan.  
To-geicendlic an adding to, an  
adjective.

To-gelædan To lead to, to bring  
to; adducere, Ps. 71, 10.  
To-gelaðian to invite to, to send  
for, Cot. 18.  
To-gelecgan to lay to, to apply.  
To-gelengian To lengthen to, to  
join; conjungere, L. Edm. 9.  
To-gelician to liken to.  
To-gelihtan To assail; adsilire,  
L. Lund. W. p. 65.  
To-genealæcan to approach to,  
Mt. 17, 14.  
To-genedan, to-genidan, to-ge-  
nyde to compel, to force, L.  
pol. Alf. 1.  
To-geanes towards, before, v. to-  
geanes.  
To-gengdon went, Cd. 39, v. to-  
gan.  
To-geniman to take to, to as-  
sume, arrogate.  
To-geotan to pour out to, to  
spread, Bd. S. p. 505, 26.  
To-geræcan to reach to; attin-  
gere, Elf. gr. 28.  
To-gereorde A taking to food, a  
refreshing; refectio, Guthl.  
Vit. 4.  
To-geriman to number to, to  
enumerate, Cot. 5.  
To-gesceadan to divide to, to in-  
terpret, R. Lk. 24, 27.  
To-gesendan to send to, to admit,  
Scint.  
To-geseon to see to, to regard,  
Cd. 187.  
To-gesetan to put to, Bd. S. p.  
611, 40.  
To-getellan To number to, to com-  
pare; adnumerare, compara-  
re, Ps. 48, 21.  
To-geteon to draw to, to attract  
Ps. 76, 7.  
To-gepeodan, to-gepeodan to  
join to, to join, adhere, Ps. 72,  
27.  
To-gepiedan to join to, to join,  
T. Ps. 67, 27.  
To-gewægan, to-gewegan to car-  
ry to; advehere, Bd. in tit.  
3, 16.  
To-gifan, to-gyfan to give to, to  
attribute, to grant.  
To-gineolican to approach to,  
R. Lk. 19, 37, v. to-genea-  
læcan.  
To-glidan; p. to-glád, we to-  
glidon. To glide to, to depart,  
to glide away; allabi, prolabi,  
Bt. R. p. 157: Dial. 2, 11.  
To-goten poured out, spread, v.  
to-geotan.  
To-gotennys, se; f. A pouring  
out, shedding, spreading; dif-  
fusio, dispersio, Herb. 140,  
3: 145, 2.  
Togung, e; f. A TUGGING, pluck-  
ing, pulling; tractio, Som.  
TOH [Plat. taag, taa, tai: Dut.  
taai: Ger. zähe: Old Ger.  
zehe, zach: Dan. seig, sej,  
seg: Swed. seg: Icel. tegia f.

- ductilitas, expansio.* — From *teon*: *Ger.* ziehen *to pull, draw*] *Tough, clammy; tenax, lentus, Cot.* 118.
- <sup>h</sup> *To-haccan to hack in two, to cut down; concidere, Nath.* 8.
- To-healdan to hold to, to tend, Bt. R.* p. 167.
- To-heawan to hew in two, to hew to pieces, Chr.* 1004.
- To-helpen to help to, to assist, R. Mk.* 9, 24.
- To-heran to listen to, to obey, Bt. R.* p. 153.
- To-hildan; p. to-hilde to bow to, Cd.* 95.
- Tohl a tool, Cot.* 116, v. *tol.*
- Toh-lic Tough, clammy; tenax, Som.*
- Toh-lice Toughly, firmly; tenaciter, Som.*
- To-hlidan [to asunder, hlidan to cover] To uncover, to open, yawn; hiare, Ors.* 3, 3, *Bar.* p. 91, 21.
- Toh-line a towing-line, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78.
- To-hlinnan To lift up; attollere, L. Ps.* 23, 7.
- To-hlystan to listen to, Past.* 15, 6.
- To-hnescian to make nesh, to soften.*
- Tohnes, se; f. TOUGHNESS; tenacitas, Lye.*
- <sup>l</sup> *To-hopā, an; m. [hopa hope] Hope, expectation, suspicion; spes, expectatio:—Se tohopa þære wræce the hope of the revenge, Bt.* 37, 1, *Card.* p. 290, 6: *Bt.* 10: *R. Ben. interl.* 59.
- To-hopian to hope, Past.* 31, 1, v. *hopian.*
- To-brad, to-hræd, to-hræð overhasty, rash, v. hræd.*
- To-hræðlice hastily, overhastily.*
- Tohroren destroyed, thrown down, Bd. S.* p. 482, 8, v. *hreoan.*
- Tohta, an; m. q. [Plat. Dut. hertog m: Frs. hertoghe m: Ger. herzog m: Isd. herizohi duke: Ot. speaking of Pilate, herizoho: Not. calls God herizog. In the Ger. Bible, 1 Sam.* 25, 30, *David is called herzog; and Matt.* 2 b, *Christ is named herzog over Israel; and Heb.* 2, 10, *herzog der seligkeit duke of salvation: Eng. Bible, captain of salvation: Dan. hertug m: Swed. hertig m: Icel. hertogi, hertugi m. dux, exercitus: Lat. mid. heretochius: Wel. Armor. dug m. a duke, leader: Gael. diuchd m. a duke: Fr. duc m: It. duca m. a general, commander, chief, duke; duce m. a captain; doge m. doge, captain, general: Sp. Port. duque m: Grk. τανος: Lat. ducare*

- to govern; ducere to lead.—here an army, toga a leader: togen from teon to lead*] 1. *A leader; dux, ductor.* 2. *Offspring, young; foetus:—1. Æt tohtan a ductore, scilicet Deo, Jdth.* p. 24, 19. 2. *Pu scealt fierana sætan tohtan niwre tuddor thou shalt snares set to (her) offspring; tu insidias pones foetui novæ progeniei, Cd.* 43, *Lye.*
- <sup>h</sup> *To-hweorfan; p. we to-hwurfon; pp. to-hworfen to turn away, depart, wander, disperse, Chr.* 827: *Cd.* 189, v. *hweorfan.*
- To-hyran to listen to, to obey, Chr.* 912, v. *hyran.*
- To-hyrcniende hearkening to, attentive, Cot.* 3.
- To-irnan to run to, Bt.* 35, 6, v. *yrnan.*
- Tól, tool, tohl; g. e; pl. tól; f. [Icel. tól n. tólm. instrumenta: Fr. outil m. tool, instrument] A TOOL, an instrument; instrumentum, ferramentum:—Þæt bið þonne cyninges weorc andweorc and his tol mid to ricianne, þæt he hæbbe his land full mannod that is then a king's materials and his tools to reign with, that he have his land well peopled, Bt.* 17, *Card.* p. 90, 15. *Ne mæg he þas tol gehealdan he cannot hold these tools, Bt.* 17, *Card.* p. 90, 25. *Butan þisum tolum without these tools, Bt.* 17, *Card.* p. 90, 19.
- <sup>h</sup> *To-lædan to lead to, Ps.* 124, 5.
- To-lætan; p. to-let To release; relaxare, Dial.* 2, 35.
- To-laf, to-lafe the rest, what is left, Lk.* 11, 41, v. *laf.*
- Tolcetung, e; f. A tickling, stirring, pleasant moving; titillatio, Som.*
- To-lecgan To lay to, to divide, separate, pretend, feign, Bt.* 18, 2: *C. Lk.* 20, 20.
- To-leaen To unloose; dissolvere, R. Mt.* 5, 19.
- To-lesine A losing, redemption, ransom; solutio, redemptio, C. Mk.* 10, 45.
- To-ligan To lie to, to adjoin; adjacere, Chr.* 963.
- To-liðan To divide, separate; dividere, separare, Ors.* 1, 1. *Applicare, Cot.* 7.
- Tóll, es; m. [Plat. toll m. telonium: Dut. tol m. toll, tribute: Ger. zoll m. an inch, toll; Dan. told c: Swed. tull m: Icel. tollr m. vectigal, tributum: Wel. toll a tool or custom: Lat. telonium: Grk. τελωνιον, τελος] 1. A TOLL, tribute, tax; vectigal, census, tributum. 2. The privilege of being free from toll both in*

- buying and selling; privilegium manerium domus; regibus concessum, telonium sive theolonium dictum. L. hoc quidem duplex erat: alterum scilicet immunitas a gabellis pro rebus in annis et emporiis emptis et venditis: alterum vero, idque frequentius, vendendi et emendi (et proinde consecutim sive vectigal recipiendi) vendentibus et ementibus terra sua. 3. The place where toll was paid, the toll-house locus vel domus ubi vectigal persolvebatur:—1. I. hwam nimað cyningas gifo oððe toll a quibus reges tributum sine censu Mt.* 17, 25. *Hi arceda rihte tollas they raised tolls, Chr.* 1067. 2. I. heom eoft eal-swa þæt i habben þær ofer mæc socna, toll and team ceto ceto iis iterum etiam ceto habean in super prius causas cognoscendi, et tenendi; immunitatem statuti cum libertate vendendi et emendi infra manerium suum non totam servorum suorum paginam, Chart. Edw. Conf. 1. Westminster concess. ap. Hicli. 1. 2. Ic gife þone tun þe man ceto peð Undela mid mæc toll I give the town what we call Oundle with mæc toll, Chr. 963, *Ing.* p. 154. 3. Þas land and ealla þa ðe þe lin into þe mynster cweðe ic acyr, þæt ic and socne, toll and tax terras et omnia alioque pertinent ad monasterium habita ego concedo, i. e. privilegium causas cognoscendi, et tenendi, et immunitatem statuti cum libertate vendendi et emendi infra terras suorum servorum suorum propriam Chr. 963, *Ing.* p. 154. And ic wille þæt þas be ge se toll I will that thus be ge the toll, Chr. 963, *Ing.* p. 154. 23. 3. Fra Wythes eall to þe cynges toll of Normannes - cros - hundred þa Whittelsey - mere all þa king's toll of Normannes hundred, *Ing.* p. 154, 24.
- <sup>l</sup> *Tollere A toll or tax-gatherer, a publican; telonarius, publicanus, R.* 88: *Elf. gl. Som.* 74.
- Toll-sceamol, toll-sceamm [mel a bench] A seat of custom a treasury, Mt.* 9, 9: *Mt.* 41, 43.
- Tolnere a toll-gatherer. L. D. Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74, v. *tollr.*



o-locian to look to, to respect, regard, Gen. 20, 7: Jos. 6, 22.  
 o-lore lost; perditus, R. Mt. 5, 29.  
 o-lsetl a seat of custom, R. 113.  
 o-lucan To unlock, let loose, to pull up, to rend, tear; reserare, evellere, convellere, Past. 58, 3: Bd. S. p. 619, 31.  
 o-lysan; p. de; pp. ed to loose, to let loose, Ps. 68, 6: 145, 6.  
 o-lysednes, se; f. A loosing, dissolving, destruction, desolation; solutio, desolatio:—For þære burhge tolysednesse propter urbis desolationem sive dissolutionem, Bd. S. p. 601, 34. Gewordene synd on tolysydnysse facti sunt in desolationem sive dissolutionem, Ps. 72, 19.  
 dymca, se; f. A loosing, dismissal, dissolution; solutio, dissolutio:—Ða seo tid nealecte hire tolysnesse quum tempus instaret ejus dissolutionis, Bd. S. p. 577, 16: 607, 11.  
 -lyst destroying; desolatorium, Ps. 119, 4.  
 -mearcian to mark out, describe, to tax, Ps. 105, 32: Lk. 2, 1.  
 -mearcodnes, se; f. A marking out, a describing, taxing; descriptio, recensio, Lk. 2, 2.  
 mergen to-morrow, Mt. 6, 0, v. morgen.  
 mertan to part, divide.  
 middeas; prep. d. ac. [mid-  
 es; g. of midd middle] In  
 te middle, in midst, among;  
 i medio, inter:—To-middes  
 am waterum inter aquas,  
 Gen. 1, 6. To-middes þam  
 reame in medio flumine, Jos.  
 9. To-middes eowre in  
 edio vestri, inter vos, Lev.  
 5, 11. To-middes eow inter  
 u, Jn. 1, 26. To-middes  
 yra in medio eorum, Jn. 8, 3.  
 lelle to-middes in midst of  
 it, Cd. 17.  
 morgen to-morrow.  
 -bricge, Tone-bricge, Tun-  
 ricge [Flor. Tunebricgia:  
 tun. Tunebruge: Dunel.  
 onebryge: Gerv. Tunebreg-  
 : Hood. Tunebrige: Brom.  
 unebricge: Kai. Tunne-  
 rugg, Tunebrig, oppidum sive  
 x ad pontem] TUNBRIDGE;  
 lla in Cantio occidentali,  
 ii castellum olim insigne  
 chiepiscopi Cantuariensis;  
 inde vero Richardi Fitz-  
 ilbert, Chr. 1087.  
 nemnan to name.  
 g tongs, v. tang.  
 nan to thunder, Elf. gr. Som.  
 24, v. þunerian.

o Tonica a coat, R. Mt. 5, 40, v. tunece.  
 To-niht to night, Num. 22, 19.  
 To-niman to take to, to distin-  
 guish, separate, class, Nic. 27.  
 Tool a tool, R. 16: Elf. gl. Som.  
 p. 58, v. t6l.  
 TOP [Plat. Wel. m: Swed. topp  
 m: Dut. Frs. Dan. Ir. Gael.  
 top m: Icel. toppr n. cacu-  
 men; toppe m. the top of a  
 mast] TOP; vertex, fastigi-  
 um:—Helmcs top a helmet's  
 top, R. 58: Elf. gl. Som. p.  
 63.  
 TOR, torr, tur, es; m. [Plat.  
 toorn, toren m. a tower: Dut.  
 toren m: Ger. thurm m: Old  
 Ger. turre, turen, thurn m:  
 Dan. taarn n: Swed. torn n:  
 Icel. turn m: Ir. Gael. tor,  
 torr, tur m: Wel. twr a tower;  
 twrr a heap, pile: Bret. Fr.  
 tour m. f: It. Sp. Port. torre  
 f: Pol. turma: Grk. τυπος,  
 τυπις, τυπος: Pers. Arm.  
 تهر twr, tawr a tower, a hill:  
 Heb. צור tzur a rock:  
 Chald. תור thur or תורר  
 thura a mountain. Lye says,  
 Originem autem habet in lin-  
 gua Celtica, qua mons dice-  
 batur Thor; qua Syris et  
 Chaldaeis efferebatur Thur.  
 Radicem hujus conservant Cam-  
 bri in verbo dwyre, surgere,  
 levare, arrigere. Inde etiam  
 nomina montium et monticola-  
 rum, apud varias gentes, Ex.  
 gr. Dyr. Atlas lingua Mau-  
 retaniae, Plin. V. 1: Strab. lib.  
 xvii. Taurus, mons Asiae.  
 Tauri, montes Sarmatiae. Tau-  
 rini, gentes Alpinae. Tur-  
 num, caput Pedemontii. Tau-  
 riscii, omnes populi Alpini, præ-  
 cipue in Norico et Vindelicia,  
 Cluv. in Noric. c. 2. Thuringi  
 vel Toringi, montani, mon-  
 ticolæ; gens Germanica inter  
 Salam et Werram, Wacht. Glos.  
 in voc. Thor. Retinetur etiam  
 apud Derbeienses Cestrienses,  
 aliosque nostrates vox ista Tor,  
 montem significans] 1. A tow-  
 ER; turris. 2. A rock, high  
 hill, a peak, TOR; rupes, sco-  
 pulum:—1. Gemitton æt tor-  
 re met at a tower, Cd. 80.  
 To-wearp þone torr cast down  
 the tower, Bt. 35, 4. On tor-  
 rum his in turribus ejus, C. Ps.  
 47, 11: 121, 7. Mid torrum  
 getimbrade built with towers,  
 Bd. S. p. 473, 27. 2. Stan  
 atrendlod of þam torre trun-  
 dled a stone from the rock, Bt.  
 R. p. 155. Heah-torras high  
 rocks; excelsæ rupes; Alpes,  
 Lye.

To-ræran; pp. to-roren to pull  
 down; diruere, Pref. R. Conc.  
 Toran-eage bleer-eyed, Herb. 16,  
 3: 54, 1, v. toren-eage.  
 TORD [Old Swed. tord m. ster-  
 cus] Dung; stercus, fimus,  
 merda, Med. ex Quadr. 6, 12,  
 15.  
 Tord-wifel a dung-weevil, dung-  
 beetle; scarabæus.  
 Toren torn; pp. of teran.  
 Torend tearing, R. Mk. 14, 63.  
 Torended Torn; scissus, C. R.  
 Mk. 15, 38.  
 Toren-eage bleer-eyed; ulcera-  
 tos et quasi laceratos habens  
 oculos, lippus, Past. 11, 1.  
 TORFIAN; p. ode, ude; pp. od.  
 To dart, shoot, throw, hurl;  
 jactare, injicere, immittere:  
 —Geseah hu þæt folc hyra  
 feoh torfude on þone toll-  
 sceamol, and manega welige  
 torfudun fela spectabat quo-  
 modo turba eorum æs immit-  
 teret in gazophylacium, et multi  
 divites injiciebant multa, Mk.  
 12, 41: Jn. 8, 59: 10, 31.  
 Torfung, e; f. A casting, throw-  
 ing; jactatio:—Stana tor-  
 fung a throwing of stones, Ors.  
 3, 9.  
 TORHT, torhtlic; def. se torhta;  
 seo, het torhte; adj. Bright,  
 glorious; clarus, illustris,  
 splendidus:—Hwær is þæt  
 tiber þæt þu torht Gode brin-  
 gan þencest where is the gift  
 that thou to (the) glorious God  
 thinkest to bring, Cd. 140. Se  
 torhta the glorious, Cd. 220.  
 Ða wæs Iudas se torhtne ge-  
 salde Hælend then was Judas  
 who betrayed (the) glorious  
 Saviour, Cd. 226. Of þam  
 torhtan temple dryhtnes from  
 the glorious temple of (the)  
 Lord, Cod. Exon. 10 b, 10.  
 Tungla torhtast brightest of  
 stars, Menol. F. 219.  
 Torhtlic glorious, Jdth. p. 23,  
 35, v. torht.  
 Torht-mod bright-minded, Cd.  
 74.  
 Torhtnes, se; f. Clearness,  
 brightness, splendour; lucu-  
 lentia, claritas, splendor, Cot.  
 120.  
 Torht-ryne a bright course, Cd.  
 71.  
 To-riman to number, to add in  
 number.  
 TORN, es; m. [Plat. Dut. toorn  
 m: Ger. zorn m.] Anger, indig-  
 nation; ira, iracundia, indig-  
 natio:—Ða wæs torn were  
 then was anger to (the) man,  
 Cd. 47. Tornes fulle full of  
 indignation; indignationis ple-  
 nus, Cod. Exon. 35 b, 5. Nu  
 me Seðes bearn torn niwiað  
 now (the) children of Seth my

- anger renew, *Cd.* 64. Torn wreacan to wreak anger, *Cd.* 116: 117. His torn gewræce his anger wreaked, *Cd.* 4.
- <sup>r</sup> Torn, torning *Angry, offended; iratus, Som.*
- Torn-word an angry word, *Cod. Exon.* 10 b, 1.
- To-ryne a running to, a concourse.
- To-samne together, v. to-somne.
- To-sawan to disseminate, spread, *Gen.* 9, 19.
- To-scadan, to-sceadan to divide, separate, distinguish, explain, interpret, *Bt.* 20: *Ps.* 42, 1: 67, 15, v. sceádan.
- To-scægde separated, was distant; distabat, *Bd. S.* p. 526, 35.
- To-scænan to break, destroy, *C. R. Jn.* 19, 36.
- To-sceacan to shake off, put away, *Elf. gr.* 47: *Ps.* 28, 7.
- To-scead a shade, distinction, difference, *Bt.* 42.
- To-sceadan to divide, explain, v. to-scadan.
- To-sceotan; p. to-sceat, we to-scuton to flee, to shoot in, *Bt. R.* p. 191: *Chr.* 1083.
- To-scerian To separate, divide; separare, *Prov.* 17.
- <sup>u</sup> To-sconde confusion, shame, disgrace, *Cod. Exon.* 26 b, 4.
- To-scriðan to wander, to go astray, *Bt. R.* p. 176.
- To-scufan to put or shove off, cast away, to scatter, *C. R. Lk.* 1, 52: *Cd.* 190.
- To-scuton fled, escaped, v. to-sceotan.
- To-scyftan to divide, disperse, *Chr.* 1085.
- To-scyling, to-scylung a distinction, difference.
- To-sencan to sink, *Gen.* 9, 11.
- To-sendan to send to, to pour out, *Scint.* 28.
- To-seon to see to, to regard.
- To-seten inhabited; habitatus, *Ors.* 1, 1.
- To-settan to set or place to, to arrange, to apply, *Ps.* 61, 10: 83, 6.
- To-slacian to slacken, to loose, dissolve, *Prov.* 18.
- To-sleán, to-slean, to-slagan to beat to pieces, to dash against, overturn, to destroy, *Ors.* 4, 2.
- To-slæc slack, dull, negligent.
- To-slapol sleepy, *R. Ben.* 4.
- To-sliced dissolved.
- To-slifan; p. to-slaf to split, *Cot.* 179.
- To-slīpan, he to-slīpð; p. to-slap, we to-slipon; pp. to-slipen. To dissolve, to be dissolved; dissolvi, *Herb.* 62.
- To-slītan To slit, cut, tear, rend, break, scatter, *Ps.* 73, 16: 104, 39: *Mk.* 5, 4: 7, 13: *Mt.* 27, 51.
- <sup>t</sup> To-slitnys, to-slytnys a slitting, tearing to pieces, a separation, *Bd. S.* p. 479, 14: *C. R. Jn.* 7, 43.
- To-slōh struck, v. sleán.
- To-slūpan, he to-slypð; p. to-sleap, we to-slupon; pp. to-slophen. To slip, roll or tumble down, to loosen, dissolve, melt; devolvere, dissolvi:—Þæt hie ne moton toslupan that they cannot slip, *Bt.* 21: 39, 5. Toslupon þa bendas the bands were loosed, *Bd. S.* p. 591, 13, 22: *Bt.* 35, 2. Toslupen dissolutus, relaxatus, *Scint.* 12, 53. Wearð heora heorte to-slophen erat eorum cor liquefactum, *Jos.* 5, 1: *Bt.* 34, 12.
- To-sluping A dissolving; dissolutio, *Scint.* 12.
- To-smeagan to inquire, search out, *Bt.* 42, C.
- To-smercian To smile; subride-re, *Guth. vit.* 10.
- To-snidan to cut off, amputate, *Lev.* 1, 8.
- To-somne Together; simul:—Het þa tosomne called then together, *Cd.* 178. Foron þa tosomne went then together, *Cd.* 93.
- <sup>u</sup> To-somnian To assemble; congregare, *Bd. S.* p. 554, 11.
- To-spræc spoke to; p. of to-sprecan.
- To-sprædde spread, extended; sparsus:—Tospræddum locan sparsis capillis, *Somn.* 171.
- To-sprecan; p. to-spræc to speak to, *Lk.* 1, 22.
- To-spyngan to spring on or upon, to spring asunder.
- To-spyrtting A sprouting to, an exciting, instigation; impulsio, instigatio, *Chr.* 1101.
- To-stænt is distant; distat, *Ps.* 102, 12; for to-stænt, to-stent, v. standan.
- To-starude he stared, *Cd.* 210, v. starian.
- To-stencan, to-stencean, to-stengan; p. to-stencte; pp. to-stenct, to-stenced. To dissipate, scatter, disperse, dissolve, perish; dissipare, dispergere:—Tosteng þeoda dissipa gentes, *Ps.* 67, 34: 58, 12. Þu tostencstet us tu dispersisti nos, *Ps.* 43, 13. Þu tostencstet feond þinne tu dispersisti inimicos tuos, *Ps.* 88, 11: 143, 8. Driht tostencð geþeahþ þeoda dominus dissipat consilia gentium, *Ps.* 32, 10. Se godcunda anweald hi tostencete the Divine power dispersed them, *Bt.* 35, 4. Tostencton unrihtwise se þine dissipaverunt iniqui legem tuam, *Ps.* 118, 126, Tostencte, *Ps.* 34,
- 19: 67, 1. Warden heost tostencete they all and he dispersed, *Ps.* 39, 13. Wæstrostencete eant dispersi, *Ps.* 11, 1. *S.* p. 629, 7. Tostenctet, *Ps.* 38, 2. Hafað tostencet, *Cd.* Exon. 11 b, 10: *Ps.* 145, 1. Tostenctð driht disperset minus, *Ps.* 11, 3. Hi tostenton disperierunt, *Ps.* 82, 9, to-stredan.
- <sup>v</sup> To-stencednys, se; f. A persing, distraction; dispersio:—*Ps.* 146, 2. Distractio, *Ben.* 67.
- To-stencennes, se; f. A persing; destructio, *C. R. Lk.* 67.
- To-stican; pp. to-sticod to stab, *Ors.* 3, 9.
- To-stingan to sting or thrust, *Chr.* 694.
- To-stið searing, hard, sharp.
- To-stredan, to-stregan To disperse, scatter; dispergere, disperare:—Na ic tostredaþ, *Ps.* 88, 33. I-stregd, *C. Ps.* 88, 33. I-strede, *M. Ps.* 88, 33. Tostregde, *T. Ps.* 88, 33. Þu tostregdyt us tu disperasisti, *C. Ps.* 43, 13. He tostregde ille dispergit, *Ps.* 147, 1. Tostregde ille dispergit, *C. Ps.* 111, 8. Tostredan, *Somn.* 292: *Ps.* 21, 12.
- <sup>w</sup> To-sundrian to separate.
- To-swellan; p. to-swell to, to swell out; to mescere, turgere, *Elf. gr.* *Bd. S.* p. 616, 23.
- To-swendan to dash away, to off, *Cd.* 191.
- To-sweopan to sweep away, *Cd.* 191.
- To-swerian to swear to; to in, *L. North. Pres.* 51.
- To-swifan to wander from; to rare, *Bt. R.* p. 164.
- To-swipe a whip, *L. Ps.* 118, 13, v. swipe.
- To-tellan To tell to, to annumerare, *Bt. R.* p. 171.
- To-teon To draw to, attract, trahere, *V. Ps.* 118, 13.
- To-téran; p. to-tær; pp. to-toren. To tear in pieces, to lacerate; laniare, discindere, *Joh.* p. 167, 11: *Jud.* 14, 6: *Mt.* 21, 6: *Bt.* 3, 1.
- TO'D; g. tōðes; d. tēð; nom. ac. tēð; g. tōða; tōðum; m. [Plat. tan m: G. Japir, tanne m: Dat. m: Ger. zahn m: Old t. zan, zand: Moes. tuntas Dan. tand c: Sæd. tan Icel. tönn f. dans: Cora. Wel. Bret. dant m: Fr. m: It. Port. dente m.



iente m: *Grk. pl. ὀδοντες*: [*ind. dant: Sans. danta*] A  
 oOTH; dens:—Toð for toð  
*ens pro dente, Mt. 5, 38.*  
 ylle toð wið teð reddet den-  
*em pro dente, Ex. 21, 24.*  
 if he þone toð ofslea if he  
*strike out the tooth, L. Alf. 20,*  
*Filk. p. 30, 11: Ex. 21, 27.*  
 eð teeth; dentes, *Elf. gl.*  
*om. p. 70: Ps. 56, 6. Wil-*  
*era deora teð ferarum dentes,*  
*Isat. 32, 24. Toða gristbi-*  
*ing dentium stridor, Mt. 8,*  
*2: 13, 42. On heora toð-*  
*m in eorum dentibus, Num.*  
*1, 33. Toðum gristbitað*  
*entibus frendet, Mk. 9, 18.*  
 ristbitian ofer mid toðum  
*ridere super cum dentibus, Ps.*  
*6, 12.*  
 þam for that, therefore; ad  
 id, ob id, *Som.*  
 þam swiðe so that, so far  
 with; adeo ut, eatenus, *Som.*  
 þam þæt to the end that,  
 furthermore, so far as; præ-  
 rea, item, ut, *Som.*  
 þæs þe to that end, whereby,  
 after that; eo, quo, ubi, *Som.*  
 þam anum for this end only;  
 id hoc solum, *Som.*  
 ð-ece tooth-ache, *L. M. 3, 4.*  
 þencan; p. to-þoht. To have  
 thought to, to think upon, me-  
 ditare; deliberare, in animo  
 versare, meditari, *Nic. 13:*  
*Ar. 1004.*  
 ð-gar [gar a weapon, spear]  
 tooth instrument, a tooth-pick-  
 er; dentiscalpium, *L. M. 1, 2.*  
 þi for that, therefore; ob id,  
*Som.*  
 þindan; ic to-þinde, þu to-  
 inst, he to-þint. To swell, to  
 puff up; tumere, turgere:—*ic*  
*oþinde ego tumeo, Elf. gr. 16.*  
 oþand innoð tumet alvus,  
*lymn. Topundende tumens,*  
*kint. 17. Topunden turgi-*  
*us, R. Ben. 23: Elf. gr. 9,*  
*10. Inflammatu, L. Ps. 72,*  
*21.*  
 ð-leás toothless.  
 ð-mægen strength of teeth,  
*Menol. F. 499.*  
 þon so; ita, *Som.*  
 þon þæt to the end that, that;  
 adeo, *Som.*  
 -þræsc shook, tossed; conquis-  
 savit, *Chr. 1009, Ing. p. 182, 26.*  
 ð-reoman, toð-riman a tooth's  
 rias, gums; dentium ligamen-  
 ta, gingivæ, *Med. ex Quadr.*  
*4, 13.*  
 oþunden swollen, *Th. An.*  
 oþundenes, se; f. A swelling,  
 pride, obstinacy; tumor, tu-  
 mefactio, *Herb. 19, 4.—Con-*  
*tumacia, R. Ben. 62, 71.—*  
*Superbia, C. R. Ben. 71.*  
 oþundenlice Proudly, swel-

lingly; superbe, contumaci-  
 ter, *R. Ben. 57.*

<sup>a</sup>To-þunian to thunder, to astonish,  
*Cot. 9.*

To þy for that cause; ob ea, *Som.*  
 To þy þæt to the end that; eo  
 quod, *Th. An.*

Toð-wærc tooth-ache, *Herb.*

TOTIAN To lift up, to elevate;  
 eminere tanquam cornu in  
 fronte:—Totodun ut þa he-  
 afdu eminebant capita, *Past.*  
*16, 5.*

To-toren torn; laceratus, v. té-  
 ran.

To-torfian To cast to, to cast  
 about, to toss; jactare:—Scip  
 of þam yðum totorfod navis  
 a fluctibus jactata, *Mt. 14, 24.*

To-tridan little babies or pup-  
 pets for children; oscilla, pu-  
 pæ, imagunculæ gesticulantes,  
*Som.*

To-twæman, to-twæmian; p.  
 de; pp. od; v. a. To divide,  
 separate, distinguish, remove;  
 dividere, disjungere, separa-  
 re, discernere, tollere:—*ic*  
*totwæme disjungo, Elf. gr. 47.*  
 Hig wurdon totwæmede heo-  
 ra ægþer fram his breðer illi  
 erant separati, eorum alter ab  
 ejus fratre, *Gen. 13, 11. Beo*  
*ælc facn totwæmed let all de-*  
*ceit be removed; sit omnis*  
*fraus sublata, L. Eccl. Cant.*  
*17. Totwæme intingan min-*  
*ne discerne causam meam, L.*  
*Ps. 42, 1.*

<sup>a</sup>To-twæmednes, se; f. A separa-  
 tion; divisio, *Mann.*

To-tyman to call unto, to call as  
 evidence.

To-untynan to open, *C. R. Lk.*  
*2, 23.*

Tow [*Plat. Ger. tau n. a rope;*  
*Dut. touw n. a rope, cord: Frs.*  
*taw n. a rope: Dan. tau, tav,*  
*tave c. tow, hards of flax or*  
*hemp; tov, toug n. a rope, a*  
*cord; töge, töje a flock of*  
*wool: Swed. tåg n. a rope;*  
*tåga, tågor f. fibres; tög m. a*  
*rope, particularly one by which*  
*a net is drawn; töga to stretch:*  
*Icel. tang f. fibra, funis; tö*  
*n. lana: Scot. tow a rope of*  
*any kind: Ir. Gael. taod, tao-*  
*id m. a rope, cable; taodh m.*  
*woollen yarn.—teon, Plat. te-*  
*on to pull, to draw] Tow; stu-*  
*pa, Som.*

To-wælan to roll to; advolvere,  
*C. Mk. 15, 46.*

To-ward, to-weard, to-werd, to-  
 wardes, to-weardes; prep. d.  
 TOWARDS; versus:—*þa lig-*  
*gen toward Huntendune that*  
*lie toward Huntingdon, Chr.*  
*656, Ing. p. 43, 10. Ferdon*  
*þa toward Hrofe-ceastre went*  
*towards Rochester, Chr. 1088,*

*Ing. p. 300, 12, 24. Towar-*  
*des Ou towards Ou, Chr. 1094,*  
*Ing. p. 309, 14. He eow æl-*  
*ce dæg towardes onet he*  
*every day hastes towards you,*  
*Bt. 39, 1.*

<sup>b</sup>Towardlice; adv. In future, in  
 time to come; in futurum, fu-  
 turo tempore:—Fore-cwæð  
 þæt he towardlice bisceop  
 beon sceolde foretold that he  
 in future should be a bishop,  
*Bd. S. p. 606, 21.*

To-weard, to-ward, to-werd;  
 def. se to-wearda; seo, þæt to-  
 wearde; adj. Coming, ap-  
 proaching, about to come, fu-  
 ture; venturus, futurus, im-  
 minens:—Toward yfel ven-  
 turum malum, *Bd. S. p. 514, 1.*  
 Toward cynrice futurum reg-  
 num, *Bd. S. p. 514, 7. Se*  
*towarda winter the approach-*  
*ing winter, Bd. S. p. 564, 39.*  
 Cynrine toward generatio  
 ventura, *Ps. 21, 32: 70, 20.*  
 Se þe æfter me toward ys qui  
 post me venturus est, *Mt. 3,*  
*11. Toward ys þæt futurum*  
*est ut, Mt. 2, 13. Tacn þæs*  
*towardan welan a sign of*  
*future happiness, Bt. 39, 11.*  
 Big þam ege þæs towardan  
 domes by the fear of future  
 judgment, *Bd. S. p. 598, 15.*  
 Done storm towardne fore-  
 seah the approaching storm saw,  
*Bd. S. p. 542, 4. On þære*  
*towardan tide in the coming*  
*time, Cd. 64. On towardre*  
*worulde in venturo sæculo, fu-*  
*turo mundo, Mk. 10, 30: Lk.*  
*18, 30.*

<sup>c</sup>Towardnes, se; f. Futurity,  
 time to come; futuritas:—On  
 towardnesse ecelice in futu-  
 ritate æterna, *Bd. S. p. 561,*  
*22.*

To-wearp cast down, *Bt. 35, 4:*  
*Gen. 19, 25; p. of to-wurpan.*

To-wegan, to-wehgan; pp. to-  
 wegen. To move to, to remove;  
 admove, remove:—Beoð  
 wolcen towegen clouds are re-  
 moved, *Cod. Exon. 58 b.*

To-wenan to hope for, to expect,  
*Bt. 36, 5.*

To-wendan [wenden to turn] to  
 turn to, to turn upside down,  
 to subvert, to destroy, *Gen. 19,*  
*21, 25: 13, 10: Bt. R. p.*  
*152.*

To-wenian to accustom, *L. Edg.*  
*Sup. 10.*

To-weorpan to overthrow, *Cd.*  
*222, Th. p. 289, 5, v. to-wur-*  
*pan.*

To-werpan to overthrow, *Cd.*  
*214, Th. p. 270, 4, v. to-wur-*  
*pan.*

To-wesnes, to-wisnes, se; f.  
 Disagreement, difference, dis-

- sension, variance; dissensio, discrepantia:—Wæs towesnes and unsibbe geworden betwih, &c. *erat dissensio et similtas orta inter, &c.*, *Bd. S.* p. 581, 15.
- <sup>d</sup>Tow-hus a tow-house, a spinning-house, *R.* 10: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 79.
- To-wiðer opposite to; ex adverso, *Cod. Eron.* 10 b, 8.
- Towlic Belonging to a weaver, weaving; textorius:—Towlic weorc weaving work, *R.* 28.
- To-worpan to cast down, to destroy, v. to-wurpan.
- To-worpenne, se; f. Desolation, destruction; desolatio, destructio:—Ascununge þære toworpennessa abominatio desolationis, *Mt.* 24, 15: *Mk.* 13, 14.
- To-wrecen exiled, *Cd.* 189.
- To-writennis An ordinance; edictum, *Homil. in nat. Dom.*
- To-wriðan To writhe, distort, *Elf. gr.* 26.
- To-wunderlic Wonderful; admirabilis, *Ps.* 41, 4.
- <sup>e</sup>To-wurpan, to-weorpan, to-werpan, to-wyrpan, he to-wyrpð; p. to-wearp, we to-wurpon; pp. to-worpen. To cast down, to put an end to, dissipate, to destroy; deicere, destruere, irritum facere:—Templ towurpan templum destruere, *Mt.* 26, 61: *Nic.* 10: *Mt.* 5, 17. Towyrpan eall hira geweorc to overturn all their work, *Bt.* 35, 4. Ðu towurpe tu destruxisti, *Ps.* 9, 6. Se þe towyrpð an of þy-sum ille qui irritum fecerit unum ex his, *Mt.* 5, 19. Wa þæt þes towyrpð Godes tempel oah! quod hic destruet Dei templum, *Mt.* 27, 40. Wile ure witu toweorpan (he) will our torments dissipate, *Cd.* 222, *Th.* p. 289, 5. Ælc rice bið toworpen, *Mt.* 12, 25: 24, 2.
- To-wyrd An opportunity; occasio, *Bd. S.* p. 483, 36.
- To-wyrpan to cast down, *Bt.* 35, 4, *Card.* p. 252, 29, v. to-wurpan.
- To-wyrpnis A dispersion, a casting abroad; dispersio, *C. R.* Jn. 7, 35.
- To-yrnan to run to, *Mk.* 9, 25.
- Træd trod; p. of tredan.
- TRÆF, es; m. A tent, pavilion; tentorium:—To træfe to a tent, *Jdth.* 22, 1. In þam whitegan træfe wæron æt some were together in the beautiful tent, *Jdth.* 25, 12.
- Traht An exposition, treatise; expositio, commentarius, *C. R.* Ben. 21: *Cot.* 47.

- <sup>f</sup>Trahtað An exposition; commentarius, *Cot.* 47.
- Traht-boc a book of commentaries.
- Trahtere, es; m. An interpreter, expounder; interpres, glossographus, *Cot.* 37.
- Trahtian; p. ode; pp. od. To treat of, to interpret, to expound; tractare, interpretari, exponere:—Trahtnian, *Homil. Pasch.* p. 11, 15. Se wisa Augustinus be þære halgan þrynnysse trahtnode the wise Augustine treated of the holy Trinity, *Serm. Fid. Cath. Wank. Cat.* p. 2.
- Trahtnere an interpreter, v. trahtere.
- Trahtnian to treat, v. trahtian.
- Trahtnung, e; f. A treatise, interpretation; tractatio, *Som.*
- Trahtung an exposition, v. trahtnung.
- Traisc, treisc. Tragical; tragicus:—On gelicnyse þæs traiscan wæles in similitudine tragice cædis, *Bd. S.* p. 523, 30.
- Tramet; pl. trameta. A page; pagina, *R. Ben.* 73: *Elf. gr.* 18.
- <sup>g</sup>Trapp a trap, v. treppe.
- Tratung an exposition, v. trahtung.
- Tre vexation, v. trege.
- Treahtere an expounder, v. trahtere.
- Treahtigem to treat, *Ors.* 3, 9, v. trahtian.
- Treawa a compact, *Cd.* 107, v. treowa.
- TREDAN, getredan, betredan; ic trede, he trit; p. træd, we trædon; pp. treden; v. a. [Plat. treden, treen: *Dut.* treden: *Frs.* tridda, tredda: *Ger.* treten: *Ot.* dretan: *Not.* tretton: *South Ger.* dretten, tretten: *Moes.* trutan, gatrutan: *Dan.* træde: *Swed.* tråda, tråda: *Icel.* troða: *Ir.* troith f. the foot: *Gael.* troidh f. a foot. Related to the Lat. tero, trivi, tritum, terere, in its signification to go along] To TREAD, tread upon; calcare, conculcare; conterere, incedere:—Ðu scealt tredan brade eorðan thou shalt tread (the) broad earth, *Cd.* 42, *Th.* p. 56, 2—5. Ic sealde eow anweald to tredenne ofer næddran do vobis potestatem calcandi serpentes, *Lk.* 10, 19. Ðæra cynega swuran forcuðlice trædon regum cervices transverse conculcarunt, *Jos.* 10, 24: *Lk.* 12, 1. Fotum treden pedibus conculcatus, *Bd. S.* p. 552, 15.
- Tredd A step; passus, gressus, *Lye.*

- <sup>h</sup>Treddian; p. ode; pp. od. to tread, step, *Bea. K.* 11, 31. *Cd.* 195, *Th.* p. 243, 11, v. tredan.
- TREGE, an; f. Vexation, tribulation, contumely, loss, misery, torment; vexatio, indignax, tormentum, cruciatus, dænum:—Ic fleah tregas æt teonam I fled from wars and insult, *Cd.* 103. Tregas tregan teoð to some troubles came (draw) together, *Bt. R.* p. 156. Tregenatdor progeny of misery, *Cd.* 41.
- Tregian; p. ode; pp. od. To vex, trouble, grieve; vexare, tribulare:—Ða þe tregað me illi qui tribulant me, *J.* Ps. 3, 1. Eall þis was þu arme leode to tregian æt this was to vex this miserable people, *Chr.* 1104.
- Trehtere an interpreter, *Cd.* 11, v. trahtere.
- Treisc tragical, v. traisc.
- Tremede confirmed, established, *Chr.* 1052, v. trymin.
- TRENDEL, trendl. A sphere, orb, circle; orbia, circulus, globus:—Wunderlic trede wearð ateowed about æt sunnan a wonderful circle was seen about the sun, *Chr.* 107. Trendel gear circulus ann., *Ps.* 64, 12. Sunnan trede sun's orb, *Lye.*
- <sup>i</sup>Trenta, Treonta, an. [Bd. Trehenta: *Bd. C.* Treonta: *Bd. T. W.* Trenta.—*Brit. Treant* a flexu scilicet sive ambis in cursu] The river Trent Trenta fluvius, qui fontes habens in agro Staffordien. atque Derbiensem inde Nottinghamensem pertrans in Humbrum tandem exonerat:—Ofer Trent over Trent, *Chr.* 924. Uf weard andlang Trentan weard along Trent, *Chr.* 111. Be Trentan by (the) Trent juxta Trentam, *Chr.* 679. Be Trentan þære es juxta Trentam fluvium, *Bd. S.* p. 314, 14: 557, 37.
- Tre a tree, *Elf. gl.* p. 64, v. treow.
- Treog-wul a spider's web; æt nære tela, *Som.*
- Treoð a pledge, covenant, v. treowð.
- TREOW, tryw, tren, trew, es; m. [Plat. traam m. a tree: *Lat.* Dnt. tere, taere a tree: *F.* thre n. a tree: *Old Ger.* tre. tra, tera: *Moes.* trin, trar arbor, lignum: *Dan.* træ a tree, wood: *Swed.* träd a tree: *Icel.* tré a tree: *Wet.* deru, dar an oak-tree: *Ir. Ger.*

larach m. an oak-tree: Slav. brewo a tree: Sans. taru. The A.-S. der, dre, dur, dore: tree, are only met with in compound words, such as apulder, apuldre, apuldur, applelore, æppuldre an apple-tree; mapulder, mapeldor a maple-tree: Old Ger. affoltra, affaltera an apple-tree; mazaltera: maple-tree, &c. v. Grimm's Gram. vol. ii. p. 332, 530] 1. A TREE; arbor. 2. Wood, a piece of wood, a wooden instrument, a club; lignum, fustis:—1. Ða geseah þæt wif wæc þæt treow was god to stanne, Gen. 3, 6. Ðæt lað treow that fell trees, Cd. 30, Th. p. 40, 25. Treow westm wircende arbor fructum producent, Gen. 1, 11. Genam þæs treowes wæstm cept le arboris fructu, Gen. 3, 6. Ealle treowa omnes arbores, Gen. 1, 29: Ps. 95, 12. Ealle trywu, Lk. 21, 29. Treowa ruda arbores sylva, Ps. 95, 2. Of þæra treowa wæstm le arborum fructu, Gen. 3, 2. Ða middan þam treowe in mediis arboribus, Gen. 3, 8. Ða bogas of þam treowum treowum ramos ex arboribus edebant, Mk. 11, 8. 2. Of þam treowe þæs halgan Cristes mæles from the wood of Christ's holy cross, Bd. S. p. 24, 30: Ex. 15, 25. He het etimbrían cyrican of treowum he commanded to build church of wood, Chr. 626. Treowa secyrf lignorum recitura, Bd. S. p. 552, 13. Goes of treowum Dei ex ligno, Bd. S. p. 552, 12. Earce of ethim treowum arca e Shitum ligno, Deut. 10, 3. Mid treowum cum fustibus, Mk. 4, 48. Treowa, treowe, triow, an; n. [v. truwa] Trust, faith, pledge, covenant; fides, pactum, fœdus:—For þam treowum for the covenants, Cd. 90: Bt. 24, 3. Ofer treow contra fidem, Bd. S. p. 21, 17. Ic eow treowa mine ille I to you give my pledge, d. 75, Th. p. 92, 28. Him od sealde soðe treowa to me God gave a true covenant, d. 107, Th. p. 143, 8. Him eowe sealdon had given faith him, Cd. 95, Th. p. 123, 17. brahame treowa sealdon had ven faith to Abraham, Cd. 1, Th. p. 122, 35. Wile his eowe and his gehat wið þe sealdon vult ejus fidem et us promissum erga to servare, d. S. p. 514, 34. Wið

halegu treow with (the) holy covenant, Cd. 97, Th. p. 127, 30. Heolde fæste treowe holdest firm faith, Cd. 163, Th. p. 204, 20. Hæfde halige treowa had holy trust, Cd. 161, Th. p. 201, 3. His treowe for-leosan ejus fidem perdere, Bd. S. p. 514, 40. Ðy læs ic mine treowe forleose ne ego meam fidem pravaricer, Bd. S. p. 592, 2.

<sup>2</sup> Treow-cynn tree kind, wood, Ex. 15, 25.

Treowe [Plat. tro, tru, trou, truw: Dut. trouw: Frs. trow: Ger. treu, traut: Ot. drud trusty, confident, dear: Moes. triggwa fidus, fidelis: Dan. tro, tryg: Swed. trogen, trofast, trygg: Icel. trúr fidus; tryggr fidus, fidelis; trúfastr fidus, constans: Fr. dru adj. brave, trusty: Old Fr. drud trusty] True, faithful; fidus, Bt. 7, 1, v. getrywe.

Treowen; adj. Belonging to a tree, wooden, woody; arbo-reus, ligneus:—Manna hand-geweorc treowene and stæ-nene hominum manufactura, lignea et lapidea, Deut. 4, 28. Treowen earc lignea arca, Deut. 10, 1. On treowenre rode ahengon hung on a wooden cross, Nic. 34. Treowenu fatu lignea vasa, Bt. 36, 1. On treowenum fatum in ligneis vasibus, Ex. 7, 19.

<sup>1</sup> Treow-fæst fast faith, faithful, Lk. 16, 12: 17, 19.

Treow-geweorc wood-work, Bd. S. p. 570, 16.

TREOWIAN, truwan, getreowian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [Plat. trouen, trowen, troen, vertroen credere, confidere, fidem habere: Dut. trouwen: Ger. trauen to marry, confide: Not. thruuen, truuen: Moes. trauan confidere: Dan. troe: Swed. tro: Icel. trúa credere, confidere] 1. To trust, confide, to have confidence in, to believe; confidere. 2. To show the truth of, to prove, justify, ex-culpate, clear; certum facere, justificare:—1. Ða þe treowiað on drihtne qui confidunt in Domino, Ps. 124, 1. On þe ic getreowe, Ps. 24, 1. Ic eow treowige I confide (trust) to you, Cd. 106, Th. p. 140, 7. 2. Hine sylfne treowan se ipsum justificare, L. pol. Alf. 4. Getreowie hine clears himself, L. pol. Alf. 32: C. Jn. 14, 26.

Treow-leás, getryw-leás; adj. Faithless, unfaithful, perfidious; infidus:—Para treow-leasra cyninga beboda com-

mands of perfidious princes, Bd. S. p. 476, 35.

<sup>m</sup> Treowleásnes; se; f. Faithless-ness, perfidiousness; perfidia, Som.

Treowlic faithful, secure, Mor. præc. 64, v. getreowlic.

Treow-ræden [ræden a law] a covenant, Cd. 106.

Treow-stede a place of trees, a grove, R. 60.

TREOWÐ, getreowð, e; f. [Icel. trygð. — treowð what shows truth, from treowian] TROTH, TRUTH, treaty, league, pledge, covenant; veracitas, fides data, fœdus:—Ðis ys treowðe blod, Ex. 24, 8. Gif ge mine treowða gehealdað si vos meum fœdus servabitis, Ex. 19, 5. In treowðe ge-þeoded gastlices freondscipes fœdere copulatus spiritualis amicitie, Bd. S. p. 607, 9.

Treowu-fæst fast in truth, faith-ful, C. Mt. 25, 21.

Treow-wæstm fruit of a tree, Chr. 1103.

Treow-wyrhta a tree-wright, a wood-worker, a carpenter, Elf. gl. Som. p. 56.

Treow-wyrm a tree-worm, a palmer-worm, T. Ps. 77, 51.

<sup>m</sup> TREPAS [Plat. Ger. trup m. a troop: Dut. troep, trop m. a troop: Dan. trop c: Swed. tropp m: Fr. troupe f: It. truppa f: Sp. tropa f: Lat. mid. troppum a troop: Gael. trup f. a troop: Ir. trop f. a troop: Wel. tyrf a troop, a mul-titude, a company: Ir. Gael. tyrf a troop. Wachter says, "Litera r, cum natura sua mobilis sit, vocalem suam nunc antecedit, nunc sequitur." Related to this word are the Lat. turba, the Ger. trab, nachtrab m. the rear; the Fr. troupeau a drove or herd of cattle] Troops, an army, the front of an army; acies, agmina, co-piæ, Som.

Treppan [Plat. trappen, betrap-pen: Ger. ertappen: Fr. at-trapper. All three signify to catch, trap] To TRAP, ensnare; illaqueare, irretire, Som.

TREPPE, trappe, an; f. q. A TRAP, a snare; decipula:—Ic beswice mid treppan illa-queo decipulis, Col. Menas.

Tresor [Plat. tresoor, resoor n. trese f: treasury: Dut. trezoor a cupboard: Old Dut. tre-soor thesaurus: Old Ger. thre-so, tris, tres: Lip. triseuuo-rin thesauris: Ot. dréso trea-sure, Ot. Krist. I. 17, v. 63: Fr. tresor m: It. Sp. te-soro m: Port. thesouro m: Lat. mid. triscamera treasury]

- TREASURE**; thesaurus, *Chr.* 1137.
- ° **Treu**, *trew a tree, a club*; arbor, *R. Mt.* 12, 33. *Fustis*, *C. Mk.* 14, 43, v. treow.
- Treu-leās** *faithless*, v. treow-leās.
- Treuteru** *a sort of standard*; vexilli quoddam genus, *Cot.* 23.
- Treuð** *truth, faith*, v. treowð.
- Trewan** *to trust*, *Bt.* 37, 2, v. treowian.
- Trewnes**, se; *f. Confidence, trust*; confidentia:—*Du eart min trewnes thou art my confidence*, *Bt. R.* p. 149.
- Tribulan** *To beat, pound*; pinsere, *R.* 12.
- Triewian** *to trust in*, *Ors.* 3, 11, v. treowian.
- Trifelan** *To break, bruise, stamp*; tundere, verberare, *Som.*
- Trifelung**, e; *f. A grinding, breaking*; tritura, *Cot.* 109.
- Trig** *a bathing tub*; alveus, *L. M.* 3, 48, v. trog.
- Trilidi**. *The intercalary year, the year which has three liða or lida*; annus intercalaris, ita dictus, *Lye.* The A.-S. months were governed by the revolution of the moon. In the common years they had twelve months. When the year of thirteen months occurred, they added the superfluous month to their summer season, and hence they had three months of the name of liða or lida, which occasioned these years of thirteen months to be called tri-liða, as we now call the year in which February has 29 days, a leap year.
- ° **Trimesa** *a piece of money, a coin*, v. þrimsa.
- Tri-milchi** [*þreo three, meolc milk*] *The month in which the cows were milked three times a day*, *May*; Maius mensis, *Lye.*
- Trimming** *a confirming*, *Elf. T.* p. 27, 26, v. trymming.
- Tringan** *To touch*; tangere, *M. Ps.* 103, 33.
- Triow** *a tree*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64, v. treow.
- Triowa** *promises*, *Bt.* 7, 2, *Card.* p. 26, 13.
- Triowian** *to trust*, v. treowian.
- Triowu-byt** *a wooden butt*.
- Triu-wyrm** *a tree worm*, v. treow-wyrm.
- Triw** *a tree*, v. treow.
- Triwe** *true, faithful*, *L. Presb.* 57, v. getrywe, treowe.
- Triwen** *wooden*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61, v. treowen.
- Trod** [*træd trod*; *p. of tredan*] *A path, track, a pace, step*;

- vestigium, gradus, passus*:—*Trode* *bedrifan forstolenes yrfes vestigium insequi furtim ablata pecudis*, *L. Wall.* 1.
- ° **Trog**, troh [*Plat. Dut. Ger. trog m: Dan. trug n: Swed. tråg n: Icel. trog n: It. truogo, truogolo m. all denote a trough*] *A TROUGH, a hollow vessel, a tub, a small boat, a wherry*; alveus, alveolus, *Cot.* 175. *Cantharus*, *Cot.* 33. *Pelvis*, *C. R. Jn.* 13, 5:—*Ly-tel trog exiguum navigium, linter*, *Ors.* 2, 5.
- Trog** *drew*; traxit, *R. Jn.* 21, 11, v. teon.
- Trog-scip**, troh-scip *a cock-boat, wherry*, *R.* 83, 103: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73, 77.
- Troiesc** *tragic*; tragicus, *Bd. S.* p. 584, 6.
- Tropere** *A kind of liturgical book*; a *Lat. troparius, troparium*: *Grk. τροπαιον*: quod hymnarium, hymnologium, sive librum hymnorum significat: continebat quippe tropos sive hymnos sacros, *Mon. Angl.* I. p. 222, 8.
- TRUCIAN**; *p. ode*; *pp. od*; *v. a. To fail, TRUCK, bate, diminish, grow weak*. Truck is now used in Derbyshire in this sense; as, *he trucked me of my wages*; deficere, languere:—*Her him trucode ealle his mycele cræftes here failed him all his mighty crafts*, *Chr.* 1131. *Cneowa truciað genua deficient*, *L. M.* 2, 36. His gesworene men him trucedon his sworn men failed (*deceived*) him, *Chr.* 1090.
- ° **Trugon** *for tugon drew*; traxerunt, *R. Jn.* 21, 8, v. teon.
- Truht** [*Fr. truite f: It. trota f: Sp. trucha f.*] *A TROUT*; trutta, tructa piscis, *R.* 102: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.
- TRUM**; *adj. Firm, strong, able, sound*; firmus, securus, validus:—*Trum in breostum firm in heart*, *Menol. F.* 266. God sceawian ecne and trumne to behold God eternal and firm, *Cd.* 224, *Th.* p. 297, 28. Heo ahte trumne geleafan a to þæm Ælmihtigan she had a firm belief ever in the Almighty, *Jdth.* p. 21, 5. Mid trumre heortan cum firmo corde, *Bd. S.* p. 538, 43. Toð-mægenes trum strong in power of teeth, *Menol. F.* 499.
- TRUMA**, getruma, an; *m.* [*Perhaps formed from the Lat. turma a troop, by transposing the letter r. Wachter says, "Littera r cum natura sua mobilis sit, vocalem suam nunc antecedit, nunc sequitur"*] *A troop*

- or band of soldiers; cohors, acies:—*He ferde mid frælcum truman ille profectus cum militaribus cohortibus*, *Jn.* 11, 10: *Chr.* 871: *Ors.* 12.
- ° **Trumian**, getrumian; *p. ode pp. od. To grow strong, amend, to recover health and strength*; convalescere:—*Sona swa he trumian onra soon as he began to amend*, *Bt. S.* p. 564, 46.
- Truming** *A defence, protection*; tutamen, *Som.* 234.
- Trumlic**; *adj. 1. Firm, strong, firmus, stabilis. 2. Comforting, exhorting*; firmans, hortatorius:—*1. Seo ealde godesness ys eall-swa trumlic mælex est etiam stabilis*, *Jn.* 15. *Tæceð us trumlic ham will show us a home*, *Cd.* 220. *2. Trum-særendgewrit hortatoris ex-tola*, *Bd. S.* p. 520, 19. *C. S.*
- Trumlice** *Firmly, strongly*, *þ. miter*, *Elf. gr.* 38.
- Trumnes**, se; *f. 1. Firm, stability*; firmamentum, tutamen. *2. The firmament, heaven*; firmamentum, cælestis. *1. Drihten trumnes mæra robur meum*, *Ps.* 124, 72, 4: 104, 15. *2. Wæst handa his beodað trumne opera manuum ejus cælestis firmamentum*, *Ps.* 136, 1.
- ° **Trumuncg**, e; *f. A confirming, corroboration*, *Th. An.*
- Trumung** *a defence*, v. trumung.
- TRUD**, es; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. toeter m. is a horn*] *A horn*: *Plat. tuthorn* *a toathorn m. a bagle horn*; trumpeter, a stage player, tibicen, buccinator, *histr.* *Elf. gr.* 9. *Truðas hær*, *R.* 61: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 55.
- Truð-horn** *a trumpet*, *Chr.*
- Truwa**, getruwa, treowa; *m.* [*Plat. troue, troe, true f. fidelity, trust: Dut. troue f. fidelity: Frs. trewe, true f. truth: Ger. treue, Wil. Not. truiwa, truwa, truwe, trewe. 1. drutscap: Moes. triggwaba certa, f. triggws fidus, fidelis: 2. troe c. faith; troeska truth, fidelity: Swed. tro, faith, trust: Icel. trú, f. religio; trúleikr, trustworthiness, fidelitas*] *1. Faith, trust, defence, promise; fides, treaty, league, pledge, covenant; fides data, facta*. *1. Habbað Godes troc habete Dei fidem*, *Mi.* 22. *Godeas on þam*



truwan hæfdon dei in quibus  
fidem habuerunt, *Deut.* 32,  
37: *Elf. T.* p. 34, 8. 2. Ic  
sette min wedd to him on ecne  
truwan stabiliam meum fœdus  
cum eo in perpetuum fœdus,  
*Gen.* 17, 19. Ic behet min-  
ne truwan stâbiliwi meum fœ-  
das, *Ex.* 6, 4.

Truwian to trust, confide in, *Ps.*  
134, 18, v. treowian.

Truwung, e; f. *A prop, stay,*  
*confidence; confidentia, colum-*  
*men, Som.*

Trymendlic, trymmendlic; *adj.*  
*Exhorting, comforting; horta-*  
*torius, Bd. S.* p. 520, 19.

TRYMIAN, trymman, getrymi-  
an; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. 1.

To prepare, provide, dispose,  
set in order; parare, dispo-  
nere. 2. To exhort, animate,

comfort, confirm, strengthen,  
establish, found, fortify; ani-  
mare, confirmare: — 1. He

his wiðæt trymede ille ejus  
uer paravit, *Bd. S.* p. 639,

27. Garas trymedon (they)  
prepared arms, *Cd.* 149, *Th.* p.

167, 23. Trymede getimbro  
wuld prepare buildings, *Cd.*

15, *Th.* p. 18, 20. Getry-  
mede his folc disposed his folk,

*Ors.* 4, 10. 2. Ongunnon hi  
hine trymman they began to

exhort him, *Bd. S.* p. 634, 30. Ðin  
mod trymeð thy mind strength-

eneth, *Cd.* 135, *Th.* p. 170, 7.  
Se his hyge trymede which

his mind strengthened, *Cd.* 201,  
*Th.* p. 249, 23. Ðæt he hiora

geleafan getrymede that he  
confirmed their faith, *Chr.* 429.

Hit wæs ofer þæne stan ge-  
trymed, *Lk.* 6, 48. Ceaster

getrymed a fortified city, *L.*  
*Ps.* 107, 11.

Trymning *A confirming, fortify-*  
*ing, establishing; ædificatio,*

*titamentum, confirmatio:—*  
To geleafan trimminge to

confirming of faith, *Elf. T.* p.  
27, 26.

Trymnes, trymenes, getrymnes,  
e; f. 1. *A foundation, sup-*

*port; munimentum, fulcimen-*  
*um. 2. Confirmation, per-*

*suasion, exhortation; confir-*  
*matio, incitamentum, exhor-*

*atio:— 1. To trymnesse þæs*  
*pages in munimentum parietis,*

*Bd. S.* p. 544, 22. To trym-  
nesse þæs huses in fulcimen-

um domus, *Bd. S.* p. 544, 36.  
Mid gelomlicre stefne his

aligre trymenesse crebra  
re ejus sanctæ exhortationis,

*Bd. S.* p. 505, 17. Gestrangod  
nd trymnysse þæs eadigan

eder roboratus confirmatione  
pati patris, *Bd. S.* p. 486, 13.

Id þinre trymenysse syn

gestrangode tua persuasione  
sint roborati, *Bd. S.* p. 492,  
25.

\*Trymsa a coin, v. þrimsa.

Trymðe Strength, firmness, sup-  
port; robur, firmamentum,  
*L. Ps.* 104, 15.

Tryndel a sphere, v. trændel.

Tryndyled Made round, rounded,  
rotundus factus, orbiculatus:

— Tryndeled reaf orbiculata  
vestis, circumtectum, *R.* 63:

*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68.

Tryw a tree, *Mt.* 7, 17, v. treow.

Trywian to justify, *L. pol. Alf.*  
19, v. treowian.

Tryw-leás faithless, perfidious,  
*Chr.* 1094, v. treow-leás.

Trywleásnes perfidiousness.

Trywsian To confide, to give his  
word, to bind; fidem dare, *L.*

*Constit.* p. 107.

Trywð truth, treaty, v. treowð.

Tú, tua, tuu two, *Cd.* 82: *Bd.*  
*S.* p. 623, 27: *C. R. Ben.* 40:

*Bd. S.* p. 533, 28, *T.*, v. twá.

Tu for, þu thou, *Cd.* 214, *Th.* p.  
268, 19, 23.

Tu Mars, v. Tiw.

TUCIAN; p. tucode, getucode.  
[*Plat. Dut. tuchtigen to pun-*

*ish: Ger. züchtigen: Dan.*  
*tugte: Swed. tukta: Icel.*

*tugta, tukta, disciplinare, pu-*  
*nire: the Ger. Dan. Swed.*

*Icel. to punish, to correct] To*  
*punish, torment; punire, cru-*

*ciare:—Bt. 38, 7: Jud. 15, 8.*  
*De þis folc tuciað who punish*

*this people, Bt. R.* p. 186.

\*TUDDER, tuddor, tuddur, tyd-  
der, tuder, tudor; g. tud-

deres, tuddres; d. tudre. [tyd-  
der weak] Issue, offspring,

progeny, race, family, produc-  
tion, disposition; soboles, pro-

les, foetus, propago, proven-  
tus, indoles:—Tregena tud-

dor a progeny of miseries, *Cd.*  
47. Wæstm-bærnyssse tud-

dres fœcunditas sobolis, *Bd. S.*  
p. 493, 8. Godes tudres

gesselig bona sobole felix, *Bd. S.*  
p. 529, 30. Tydreð ælc tudor

nourishes every production, *Bt.*  
39, 8. Tudre fyllað eorðan

ælgrene fill with progeny (the)  
all green earth, *Cd.* 10. Ðæs

teames wæs tuddor gefylled  
of this family (team) was (the)

race replenished, *Cd.* 79, *Th.* p.  
97, 15. Sunu godes tuddres

filius bonæ indolis, *Scint.* 57.

Tuddor-fæst fast-bearing, fertile,  
*Cot.* 82.

Tuddor-sped procreative power,  
*Cd.* 131.

Tuddor - teonde producing off-  
spring, *Cd.* 46, v. teon.

Tuge, tugon drew, *Ors.* 3, 5,  
v. teon.

Tuig two, v. twig, twa.

Tui-heolore A pair of scales;  
bilanx, *Som.*

Tuin fine linen, v. twin.

Tuinglian to twinkle, v. twinc-  
lian.

Tulge A small muscle under the  
tongue; hypoglossis, *L. M.* 1,

42.

Tumbere; es; m. A tumbler,  
dancer, player; saltator, *Elf.*

*gl. Som.* p. 68. *Histrion, Elf.*  
*gr.* 9, 3.

TUMBIAN; p. ode, ude; pp. od.

[*Plat. tummeln, tiummeln,*  
*tiumeln to tumble: Dut. tui-*

*melen: Ger. tummeln: Dan.*  
*tumle: Swed. tumla: Icel.*

*tumba cadere præceps: Fr.*  
*tomber to fall: Sp. tumbare to*

*tumble] To TUMBLE, to dance;*  
*saltare:— Tumbude þære*

*Herodiadiscean dohtur salta-*  
*vit Herodiadis filia, Mt.* 14,

6: *Mk.* 6, 22.

TU'N, es; m. [*Plat. tuun m.*  
*a hedge, garden: Dut. tuin m.*

*a garden, hedge: Ger. zaun*  
*m. a hedge: Old Ger. tune,*

*zun: Not. steinzun a wall:*  
*Icel. tún n. viridarium, pratum*

*domesticum: Wel. din, dinas*  
*a city: Gael. tuin f. a dwell-*

*ing-place: Ir. Gael. dun m. a*  
*fortress, a tower, a fortified*

*hill, a hill, hedge, heap: Ir.*  
*taim f. a town. — tynan to*

*enclose] 1. A place fenced*  
*round or enclosed; septum*

*quodvis. 2. A close, field,*  
*yard, farm, local possession:*

*prædium, fundus, ager, pos-*  
*sessio. 3. A place of resi-*

*dence, house, dwelling, village,*  
*TOWN, a territory lying within*

*the bounds of a town; habita-*  
*culum, domus, vicus, villa,*

*oppidum. 4. A class, course,*  
*turn; classis:—1. In this pri-*

*mary sense, it forms some com-*  
*pounds; as, wýrt-tun an en-*

*closure for herbs, a garden, Lk.*  
13, 19. 2. Neah þam tune

þe Iacob sealde Iosepe juxta  
*prædium quod Jacobus dedit*

*Josepho, Jn.* 4, 5. Iosep se-  
alde his gebroðrum tun Jose-

phus dedit ejus fratribus pos-  
*sessionem, Gen.* 47, 11. Ic

bohte anne tun emi agrum,  
*Lk.* 14, 18. 3. Com on þone

tun venit in vicum, *Mt.* 26, 36.  
Deah þu on tun ga licet tu

in vicum iveris, *Mk.* 8, 26.  
Tunas genam took towns, *Chr.*

571. Fare we on gehende  
tunas eamus in configua op-

pida, *Mk.* 1, 38. Ðæt hi fa-  
run on þas tunas, þe her abu-

tan synt ut illi abeant in vicos  
qui hic circa sunt, *Lk.* 9, 12.

Ge on tunum, ge on landum  
tum in vicis, tum in terris

*domi et rure, Gen. 39, 5. 4. Of Abian tune ex Abiæ classe, Lk. 1, 5. ¶ Cyman to or on tune, tun to come in turn or in place of; venire ad vicem, vel in vice sua, vel in loco suo. Mr. Cardale thinks that tune or tun in these examples is a mere expletive, Menol. F. 16, 69: 153. Bringan to or on tune, tun to bring in turn; adducere ad vicem vel in vice sua, Menol. F. 176: 214: 273: 387, &c. Þæs þe lenc-ten on tun geliden hæfde ex quo ver ad vicem suam appulis-set, Menol. F. 56.*

<sup>a</sup> Tun-cærs Garden cress; hor-tense nasturtium, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64.

Tungel - witega an astrologer, *Chr. 1, v. tungel-witega.*

Tungol a star, *Chr. 938, v. tungel.*

TUNECE, an; f. [*Gael. tunnag f. a mantle: Ir. Gael. tonach m. a shirt, garment: Fr. tun-ique f: It. tonica f: Sp. Port. tunica f.*] A TUNIC, coat, garment; tunica, vestis: — Tunece un-asiwod, and eall awefen on ufa tunica inutilis et tota contexta a summo, *Jn. 19, 23. Hit ys mines suna tunece ista est mei filii tunica, Gen. 37, 33. Dyde he on hys tunecan induit ille ejus tunicam, Jn. 21, 7. Dyde ymbe hyne blæhwene tunecan imposuit circa eum cæruleam tunicam, Lev. 8, 7. De wylle niman þine tunecan qui vult capere tuam tunicam, Mt. 5, 40: Lk. 6, 29: Jn. 19, 23.*

<sup>a</sup> Tunga a tongue, *Ps. 21, 14: 51, 4, v. tunge.*

TUNGE, an; f. [*Plat. tung, tunge f: Dut. tong f: Frs. tunga, tonge f: Ger. zunge f: Not. Ot. zungu, zunga, zunge f: Moes. tuggo, pronounced tungo: Dan. tunge c: Swed. tunga f: Icel. tunga f: Ersc. tengad: Gael. teanga, teangadh f. tongue, language*] 1. The TONGUE; lingua. 2. A speech; sermo, loquela:— 1. Wearð his tunge geopenod erat ejus lingua soluta, *Lk. 1, 64. Tungan bend lingue vinculum, Mk. 7, 35. Þæt he mine tungan gecæle ut ille meam linguam refrigeret, Lk. 16, 24: Mk. 7, 33. Of tun-gan facnfulre ad linguam dolo-sam, Ps. 119, 3. Mid tungan facenfullice don cum lingua dolose agere, Ps. 5, 10. 2. Habban lætran tungan habere impeditam linguam, *Ex. 4, 10. To-dælan tungan dividere lo-quelas, Ps. 54, 9. Spræcan**

niwum tungum loqui novis linguis, *Mk. 16, 17.*

<sup>b</sup> Tun-gebur a town dweller, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 56.

TUNGEL, tungol, tungul, tunc-gol; g. tangles; d. tungle; n. [*Icel. tungi n. luna, orbis, discus: Lat. mid. tinuria f. luna*] A heavenly body, a star, planet, a constellation; astrum, sidus, stella, planeta:—Beheald þa tunglu þæs hean heofnes be-hold the stars of the high heaven, *Bt. 39, 13: Deut. 10, 22: Bt. 39, 3. Betwyx þam tunglum among the stars, Bt. 36, 2. He is se cealda eall isig tungel he (Saturn) is the cold all-icy planet, Bt. R. p. 185, 21. Se yfmest eallra tungla the highest of all planets, Bt. R. p. 185, 16.*

Tungel-cræft, tungol-cræft star-craft, astronomy, *Bd. S. p. 565, 26.*

Tungel-cræftiga, tungol - cræf-tiga, an; m. One crafty in stars, an astronomer, an astrologer, magician; astrologus, astro-nomus, magus, *Not. in Menol. Hickes I. 218, 40.*

Tungel-witega, tungol - witega, tungel-witega. One wise or skilful in the stars, a star-prophet, an astrologer, a magi-cian; astrorum sciens, as-trologus, magus, *Mt. 2, 7, 10, 16.*

<sup>c</sup> Tun-gerefa a town-reeve, a bailiff, a steward of a manor, a steward; villæ rector, curator, villicus, dispensator, *Lk. 16, 8: Bd. S. p. 624, 28.*

Tung-full full of tongue, talkative, *Scint. 16.*

Tungil-sin-wyrt Starwort; astro rotundo (similis) planta, aster, *L. M. 1, 47.*

Tungle with the tongue, v. tungel. Tung-leás tongueless.

Tunglen Starry; sydereus, *Alb. resp. 20.*

Tunglere, es; m. An astronomer, astrologer, a mathematician; astronomus, astrologus, ma-thematicus, *Cot. 133.*

Tungol a star, *Bt. 36, 2, v. tungel.*

Tung - wod [wod mad, wood] Tongue-wood, mad speech; lin-guâ rabidus, *Scint. in Append.*

Tunice a coat, garment, v. tunece. Tunicle A little farm; prædio-lum, *Som.*

Tuning-wyrt herba ad ossium dolorem, *L. M. 1, 28.*

Tun-lic belonging to a town or village, rustic, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61.

Tun-man a town's man.

Tun-mint garden mint.

Tunnan - botm, tunne - botm a

tun's or tub's bottom, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60, v. botm.

<sup>d</sup> TUNNE, an; n. q. [*Plat. tunne f: Dut. ton f: Ger. tonne f: Dan. tønne c: Swed. tunna f: Wel. tunnell: I. tonna m: Gael. tunna m: Bret. tonel f: Bohm. tunna Fr. tonneau m: Sp. Port. ton-nel m: Lat. mid. tonna, ton-nella; most likely related to the Lat. tina and the Grk. tina, a kind of wine-pot*] A tub, butt, vat, tub, a large vessel, dolium, cadus, cupa:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60. Twa tunnann hlutres aloð two tuns full of fine ale, *Chr. 852.*

Tun-scipe township, *Bd. S. p. 625, 1.*

Tun-scire the share or part of a steward, a stewardship, *Lk. 16, 2, 4.*

Tunsing-wyrt Lingwort; bell-borus albus, *Herb. 138.*

Tun-sittend remaining in a town a townsman.

Tun-stede a town-place or end of a town; oppidum, pagus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63.

Tun-þorpe, tun-þrop a way of ways; compitum, *Cot. 209.*

Tun-weg, tuun-weg a town-way, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67.

Tuoëge two, *C. Mt. 24, 4. twá.*

Tur a tower, *Chr. 1097, v. 1.*

<sup>e</sup> Turces-ige, torces-ige Torchseige: *Heod. Torc-*—ig an island, troges small boat; lintris *etc.* TORKESEY, *Lincolnshire, 873.*

TURF; g. turfe; d. tyrf. nom. ac. tyrf; g. turfe turfum; f. [*Plat. Ger. turf m: Dut. turf m: G. turf m: Frs. tura m: G. zurb, zurbe, zurf, turbe, turf n. cespes, gleba; Fr. unus cespes: Fr. turba f. turf: Arab. turba*]

trb, turb dust, earth

TURF; gleba, cespes, etc.

—Mid þynre tyrf be-

covered with thin turf, *Bt. 619, 20. Geworhte wæll*

turfum made a wall with

fecit vallum cum cesp-

*Chr. 189. ¶ Eðel a country*

On þa eðel - turf into

country, *Cd. 85. Of eðel*

eðel-tyrf from that

*Cd. 83: Chr. 975: Bd. 558, 22.*

Turnan to turn, v. tyrnas

Turnigendlic Turnable, turned; vertibilis, *Alb. resp. 20.*

Turtle, an; f. [*Plat. tur-*



dove *f*: *Dut.* tortel, tortel-  
duif, tortelduive *f*: *Ger.* tur-  
teltaube *f*, turteltauber *m*: *Wil.*  
turtultubo: *Tat.* turtulutubo:  
*Dan.* turteldue *f*: *Swed.* tur-  
turduwa *f*: *Icel.* turtill-dúfa  
*f*: *Fr.* tourtereau *m*, tourte-  
relle *f*: *It.* tortola, tortora,  
tortorella *f*: *Sp.* tortola *f*.  
tortolo *m*: *Arab.* تَرْتُورُ trtur,  
turtur. *Wachter* remarks, "For-  
tasse a sono avis naturali et  
luctuoso tur; quamvis etiam  
ad dauren lugere referri possit,  
quomodo Gothi easdem colum-  
bas appellant hraiwadubono,  
*Lk.* 2, 24, *h. e.* mœrentes, ge-  
mentes, a *Ger.* reuwen, reuen  
tolere, lugere, poenitere"] A  
TURTLE, a turtle dove; turtur:  
—*Geoffra* sume turtlan offer  
turem, *Gen.* 15, 9. Bringe  
te turtlan adferat ille turturem,  
*Lev.* 1, 14: 5, 11. Twa turtlan  
two turtures, *Lev.* 5, 7: *Lk.* 2,  
14. Turtlah, *Ps.* 83, 3.  
a two, *v.* tu, twa.  
a *Mars.* *v.* tiw.  
wa, tuwa; *adv.* Two times,  
twice; *bis*, secundo:—Tuwa  
n ucan bis in hebdomade, *Lk.*  
8, 12: *Bd. S.* p. 573, 6. Ær  
wa antehac bis; jam bis, *Bd.*  
p. 564, 16: *Bt.* 35, 2.  
hfor þonne tuwa oftener than  
rice, *Chr.* 894. Ær se hana  
wa crawe antequam gallus bis  
cicerit, *Mk.* 14, 30, 72, *v.* twa.  
tusc, es; *m.* [*Frs.* tusk,  
tusch *f.* a tooth: *Gael.* tosg,  
tosg *m.* a tusk, back tooth.  
inder] A TUSK or TUSK; dens  
axillaris, genuinus vel cani-  
nis:—*Monnes* tux a man's  
able tooth, *L. pol.* Alf. 40.  
ixas, *Sonn.* 78: *Cot.* 95:  
*f. gl.* *Som.* p. 70. Tuxan,  
*Ps.* 57, 6.  
The jaw; mandibula, *Text.*  
*f.* p. 39.  
as The teeth, the grinders;  
notes molares, molæ:—  
xlas leona molæ leonum, *Ps.*  
6.  
tú, tua; *f. n. s.* of twégen.  
o; duæ, duo; binæ, bina:—  
d þæt hi offrunge sealdon,  
turtlan, oððe twegen cul-  
a briddas, *Lk.* 2, 24. Her  
t twa swurd, *Lk.* 22, 38.  
bletsode þa forman twa  
sed the first two, *Cd.* 10,  
p. 12, 3. Nu twa gear  
biennium, *Gen.* 45, 6.  
lælan twa dissecare, bipar-  
*Gen.* 15, 10. Todælan to  
id., *Ex.* 14, 21. Todælan  
twa, id., *Gen.* 32, 7. On  
bealfa standan in duas  
es, i. e. divisim stare, *Ex.*  
22, *v.* twegen.

Twa twice, *Chr.* 897, *v.* tuwa.  
Twa-dæglic Two days' time, every  
two days; biduanus, *Bd. S.* p.  
600, 8.  
Twædding, twæddung, *e*; *f.* A  
flattering, fawning; adulatio,  
*Som.*  
Twæde; *adj.* [*Plat.* tweede the  
second: *Dut.* tweede second:  
*Icel.* tvennr duplus] Double,  
two-fold; duplex:—Se cyning  
ah twædne dæl þæs weres the  
king has a double portion of the  
fine, *L. In.* 23, *MS. Cant.* Se  
biscop and þa higen ahten  
twæde þæs wuda and þæs  
mæstes the bishop and the con-  
vent had double of the wood and  
of the (acorn) mast, *Conc.*  
*Cloveh.* ap *Hick.* *Epist.* diss. p.  
80.  
TWÆMAN, getwæman. [*Ger.*  
zweyen to divide into two  
parts: *Plat.* zwei, entwei  
broken into two pieces] To  
separate, divide; separare,  
sejungere, dividere:—*De*  
læs þe man æft twæme ne  
forte quis postea sejungat, *L.*  
*Edm.* 9, *Wilk.* p. 76, 22. Ne  
getwæme nan mown þa þe  
God gesomnode, *Mt.* 19, 6.  
Twæming A separation, division;  
separatio, divisio, *Som.*  
Twæmð Discord, disagreement;  
discordia, schisma, *Som.*  
Twa-hund two hundred, *Gen.* 11,  
32.  
Twám to two, duobus; *d.* of  
twegen.  
Twa-niht, [literally two nights,  
the northern nations com-  
puting by nights, as we do  
now in fortnight, &c.] Two  
days; biduum, *Som.*  
Twa-scale, twa-sceal. A balance;  
bilanx, *Elf. gl.* *Som.* p. 67.  
Twe-bleo Doubled dyed; bis  
tinctus, *Past.* 14, 4.  
Twe-seald two-fold, double.  
Twe-fēt two feet, biped.  
TWEGEN *nom. ac. m.*; *nom. ac.*  
*f. n.* twá; *g. m. f. n.* twegra,  
twegera, twega; *d. m. f. n.*  
twám, twæm. [*Plat.* twe: *Dut.*  
twee: *Frs.* tua, twene: *Ger.*  
zwey; in some South *Ger.* pro-  
vinces zween *m.* zwo *f.* zwey *n*:  
*Old Ger.* zueio, zuene, zwao,  
zwuo: *Moes.* twa, twai, twos:  
*Dan.* to tvende: *Swed.* twá:  
*Icel.* tveier duo, bini: *Ir.*  
*Gael.* do, now written da:  
*Wel.* dau, daw: *Bret.* daou,  
diou, deu, diu, div: *Fr.* deux:  
*It.* due, duo: *Sp.* dos: *Port.*  
dous: *Russ.* dwa, dwe, dwoie:  
*Grk.* duo: *Malay.* dua: *Pers.*  
دو du: *Chald.* ܐܬܐܬܐ du: *Sans.*  
dwau] Two; duo, duæ, duo;  
bini, binæ, bina:—*Comon*

twegen englas fram Gode,  
*Gen.* 19, 1. Geseah twegen  
englas, *Jn.* 20, 12. Twegen  
of his leorning-cnihtum duo  
ex ejus discipulis, *Jn.* 1, 35.  
Twegera hundred penega  
wurðe ducentorum denariorum  
valor, *Jn.* 6, 7. Twegra broð-  
or oððe twegra gesweosterna  
sunu and dohtor duorum fra-  
trum aut duarum sororum filius  
et filia, *Bd. S.* p. 491, 3.  
Hwæðer þara twegra whether  
of the two, *Bt.* 36, 4: *Jn.* 8, 17.  
Ontwegera oððe þreoragewit-  
nyse in vel ex duorum aut  
trium testimonio, *Mt.* 18, 16:  
*Jn.* 2, 6. Þissa twega yfela  
auðer either of these two evils,  
*Bt.* 6. Oðer twega other of  
two, one of two; alterum duo-  
rum, *Bt.* 11, 1, 2. Mid twam  
hundred penegum bicgan du-  
centis denariis emere, *Mk.* 6,  
37. Twam hlafordum þeowian  
duobus dominis servire, *Mt.* 6,  
24: *Gen.* 9, 22. His wifum  
twæm sægde to his two wives  
spoke, *Cd.* 52. Næs to anum  
dæge ne to twam non ad unum  
diem neque in duos, *Num.* 11,  
19. Oðer of þam twam alter  
ex duobus, *Jn.* 1, 40. Ferde  
mid his twam dohtum pro-  
fectus est cum ejus duobus  
filiabus, *Gen.* 19, 30. On  
twam handum in duabus mani-  
bus, *Deut.* 9, 15. On þissum  
twam bebodum in his duobus  
mandatis, *Mt.* 22, 40. Ic  
hæbbe twegen suna ego habeo  
duos filios, *Gen.* 42, 37. Brohte  
twegen penegas attulit duos  
denarios, *Lk.* 10, 35.  
TWELF; *g.* twelfa; *d.* twelfum.  
Twelf is used when preceding  
a noun, but when put abso-  
lutely it is written twelfe [*Plat.*  
twölf, twolf, twelve: *Dut.*  
twaalf, twelve: *Frs.* tuelef,  
tolef, twelef: *Ger.* zwölf: *Ker.*  
zuelifin: *Ot.* Tat. zeuelif:  
*Moes.* twalif, twalib: *Dan.*  
tolv: *Swed.* Icel. tolf] TWELVE;  
duodecim:—Þa twelfe the  
twelve; ipsi duodecim, *Mk.* 4,  
10. Hi twelfe they twelve;  
illi duodecim, *Mk.* 3, 14: *Lk.*  
8, 1: 9, 12. Þa twelf þine  
þeowas sind gebroðru ipsi  
duodecim tui servi sunt fratres,  
*Gen.* 42, 13. Twelf tida þæs  
dæges duodecim horæ diei, *Jn.*  
11, 9. An þara twelfa unus  
ipsorum duodecim, *Jn.* 6, 71.  
Þas twelf se Hælend sende  
hos duodecim Jesus misit, *Mt.*  
10, 5. An of eow twelfum  
unus ex vobis duodecim, *Mk.*  
14, 20. Mid hys twelf leor-  
ning-cnihtum cum ejus duode-  
cim discipulis, *Mt.* 26, 20.

<sup>h</sup>Twelf-feald *Twelve-fold*; duodecies, *L. In.* 4.

Twelf - hund *Twelve hundred*; duodecies centum.

Twelf-hund man, twelf-hundhynden man or twelf-hynd man. *A twelve hundred man, one whose life, in the A.-S. law, was estimated at 1200 shillings; homo duodecies-centenus, i.e. de summa hyndene sive classe, juxta censum Anglo-Saxonum: eorum scilicet, quorum Were, sive capitis-æstimatio, erat duodecies centum solidorum, L. Edw. Guth.* 12. Si talis occisus fuerit injuste, pendebantur, ex istis duodecies centum solidis, *centum et viginti* domino suo, pro man-bot i.e. hominis amissi compensatione, *L. In.* 70. Denique, quicunque criminis particeps erat, solvebat etiam *centum et viginti* solidos pro hloð-bot, i.e. *turme compensatione*, scilicet eo quod cœtui illicito se admiscebat:—*L. Alf.* 26. Gif mon hæme mid twelf-hindes mannes wife, hund-twelftig scillingas gebete þæm were *si quis rem habeat cum duodecies-centeni hominis uxore, centum et viginti solidos solvat ipsi viro, L. Alf.* 10.

<sup>1</sup>Twelfta *m*; seo, þæt twelfte; *adj.* The TWELFTH; duodecimus:—Se twelfta dæg ofer geohol the twelfth day after yule (Christmas), *Bd. S. p.* 588, 8. On twelftan dæg on (the) twelfth day; in die Epiphaniæ, *Rubr. Mt.* 2, 1.

Twemedede separated, *v. twæman.*

Twentig, twenti; *g. -tigma; d. -tigrum [Plat. Dut. twintig: Ger. zwanzig: Ker. zueinzig: Ot. Tat. zueinzug: Salic Laws, thuotoc. In some South Ger. provinces to this day zwainzig: Moes. twaintigi: Dan. tyve: Swed. tjuge: Icel. tuttugu (from tveir two, tigr numerus, denarius, decas): Fr. vingt: It. venti: Sp. veinte: Port. vinte: Lat. viginti; in inscriptions it is also written biginti, which Professor E. Jäkel, in his Ger. Orig. of the Lat. Lang. p. 99, explains by the Teutonic twig-ti-gunda, or honds, or twins-tigund, i.e. twice both the hands, by which our ancestors counted or numbered, v. tyn.—twegen two: Moes. tig ten] TWENTY; bis decem, viginti:—Twentig rihtwisra viginti justorum, Gen. 18, 31. To twentigum dægum in viginti dies, Num. 11, 19. Twentig wintra in viginti annos, Gen. 31, 38, 41. Swylce twentig furlanga*

*quasi viginti stadia, Jn. 6, 19. Mid twentigum þusendum cum viginti millibus, Lk. 14, 31. Seofon and twentig septem et viginti, Gen. 23, 1.*

<sup>m</sup>Twentigða, twentogoða, twentugoða *m*; seo, þæt -tugoðe. TWENTIETH; vicesimus, vigesimus:—Oð þone an and twentogoðan dæg þæs ylcan monðes *ad primum et vigesimum diem ejusdem mensis, Ex.* 12, 18. On þære twa and twentugoðan wucan ofer Pentecosten in secunda et vigesima hebdomade post Pentecosten, *Rubr. Mt.* 8, 14: *Bd. S. p.* 572, 7. Se fif and twentugoðan dæg þæs monðes Martii the five and twentieth day of the month of March, *Nic.* 1.

Tweo, twy, tweon. Doubt; dubitatio, dubium, scrupulus, ambiguitas:—Ðonne þær an tweo of-adon bið when there is one doubt removed, *Bt.* 39, 4, *Card. p.* 332, 9. Nis nan tweo þæt there is no doubt that, *Bt.* 32, 1: 36, 3. Me nis tweo þæt to me is no doubt that, *Bd. S. p.* 489, 2: *Bt.* 16, 3. Hire nænig tweon wæs þæt to him was no doubt that; ei nulla quæstio erat quin, *Bd. S. p.* 575, 13. Ðam englum nis nan tweo to the angels is no doubt, *Bt.* 41, 5. Com on tweon came into doubt, *Bd. S. p.* 587, 26. On þam tweon in that doubt; in ista dubitatione, *Bt.* 41, 2. Buton tweon without doubt, *Bt.* 41, 5: *Bd. S. p.* 478, 7: 486, 26. Buton tweonne without doubt, *Bt.* 36, 6. Buton sælcum tweon without all doubt; sine omni dubio, *Bt.* 16, 1: 21: 22, 2.

<sup>n</sup>Tweo-bleo double dyed, *v. twe-bleo.*

Two-feald two-fold, double, *Bd. S. p.* 482, 1.

TWEOGAN, tweonan, tweoan; *p. tweode, getweode [Plat. twivelen: Dut. twyselen: Ger. zweifeln: Ot. Wil. zuivolon: Tat. zuuchan, zuchon: Dan. tvivle: Swed. twisla, twika, tvecka: Icel. tvíla dubitare.—twegen, twa two] To doubt, hesitate, fluctuate; dubitare, hæsitare, fluctuare:—Ne mæg ic þæs no tweogan nor can I of this doubt; non possum ego de hoc minime dubitare, Bt. 35, 9: 35, 4, Card. p. 250, 14: 39, 2. Ic nat ymbe hwæt þu gyt tweost, nu þu cwist þæt þu naht ne tweoge I know not about what thou yet doubttest, now thou sayest that*

thou doubttest not, *Bt. 5, 5. Card. p.* 18, 3. Ic naht ne tweoge þæt I have no doubt that; ego minime dubito quod. *Bt.* 36, 3. Nanne mon ne tweoð no man doubts, *Bt.* 16, 3. Sume hig tweonedon quodam eorum dubitabant, *Mt.* 2, 17. Hi ne tweodon they doubted not, *Bd. S. p.* 534, 38. Ne tweoð me þæs naht to me there is no doubt of this; non dubium est mihi de hoc minime, *Bt.* 36, 3. Ne þe naht ær ne tweode þæt i thee there was before me of doubt that; non tibi erant me antea dubium erat quod &c., *Bt.* 35, 2. Be þær to tweogenne de quo dubitandum, *Bd. S. p.* 555, 2.

<sup>o</sup>Tweogendlic; *adj.* Uncertain, doubtful; fluctuans, dubitans, ambiguus, *Ors.* 4, 11.

Twelf-monð a twelvemonth, *Cd.* 1128.

Tweolice Doubtfully; *ambig.* *Ors.* 4, 1.

<sup>p</sup>Tweon-ea, Tweorn-ea [tweon twæm to two, between; ea river; olim vero, quod annes interpositum. Twæham-burn, eodem place quo Italorum interrum Christ's Church, Hampsh. Chr. 901.

Tweoning, tweonung a dubitation, scrupling, *Bt.* 4, v. tweonung.

Tweon-leoht twilight.

Tweonteogoða twentieth, v. twentigða.

Tweontig twenty, *v. twentig.*

Tweonul - leoht twilight.

tweon-leoht.

<sup>p</sup>Tweonum by two, *Cd.* 170.

Tweoð doubts, *v. tweogan.*

Tweo-þuhte [þincan to think seemed doubtful, *Cd.* 15, 12: 18, 21.

Tweoung, twynung, twæne; *f. A doubt, anxiety, uncertainty; dubitatio, anxietas, perplexitas:—Ðu me hæst gefrylsod þære tweounges nes modes thou hast freed me the doubt of my mind, Bt. 41, 1. Tweowa twice, Ors. 6, 30: tuwa.*

Twi-bill, twy-bill. A twi-bill pole-axe; bipennis, securus. *gl. Som. p.* 63: *V. Ps.* 73.

Twi-bleo, twi-blig double dyed. *Past.* 14, 4.

Twi-bót, twy-bót two-fold double compensation, *L. In.*

Twiccen, twicen ambitus, *L. In. Som. p.* 67.

TWICCIAN [Plat. twikken to zwicken to pinch with finger. zwucken to pinch with the hand. Dut. zwikken to wrest or grasp one's foot: Old Eng. to twicken]

twang to pinch] *To TWITCH*, pluck, catch; *vellere*, *Som.*  
*Twicere ofarius*, *Ben.*  
*Twi-cina*, *twy-cina*. *A meeting of two ways*; *bivium*, *Mk.* 11, 4.  
*Twi-dælan* to divide into two, to differ, *Scint.* 33.  
*Twi-ecged*, *twy-ecged two-edged*, *Ps.* 149, 6.  
*Twi-feald*, *twy-feald two-fold*, *double*, *Ex.* 16, 29.  
*Twi-fealdan*; *pp.* *getwifielded*. *To double*; *duplicare*, *Lye.*  
*Twi-fealdlice*, *twy-fealdlice*; *comp.* or; *adv.* *Two-fold*, *doubly*, *twice as much*; *duplo*, *Ex.* 16, 22: *Mt.* 23, 15.  
*Twifieldnes*, *se*; *f.* *Duplicity*, *uncertainty*; *duplicitas*, *levitas*, *inconstantia*, *Past.* 34, 3: 42, 2.  
*Twi-ford*, *Twy-fyrd* [*twi*, *twa two*; *ford a ford*] *TWIFORD*, the name of places situate near the ford of a river; *Twiford* ad fluvium *Alne* in agro *Nor-thymbrensi*, ubi *Ecgrifridus* rex, et *Theodorus* archiepiscopus *Cantuariensis* concilium habuerunt, anno 684, &c.:—*Æt Twyfyrd* apud *Twifordam* sive duplex vadum, *Bd. S.* p. 606, 5. *wig two*, *Cd. Junius*, p. 49, 10: *Mr. Thorpe* has it *twih*, p. 136, 5, v. *twa*.  
*twig*, *es*; *n.* [*Plat.* *twieg m.*: *Dut.* *twyg f.*: *Ger.* *zweig m.*: *Nat. zoug*: *Ot. Wil.* *zuig*, *zuih*, *zwi*: *Swed.* *sweg*, *swege m.* a *twig*: *Icel.* *svigi m.* *tág f.* *rímen*: *Copt.* *togi a plant*] *A twig*, *sprout*, *shoot*, *branch*; *ramus*, *virgultum*, *palmes*:—*lc eom win-eard*, and *ge synt twigu*, *Jn.* 15, 5. *He deð ælc twig aweg on me þe blæda ne byrð*, *Jn.* 15, 2. *An twig of anum elebeame ramus ex oliva*, *Gen.* 8, 11. *Of þam twige from this branch*, *Cd.* 47. *Twiggu branches*, *C. Mt.* 13, 32. *Palm-trywa twigu palmarum rami*, *Jn.* 12, 13. *Swilce he ofer-fæðmde fol-dan sceatas twigum and tel-gum as it would overspread earth's regions with shoots and branches*, *Cd.* 199: *Bd. S.* p. 485, 5.  
*twigan* *To doubt*; *dubitare*, *Ben.*  
*twig-ecged two-edged*, *Bd. S.* p. 511, 15.  
*twig-feald two-fold*, *Gen.* 43, 15.  
*twigo-settend* *A stock*, *race*; *propago*, *Cot.* 197.  
*twig-spæc*, *twyg-spæc*. *Double speech*, *deceit*; *dissologia*, i. e. *reminata loquela*, *equivocatio*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 80.  
*twi-hæmed twice married*; *bi-ramus*, *Som.*

*Twí-heolore a pair of scales.*  
*Twí-hiwan* *To have two forms*, to dissemble; *duas formas induere*, *dissimulare*, *Scint.* 9.  
*Twí-hiwe two hues*, a double face, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72.  
*Twí-hund*, *twy-hund*. *Two hundred*; *ducenti*, *Lye.*  
*Twí-hund man*, *twi-hund-hyn-den man* or *twi-hynd man*. *A two hundred man*, one whose life in the *A.-S.* laws was estimated at 200 shillings. *A twy-hynd man was level*, in his *Were*, with a *Ceorl*; *homo ducentenus*, i. e. *de infima hyndene sive classe liberorum hominum juxta censum Anglo-Saxonum*; *eorum scilicet quorum Were sive capitis-æstimatio erat ducentorum solidorum*, *L. Edw. Guth.* 12. *Si talis occisus fuerit injuste*, *pendebantur*, ex istis *ducentis solidis*, *triginta domino suo pro man-bot*, i. e. *hominis amissi compensatione*, *L. In.* 70. *Quicunque etiam criminis particeps erat*, *solvebat alios triginta pro hloð-bot*, i. e. *turmæ compensatione*, *scilicet eo quod cœtui illicito se admiscebat*, *L. Alf.* 26. *Denique si quis rem haberet cum hujusmodi hominis uxore*, *solvere debuit ipsi viro quadraginta solidos*, *L. Alf.* 10.  
*Twí-læfte æx* *A pole-axe*; *bi-pennis*, *Som.*  
*Twí-læpped* *Two-lapped*, having two laps; *duas lacinias habens*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 69.  
*Twí-lic* *Doubtful*; *dubius*, *Lye.*  
*Twí-lice*; *adv.* *Doubtingly*; *du-bitanter*, *Ben.*  
*TWÍN* [*Plat.* *twien m.* *twine*: *Dut.* *twyn m.* *twine*: *Dan.* *tvist c. hair-cloth*: *Swed.* *twinn-tråd m.* *twine*, *thread*: *Icel.* *tvinni m.* *flum duplicatum*] *Fine linen*; *byssus*:—*Ge-scrydd mid purpuran and mid twine indutus purpura et bysso*, *Lk.* 16, 19.  
*TWÍNAN* [*Dut.* *twynen*: *Dan.* *tvinde*: *Swed.* *Icel.* *twinna*: *Icel.* *tvinna to twine*, *duplicare*, *copulare*] *To TWINE*, *twist*; *duplicare*, *Som.*  
*TWÍNCLIAN* [*Plat.* *twinkeln*, *blinken*, *plinkern* to *twinkle with the eyes*, to *glisten*: *Dut.* *blikken* to *twinkle with the eyes*, to *cast a sudden glance*: *Ger.* *blinken*, *blinzeln* to *twinkle*, *shine*, *blink*] *To TWINKLE*, *glitter*; *rutilare*, *scintillare*, *micare*:—*lc þæt lytle leoht geseah twincian* *I saw that little light twinkle*, *Bt.* 35, 3.

*Twínigendlice*; *adv.* *Perchance*, *perhaps*; *forte*.  
*Twínung*, *twýnung* *a doubting*, *an ambiguity*, *a scruple*, *Elf. gr.* 47, v. *twéoung*.  
*Twín-wyrm* *A sort of worm*; *tortilis vermis*, *buprestis*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60.  
*Twíofét* *Two-footed*; *bipes*, *Bt.* 41, 6.  
*Twíogan* to *doubt*, *Bt.* 35, 4, *C*: *Jn.* 13, 22, v. *twéogan*.  
*Twíof-ræd* *inconsistent*, of two opinions, *Bt.* 41, 3, *Card.* p. 380, 13.  
*Twísel-tóð* *scinodens*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 56.  
*Twísl-d-corn scandula*, *inter tritici nomina*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67.  
*Twíslung*, *e*; *f.* *A receiving*; *acceptio*, *Som.*  
*Twí-spæce* *Double-tongued*, *deceitful*; *bilinguis*, *Prov.* 8.  
*Twí-spæcnes* *Double speaking*, *dissimulation*; *bilingue vitium*, *dissimulatio*, *L. Can. Edg. de Conf.* 6: *Wank. Cat.* p. 145.  
*Twí-spunnen* *Twice spun*; *bis tortus*, *Past.* 14, 4.  
*Twí-telgod* *Double dyed*; *bis tinctus*, *V. Ps.* 108, 28.  
*Twí-præwen*, *twi-prawen*. *Twice thrown* or *twisted*; *bis tortus*, *Past.* 14, 6.  
*Twí-weg* *Two ways*; *bivia*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 76.  
*Twuga twice*, *Heming.* p. 189, v. *tuwa*.  
*Twý two*, v. *twa*.  
*Twý doubt*, *Bt.* 40, 1, v. *twéo*.  
*Twý-bet* *double compensation*, *L. pol. Cnut.* 44, v. *twi-bót*.  
*Twý-browen* *twice boiled*.  
*Twý-cina* *a meeting of two ways*.  
*Twý-feald* *two-fold*, *twy-fealdan* to *double*, &c., v. *twi-feald*, &c.  
*Twý-ferlæcan* to *separate*, *Scint.* 1.  
*Twý-fét* *Two-footed*; *bipes*, *Elf. gr. Som.* 9, 26.  
*Twý-finger* *Two-finger*; *duos digitos crassus*, *longus*, *latus*, *L. In.* 49.  
*Twý-fyldan* *To double*; *duplicare*, *Elf. gr.* 24.  
*Twý-fyrce*, *twy-fyred*. *Double-forked*; *bifurcus*, *Som.*  
*Twý-geræde* *Cut* or *cloven into two*; *bifidus*, *Som.*  
*Twý-gyld* *double payment* or *tax*, *L. pol. Cnut.* 27.  
*Twý-heafded*, *twy-heafod* *two-headed*, *two-faced*, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 9, 55.  
*Twý-hind man* *a two hundred man*, v. *twi-hund man*.  
*Twý-iccende* *Differing*; *dissentiens*, *Lye.*  
*Twýn* *a doubt*, *R. Ben. interl.* 2, v. *twéo*.  
*Twýnian*; *p.* *ode*, *ede*. *To doubt*, *hesitate*; *dubitare*, *am-*

bigere, hæsitare:—Hwi twy-nedest þu *quid dubitasti tu?* *Mt.* 14, 31: *Mk.* 11, 23. Gyf ge ne twyniað *si vos non dubitaretis*, *Mt.* 21, 21. Hwæt twynað þe *quid dubium est tibi? quare hæsitas?* *Nic.* 26. Twynude hym *dubium erat illi, hæsitabat*, *Lk.* 9, 7. Hym twynode iis *dubium erat, hæsitabant, incerti erant*, *Jn.* 13, 22, v. tweogan.

\* Twyniende, twynigende; *part. Doubling, doubtful; anceps, dubius*, *Cot.* 206: *Elf. gr.* 9, 55, v. *part. of twynian*.

Twynol *Doubtful; dubius, Scint.* 9.

Twynung *a doubt, v. tweoung.*

Twy-ræd *of two opinions, differing*, *Mt.* 12, 25.

Twy-rædnes, se; *f. [twy, twa two; ræd, rædnes a purpose] Being of a different opinion, disagreement, discord, sedition, opposed to anrædnys unanimity; dissentio, discordia, seditio:—Se wæs for sumere twyrædnesse and man-slyhte on cweartern asend qui erat propter quandam seditionem et homicidium in carcerem conjectus*, *Lk.* 23, 19. Donne ge geseoð gefeoht and twyrædnessa *quando vos videritis bella et discordias*, *Lk.* 21, 9.

Twy-scildig *doubly guilty, L. In.* 3.

\* Twy-sehtian [sehtian to settle] *To disagree, separate; discordare*, *Somn.* 114.

Twy-sehtnys [seht friendship] *Disagreement, discord; dissentio, Scint.* 1.

Twy-slancga *Doubtfulness, ambiguity; dubietas, Cot.* 211.

Twy-snæcce, twy-snece *two-edged.*

Twy-streng *two-stringed.*

Twywa *two times, twice, Ors.* 5, 2, v. *tuwa.*

Twy-winter *two winters or years old, Mt.* 2, 16.

Twy-wintred *two years old, v. twy-winter.*

Twy-wyrdig *Disagreeing, doubtful; ambiguus, dissentiens, Ors.* 2, 5: 5, 7.

TYAN; *p. tyde, getyde, getydde, we tydon, tyddon; pp. getyd; v. a. [Icel. tya instruere, armare] To instruct, teach, imbue, inure; imbuere, instruere, docere, erudire:—Ic ty oððe lære I teach or instruct, Elf. gr.* 28, 45. On þam he hine geo rnlicede and lærde *in quibus ille cum studiose erudit*, *Bd. S. p.* 489, 4. Ðe me on gewritum tyddon and lærdon *qui me in scripturis erudiebant*, *Bd. S. p.* 569, 5.

Gelærde and getyde *taught and instructed, Ors.* 5, 13. Ic þe getydde and gelærde *I taught and instructed thee, Bt.* 7, 3, *Card. p.* 30, 8. Scole gesette in þære cneohtas and geonge menn tydde and lærde *wæron scholam instituit in qua pueri et juvenes homines eruditi et instructi erant, Bd. S. p.* 545, 45. Ðæt hi on halgum leornungum tyde wæron *ut illi in sacris lectionibus eruditi essent, Bd. S. p.* 565, 33.

\* Tyccen *a kid, Gen.* 27, 16, v. *ticcen.*

Tydde *granted, Chr.* 656; *q. tyðde from tiðian.*

Tydder *a pledge, a child, offspring; pignus, proles, Elf. gr. Som. p.* 9, 32, v. *tudder.*

Tydder *weak, v. tyddr.*

Tyddernes, tydernes, se; *f. Weakness, debility, frailty, impotence; fragilitas, debilitas, imbecillitas, infirmitas:—Swa hwæt swa ic for tyddernesse agylte quicquid propter fragilitatem deliqui, Bd. S. p.* 607, 29. For þæs modes tydernesse *for the frailty of the mind, Bt.* 3, 2.

Tyddor-full *Fruitful; fecundus, Som.*

\* TYDDR, tydr, tydra, tieder; *adj. Tender, weak, frail, imbecile; fragilis, debilis, imbecillus:—Tydra lichoma debile corpus, Past.* 61, 2. Geþenc hu þe tealtrigað tydran *mode considera quomodo erga te vacillant fragili mente, Cod. Exon. f.* 13 a, 11.

Tyddrian, tydrian, tydran, tiedrian; *p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [tudder issue, offspring] To propagate, procreate, nourish, feed; propagare, procreare, alere, nutrire:—Ic tyddrige ego propago, Elf. gr.* 36. Tydreð ælc tudor *nourishes every production, Bt.* 39, 8. Ælces landes gecynd is, þæt hit him gelice wyrta and gelicne wudu tydrige *every land's nature is that it nourish herbs suitable to it and wood suitable, Bt.* 34, 10.

Tyddrian [tyddr tender] *To grow tender; tenescere, Herb.* 2, 17.

Tyddriend, tydriend, es; *m. A propagator; reparator, propagator, Herb.* 2, 17.

Tyddrung, tydrung, e; *f. Propagation, production; propagatio, productio:—Ðat is swiðe swital on þære tydrunge that is very clear in the propagation, Bt.* 34, 12: *Elf. gr.* 36.

Tydnæs *learning, v. getydnæs.*

\* Tydr *weak, v. tyddr.*

Tygel *a tile, and its compound v. in tigel.*

Tyht *accusest, Gen.* 31, 31, v. *teon.*

TYHT, tight; *m. [tyan to instruct] Instruction, discipline; instructio, disciplina:—Ær þe þe þu cuðest minne tyht before that thou hast known my discipline, Bt.* 8. Ic þe to minum tyhtum getyde *I have insured thee to my instruction, Bt.* 8.

Tyht [teon to accuse] *An accusation; inculpatio, accusatio, Lye.*

Tyhtan *to excite, entice, v. tihtan.*

Tyht-bysig *one often accused, v. tiht-bysig.*

Tyhtere *an enticer, v. tihtere.*

Tyhð *pulls, accuses, Cd.* 71, v. *teon.*

Tyhtle *an accusation, v. tihtle.*

Tyld-syle tenda, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 79.

Tylia *a tiller; tylian to labour, v. tilia, tilian, &c.*

Tym *a yoke of oxen, v. teom.*

\* TYMAN; *p. de [Perhaps related to the Plat. toom f. procreare children: Frs. tam f. procreare children] 1. To TEEM, bgt propagate; parere, parare, prolem suscitare. 2. To summon; vocare ad virtutum, advocare:—1. Heo læge ne tymde illa amplius peperit, Gen.* 30, 9. Tynt nu and tiedrað *teem see us propagate, Cd.* 74. Godes bearn tymdon wið *maia dohtra Dei filii congressi cum hominum filiaibus, Gen.* 4. 2. Hand tymð *summon vocat, L. In.* 75. To þæt handa tyme *ad manus advocat, L. Wall.* 8. Gif hwa to dradan tyme *si quis ad virtutem appellet, L. Ethel.* 10.

Tymber-lond *Timber land; terra data ad ædificia reparanda et sustentanda, Chart. Athelst.* *Mon. Angl.* I. 195, 3.

Tymian *to tame, Obs. Læ. 3, v. tamian.*

Tympestre *A female timbri-player; tympanistria, L. A.* 67, 27.

TYN, ten, tin [Plat. tien: is Hanover, tein: Dut. ten: Frs. tian: Ger. zehen, zehn: Old Ger. zehun, zehan, zehcin: Moes. taihun: and in compound words, taihund, zehund ten: Dan. ti: Sued. tio: Icel. tíu. Jäkel, is the German Origin of the Lat. decem p. 98, The origin of Ger. zehen, Lat. decem, is the best explained by the Old Ger. and Moes. tai hund or hend; the



is the old article *thai* the; and hand, hend hands, both the hands or ten fingers, by which they numbered or counted, as children still do. Thus originated our decimal system. The Roman numerals seem to allude to this origin. V represents one hand expanded; X represents both the hands. From *taihend*, the Ger. formed ten by contraction, which afterwards, by their predilection for hissing sounds, was changed in *zehend*, *zehen* ten. In Lat. the deep guttural h, changed into c or k, and thus formed *decem*. All the other numbers can be explained in the same manner, if we consider that the old c was properly the Grk. γ, and thus easily changed into g. It is for this reason that we sometimes find *vicesimus* and *vigesimus*. Thus the Lat. *vi-ginti*: Teutonic, *twig-ti-gunds* or *honds* two times the hands, twenty. In some old inscriptions *viginti* is written *biginti*; in Teutonic *twins-ti-gund* twenty. *Trigint-a*, Teutonic *trins-ti-gon*—disthree times the hands, thirty, &c. *Centum*, cent. in Teutonic, *taihend*, *tehund* ten times the hands, or  $10 \times 10 = 100$ . By the quick pronunciation of this long word, the first syllable was easily passed over, and the last contracted; thus by adding t, the Ger. *hundert*, Eng. *hundred*, were formed.—Tooke gives the following derivation.—*tyn* included, concluded, from *ynan* to enclose, shut in; because with ten numeration is closed, and a new series commences; as, ten and one, ten and two] *TEN*; *decem*:—Gif *ær beoð tyn*, Gen. 18, 32. *Donne byð heofona rice gelic am tyn fæmnum*, Mt. 25, 1. *le leofode an hund wintra and tyn gear ille vixit centum annos et decem annos*, Gen. 50, 2. *Nigon hund wintra*

*hæfde and tyn eac nine hundred winters had and ten besides*, Cd. 58. To *tynum dægum in decem dies*, Num. 11, 19. *Tyn þusend punda decies mille talentorum*, Mt. 18, 24.

<sup>c</sup>*TYNAN*; p. de; v. a. To hedge in, enclose, shut, close; sepire, sepimento claudere, claudere:—*Tynde he his bec he shut his books*, Bd. S. p. 569, 10. *Done ytemestan dæg tynde extremum diem clausit*, Bd. S. p. 636, 43.

*Tynan*, *teonan*; p. de; v. a. To incense, irritate, vex, to make angry, to conceive anger; irritare, vexare, iram concipere in:—*Hi tyndon Moyses illi irritaverunt Moysen*, Ps. 105, 8, 16. *Hie drihten tyndon they vexed (the) Lord*, Cd. 119. *Ne tyn þu þine neah-geburas ne iram concipito in tuos proximos*, Lev. 19, 18.

*TYNCA*, *tynce*. A *TENCH*; *tinca*, Ors. 2, 4.

<sup>d</sup>*TYNDER*, tender, e; also *tyndre*, an; f. *TINDER*, fuel, incentive, inducement; fomes, igniarium:—*We habbað nu geot þone mæstan dæl þære tyndran þinre hæle we have already the chief part of the fuel for thy cure*, Bt. 5, 3. *Mid þære tyndran with the fuel*, Bt. 5, 3, Card. p. 20, 15.

*Tynder-cyn* fuel kind, combustibles.

*Tyndig scorpio*, R. 15.

*Tyne ten*, Cd. 14, Th. p. 16, 24, v. *tyn*.

*Tyn-feald* ten-fold.

*Tyn-hund* ten hundred.

*Tyn-streng* Ten-stringed; decachordus, Ps. 91, 3.

*Tyn-wintre* Ten years old; decem annos natus, L. In. 7.

*Tyr a leader, prince, glory, splendour*, v. *tir*.

*Tyr A Persian head-dress; tiara, cidaris*, Som.

*Tyran to tear, vex*, v. *tirian*.

<sup>e</sup>*Tyrað irritate*, Elf. gr. 30, v. *tirian*.

*Tyrf with turf*, v. *turf*.

*Tyriaca Treacle; theriaca*, Som.

*Tyriað irritate*, v. *tirian*.

*Tyrigdon vexed*, v. *tirian*.

*Tyrn-adl a turning disease, a dizziness, frenzy*.

*TYRNAN* [Icel. *turna vertere*; Lat. *tornare*; Grk. *τορνω*; Fr. *tourner*; Wel. *twrn a turn*; Gael. *turn*, *turin m. a job, work, turn*; Ir. Gael. *turnadh m. a spinning-wheel*] To *TURN*, bend, wheel; *vertere*, *volvere*, Alb. resp. 20: *Æqu. Vern.* 31, Som.

*Tyrst tearest, laceratest*, v. *téran*.

*Tyrð tears, bites*, Lk. 9, 39, v. *téran*.

<sup>f</sup>*TYRWA*, an; m. [Plat. *tär n*: Dut. *teer n*: Old Dut. *tarre*, *terre*: Frs. *ther n*: Ger. *ther m*: Dan. *tjære*, *tjære c*: Swed. *tjära f*. Icel. *tiara f*: Bret. *ter m*: Gael. *tearr*, *tearra f. tar, pitch*: Fink. *terwa*: Heb. *יָרִי jri*, *tsri resin, balm*] *TAR*, resin, balsam: bitumen, pix, resina, asphaltus:—*Hig hæfdon tyrwan for weallum illi habuerunt bitumen pro intrita*, Gen. 11, 3. *Du clæmst wiðinnan and wiðutan mid tyrwan tu picabis intrinsecus et extrinsecus cum pice*, Gen. 6, 14: Ex. 2, 3. *Opobalsamum*, *Bringað some ne dæl tyrwan deferite aliquam portionem opobalsami*, Gen. 43, 11, v. *tero*.

*Tyrwian to vex, irritate*, v. *tirian*.

*TYSKA A kind of hawk, a buzzard; buteo, asio avis; otis tarda* Lin:—Cot. 159.

*Tyslían to procure*, Wanl. Cat. p. 121, 6: R. Conc. 1, v. *tilian*.

*Tyslunɡ a work, business*, Wanl. Cat. p. 121, 8, v. *tilunɡ*.

*Tyten teats, paps*, v. *tit*.

*Tyða in possession of*, v. *tiða*.

*Tyðe a gift*, v. *tiðe*.

*Tyðian to grant, allow*, v. *tiðian*.

# U

80h

U F A

80j

U H T

80k

U H T

**U** [Ger. e] as the termination of a noun, is feminine, and forms the names of qualities from adjectives; as, hætu *f. heat*; lagu *a law*, v. -o, in 49 y.

Uce, ucu *a week*, v. wuce.

**UDER**, udr [Plat. jidder, jüder, gidder, üdder *n*: Dut. uyer *m*: Old Dut. uder, uyder, huyder, wdr: Frs. udr *n*: Ger. euter *n*: Old Ger. utr, utar, uder: Dan. jver, yver *n*: Swed. jur, jufwer *n*: Icel. júgr, júfr *n*: Fink. utare: Gael. uth *m. an udder*; uthaibh *udders*: Grk. οὐθαρ: Ind. udara] **UDDER**; uber pecudum, Prov. 7.

**UF**, uuf [Plat. schufuth, shuvut *m*: Ger. uhu, huhu *m. and in the common dialect* buhu, uw, huw, schuhu, auf, gauf: Not. huue, huwo: Mons. Glos. uuo, huun *bubo*: Swed. uf, ufwen *m. Lev. 11, 17*: Kalmuk. uhu. *The name of this bird probably had its origin from its sounding in Ger. uh - ho - hu*: Eng. ooh - ho - hoo, v. ule] *An owl, a vulture*; vultur; strix *bubo* Lin:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 86: Elf. gr. 9, 22.

**UFAN**, ufa, ufane, ufene, ufenan, ufon; *adv.* [Plat. baven, booven: Dut. boven: Ger. oben: Ker. obuna: Tat. ufana: Ot. obana, oba, obe: Dan. oven, ovenpaa: Swed. ofwan, áfwan, áfwanpá: Icel. ofaná *super, supra*] 1. *Above, high, upwards*; supra. 2. *From above*; superne, i. e. desuper, desursum, ex alto:—1. G<sup>o</sup> ufan ge neoðon *as well above as beneath*, Bt. 33, 4. Ufan and neoðone *above and beneath*, Cd. 19. Ufane and neoðane *above and beneath*, Bt. R. p. 177. Ufan ofer ealle *high over all*, Bt. R. p. 184. Ufan and utan *above and without*, Cd. 221, Th. p. 285, 23. 2. Awefen on ufa *contextus a summo*, Jn. 19, 23. Sendan ufan *mittere desuper*, Jos. 10, 11. Ic eom ufane *ego sum superne*, Jn. 8, 28. Ufene gescrydde *ex alto induti*, Lk. 24, 49. Ufenan com *superne venit*, Jn. 3, 31. Ufon of heofonum *from heaven*

*above*; desuper e cælo, Cd. 16.

**UFAN**-heafod *top of the head*.

Ufan-riht *right up*.

Ufan-weard, ufe-weard, ufen-weard; *comp. m. ufera*; *f. n. ufere*; *sup. yfemest, ufemest*. UPWARD, *highest*; supernus, supremus, Gen. 6, 16: 28, 13: Mt. 27, 51.

Ufe - mest, ufe - myst *upmost, highest*, Elf. gr. Som. p. 38: Gen. 40, 17, v. ufan-weard.

Ufenan, ufene *from above*, Jn. 3, 31: Lk. 24, 49, v. ufan.

Ufen - weard *upward, high*, v. ufan-weard.

Ufera, ufora *m*; ufore *f. n*; *adj. comp. Higher, farther, latter*; superior, altior:—On þam uferan dæle þæs heafdes *on the higher part of the head*, Bd. S. p. 614, 45. On uferum dagum *in posterioribus diebus*, Jos. 4, 6, v. ufan-weard.

Uferan *To delay, put off*; morari, differre:—Min hlaford uferað hys cyme *meus dominus differt ejus adventum*, Mt. 24, 48: Lk. 12, 45.

**UFFINGAS** *The kings of East Anglia, so called from Uffa their first king*; Uffingi, Orientalium Anglorum reges, sic dicti ab Uffa, rege, qui vixit A.D. 578; ut Merovingi, Carolingi, alique familiarum regiarum conditores, a Mero-veo, Carolo M. &c., Matt. Westm. Hoffm. Lex.

Ufon *above*, v. ufan.

Ufor, ufur *higher*, v. up.

Ufre-scrud *an upper garment*, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.

Ufweard, ufwerd *upward*, v. ufan-weard.

Uht *a creature*, Ors. 5, 4.—Uht-floga *a flying creature*, Beo. 38, v. wuht.

**UHTE**, an. [Plat. ucht *f. diluculum*; uchtenwerk *labor matutinus*: Dut. ochtend *m. the morning*: Old Dut. uchtend *m. the morning*: Old Ger. ucht *f. the dawn*: Not. uochto, Ps. 118, 148; miniu ougen furefuoren dia uohtun oculi mei prævenerunt matutinum: Moes. uhtwo mane; air uhtwon ante mane: Icel. with the omission of the harsh guttural sound; ótta *f. the time*

*from 3 till 6 in the morning*; óttustund *f. from 3 till 6 in the morning*; óttusangr *m. the morning song*: Grk. οὐθαρ *m.* 1. *The morn, morning, before dawn, the latter part of the night*; matutinus, at arx primam lucem, ar dayrede. ita enim definitur, antelucanus, Cd. 223: unde etiam a. quando, nocturnus, signibet. 2. *The beginning, rising*; initium, ortus:—1. þis was is uhtan eall geworden, ar dayrede *this was in (the) morn performed, before dawn*, Cd. 223, Th. p. 294, 2 (x: to cyrcean, and him leaht ar bringe and þær æfen ar gehyran, and on uhtan þæs uhtsang and on morn mid heora offrungum *to þære mæssan symbe* come to church, and bring with him, and there cyrcean to hear, and in night the song (three o'clock in the morning, called the nocturnus in (the) morning to cant their offerings to celebra the mass, L. Eccl. 24, Hym. 185, 29. Uht-tid *morning tide*; matutinum tempus. 136. On uht-tide is *no tempore*, Ps. 48, 15. Uhtan tide *Id. Bd. S. p. 14*. Uht-gebed *morning prayer*, Elf. gl. Som. p. 62. sang *first morning song* or vice at 3 o'clock; antelucanus cantus, i. e. ad tertiam a media nocte horam, Elf. Ep. 30, 31: Elf. Can. 19, 25. þære tide uht-sanges *terne dæg ex tempore matinae synaxeos usque ad circuli diem*, Bd. S. p. 568, 15. Sunnan uhtan and uhton *ad solis ortum* initium, Elf. Ep. 1, 43, Hym. p. 169, 61.

**UHTE** Morning, properly *before light*; matutinus antelucanus, et proinde, nocturnus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 136. uhte.

Uhternlic *Belonging to morning*; matutinus, Hym.

Uht-floga *a flying creature*, uht.

Uhtlic *Of the morning, before light*; matutinus, antelucanus



nocturnus:—Fram þære tide þæs uhtlican lofsanges oð lutterne dæg a tempore matutine laudis usque ad clarum diem, *Bd. S. p. 537, 22.* To þam uhtlicum ad matutinum tempus, *T. Ps. 29, 6.*

Uhtlic outward, external, *Bd. S. p. 584, 41, v. ut-lic.*

Uht-sang the nocturnes at three o'clock in the morning, v. uhte.

Uht-tid ere dawn, *Cd. 154.* On uhttide in matutino, *Ps. 48, 15, v. uhte.*

Vinca WINKLE, periwinkle; per-vinca herba; vinca major et vinca minor *Lin:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 64.*

Ule, an. [*Plat. uul, ul, ule f: Dut. uil, uyl m: Ger. eule f: Not. hiuuuelu: Old Suab. poets weule, huwo, huwila, uwila: Mons. Glos. huun: Berk. uuula: Dan. ugle c: Sued. ugle, uggla f: Icel. ugle m. ulula: Fr. hulotte, huette f: ehathuan m: It. civetta f: Sp. mochuelo m.* The name appears to be formed from the howling cry of the bird: *Ger. heulen: Lat. ululare: Grk. ολολυζειν*] An owl; ulula, strix, noctua:—Ne ete ge ne ulan ne comeditis vos ululam, *Lev. 11, 16: Elf. gl. Som. p. 62.*

Ulunga altogether, *R. Mt. 5, 34, v. eallunga.*

Ulm-treow an elm-tree, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 64, v. ellm.*

Uloh wool, hair or nap of cloth, v. wul.

Ulohlic Woolly, hairy; villosus.

ULPH Help, aid, assistance, defence, used at the beginning and end of proper names; auxilium, tutamen. Frequens hoc tum in initio tum in fine nominum priorum apud Anglo-Saxones:—Arnulph defence of honour; honoris tutamen. Eðelulph noble help; nobile auxilium, &c. Ulpher a helper. Ulph-ric, ulric rich or powerful in help; auxilio dives, &c.

UMA A weaver's beam, also a herb; scapus textorius, liciatorium, *Cot. 161.* Herba quedam alvi compressionem sanans, *L. M. 2, 56.*

Umbe about, *Chr. 1070, v. ymb.*

Umbor. Mr. Kemble intimates that this word means, Trouble, affliction, misery; miseria; and cites in proof, umbor yceð miseriam auget, *Cod. Exon. fol. 89;* but Lye refers to omber a vessel.

Umb-ren, umb-ryne a circle, revolution, v. ymb-ren.

Umb-tynan to hedge round, to surround, *R. Mt. 21, 33.*

Un- [*Plat. Ger. un-: Dut. on-: Frs. un-, on-: Dan. Swed. Icel. o-, u-: Old Ger. un-.*—This particle, generally giving a negative sense to the words to which it is prefixed, is a contraction, as some think, from the Ger. ohne without; or it may be thus derived in A.-S. un, an, uan, wan wanting; wana a deficiency] Is used in composition to denote privation, deterioration, or opposition, as in *Eng. un-, in-;* particula privativa, verbis, adjectivis, &c. præfixa; et Latinorum, in-, de-, dis-, di-, ex-, respondens.

Un-abeden unbidden, *L. Ethl. p. 64, 6.*

Un-abegendlic, un-abigendlic unbending, inflexible, *Cot. 107.*

Un-aberendlic unbearable, intolerable, *Bt. 39, 10, Card. p. 348, 19.*

Un-aberiende unbearing, intolerable, *Æqu. Vern. 19.*

Un-abet Uncorrected; incorrectus, *Past. 32, 1.*

Un-abindendlic indissoluble, *Bt. 16, 3.*

Un-ablinn Without cessation; incessatio, non intermissa series, *Guthl. Vit. 6.*

Un-ablinnendlice Unceasingly; incessanter, *Bd. S. p. 595, 18.*

Un-abrecendlic not to be broken off, inextricable, *Cot. 104.*

Un-acenned unborn.

Un-acumendlic unbearable, impossible, *R. Ben. 68: Dial. 1, 4.*

Un-acwencedlic Unquenchable; inextinguibilis, *Mk. 9, 43, 45.*

Un-adrugod Undried, wet; nondum siccatus, *Past. 49, 3.*

Un-adrysnendlic unquenchable, *C. R. Lk. 3, 17.*

Un-adwæscendlic, un-adwæscendlic, un-adwæscendlic unquenchable, unextinguishable, *Mt. 3, 12: Bd. S. p. 628, 2.*

Un-æmta, an. [*æmta leisure*] Without leisure, employment, hindrance; quodcunque otium interrumpit, necessarium officium, negotium, occupatio, impedimentum:—Mid hwylcum unæmtan genyd quovis necessario officio impeditus, *L. Eccl. 39.* Misenlice unæmtan oft gelimpeð varia impedimenta sape occurrunt, *Bd. S. p. 573, 7.*

Un-æsegendlic Unsatisfied, greedy; insatiabilis, *T. Ps. 100, 6.*

Un-ætas gluttonies, *Deut. 21, 20, q. unmætas nimietates.*

Un-æðel Unnoble, ignoble, base;

ignobilis, plebeius, *Bd. S. p. 518, 37: Bt. 11, 1: 30, 2.*

Un-æðelice Ignobly, basely; ignobiler, *Bd. S. p. 634, 9.*

Un-æðlnys Without nobility, infamy; ignobilitas, infamia, *Dial. 2, 23.*

Un-ætspornen unoffended, inoffensive, innocent, *Dial. 1, 9.*

Un-æwfæstlice irreligiously.

Un-afandes inexplorato, *Solil. 7.*

Un-afiled undefiled, pure; impol-lutus, *L. Ps. 17, 32.*

Un-afohtendlic What cannot be overcome, unavoidable; ineluctabilis, *Cot. 115.*

Un-afunden not found, inexperienced, *Cot. 105.*

Un-afyllendlic insatiable.

Un-agsen, un-agan, un-agn. Not one's own, alienated, estranged; non proprius, non sui juris, alienatus, elocatus, *L. Ethelb. 75.*

Un-agesecgendlic unspeakable.

Un-agifen Ungiven; non datus, non solutus, *Chart. Eadgiva. R.*

Un-aleafed unpermitted, unlawful, v. un-alyfed.

Un-aliefednys what is forbidden, v. un-alyfednes.

Un-alyfed unallowed, forbidden, unlawful, *L. In. 39: Bd. S. p. 495, 9.*

Un-alyfedlic unallowable, unlawful, incredible, *Bd. S. p. 601, 14.*

Un-alyfedlice unlawfully, *Dial. 2, 2.*

Un-alyfednes an inhibition, what is forbidden or unlawful, *Bd. S. p. 601, 37: 634, 15.*

Un-alyfendlice unlawfully, *R. Ben. 4.*

Un-alyfendnys what is forbidden.

Un-ameten, un-ametend unmeasured, immeasurable, immoderate, *Wanl. Cat. p. 2.*

Un-andergild precious, *Bt. 13, v. un-undergild.*

Un-andgytfull unintelligent, incapable, *R. Ben. 2.*

Un-andhoif Not to be borne; importabilis, *R. Mt. 23, 4.*

Un-andwendlic Immoveable; immobilis, *Bt. 39, 6, C.*

Un-andwis Unskilful; inexper-tus, *Cot. 111, 171.*

Un-angyttol ignorant, foolish.

Un-aræfnendlic Unbearable; intolerabilis, *Bd. S. p. 627, 38: 628, 25.*

Un-aræfnigendlic unbearable.

Un-ār dishonour, disgrace, *Ors. 5, 12.*

Un-areccan To leave unexplained; non exponere, *Bt. 33, 2.*

Un-areccendlic unexplainable, wonderful.

Un-arefnedlic, un-arefnydlic unbearable, *L. Ps. 123, 4.*

Un-areht *unexplained*, v. rehte.  
 Un-arian *to dishonour*.  
 Un-arimed *Unnumbered, unbounded; non numeratus, innumerus, Bt. 1.*  
 Un-arimedlic *innumerable, Ors. 2, 5.*  
 Un-arlic *dishonourable, undutiful, dishonest, wicked, Cd. 52: Cot. 116.*  
 Un-arlice *dishonourably, disgracefully, impiously, Cd. 102: Cd. 34, 20.*  
 Un-arodscipe *dishonour, disgrace, weakness, Past. 20.*  
 Un-arwurðian *to dishonour, reproach, Jn. 8, 49.*  
 Un-arwurðnys *irreverence, indignity, Scint.*  
 Un-ascyrigendlic *inseparable.*  
 Un-asecgend *unspeakable, ineffable, Bd. S. p. 568, 8.*  
 Un-asecgendlic *Unutterable, unspeakable, unheard of, wonderful; ineffabilis, nefandus, Bt. 16, 2: 39, 5: L. Eccl. p. 174, 53.*  
 Un-asecgendlice *unspeakably, Bd. S. p. 586, 14.*  
 Un-asedde *Unexpected; inopinatus, Cot. 115.*  
 Un-aseðendlic *insatiable, Prov. 13, 25.*  
 Un-asiwod *unsewed, without seam, Jn. 19, 23.*  
 Un-asmeagendlic *unsearchable, Æqu. Vern. 44.*  
 Un-asolcenlice *not idly, diligently, R. Ben. 5.*  
 Un-asperiendlic, un-asporiendlic *not to be investigated, unsearchable, Prov. 5: Dial. 2, 16.*  
 Un-astiðod *non sollicitus, Past. 44, 3.*  
 Un-astyriend, un-astyriendlic *immoveable, Æm. Hymn. 9.*  
 Un-astyrod *unmoved.*  
 Un-aswundenlice *not slothfully, diligently, zealously, Bd. S. p. 567, 23.*  
 Un-ateallendlic *innumerable, Chr. 1086.*  
 Un-atemed *untamed, Bd. 1, 5, in tit.*  
 Un-atemedlic *untameable, Bd. S. p. 527, 25.*  
 Un-apreotende *unwearying, incessant, constant, Cod. Exon. f. 13 a, ult.*  
 Un-aproten *unwearied, uncorrupted, sound.*  
 Un-aprotenlice *Unceasingly, incessantly; indefesse, Bt. 32, 3.*  
 Un-atoriendlice *incessantly, R. Ben. interl. 4.*  
 Un-awæscen, un-awaxen *unwashen, unsoured, R. 114.*  
 Un-awemmed *unstained, pure.*  
 Un-awend *unchanged, inviolate, L. pol. Cnut. 78.*  
 Un-awendedlic *unchangeable, Bt. 33, 4, v. un-awendendlic.*

Un-awendende *Unchanging, immutable; immutans, Bt. R. p. 163.*  
 Un-awendendlic *Unchangeable; immutabilis, Bt. 35, 2, 5: 39, 6.*  
 Un-awendendlice *unchangeably, Bt. 41, 3.*  
 Un-awoemde *emuchus, C. Mt. 19, 12.*  
 Un-awriten *unwritten, Wanl. Cat. p. 6.*  
 Un-bælde, un-bældo, un-bald, un-beald. *Unboldness, timidity; timiditas, Past. 32, 1.*  
 Un-bærende *unbearing, intolerable, C. Mt. 23, 4.*  
 Un-beboht *unbought, Ors. 1, 1.*  
 Un-becrafod *Unquestioned, uncontroverted; sine postulatione vel lite, L. pol. Cnut. 70.*  
 Un-beden *Unbidden; non invitatus, Elf. Ep. I. 48.*  
 Un-befæðmod *unfathomed, unbounded, not bounded, Cot. 214.*  
 Un-befangenlic *incomprehensible.*  
 Un-befeondlic *incomprehensible, Bd. S. p. 552, 16.*  
 Un-befehten *Unfought, unassailed; sine prælio, Chr. 911.*  
 Un-befliten *Uncontested, undisputed; sine controversia, Alfred. D. Testam. Heming. p. 21.*  
 Un-began *Untilled, unmanured; incultus, Cot. 112, Som.*  
 Un-behefe *inconvenience, unbehooftful, unprofitable, Cot. 189.*  
 Un-behelod *unhilled, uncovered, naked, Gen. 9, 21, 22.*  
 Un-beorht *Unbright, dark; non lucidus, opacus, Bt. 34, 5.*  
 Un-berende *Unbearing, unfruitful, barren, steril; non ferens, infertilis, sterilis, Lk. 1, 7, 36.*  
 Un-berendnys *unfruitfulness, barrenness, C. Ps. 34, 14.*  
 Un-bermed *Unarmed, unfermented; non fermentatus, Lye.*  
 Un-berynde *barrenness, Ps. 34, 14.*  
 Un-besacen *Uncontroverted; sine lite vel controversia, L. In. 53.*  
 Un-besænged *Unsinged, unburnt; non ustulatus, Lup. Serm. 7.*  
 Un-besceawod *Inconsiderate, improvident; inconsideratus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 77.*  
 Un-besceawudlice *Inconsiderately, improvidently; inconsiderate, improvide, Pref. R. Conc.*  
 Un-besenced *Unsunken, not drowned; non immersus, non obrutus, Som.*  
 Un-besmiten *unbesmudged, undefiled, pure, Ps. 17, 32: Gen. 37, 22.*  
 Un-beðoht *unthought, inconsiderate, Som.*  
 Un-beweddod *Unwedded, unmarried; innuptus, Deut. 22,*

29: Ex. 22, 16: Elf. gl. &c. p. 75.  
 Un-bewelled *Unboiled; incoctus, Lye.*  
 Un-bieldo *unboldness, timidity, Past. 1: 42, 2, v. un-bælde.*  
 Un-bindan *To unbind, loose, free; dissolvere, Jn. 1, 27: Mt. 16, 19: 18, 18: Lk. 11, 16.*  
 Un-biscopod *unbishops, deprived of holy orders, Wulfst. Par. 4.*  
 Un-bletsung [un, bletsung a blessing] *a malediction, cru. L. Const. p. 149.*  
 Un-blinnendlice *uncontinually, Bd. S. p. 476, 2.*  
 Un-bliðe *Unblithely, unhappy, sorrowfully; infelice, R. M. 19, 22: Cd. 179.*  
 Un-bocht, un-boht. *Unbought; freely; gratis, C. Mt. 10, 5 C. Jn. 15, 25.*  
 Un-brad *Unbroad, narrow; latulus, angustus, Æqu. Vern. 37.*  
 Un-briecce [bryce profit] *unprofitable, useless, Cot. 106.*  
 Un-broc *Unbroken, whole, not infractus, Bt. 34, 10.*  
 Un-brosnung *incorruption, uncorruption.*  
 Un-bryce *unprofitable, useless.*  
 Un-byed *uninhabited, deserted, waste, C. Mt. 14, 15.*  
 Un-byrht *unbright, less than dark, Bt. 33, 4.*  
 Unc; d. ac. pron. *To us two; nobis duobus, wā, wā, nos duos, wā, wā. It was observed, that though in the following examples the word has the pronoun in what has been called the dual form yet, in the quotations from scripture, the original Greek has the pronoun always in the plural, v. wit.—Unc gæðic nað nobis congruus est; τὸ πρὸς ἡμῖν, Mt. 2, 11. Gemiltsa unc propitius nobis; ελεῖσθαι ἡμᾶς, Mt. 3, 30, 31. Sylle unc ða wāðos ἡμῖν, Mk. 10, 37. He dydest þu unc þus gæðicisti tu nobis ita; τί τὰς ἡμῖν οὕτως, Lk. 2, 48. I wearð God yrre with us; ὀργισθεὶς ἡμᾶς, Cd. 35, 7: 46, 7. Unc is his byrd to us is his favour; ὁ θεὸς ἡμῶν, 32, Th. p. 41, 30. He gæðic gæðed who counselled us; ὁ θεὸς ἡμῶν, 37, Th. p. 49, 25. Gæðic unc taught us, Cd. 22, 7: 290, 10. Mætte unc be gæðic somniatum est nobis a deo, Gen. 41, 11. He unc se ille nobis dirit, Gen. 41, 1. Dema mid unc twið between us two, Cd. 102, 7: p. 136, 5. Æfter þon þe*

nu between unc to gongenne  
beoð *postquam nos jam a nobis  
invicem digressi fuerimus*, *Bd.*  
*S. p. 607, 19.* Ne geseo wit  
unc ofer þæt non *aspiciemus*  
*nos invicem ultra*, *Bd. S. p.*  
*607, 20.* Mid þy ic unc  
wende ingangende beon quan-  
do ego nos sperarem intraturos,  
*Ed. S. p. 629, 39.*

n-cænned *uncreated.*

n-cafscipe [cafscipe *quickness*]  
*Dulness, sloth; pigritia, ig-*  
*navia, Chr. 46.*

n-ceaped *unbought, freely, C.*  
*Mt. 10, 8.*

n-ceapung *unrecompensed, Cd.*  
*212.*

n-ceas, un-ceast [ceas, ceast  
*strife, enmity*] *without enmity,*  
*no hatred; hence unceastes að*  
*an oath of no enmity, or of not*  
*taking revenge, L. In. 35.*

ncer; g. *prom.* [wit we two]  
*Of us two; nostrum duorum;*  
*νῶν, νῶν:—Þa wæs þær an*  
*Ebreisc cnapa inne mid unc,*  
*þam wit rehton uncer swefen*  
*nostrum somnium, Gen. 41, 12.*  
*Uncer æhta nostrum hæreditas,*  
*Lk. 12, 13.* Siððan wit  
ærende uncer twega agifen  
habbað *after that we (the)*  
*errand of us two have performed,*  
*Cd. 139, Th. p. 174, 22.* Be  
uncer ær dædum *secundum*  
*nostrum priora facinora, Lk.*  
*23, 41.*

uncer; g. m. n. unces; f. un-  
cre; d. m. n. uncrum; f. uncre;  
adj. *Our two; noster, scilicet*  
*ex duobus; νῶν, νῶν. Ærend-*  
*secg unces hearran an envoy*  
*of our Lord, Cd. 30: Gen. 31,*  
*14, 16.* Swa fyrr of uncrum  
wege *so far from our way, Bt.*  
*40, 5.* Uncre hearmas *our*  
*evils; nostra damna, Cd. 35.*  
Uncre eagan *nostri oculi, Mt.*  
*20, 33.* Sealde unc and un-  
crum bearnum *dedit nobis et*  
*nostris liberis, Gen. 31, 16.*

n-ceðlice *uncouthly, ignorantly,*  
v. un-cuðlice.

n-clæn; def. se un-clæna;  
seo, þæt un-clæne; adj. UN-  
CLEAN, *impure; impurus, im-*  
*mundus, impudicus:—Se un-*  
*clæna gast utfærð fram menn,*  
*Mt. 13, 43: Mk. 1, 26.* He  
bead or behead þam unclænan  
gaste *ille præcepit impuro spi-*  
*ritui, Mk. 9, 25: Lk. 8, 29.*  
He hæfð or hæfde unclænne  
gast *ille habet vel habuit im-*  
*mundum spiritum, Mk. 3, 30:*  
*7, 25.* Unclæne deofol hæb-  
hende *impurum demonem ha-*  
*bens, Lk. 4, 33.* Nydde þone  
unclænan gast *ut abegit im-*  
*purum spiritum, Lk. 9, 42.*  
Man on unclænum gaste *homo*

*cum impuro spiritu, Mk. 1, 23:*  
*5, 2.* Unclænra gasta an-  
weald *immundorum spirituum,*  
*i.e. in immundos spiritus domi-*  
*nium, Mt. 10, 1.* Unclænum  
gastum behyt *impuris spiriti-*  
*bus imperat, Mk. 1, 27: Lk.*  
*4, 36.*

Un-clænnes, se; f. UNCLEAN-  
NESS; *impuritas, Bd. S. p.*  
*494, 38: L. Eccl. 5.*

Un-clænsian [un, clænsian to  
cleunse] *to pollute, defile.*

Un-clænsung *a polluting, de-*  
*filting.*

Un-cnytan, un-cnyttan. *To un-*  
*knit, untie, loose; solvere, Mk.*  
*1, 7: Lk. 3, 16.*

Un-coð *Sickly, faint, diseased;*  
*morbidus, æger, R. Ben. 28,*  
*Lye.*

Un-coða, un-coðe. *Sickness,*  
*disease; invalidudo, ægritudo,*  
*morbis, languor:—Uncoðu*  
*morbi, Lup. 1, 7, Lye.*

Un-cræft *unskillfulness, deceit, L.*  
*Eccl. Cnut. 5.*

Un-cræftig *Unskillful; imperi-*  
*tus, Lye.*

Un-crafod *Uncraved, unasked,*  
*quiet; non postulatus, quie-*  
*tus, L. Const. p. 118, § 14.*

Uncre of our two, v. uncer; adj.

Un-cristen *Unchristian; non*  
*christiano dignus, non chris-*  
*tianus, Bd. S. p. 584, 9, Ca.*

Un-cuð; g. m. n. es; f. re; adj.  
[cuð *known*] UNCOUTH, *un-*  
*known, belonging to another,*  
*strange; incognitus, ignotus,*  
*incertus, alienus:—Me wæs*  
*uncuð hwæt ic dyde mihi erat*  
*incertum quid agerem, Bd. S.*  
*p. 628, 27.* Wæs Breotone  
ealond Romanum uncuð *erat*  
*Britannorum insula Romanis*  
*incognita, Bd. S. p. 475, 3.*  
Uncuð gelad *an unknown way,*  
*Cd. 145.* Uncuðes andwlitan  
*incogniti vultus, Bd. S. p. 513,*  
*35.* Ne fyligeað hig uncuð-  
um *non sequentur illi alienum,*  
*Jn. 10, 5.* Hig ne gecneo-  
wun uncuðra stefne *illæ non*  
*norunt vocem alienorum, Jn.*  
*10, 5.*

Un-cuðlic *Unknown, unusual;*  
*ignotus, inusitatus, Somn. 399.*

Un-cuðlice UNCOUTHLY, *igno-*  
*rantly, unskillfully; inscien-*  
*ter, L. Eccl. Alf. 47.*

Un-cwaciende *Unquaking, cou-*  
*rageous; intrepidus, Som.*

Un-cweden *Not affirmed, un-*  
*authorized; non dictus, non*  
*ratus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*

Un-cweðende *not speaking, in-*  
*animate, Bt. 34, 11.*

Un-cwisse *Without speech, dumb,*  
*immoveable; expers loquelæ,*  
*elinguis, mutus, immobilis,*  
*Bd. S. p. 577, 18.*

Un-cwyd *Without speech or strife,*  
*quiet, solitary; hence the pro-*  
*vincial word UNKID; sine*  
*lite, quietus, solitarius, L. pol.*  
*Cnut. 70.*

Un-cym *Unbecoming, unseemly,*  
*mean; ignobilis, vilis:—On*  
*uncymre byrigenne geseted*  
*in ignobili sepultura positus,*  
*Bd. S. p. 499, 7.* Ne hæfde  
wit monig oðer uncymran  
hors *nonne habuimus nos multos*  
*alios viliores equos? Bd. S. p.*  
*540, 26.*

Un-cynd, un-gecynd [cynd  
*nature*] *Unnatural, unsuitable,*  
UNKIND; *non naturalis, non*  
*naturæ suæ conveniens, in-*  
*congruus, Bt. 34, 10.*

Un-cynlic *unnatural, Bt. 41, 2,*  
*Ca. v. un-gecyndelic.*

Un-cyped *unbought, freely, Cot.*  
*185, v. unceaped.*

Un-cyst, un-cyste, an; f. [cyst  
*choice, goodness*] *A vice, fault,*  
*corruption, disease, avarice;*  
*vitium, morbus, passio, par-*  
*simonia, avaritia:—L. Eccl. 2.*  
He bær þa wætan þære un-  
cystan in þam telgan þone he  
getyhð ær of þam wyrtrumum  
*ille portat humorem vitii in ramo*  
*quem ille traxit prius ex radice,*  
*Bd. S. p. 495, 26.* Gif hwylce  
uncysta on biscopum gemette  
*syn si quæ vitiorum in episcopis*  
*reperta sint, Bd. S. p. 492, 17.*  
Mid þissum wæpnum beoð  
ælce uncysta forbricte *with*  
*these weapons is every thing*  
*of vices broken, L. Eccl. 2, W.*  
*p. 177, 58.* Se þe ligeð on  
þæm bædde his uncysta *qui*  
*jacet in lecto ejus vitiorum, L.*  
*Eccl. 32, W. p. 189, 56.* To  
uncystum to vices; *ad vitia,*  
*L. Eccl. 3.* Parsimonia, *ava-*  
*ritia, C. R. Ben. 43.* Vitium  
corporis, *morbis, Med. ex*  
*Quadr. 2, 6: 5, 3.*

Un-cystig [cystig *liberal*] *Spar-*  
*ing, frugal, stingy, vicious;*  
*frugi, tenax, vitiosus, Elf. gr.*  
*Som. p. 9, 78: gl. p. 73: W.*  
*Cat. p. 8.*

Un-dæd *A misdeed, an evil deed;*  
*maleficium, Lup. 18.*

Un-dæled, un-dæld. *Undivided;*  
*indivisus, Bt. 34, 12: 34, 9.*

Undalum at Oundle, *Chr. 709,*  
v. Undela.

Un-deaðlic *never dying, immortal,*  
*L. Eccl. W. p. 174, 16: Jdth. 16.*

Un-deaðlicnes [un, deadlicnes  
*deadliness*] *Immortality; im-*  
*mortalitas, Bd. S. p. 551, 3.*

Un-deagollice *manifestly.*

Un-dearnunge *openly, v. un-*  
*deornunge.*

Un-deaðlic *never dying, immortal,*  
*Bt. 11, 2.*

Un-deaðlicnes *immortality.*

- <sup>d</sup> Un-deaw *rosidus*, *Som.*  
 Un-declinigendlic *Indeclinable* ;  
 indeclinabilis, *Elf. gr.* 38, 44.  
 Un-ded *a misdeed*, v. un-dæd.  
 Undela *Oundle, Northampton-*  
*shire* ; nomen oppidi in agro  
 Northantoniensi : — Ic gife  
 þone tun þe man cleopeð  
 Undela *I give the town which*  
*they call Oundle, Chr.* 963 :  
 709.  
 Un-deogollice *manifestly, Som.*  
 Un-deop *undeeep, shallow.*  
 Un-deop-þancol *Undeeep think-*  
*ing, superficial, slow, foolish* ;  
 minime profundi ingenii, in-  
 sulsus, *Som.*  
 Un-deor; comp. ra, re; sup.  
 ost; adj. *Undear, cheap, at a*  
*low rate* ; non charus, vilis : —  
 Undeor hit is it is cheap, *Elf.*  
*gl. Som. p.* 62. Undeor he  
 bohte he bought (it) cheap, *id.*  
 Undeor he hit sealde he sold  
 it at a low rate, *R.* 35. Un-  
 deorran weorðe lysan to re-  
 deem at a cheaper worth, *L.*  
*pol. Elf.* 28.  
 Un-deornunge *Not secretly,*  
*openly* ; non occulte, palam,  
*L. Hloth.* 16.  
 Un-dep *shallow, Chr.* 1137.  
 \*UNDER; prep. d. ac. [*Plat.*  
 under, unner: *Dut.* onder:  
*Frs.* under: *Ger.* unter: *Isd.*  
*Ker. Wil.* unda, untar, unter:  
*Dan. Swed.* under: *Icel.* un-  
 dir: *Moes.* undar: *Ind.* an-  
 dara: ǃ na the *Pers.* negative  
 particle, denoting ir-, in-, un-,  
 transposed is an; ǃ dr, dar,  
 in, on, upon; not on, under]  
 UNDER, opposed to ofer over,  
 bufan above; sub, subtus,  
 coram : — Ic eom man under  
 anwealde gesett, and ic hæbbe  
 þegnas under me, *Mt.* 8, 9.  
 Under mine þecene sub meo  
 tecto, *Mt.* 8, 8: *Lk.* 7, 6.  
 Ofer roderum up, and under  
 swa same over heaven above,  
 and so under same, *Bt. R. p.*  
 185. Under þam fic-treowe  
 sub ficu arbore, *Jn.* 1, 48, 50.  
 Under þære mysan sub mensa,  
*Mk.* 7, 28. Under Aarone  
 coram Aarone, *Num.* 3, 6.  
 Under-bæc *Behind the back,*  
*behind, backwards* ; a tergo,  
 retrorsum : — Eodon under-  
 bec iverunt retrorsum, *Gen.* 9,  
 23. Eodon hig underbæc  
 abierunt illi retrorsum, *Jn.*  
 18, 6: *Bt.* 35, 6, *Card. p.* 264,  
 10.  
 Under-beginnan *To begin under,*  
*to undertake* ; suscipere, *Elf.*  
*Epist.*  
 Under-beon *To be under* ; sub-  
 esse, *Scint.* 32.

- <sup>f</sup> Under-beran *To underbear, sup-*  
*port* ; supportare, sustinere,  
*Scint.*  
 Under-brædan *To underspread* ;  
 substernere, *C. Lk.* 19, 36.  
 Under-bugan *to bow under, to*  
*submit.*  
 Under-burh; g. -burge *a suburb,*  
*Deut.* 32, 32.  
 Under-cerran *to turn under, to*  
*subvert, C. R. Lk.* 23, 2.  
 Under-cing *a viceroy, v. under-*  
*cyning.*  
 Under-creopan *to creep under, to*  
*undermine.*  
 Under-cuman *To come under, to*  
*help, assist* ; subvenire.  
 Under-cyning *an under-king, a*  
*viceroy, governor, Jn.* 4, 46, 49.  
 Under-delfan *to dig under, un-*  
*dermine, supplant, Elf. gr.* 28 :  
*Mt.* 24, 43: *Lk.* 12, 39.  
 Under-diacon *an under-deacon,*  
*subdeacon, Elf. gl. Som. p.* 70.  
 Under-don *To put under, to*  
*subject* ; supponere, *Lev.* 1, 12.  
 Under-dyde *One who is subject,*  
*a disciple, scholar, an appren-*  
*tice* ; subditus, discipulus,  
*Som.*  
 Under-earm *The under arm, arm-*  
*pit* ; sub-brachia, axillæ, *Som.*  
 \* Under-etan *to eat under, to un-*  
*dermine, subvert, Bt.* 12.  
 Under-fang *An undertaker* ; sus-  
 ceptor, *Ps.* 3, 3: 17, 3: 45,  
 7, *Som.*  
 Under-fangelnes, under-fan-  
 gennys, se; f. *An undertaking* ;  
 susceptio, assumptio, *L. Ps.*  
 107, 8.  
 Under-fangen *undertaken, L. pol.*  
*Edm.* 4, v. under-fón, fón.  
 Under-feng *An undertaking* ;  
 susceptio, *Pref. Greg. Dial.*  
 Under-feng, under-fengon *un-*  
*dertook, assumed, took, received,*  
*perceived, Jn.* 18, 3, v. under-  
 fón, fón.  
 Under-fó take; capto, *Jn.* 5, 41,  
 v. fón.  
 Under-folgoð *A servant, follower* ;  
 sub-sequela, asseclæ, *Ors.* 6,  
 31.  
 Under-fón *to undertake, receive,*  
*accept, take, obtain, perceive,*  
*undergo, follow, to be subser-*  
*vient to, Gen.* 37, 35: *Mt.* 10,  
 41: *Jn.* 18, 3.  
 Under-fond *An undertaker* ; sus-  
 ceptor, *L. Ps.* 3, 3.  
 Under-fylgan *To follow after* ;  
 subsequi, *R. Conc.*  
 Under-gan, under-gangan. *To*  
*undergo* ; subire, *Elf. gr.* 37.  
 Under-gelecgan *To lay under* ;  
 supponere, *Herb.* 170, 6.  
 Under-geoc *under-yoke, a beast*  
*of burden, C. Mt.* 21, 5.  
 Under-gerefa *an under-revee, an*  
*under-governor, Elf. gl. Som.*  
*p.* 56.

- <sup>h</sup> Under-gereord *a breakfast, R.*  
 58, v. undern, &c.  
 Under-gestandan *To stand un-*  
*der* ; substat, *L. In.* 44.  
 Under-gepeodend *one joint* ;  
 under, one subject, *L. In. pri.*  
 Under-gepeodnes *A joint* ;  
 under, subjection; subjecta,  
*Som.*  
 Under-gitan, under-gytan: v.  
 under-geat; u. a. *To under-*  
*stand, know, perceive* ; agnos-  
 cere, sentire, intelligere, per-  
 pendere : — Gif folces ma-  
 syngað, and his gylt under-  
 si plebis homo peccet et in-  
 quis) ejus crimina nocet, *Le.*  
 4, 28. Undergeat *Not far*  
 &c. sensit *Not quid, &c. Gra.*  
 8, 11. Heora syrmanra a-  
 dergeat eorum insidias sunt.  
*Jud.* 16, 3. Fram hyra wæ-  
 mum ge hi undergytæ e-  
 eorum fructibus eos illos co-  
 noscetis, *Mt.* 7, 16. Hi e-  
 undergeaton þæt illi un-  
 lezerunt quod, &c., *Jn.* 8, 7,  
 12, 16. Drihten eow e-  
 sealde undergitende heora:  
 dominus vobis non dedit in-  
 gentem mentem, *Deut.* 29, 4.  
 \* Under-gripan *subigere.*  
 Under-healdan *to hold under* ;  
 support.  
 Under-hlistan *To under-stand* ;  
 subaudire, *Elf. gr.* 26, 1.  
 Under-hlystung *subaudire, L.*  
*gr.* 26, 1.  
 Under-hnigan *to sink under* ;  
 submit, *Bd. S. p.* 538, 24.  
 Under-hóf *underbore, under-*  
*bore, C. Mt.* 8, 17, v. hebban.  
 Under-holung *An under-bore* ;  
 undermining; suffusio, *L. In.*  
 79, 17.  
 Under-hwitel *An under-nick* ;  
 for the neck; rachana, *R. In.*  
 Under-hwædel *What button* ;  
 ties under, a vestal wæp-  
 large square veil worn over  
 head, &c; sub-fibulum, sub-  
 gaculum, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 6.  
 Un-derigende, un-deriende. in-  
 nocuous, innocent, harmless : —  
 nocens, *Ps.* 23, 4: *Ors.* 1: 1,  
 2.  
 Un-derigendlic *Harmless: inno-*  
*cens, Som.*  
 Under-kinig *An under-king* ;  
 tributary king; pro-rex, re-  
 gulus, *Elf. gr.* 5.  
 Under-latteow *An under-leader* ;  
 inferior dux, proconsul, *Ors.*  
 2, 2.  
 Under-lecgan *to underlay* ;  
 support, prep, *Elf. gr. Som. p.*  
 28, 3: 30, 2.  
 Under-led *underlaid, supported* ;  
*Past.* 17, 5.  
 Underlegdon *underlaid* ; sub-  
 sternebant, *C. Lk.* 19, 36.  
 Under-licgan *To lie under* ;



be subject; subjacere, *C. R. Ben. 44.*  
 Under-lutan; p. -leat. *To bow under, to go under, to submit, sustain, bear; submittere, subire, Past. 7, 2: Mk. 2, 12.*  
 Under-méte breakfast, v. undern-méte in undern, &c.  
 UNDERN, es; m. *The third hour, that is, nine o'clock in the morning; tertia hora Judæorum, nostra vero nona matutina:—Ær undern before nine; ante tertiam horam, Lev. 6, 20.—Ful neah bealse tid ofer undern full nigh half an hour over nine, Chr. 540. From ær mergene oð undern from early morning till nine, Chr. 538.—Undern-gereord the nine o'clock meal, breakfast; matutina refectio, prandium, Ors. 2, 5: L. Eccl. 38.—Undern-gifl [gifl time to take food] breakfast, Past. 44, 3.—Undern-méte meat at nine o'clock, breakfast, R. Mt. 22, 4: Ors. 2, 5.—Undern-sang chanting at nine o'clock, the service at nine; tertianus cantus, Elf. Epist. I. 31.—Undern-swæsend nine o'clock provision, breakfast, Bd. S. p. 528, 13.—Undern-tid morning-tide, Mt. 15, 25: 20, 3.*  
 Under-næssas under - nesses or capes, under the earth, in an abyss, Cd. 213, Th. p. 266, 33: 215, Th. p. 270, 15: 216 Th. p. 273, 11.  
 Under-nagh submit; subirem Bd. S. p. 566, 7, v. under-hnigan, hnigan.  
 Underne unhidden, Cd. 213, Th. p. 265, 1.  
 Under-neoðan underneath, Ors. 3, 9.  
 Under-niman; p. -nam to undertake, take, receive, bear, Mt. 19, 12: Gen. 21, 11.  
 Underniðemæst underneathmost, undermost, Bt. R. p. 177.  
 Undernyðan Underneath; sub-tus, versus fundum, Ex. 29, 12.  
 Under-plantan *To supplant; supplantare, Ps. 17, 41.*  
 Under-sang the morning service at nine, L. Elf. Can. 19, v. undern, &c.  
 Under-sceotan; pp. -scoten. *To sustain, support; subire, suffulcire, Past. 1, 3.*  
 Under-scyte subingestio, Æqu. Vern. 4, Lye.  
 Under-secan *To seek under, to inquire, examine; inquirere, Past. 13, 2.*  
 Under-settan *to set under, to substitute.*  
 Under-singan *To sing after or lower; succinere, Elf. gr. 28, 7.*

Under-sittan *To sit under, to settle; subsidere, Elf. gr. 26, 5.*  
 Under-smogan surripere, *C. R. Ben. 52.*  
 Under-standan, -stent, -stynt; p. -stod; pp. -standen; v. a. *To UNDERSTAND; intelligere, percipere, considerare, meditari:—We ne cunnon þæt riht understandan we cannot that rightly understand, Bt. 39, 8. Gif we woldan ariht understandan if we would understand aright, Lup.*  
 Under-stapplan supplantare, *L. Ps. 16, 14.*  
 Under-stingan *To under-sting, to under-prop, support; supponere, suffulcire, Past. 17, 4.*  
 Under-stondan *to understand, Past. pref. v. under-standan.*  
 Under-syrc *An under garment; subucula, colobium, Cot. 53, v. syrc.*  
 Under-þed subject; subjectus, *Chr. 656, v. under-þeodan.*  
 Under-þencean *To think about; considerare, Past. 7, 1.*  
 Under-þeod [under-þeoded; pp. of under-þeodan] *Put under, subject, suffragan, addicted, prone; subditus, subjectus, Ps. 36, 6: 61, 5: Bt. 29, 3: Lk. 2, 51.*  
 Under-þeodan, under-þiodan; p. -þeodde; pp. -þeoded, þeodd; v. a. [geþeodan, þeodan *to join, associate*] *To join under, to subjoin, resign, addict, subject, subdue; subdere, subigere, subicere, subjugare, detrudere:—Þu underþeoddest folc under me tu subdis populus sub me, Ps. 17, 49: 143, 3. He hine ær underþeodde he before subjected himself, Bt. 37, 1. Him to gewælde underþeodde sibi in potestatem subjugavit, Bd. S. p. 499, 23. Hi hi underþiodað they subject themselves, Bt. 37, 1. Deofolseocnessa us synt underþeodde, Lk 10, 17. His anwælde underþeoded subjected to his power, Bt. 26, 3: 30, 2: Bd. S. p. 581, 33.*  
 Under-þeodendlic under-joined, subjunctive, *Elf. gr. 21.*  
 Under-þeodnys [þeodnes a joining] *An underjoining, a subjection; subjectio, Bd. S. p. 584, 40.*  
 Under-þeowan *to make subject, to subdue.*  
 Under-þeowas under - servants, subjects, *Ors. 4, 12.*  
 Under-þid, under-þied subjected, *Bd. S. p. 646, 27: Bt. 39, 6, v. under-þeodan.*  
 Under-þidnes, under-þiednys subjection, supplanting, *T. Ps. 40, 10.*

Under-þyded submitted, *Ors. 3, 7, v. under-þeodan.*  
 Under-todal an under division or distinction, subdivision, *Elf. gr. Som. p. 50.*  
 Under-wed a deposit, a pledge laid down, an assurance, *Gen. 38, 17, 18, 20.*  
 Under-wendan *to turn under, subvert, Scint. 64.*  
 Under-wreðian, under-wriðian. *To under-prop, to put under, to support; suffulcire, Ex. 17, 12: L. Ps. 36, 25.*  
 Under-wreðung a sustaining.  
 Under-writan *To underwrite; subscribere, Bd. S. p. 586, 15.*  
 Under-wyrtwalian, under-wyrtwælian *to under-root, to overthrow, supplant, T. Ps. 17, 41: 139, 5.*  
 Under-ycende adding under, subjoining, *R. Conc. 1.*  
 Under-yrnan *To run under, to undergo; subire, Æqu. Vern. 7, 9.*  
 Un-dilegod Undestroyed; indeletus, *Past. 54, 5.*  
 Un-diop un-deep, shallow, *Past. 63.*  
 Un-doen *to undo, open, v. undón.*  
 Un-dóm Wrong doom or judgment, injustice; injustum judicium, injustitia, *Off. Reg. 4: L. Const. W. p. 149, § 2.*  
 Un-dón *To UNDO, open, loose, to injure, correct; solvere, Ex. 2, 6: Gen. 42, 27: 43, 21.*  
 Un-drefed untroubled, undisturbed.  
 Un-drifen not driven or tossed, *L. Ethelr. Anl. 2, W. p. 104, 26.*  
 Un-druncen Undrunk, sober; sobrius, *Past. 12, 4.*  
 Undryd for hundred a hundred, *Ex. 18, 21.*  
 Un-dryscende Unquenchable; inextinguibilis, *C. Mt. 3, 12.*  
 Un-dyrn not hidden, discovered, convicted, *L. In. 43, 44.*  
 Un-dyrne openly, *Bea. 6, 76.*  
 Un-dyrstlic unbold, fearful.  
 Un-earg, un-earh. Unfearful, intrepid, bold; non iners vel pavidus, impavidus, *Pref. R. Conc.*  
 Un-eað uneasy, vexed.  
 Un-eaðe Uneasily, with difficulty, scarcely; non facile, moleste, vix, *Bt. 5, 3, Card. p. 18, 6: Gen. 27, 30: 33, 11.*  
 Un-eaðelic, un-eðelic. Uneasy, difficult, hard, impossible: difficilis, *Mt. 19, 26: Mk. 10, 27.*  
 Un-eaðelice, un-eðelice. Uneasily, with difficulty, scarcely, hardly; difficulter, *Chr. 878: Bd. S. p. 617, 17.*  
 Un-eaðnes, un-eðnes, se; f. Uneasiness, roughness, difficulty, anxiety, grief; difficultas, anxietas, *Bt. 27, 2.*

- <sup>p</sup>Un-estfull *ingratus, inofficiosus*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 80.  
 Un-emo *unequal*, *Past.* 42, 1.  
 Un - endebyrdlice *Disorderly*; *inordinate*, *Scint.* 26.  
 Un-ered *Unploughed, uncultivated*; *non aratus, incultus, rus*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57.  
 Un-eðelic *uneasy*, v. un-eaðelic.  
 Un-eðelicnes *Difficulty, uneasiness*; *difficultas*, *Bd. S.* p. 580, 8.  
 Un-eðænes *uneasiness*, v. un-eaðnes.  
 Un-fæcn, un-fæcn. *Without deceit, honest*; *probus*, *L. Ethelb.* 31.  
 Un-fæger; *adj.* UNFAIR, *deformed*; *deformis*:—Ne mæg gefredan hwæðer he bið þe fæger þe unfæger cannot perceive whether it be fair or deformed, *Bt.* 41, 4.  
 Un-fægere; *adv.* *Unfairly, foully*; *injuste*:—He þæt unfægere gewrecaþ þohte he that foully resolved to punish, *Cd.* 64, *Th.* p. 77, 13. Gripon unfægre griped unsoftly, *Cd.* 95, *Th.* p. 124, 16.  
 Un - fæglic *Undying, healthy*; *non moribundus*, *Bt.* 36, 4.  
 Un-fæhðe *without revenge or enmity*, *L. In.* 28.  
<sup>q</sup>Un - fæle *Unfaithful, unholy, wicked*; *infidus, improbus*:—Ofet unfæle unholy fruit, *Cd.* 33. Unfæle gast *malus spiritus, spectrum*, *C. Mk.* 6, 49. Un-fæle men *wicked men*; *improbi, perditii homines, satyri, fauni*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 79.  
 Un-fæst UNFAST, *infirm, weak, changeable, unsteady*; *infirmus*, *Bt.* 11, 2.  
 Un - fæstende *Unfasting*; *non jejunos*, *L. Can. Edg.* 36.  
 Un-fæstradnes *Unfastness, infirmity, instability*; *infirmitas*, *Som.*  
 Un-fæstred *unfastened, inconstant, unstable*, *Cot.* 116.  
 Un-fah *Without enmity, no foe, a friend*; *expers inimicitiae, amicus*, *Ors.* 2, 5: *L. Eccl. Edm.* 1.  
 Un-fealdan *To UNFOLD, open*; *explicare*, *Lk.* 4, 17.  
 Un-fearr *not far*, *C. Mk.* 13, 28, v. un-feor.  
 Un-feax *Without hair, bald*; *calvus*, *Cot.* 172.  
 Un-feferig *Unfeverish*; *non febriculosus*, *Herb.* 62.  
 Un-feor, un-feorr. *Not far, nigh, near*; *non longe, prope*, *Mt.* 8, 30: *Lk.* 7, 6: *Jn.* 21, 8.  
 Un-fere *Unable, unapt, unfit, indisposed*; *impotens, inhabilis*, *Chr.* 1055, *Som.*  
 Un-forbærned *Unburnt*; *incombustus*, *Ors.* 1, 1.

- Un-forboden *unforbidden, undaunted, honest, good*, *Text. Roff.* p. 51.  
 Un-forcuð *unperverse*, *Menol. F.* 338.  
 Un-forcuðlice *unperversely, undissemblingly, honestly*, *Cd.* 82.  
 Un-forebyrdig *Unforbearing, impatient*; *immitis, impatiens*, *Scint.* 2.  
 Un-fored, un-forod. *Unbroken*; *incorruptus, inviolatus*, *Text. Roff.* p. 16.  
 Un-foredlic, un-forodlic that cannot be loosed or undone, *incorruptible*, *Som.*  
 Un - foresceawadlice *unawares, inconsiderately, hastily*, *Cot.* 112.  
 Un-foresceawod *unforeseen, inconsiderate*, *Hexaem.* 14.  
 Un-forgifen *ungiven, unmarried*, *Cot.* 107.  
 Un-forgitende *unforgetting, mindful*, *Guthl. Vit.* 17.  
 Un-forgolden *unpaid, unrewarded*, *Lev.* 19, 13.  
 Un-forhæfdnys *unrestraint, incontinence*, *Bd. S.* p. 493, 36.  
 Un - forht *Unfearful, fearless, bold*; *intrepidus, interritus*, *Nic.* 28: *Bd. S.* p. 584, 37: 546, 24, 25.  
<sup>r</sup>Un-forhte, un-forhtlice. *Fearlessly*; *intrepide*, *Beo.* 6, 144: *R. Ben. interl.* 5: *Guthl. Vit.* 8.  
 Un-forhtmód *an unfearful or intrepid mind*, *Hom. in Ass. S. Jn.*  
 Un-formolten *unmelted, uncorrupted*.  
 Un-forrotigendlic *incorruptible*, *L. Can. Eccl.* 22, *W.* p. 156, 32.  
 Un-forrotted *uncorrupted*, *Chr.* 799.  
 Un-forsacen *unforsaken*.  
 Un - forsceawodlice *unawares*, *Cot. Monas.*  
 Un-forswiðen *not overcome, unconquered*.  
 Un-fortredde *Knot grass*; *proserpinaca, centinodium herba*, *Herb.* 19.  
 Un-forwandodlice *Undauntedly*; *intrepide, sine confusione vel formidine*, *L. Can. Edg. pm. magn.* 1, *W.* p. 97, 1: *L. Ænh.* 20.  
 Un-forworht *Uncondemned, guiltless, innocent*; *innoxius, indemnatus*, *Lup.* 5: *L. Ænh.* 6: *L. Const. W.* p. 107, 2.  
 Un - fracodlice, un - fracodlice. *Not dishonourably, fitly, becomingly*; *non inhoneste, decenter*, *Bt.* 17.  
 Un-freme *disadvantage, loss, perdition*, *Cd.* 42.  
 Un - freondlice *unfriendly, unkindly*, *Cd.* 127.  
 Un-fricgende *without asking or questioning*, *Cd.* 125.  
 Un-frið [frið *peace, agreement*]

- Discord, enmity, hostility, war*; *discordia, dissidium, seductio, bellum*, *Chr.* 1001: 905: 1. *North. pres.* 56: *Chr.* 921.—  
 Unfrið-flota *a hostile fleet, ship of war*, *Chr.* 1000.—*Unfrið-here a hostile army*, *Chr.* 1008.—*Unfrið-land hostile land*, *L. Ethel. Anlaf.* 3, *W.* p. 104, 35.—*Unfrið-man a hostile man, an enemy*, *L. Ethel. Anlaf.* 3.—*Unfrið-schip a hostile ship*, *L. Ethel. Anlaf.* 2.  
<sup>t</sup>Un-ful *Insipid*; *insipidus*, *C. R. Mk.* 9, 50.  
 Un-fulfremed *Imperfect*; *imperfectus*, *Bd. S.* p. 566, 2.  
 Un-fulwroht *Imperfect, unfinished*; *imperfectus*, *R. Ben.* 2.  
 -ung [Ger. -ung: *Interl. Dea. Eng. -ing. Precipuum quod usus est in formandis substantivis, non omnibus promissum, sed iis quæ actionem aut positionem rei significant.* *In A.-S. þancung est gratulario actio Franc. et Al. auctum augmentatio: Ger. samlung collectio, et alia innumera e verbis oriunda, Wack. prol. n. vi.] The termination of A.-S. nouns; as, gitsung, gitsung desire; swutclung swutclung festation; clænsung clænsung clearing; eorðbeofung earthquake; gesomnung assembly. -ung is chiefly used in forming nouns from verbs; as, halgung consecration from halgian to hallow, consecrate. These words are feminine.*
- <sup>u</sup>Un - gægne, un - geugne. *UN-GAIN, of no effect, vain*; *inertus, irritus*, *R. Mt.* 15, 6.  
 Un-gan, *for ongan began*; *cepit*, *L. Eccl. W.* p. 175, 2.  
 Ungc *for us*; *nobis*, *Bd. S.* p. 628, 15, v. unc.  
 Un - geæhtendlic *Unimaginable, inestimabilis*, *Bd. S.* p. 49, 11.  
 Un-geara *Not formerly, suddenly*; *non pridem, super improviso*, *Cd.* 222: *Bd.* p. 600, 39.  
 Un-gearo, un-gearu, un-gearu *adj. Unprepared, unadorned, imparatus, improvisus*, *Bd. S.* p. 523, 26: *Ors.* 1, 10.  
 Un-geaðe *not easily*, *Bt.* 35, v. un-eaðe.  
 Un - gebeorhlice *Unkindly, ungenerously*; *inclementer, interperanter*, *Som.*  
 Un-gebet *Uncorrected, uncompensated*; *non compensatus, incorrectus*, *L. Elf. Can.* 32, *H.* p. 158, 2.  
 Un-gebigendlic *Undeclinable*; *indeclinabilis*, *Som.*



Un-gebleoh *party-coloured, unlike, Som.*  
 Un-geboht *unbought, uncorrupted, L. Athel. W. p. 64, 23.*  
 Un-geboren *UNBORN; nondum natus, L. Alf. Guth. pref.*  
 Un-gebrocen *Unbroken; infractus, Som.*  
 Un-gebrosnad, un-gebrosnod *uncorrupted, Bd. S. p. 528, 27.*  
 Un-gebrosnung *incorruption, Som.*  
 Un-gebunden *Unbound, unloosed, untied, loosed; solutus, Elf. gr. 5.*  
 Un-gebyde *Disagreeing; inflexibilis, non redigendus ad, dissentaneus, Bt. 34, 11.*  
 Un-gebyrd *Beardless; imberbis, investis, Cot. 105, Som.*  
 Un-gecindellic *unnatural, v. un-gecyndelic.*  
 Un-geclænsod *Impure, uncleansed; impurus, L. Eccl. 44.*  
 Un-gecnýrdnes *Negligence; indiligentia, negligentia, Som.*  
 Un-gecoplic *Unfit, disagreeing; inopportunos, incongruus, Soma. 44, Ben.*  
 Un-gecoren *Unchosen; non electus, L. Wal. 1.*  
 Un-gecost *Dishonest, faithless, lewd; improbus, inhonestus, Bd. S. p. 647, 1.*  
 Un-gecyd *Unsaid, not declared; non indicatus, L. Edg. sup. 18, W. p. 81, 21.*  
 Un-gecynd *Unnatural, illegitimate; non naturalia, Bt. 34, 10, v. un-cynd.*  
 Un-gecyndelic, un-gecyndlic. *Unnatural, preternatural, monstrous; præternaturalis, prodigiosus, Bt. 31, 1: 34, 11: 41, 2.*  
 Un-gedæftenlic *Unfit, improper; inopportunos, indecorus, Past. 15, 6.*  
 Un-gedæftlice *Importunately, unseasonably; inopportune, indecenter, Som.*  
 Un-gedæftnes, se; f. *Importunity; importunitas, Som.*  
 Un-gedafenlic *Unbecoming, unseemly, urgent; indecorus, indecens, L. Can. Edg. 27.*  
 Un-gedafenlice *Unbecomingly, unreasonably; indecore, Bt. 18, 2.*  
 Un-gedafenlicnes *Unfitness, dishonesty, disgrace; dedecus, Som.*  
 Un-gedese *Unquiet, unfitting, improper, evil; inquietus, Obs. Lun. 18: R. Ben. interl. 2.*  
 Un-gedefednes *Unquietness; inquietudo, Som.*  
 Un-gederad, un-gedered. *Uninjured, unhurt, undefiled; illæsus, Chr. 1086.*  
 Un-gederstig, un-gedyrstig.

*Undaring, fearful; pusillanimis, pavidus, Past. 32, 1.*  
 Un-gedreht *Unoppressed, unwearied; indefatigabilis, non afflictus.*  
 Un-gedrehtlice *Unweariedly; indefatigabiliter, Som.*  
 Un-gedrym *Unharmonious, disagreeing; dissonus, Som.*  
 Un-geended, un-geendod. *Unended, infinite, eternal, endless; infinitus; æternus, L. Eccl. pref: Bd. S. p. 627, 36: Bt. 18, 3.*  
 Un-geendigendlic *Unending, infinitive, infinite; infinitivus, Elf. gr. 21.*  
 Un-geendlic *unending, infinitive.*  
 Un-geendodlic *Endless, eternal; infinitus, Bt. 18, 3.*  
 Un-geendung *An infinity, endlessness; infinitas, Som.*  
 Un-gefæglic *undying, healthy, Bt. 36, 4, C., v. un-fæglic.*  
 Un-gefær *Impassable; invius, Bt. 18, 2.*  
 Un-gefærlic [fearlic-sudden] *Not sudden; non repentinus, Ors. 5, 10.*  
 Un-gefealice *Unpleasantly, sadly, sorrowfully; non læte, mœste, Chr. 755.*  
 Un-gefegge *Unfit, improper; non aptus, ineptus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 80.*  
 Un-gefefe *Unfeeling; insensibilis, Som.*  
 Un-gefeohlice *Without value, meanly; turpiter, Alb. resp. 39.*  
 Un-gefere [fer, fær a way] *Impassable, inaccessible; invius, inaccessus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 76: C. Ps. 106, 40.*  
 Un-gefered *unpassed, not frequented, inaccessible, Bd. S. p. 602, 20.*  
 Un-geferlic *not sudden, Ors. 5, 10, tit., v. un-gefærlic.*  
 Un-gefeðered *unfeathered, Cot. 114.*  
 Un-gefog, un-gefoh *incomprehensible, immense, unknown, Som.*  
 Un-gefoge *incomprehensibly, inconceivably, Ors. 1, 1.*  
 Un-gefohlic *Incomprehensible, immense; incomprehensibilis, Dial. 1, 9.*  
 Un-gefótlic *Impassable on foot; non pedibus transeundus, Ors. 2, 4.*  
 Un-gefræge [gefræge perceived, known] *Unheard of, unusual, inconceivable; inauditus, Cot. 5, 19, 110.*  
 Un-gefræglice *Inconceivably, beyond measure, extraordinarily; modo inaudito, incomprehensibiliter, supra modum, Bt. 27, 1: 35, 6: 37, 1.*  
 Un-gefrætwd *Unadorned; inornatus, incompus, Cot. 104.*

Un-gefredelice *Insensibly; insensibiliter, Past. 37, 2.*  
 Un-gefremed *Unfinished; infectus, Cot. 186.*  
 Un-gefreod *Unfreed; non liberatus, Heming. p. 104.*  
 Un-gefulod *unbaptized, L. Elf. Can. 26.*  
 Un-gefylled, ungefyled, ungefyld; *def. se ungefylda. Unfilled, insatiable; inexpletus, Bt. 7, 3.*  
 Un-gefylledlic *that cannot be filled, insatiable, L. Ps. 100, 6.*  
 Un-gefynd, un-gefyndig. *Incapable, barren; incapax, sterilis, Past. 52, 9.*  
 Un-gefyrn *not long ago, not long after.*  
 Un-gegearwe [gearw. gearo ready] *Unprepared, unready, sudden; imparatus, Ors. 4, 10.*  
 Un-gegret *Ungreeted, unsaluted; insalutatus, Guthl. Vit. 3.*  
 Un-gehalgod *UNHALLOWED, profane, Lev. 10, 1.*  
 Un-geheafdod *Unheaded; non habens caput, Herb. 4, 12.*  
 Un-gehealdsumnes *An unkeeping, unchastity; incontinentia, Elf. Ep. I. 42.*  
 Un-gehend *not at hand, far off.*  
 Un-gehendnys [gehendnes nearness] *Distance, remoteness; longinquitas, Elf. gr. 5.*  
 Un-gehered *Unheard; inauditus, Bd. S. p. 479, 14.*  
 Un-gehirsum, un-gehyrsum. *Disobedient, rebellious; inobediens, rebellis, Ex. 10, 3: Deut. 21, 20: Mt. 6, 24.*  
 Un-gehiwod *Unhewed, unformed; informis, Alb. resp. 15, 22.*  
 Un-gehrepod [hrepan to touch] *Untouched; intactus, Ser. de Creat.*  
 Un-gehrinen [gehrinan to touch] *Untouched; intactus, Bd. S. p. 534, 36.*  
 Un-gehriped *Unripe; immaturus, Lye.*  
 Un-gehyrnes *Not hearing, deafness; surditas, Som.*  
 Un-gehyrsum *disobedient, v. un-gehirsum.*  
 Un-gehyrsumnes *Disobedience; inobedientia.*  
 Un-gehyrt *Unanimate, heartless, desolate, dead; inanimatus.*  
 Ungel, ungl [Plat. Dut. Frs. on-gel m. suet: In Osnabruk. ungel m. tallow: Ger. unschlitt n. and in the common familiar dialect, inschlitt, unschlitt, inselt, unsel. All these words are more or less related to the Lat. ungere to anoint, and unguentum ointment, salve] *Tallow, suet, fat; sebum, se-vum, arvina, Som.*

- <sup>b</sup> Un-gelacnod *Unhealed*; non sanatus, *Guthl. Vit.* 14.  
 Un-gelæccendlic *unreprovable*.  
 Un-gelæred *Unlearned, ignorant*; indoctus, *Bd. S.* p. 628, 30: *Bt.* 7, 3: 8.  
 Un-gelæredlice *Unlearnedly*; indocte, *Bd. S.* p. 616, 13.  
 Un-gelærednes *Unlearnedness*; unskilfulness; imperitia, rusticitas, *Bd. S.* p. 604, 28.  
 Un-geleáfa *UNBELIEF*; incredulitas, *Mk.* 6, 6.  
 Un-geleafful *Full of unbelief, unbelieving, incredulous, faithless*; incredulus, infidelis, *Jn.* 3, 36: 20, 27: *Mt.* 17, 17: *Mk.* 9, 19: *Lk.* 9, 41.  
 Un-geleaffullic, un-geleaffulic. *Unbelieving*; incredulus, infidelis, *Jud.* 15.  
 Un-geleaffullice *Unbelievingly, incredibly*; increduliter, *Bas.* R. 7.  
 Un-geleaffulnes *Disbelief, want of belief*; incredulitas, *Mk.* 9, 24: 16, 14: *Mt.* 13, 58: 17, 20.  
 Un-geleafflic *Incredible, marvelous*; incredibilis, *Chr.* 1036.  
 Un-geleaffsum *Unbelieving*; incredulus, infidelis, *Bd. S.* p. 485, 33: 526, 30.  
 Un-geleaffsumnes *Infidelity, unbelief*; incredulitas, infidelitas, *Bd. S.* p. 491, 22.  
<sup>c</sup> Un-gelearnes *Unlearnedness, ignorance*; imperitia, *Som.*  
 Un-geleffendlic *Incredible*; incredibilis, *Bt.* 38, 3.  
 Un-geleofa *unbelief*, *R.* *Mk.* 9, 24, v. un-geleafa.  
 Un-gelic *UNLIKE, dissimilar, unequal*; dissimilis, dispar, *Bd. S.* p. 683, 24: *Bt.* 39, 12: *L. Eccl.* 31.  
 Un-geliclic *Unlike, various*; dissimilis, *Guthl. Vit.* 2.  
 Un-gelicnes *Unlikeness*; dissimilitudo, *Som.*  
 Un-geliefedlic *Incredible, hard to be believed*; incredibilis, *Ors.* 3, 9.  
 Un-geligen, un-gelygen. *Unlying, true, faithful*; non mendax, verax, fide dignus, *L. Edw.* 1: *L. Athelst.* II. 1.  
 Un-gelimp [gelimp an event, a chance] *A misfortune, mischance*; infortunium, incommodum, *L. Edg. sup.* 2: *Chr.* 1085: *Bt.* 39, 2: *Elf. T.* p. 41: *Lup.* 13.  
 Un-gelimplic [gelimplic seasonable] *Unseasonable, inconvenient*; incommodus, inopportunus, *Cot.* 115: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72.  
 Un-gelyfed *Not trusted, unlawful*; non permissus, illicitus, *Bd. S.* p. 648, 29.  
 Un-gelyfedlic *Incredible, unbe-*

- lieving*; incredibilis, incredulus, *Ors.* 2, 4.  
<sup>d</sup> Un-gelygn *unlying, true*, *L. Athelst.* II. 1, v. un-geligen.  
 Un-gemaca *Unequal, unlike*; dispar, impar, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 9, 17.  
 Un-gemæenne *want of care, negligence*, *Bd. S.* p. 509, 19, v. un-gymenn.  
 Un-gemæt, un-gemet [gemet measure] *Immensity, excess, what cannot be measured*; immensitas, excessus, *Bt.* 40, 3: *Ors.* 3, 11: 4, 6: 6, 32.  
 Un-gemæt, un-gemet. *Immense, immeasurable, unlimited, immoderate*; immensus, immodicus, *Bd. S.* p. 627, 14, *B:* *Bt.* R. p. 157: 164: *L. Eccl.* 10.  
 Un-gemætfæst, un-gemetfæst. *Immoderate, immense, intemperate*; immodicus, immensus, *Bt.* 14, 1: 27, 1.  
 Un-gemætlic, un-gemetlic. *Immense, vast*; immensus, immodicus, *Ors.* 1, 2: *Bt.* 12: 32, 1: 33, 4.  
 Un-gemeltnes *Unmeltingness, indigestion*; indissolubilitas, *L. M.* 2, 6.  
 Un-gemenged *Unmired, pure*; non mixtus, purus, *Bt.* 35, 5.  
 Un-gemengednes *Unmixedness, purity*; puritas, *Som.*  
<sup>e</sup> Un-gemenn *want of care*, v. un-gymen.  
 Un-gemet *immense, immensity*, v. un-gemæt.  
 Un-gemetfæst *immoderate*, v. un-gemætfæst.  
 Un-gemetfæstnes *Excess, immoderation*; intemperantia, excessus, *Bt.* 36, 6.  
 Un-gemetgod *Unmeasured, intemperate*; immoderatus, *Past.* 15, 1.  
 Un-gemetlic *immense*, v. un-gemætlic.  
 Un-gemetlice, un-gemetelice. *Immeasurably, exceedingly*; immoderate, intemperanter, vehementer, *Bt.* 13: 14, 1: 18, 1: *Gen.* 4, 5: 27, 33: *L. Elf. Can.* 29.  
 Un-gemidlod [gemidlod to restrain] *Unrestrained, untamed, unruly*; non dimidiatus, indomitus, *Elf. T.* p. 34.  
 Un-gemihtig *Unmighty, weak*; impotens, *Bt.* 36, 5, v. un-mihtig.  
 Un-gemindig *Unmindful*; immemor, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 9, 22.  
 Un-gemod *Unagreed, discordant*; discors, *Past.* 46, 4.  
 Un-gemynd *Unmindful, negligent*; immemor, incuriosus, *Bd. S.* p. 630, 37.  
 Un-gemyndig *unmindful, neglectful*, *Bt.* 35, 1.  
 Un-gened, un-genedde. *Un-*

- forced, uncompelled*; non coactus, *Bt.* 34, 10.  
<sup>f</sup> Un-genetic, un-genythlic *unprofitable*.  
 Un-geenge *ungain, vain*, v. un-gægne.  
 Un-genyde *unforced*, *Ors.* 3, 15 v. un-gened.  
 Un-geocian *To unyoke*; jugare, *Som.*  
 Un-georne *Negligently, rashly*; non diligenter, temere, *Ors.* 3, 11.  
 Un-geornfull [geornful full of desire] *Negligent, inactive*; indiligens, torpidus, *Past.* 1.  
 Un-georwyrd *Uncorrupted, undefiled*; intemeratus, *Cat.* 18.  
 Un-gerad *Unarrayed*; non vestitus, *R. Mt.* 22, 11, v. ger-wian.  
 Un-gerad, un-gerad, un-gerad. *Unlearned, ignorant, rude, disagreeing, at variance*; non instructus, indoctus, incoarsatus, dissonus, imprudens, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73: *Ors.* 2, 6, 1: *Bt.* 39, 12.  
 Un-gerad *Inconsideration, rance, rashness*; imprudens, *Som.*  
 Un-gerædnes *Disagreement, condition*; dissentio, *Ors.* 4, 5: 5, 3: 6, 6.  
<sup>g</sup> Un-gerec *Want of government, tumult, confusion*; anar-*R. Mt.* 26, 5.  
 Un-gereccan *To unseal, to blame, to defend*; purgare, culpate, *L. Athelst.* II. 1.  
 Un-gereclice *Disorderly, irregularly, confusedly*; sine ordine vel ordine, confusus, *Bt.* 34, 12, *C:* 36, 6.  
 Un-geredlice *vehemently*, *Bt.* 7, *C:*, v. un-gerydelice.  
 Un-gereod *uninstructed, various*, v. un-gerad.  
 Un-gereordlic *Insatiable*; insatiabilis, *C. Ps.* 100, 6.  
 Un-gereordod *Unsatisfied*; saturatus, impransus, *Som.*  
 Un-gerepod *untouched*, v. un-grehpod.  
 Un-gerim [gerim a number] *Immensity, a great multitude*; innumerabilis multitudo, immensitas, *Lup.* 19: *Bt.* 36.  
 Un-gerim *Innumerable, infinite*, *Vern.* 14.  
 Un-gerinen *untouched*, v. un-gehrinen.  
 Un-gerinselice *shamefully*, *C.* 1015, v. un-gerisenlice.  
 Un-geriped *Unripened, premature*; immaturus, intemptivus, *Elf. T.* p. 34.  
 Un-gerisedlice *shamefully*, *C.* MS. *Cat.* 1015, v. un-gerisenlice.

Un-gerisen, un-gerisenu, un-gerisne. *Incongruous, inconvenient, indecent, disagreeable, unworthy, fallacious, futile, unseemly, absurd, base; incongruus, inconueniens, indecens, indignus, Bd. S. p. 524, 28: 579, 26: Bt. 14, 1: L. Athelst. II. 1.*  
 Un-gerisenlic *Unfit, unsuitable, unworthy, base; indecens, incongruus, turpis, Bt. 30, 1.*  
 Un-gerisenlice *Unfitly, indecently, basely; incongrue, inconvenienter, turpiter, Bt. 29, 3.*  
 Un-gerydelice *Vehemently, sharply; aspere, Hexaem. 10: Bt. 39, 7.*  
 Un-gerydu *Not to be ridden, rough, rugged; aspera (loca), Lk. 3, 5.*  
 Un-gesadelad **UNSADDLED**; non ephippiatus, *L. pol. Cnut. 69.*  
 Un-gesælg, un-gesælig. *Unhappy, unlucky, unfortunate; infelix, infaustus, Bt. 8: 38, 3: Bd. S. p. 523, 32: L. Eccl. pref.*  
 Un-gesæliglice *unhappily, unluckily.*  
 Un-gesælignes *Unhappiness; infelicitas, Ps. 13, 7: Bd. S. p. 519, 10.*  
 Un-gesæliglice *unluckily, v. un-gesæliglice.*  
 Un-gesæð *Unhappiness, misfortune; infelicitas, infortunium, incommodum, Bt. 6: 29, 1: 38, 2: 39, 8.*  
 Un-gesawen *Unsown; non seminatus, L. Wall. 7.*  
 Un-gescead [gescead reason] *unreasonable, vastly, hugely, Cd. 186, Th. p. 231, 6.*  
 Un-gesceadlic *Unreasonable, indiscreet; imprudens.*  
 Un-gesceadlice *Unreasonably, absurdly; imprudenter, C. R. Ben. 43.*  
 Un-gesceadwis *Irrational, imprudent, foolish; irrationalis, inconsultus, Bt. 11, 2: 13: 27, 1: 39, 8, 9: 42.*  
 Un-gesceadwislice *Indiscreetly, imprudently; indiscrete, Past. 44, 7.*  
 Un-gesceadwisnes *Indiscretion, want of reason, ignorance; ignorantia, imprudentia, Bt. 36, 6: Past. 39, 1.*  
 Un-gesceapen *Unformed, uncreated, rude; non formatus, increatus, inconditus, Symb. Athan: Elf. gr. Som. p. 48.*  
 Un-gesceððed *Uncorrupted; illæus, Bd. S. p. 550, 11.*  
 Un-gesceððig *Innocent, harmless; innocens, Som.*  
 Un-gescrepe *A disadvantage; incommodum, Bd. 611, 22.*  
 Un-gescrepe *Inconvenient, use-*

*less; incommodus, Bd. S. p. 605, 20.*  
 Un-gescrepnes *A disadvantage; incommodum, Bd. S. p. 589, 37.*  
 Un-gesewendlic, un-gesewenlic. *Invisible, unseen; invisibilis, Bt. 21: 33, 4: Bd. S. p. 552, 17.*  
 Un-gesib, un-gesibb. *Unpeaceful, differing; non pacificus, discors, Bd. S. p. 528, 32.*  
 Un-gesibsum *unpeaceable, jarring, Past. 46, 1.*  
 Un-gesibsumnes *Unpeacefulness, disagreement; discordia, Past. 46, 4.*  
 Un-gesilt *Unsalted; non sale conditus, insulsus, Herb. 44, 2.*  
 Un-gesoden *Unsodden, unboiled; incoctus, Herb. 4, 12.*  
 Un-gespedig [spedig rich] *Poor, needy; inops, Som.*  
 Un-gestæððeg *Inconstant, unsteady, unstable; inconstans, Bt. 39, 3.*  
 Un-gestæððelic *Inconstant, spread, diffused; inconstans, vagabundus, late diffuens, Past. 38, 1.*  
 Un-gestæððiglice *Unsteadily; inconstanter, Past. 47, 1.*  
 Un-gestæððignys *Inconstancy, unsteadiness; inconstantia, petulantia, Past. 2, 5.*  
 Un-gestræden *Unspread, undispersed, entire; non dispersus, integer, L. Wiht. 6.*  
 Un-geswege *Dissonant, disagreeing in sound; dissonans, R. 34: Elf. gl. Som. p. 62.*  
 Un-geswencedlic *Unceasing; indefatigabilis, Bd. S. p. 631, 35.*  
 Un-geswicen *incessans, Hymn.*  
 Un-geswicendlice *Unceasingly; incessanter, R. Ben. 4.*  
 Un-geswuncen *Un-elaborate, not well done; non elaboratus, Cot. 117.*  
 Un-gesynelic *Invisible, unseen; invisibilis, Heming. p. 243.*  
 Un-getæl *irreprehensibilis.*  
 Un-getælnes *Unprofitableness; incommoditas, Som.*  
 Un-getæse, un-getese. *Trouble, inconvenience; molestia, Past. 36, 4.*  
 Un-getæslie *Inconvenient; incommodus.*  
 Un-getæslie *Inconveniently; incommode, Solil. 6.*  
 Un-getæsnas *Inconvenience; incommoditas, Cot. 105.*  
 Un-getæst *trouble, Cot. 108, v. un-getæse.*  
 Un-getal *Inconvenient, bad; malus, incommodus, Lye.*  
 Un-geteald *Untold, unnumbered; non numeratus, Equ. Vern. 21.*  
 Un-getel *Not to be numbered; innumerabilitas, Conf. Pecc.*

Un-getemed *Untamed, unbridled; indomitus, effrænis.*  
 Un-getemprung *Unseasonable; intemperies, R. Conc. 2.*  
 Un-geteoriendlice *Unweariedly, incessantly; indefesse.*  
 Un-geteorod *Untired, unfailing; non deficiens, Lk. 12, 33.*  
 Un-getese *Troublesome, inconvenient; molestus, incommodus, asper, Bt. 14, 1: 32, 1.*  
 Un-geþæslic *Unseemly, indecent; incongruus, R. 116: Elf. gl. Som. p. 80.*  
 Un-geþanc [geþanc a thought] *An evil thought, bad intention; mala intentio, C. R. Ben. 5.*  
 Un-geþeaht *Inconsideration, imprudence; incogitantia, temeritas, R. Ben. 64.*  
 Un-geþeahtendlice *Inconsiderately, unadvisedly, rashly; inconsiderate, temere, Bd. S. p. 512, 6.*  
 Un-geþeawe *Unaccustomed, unusual; inusitatus, contra morem alicujus, Guthl. Vit. 16.*  
 Un-geþeod *Unjoined, dispersed; disjunctus, dispersus, Cd. 82.*  
 Un-geþwær *Discord, disagreement, tumult, hostility; tumultus, R. Mt. 26, 5.*  
 Un-geþwær *Disagreeing, differing, unrelenting; discors, Bt. 21: 37, 3: 39, 12: Bd. S. p. 528, 31.*  
 Un-geþwærian *To be discordant, to disagree; discordare, Elf. gr. Som. p. 30: Bd. S. p. 505, 22.*  
 Un-geþwærnes *Discord, dissension, division, trouble, wickedness; dissensio, discordia, inquietudo, improbitas, Jn. 7, 43: 10, 19: Ors. 2, 5: 6, 3: Bd. S. p. 539, 36.*  
 Un-geþwer *disagreeing, v. un-geþwær.*  
 Un-geþyld *Impatience; impatientia, intolerantia, Bt. 11, 1.*  
 Un-geþyldlice *Impatiently; impatienter, Bt. 18, 4, C.*  
 Un-geþyldig *Impatient; intolerans, Bt. 39, 10, C.*  
 Un-getima *Evil times; mala tempora, adversitas, Ors. 1, 2: 2, 4, Som.*  
 Un-getinge *Without eloquence; infacundus, indisertus, Ex. 6, 12.*  
 Un-getogen *Uninstructed; non instructus, indoctus.*  
 Un-getreowe *Untrue, unfaithful; infidus, infidelis, Elf. gr. 7: Deut. 32, 20: Lk. 12, 46.*  
 Un-getriwe *untrue, L. pol. Edg. 7, v. un-getreowe.*  
 Un-getrum *infirm, Bt. 39, 10, v. un-trum.*  
 Un-getrywode *offended; erunt scandalizati, Mt. 24, 10.*  
 Un-getrywða *Want of truth,*

*infidelity, treachery; infidelitas, perfidia, Lup. 9.*

<sup>a</sup> Un-getyd, un-tydd. *Uninstructed, ignorant; non instructus, imperitus, rudis, Past. 1, 3: 48, 2: Bd. S. p. 648, 24.*

Un-gewæder, un-weder, unwider, un-widerung [*gewider weather*] *Bad weather, a tempest; intempestas, coeli intemperies, tempestas, Chr. 1041: 1086.*

Un-gewæmmed, un-gewemmed. *Unstained, uncorrupt, pure; immaculatus, incorruptus, Gen. 20, 14: Ps. 18, 14: Bd. S. p. 588, 38: 608, 40.*

Un-gewæmmedlice, un-gewemmedlice. *Uncorruptly; intemperate, incorrupte, Bd. S. p. 572, 19.*

Un-gewæpnad *Without weapons, unarmed; inermis, Bd. S. p. 503, 39.*

Un-gewealdes; *adv. [g. of ge-weald power] Want of power, against one's will, involuntarily; invito, involuntarie, casu, fortuito:—Gif hwa hwæt ungewealdes gedeð si qui aliquis invito fecerit, L. pol. Cnut. 66: L. Can. Edg. pn. 1. Gif hwa his cild ofsliehð to deaðe ungewealdes si quis ipsius infantem percusserit ad mortem fortuito, L. Can. Edg. poen. 10. Se þe hine ofsloge ungewealdes ille qui eum occiderit invito, L. Eccl. Alf. 13.*

<sup>o</sup> Un-geweder *bad weather, v. un-gewæder.*

Un-gewemd *pure, L. Ps. 63, 3, v. un-gewæmmed.*

Un-gewemmed *unstained, v. un-gewæmmed.*

Un-gewendendlic *Not to be turned, immovable; non amovendus, Med. ex. Quadr. 1, 4.*

Un-gewened *Unexpected, unlooked for; non expectatus, insperatus, Bd. S. p. 480, 41.*

Un-gewerigad *Unwearied; indefessus, Bd. S. p. 568, 14.*

Un-gewider *bad weather, v. un-gewæder.*

Un-gewiis *unwise, ignorant, uncertain; incertus, Bd. S. p. 547, 16, v. un-gewis.*

Un-gewille *Contrary to the wish, unwilling, unpleasant; quod voluntati alicujus contrarium est, ingratus, injucundus, Chr. 1120.*

Un-gewintred *Not having lived winters or years, young, immature; non habens annos, non adultus, immaturus, L. pol. Alf. 25.*

Un-gewirht, un-gewyrt. *Without merit; immeritum:—Be un-gewirhtum immerito, sine causa,*

*gratis, C. Ps. 108, 2: 118, 161.*

<sup>p</sup> Un-gewis *Unwise, ignorant, unknown, uncertain; nescius, ignotus, incertus, Bt. 11, 2: Elf. T. p. 39.*

Un-gewislic *Unaccustomed; inusitatus, Bt. 7, 2, C.*

Un-gewisnes *Ignorance, unwise-ness; ignorantia, Bd. S. p. 576, 28.*

Un-gewiss *Want of knowledge, ignorance, ignominy; imperitia, ignorantia, ignominia:—Þurh ungewiss per ignorantiam, Lev. 4, 13. Gefyl an-syne heora of ungewisse imple facies eorum ignominia, Ps. 82, 15.*

Un-gewisses; *adv. Of ignorance, ignorantly, unwittingly; per ignorantiam, inscienter, Ben.*

Un-gewitendlice *Unfailingly, perpetually, constantly; non transitorie, perpetuo, constanter, Past. 58, 2.*

Un-gewitfæst *Unwise, ignorant; ignarus, Som.*

Un-gewitfæstnes *Ignorance; ignorantia, imperitia, Som.*

Un-gewitfull *Unwitty, unskilful, unwise; ignarus, fatuus, Bt. 32, 3.*

Un-gewitfullnes *Want of knowledge, foolishness; stultitia.*

Un-gewitlic *Witless, stupid, foolish; stolidus, Som.*

<sup>a</sup> Un-gewitnigendlice [*un, wite punishment*] *Free from punishment, freely; impune, Elf. gr. 38.*

Un-gewitnod *Unpunished, unre-vengeed; impunitus, inultus, Bt. 38, 3.*

Un-gewitt *Without wit, folly, madness; stultitia, amentia, Deut. 28, 28.*

Un-gewittelice *Unwisely, foolishly; stolide, Dial. 2, 3.*

Un-gewittig *Unwise, foolish, mad, irrational; insipiens, insanus, irrationalis, Bd. S. p. 576, 1: Bt. 36, 5.*

Un-gewittinys *Unwiseness, folly; stultitia, Dial. 2, 31.*

Un-geworht *Unwrought, unformed, unfinished; non formatus, infectus, Cot. 107.*

Un-gewriten *Unwritten; non scriptus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*

Un-gewunelic *Unusual, unaccustomed; insuetus, insolitus, Bt. 7, 2: 31, 1.*

Un-gewunnod *Unaccustomed; inusitatus, inexpertus, Som.*

Un-gewylde *Unsubject, not under authority; non subjectus, Ors. 6, 30: Jud. 16, Thw. p. 161, 35.*

Un-gifre *opprobrious, Cd. 113, Th. p. 149, 5.*

Un-gifu *An ungracious act, dis-*

*honesty, vice; defectus gratiae, improbitas, vitium.*

<sup>r</sup> Un-girian, un-gyrian. *To ex-GEEB, put off; exuere, Bd. S. p. 540, 35.*

Ungl *Fat; adepa, Cantic. Moys. Cot., v. ungel.*

Un-glad *Unglad, sad, wretched, tristis, sordidus, cænosus, horridus, Bt. 6.*

Un-glæw, un-gleaw. *Unwise, stupid, foolish; inscius, imperitus, stupidus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 77: Mk. 7, 18.*

Un-glæwlice, un-gleawlice. *Un-glewlice. Unwisely, imprudently; insipienter, Fuly. 19.*

Un-glæwnes, *Unwisdom, imprudence, folly, stupidity; insipientia, imperitia, stupiditas, Bd. S. p. 620, 7: Bt. 3, 10.*

Un-gleaw *unwise; un-gleawlice, folly, &c., v. un-glæw, &c.*

Un-god UN-GOOD, *bad; bonus, malus, Obs. Lex. 3, 2.*

Ungor, ungr *hunger, Ps. 32, 1: 58, 7, v. hunger.*

Un-grene UN-GREEN; *not v-ridis, Cd. 6.*

Un-grið [grið *peace*] *A breaking of peace, an offence; pac-violatio, offensio, Chart. Eccl.*

Un-grund *Without ground: bounds, immense; sine finibus immensus, Cd. 167.*

<sup>s</sup> Un-gyld [gild *a tribute*] *As unjust tax; injustum tributum, Chr. 1000: 1098.*

Un-gyltig UN-GUILTY, *innocent, insons, Ors. 4, 7.*

Un-gymenn, un-gyming. *Want of care, negligence; incuria, negligentia, Bd. S. p. 5, 28: 599, 20.*

Un-gyrian *to anger, v. un-gyrian.*

Un-hadian [hadian *to degrade*] *To degrade; de gradu de-cere, desecrare, Ben.*

Un-hæl, un-hál. UN-WEAL. *unhale, sick; non sanus, æger, infirmus, L. pol. Cnut. 66: Bt. 11, 1: 39, 9: Mk. 32.*

Un-hælð [un, hælð *health*] *Want of health, sickness, infirmity; ægritudo, infirmitas, Lk. 5, 31.*

Un-hælu, un-hælo. *Sickness, infirmity, vice, affliction; infirmitudo, infirmitas, vitium, afflictio:—Gif he on finde ærhwylcne unhælo si ille inveniatur eo quodvis vitium. Lk. 56: Elf. T. p. 43: C. Mk. 7: 4, 24: 16, 24.*

Un-hæmed *Unmarried, who was never married; incho. Cot. 169.*

Un-hál *unhale, sick, v. un-hæl.*

Un-halgod UNHALLOWED, &c.



consecrated; non consecratus, *L. North. Presb.* 13.  
 -halig UNHOLY; profanus, *Som.*  
 -halwendlic *Unhealthy, deadly;*  
*insalubris, lethiferus, Med. ex*  
*Quadr.* 1, 4: *Deut.* 32, 33.  
 -handworht *Not wrought or*  
*made with hands;* non mani-  
 -factus, *Mk.* 14, 58.  
 -har *Destitute of hair, bald;*  
*capillis destitutus, Beo.* 5.  
 -heanlice *Not basely, valiantly,*  
*manfully;* non turpiter, fortiter,  
*Chr.* 755.  
 -heg, un-heh; *comp. m. un-*  
*hehera; adj. Un-high, low,*  
*humble;* non altus, humilis,  
*depressus, brevis:—Unhege*  
*ceos low shoes; thalares, Elf.*  
*L. Som.* p. 61. To unhehe-  
 -an landum *ad humiliores ter-*  
*ras, Deut.* 1, 7.  
 -hela [un-hæl sick] Unhela  
*repel as instrument of tor-*  
*ment; instrumentum quod vis*  
*et cruciamentum, equuleus,*  
*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.  
 -helan; *pp. ed. To UNHELE,*  
*to reveal, uncover, discover, be-*  
*ray; revelare, prodere, Lk.*  
*2, 2.*  
 -helda *an enemy; inimicus,*  
*Chr.* 1095, v. un-hold.  
 -hered *Unpraised; illaudatus,*  
*Mt.* 30, 1, *Card.* p. 168, 6.  
 -hersumnes *Disobedience;*  
*inobedientia, Conf. peccat.*  
 -hier, un-hiera, un-hiore,  
 -hyre. *Disobedient, wild,*  
*erce, base; inobediens, in-*  
*comitus, ferus, saevus, tur-*  
*s, Cot.* 58, 178: *Cd.* 104,  
*h. p.* 138, 5: *Herb.* 1, 1:  
*h. R. p.* 196.  
 -hired-wist [hired a family,  
 -ist food] *Want of familiarity;*  
*familiaritas, modus vivendi*  
*orsim, vel non in eadem*  
*milia, Scint.* 26.  
 -hiðy *Unhappy, wretched;*  
*felix, miser, Bt.* 26, 1.  
 -hleow *Unsheltering, unpro-*  
*tecting; quod nullum asylum*  
*abet, Cd.* 167.  
 -hly, un-hly. *Disreputable;*  
*infamis, Prov.* 14.  
 -hlysa, un-hlysa. *Disgrace;*  
*infamia, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.  
 -hlys-bær *Bearing disgrace,*  
*disreputable; infamiam ha-*  
*bens, infamis, Cot.* 17.  
 -hlyseadig *Infamous; non*  
*na beatus, Cot.* 155.  
 -hlys-full *full of infamy.*  
 -hneaw *Unsparing, bounteous,*  
*ge; non tenax, largus, mag-*  
*s, Cod. Eron.* 18 a, 1.  
 -hoga, un-hoge. *Unanxious,*  
*careful, without understand-*  
*ing; non sollicitus, intelligen-*  
*carens, C. R. Mk.* 7, 18.

Un-hold; *def. se un-holda [hold*  
*faithful, true] Unfaithful, faith-*  
*less, one on whom there is no*  
*hold; non favens, inimicus,*  
*infestus, infidus, Mt.* 13, 28,  
 39: *Cd.* 173: *Bd. S. p.* 515,  
 11.  
 Un-hræd-spræc *Unready or slow*  
*in speech; tardiloquus, Ex.* 6,  
 30.  
 Un-hror *Not bent down, erect;*  
*non pronus, Bt.* 41, 5.  
 Un-hwearfiende *Unchanging,*  
*firm, fixed; immobilis, fixus,*  
*Bt.* 8.  
 Un-hydig *Unheedful, careless;*  
*incautus, Lye.*  
 Un-hyhst *Lowest; non altissi-*  
*mus, infimus, Som.*  
 Un-hyldo *Aversion; defectus*  
*favoris, indignatio, Cd.* 33,  
*Th. p.* 45, 20.  
 Un-hyre *ferce, v. un-hier.*  
 Un-hyrgan, un-hyrian *to emu-*  
*late, v. on-hyrgan.*  
 Un-hyrgend *A rival, imitator;*  
*æmulator, Cot.* 189.  
 Un-hyrsum *Unhearing, disobe-*  
*dient; inobediens, Guthl. Vit.* 2.  
 Un-hyrsumnes *Disobedience;*  
*inobedientia, contumacia, Bd.*  
*S. p.* 573, 38.  
 Un-ieðe *uneasily, scarcely, v.*  
*un-eaðe.*  
 Un-ieðnes *roughness, difficulty,*  
*Ors.* 4, 1, v. un-eaðnes.  
 Un-inseglian *To unseal; resig-*  
*nare, Nic.* 14.  
 Un-iucian *To UNYOKE; disjun-*  
*gere, Elf. gr. Som.* p. 47.  
 Un-lacnigendlic *Incurable; im-*  
*medicabilis, Herb.* 139, 4.  
 Un-lacnod *Uncured; incuratus,*  
*Som.*  
 Un-læd; *def. se un-læda [un,*  
*lad an excuse] Inexcusable,*  
*wicked; inexcusabilis, im-*  
*probis, perditus, Want. Cat.*  
*p.* 134: *Jdth.* p. 23, 3.  
 Un-lædlic *inexcusable, v. un-læd.*  
 Un-lægen *Inviolable, firm, un-*  
*questionable; inviolabilis, rat-*  
*us, L. Wiht.* 19.  
 Un-læred *Unlearned; indoctus,*  
*Bt.* 39, 3.  
 Un-læt *Unslow; non tardus,*  
*impiger, Ben.*  
 Un-laf *A child born after the*  
*father's death, and not left or*  
*alive at his death; non su-*  
*perstes, posthumus, Som.*  
 Un-laga *unlawful, Chr.* 1090.  
 Un-lagu *Want of law, injustice,*  
*wrong; quod contra legem*  
*est, injustitia, iniquitas, Scint.*  
 7, 55: *Lup.* 6: *L. Cnut.* 11: *L.*  
*Cnut. pol.* 14: 57: *Chr.* 1086.  
 Un-land-agend *One who has no*  
*land, lack-land; non terram*  
*possidens, fundo carens, L.*  
*In.* 51.  
 Un-lar *false doctrine, bad counsel.*

Un-leaffull *Unbelieving; incre-*  
*dulus, Som.*  
 Un-leás *Unfalse, true; non fal-*  
*sus, verus, Solil.* 16.  
 Un-leáslice *Unfalsely, truly;*  
*veraciter, L. Elf. Can.* 30.  
 Un-leasnes *without leasing, truth.*  
 Un-leóf *Unloved, hateful; non*  
*dilectus, odiosus, Cd.* 64: 112.  
 Un-leoðuwacnys *Firmness, stub-*  
*bornness, trouble; inflexibili-*  
*tas, intractabilitas, molestia,*  
*Som.*  
 Un-lesan *To UNLOOSE, free;*  
*solvere, Chr.* 1086.  
 Un-libbe, an [lybba *to live.—*  
*lib a bewitching] What destroys*  
*life, poison; quod vitam de-*  
*struit, venenum, L. Can. Edg.*  
*pn.* 6: 7.  
 Unlibbe-wyrhta *A worker with*  
*poison, a witch; veneficus.*  
 Un-lichamlic *Without a body;*  
*incorporeus, Som.*  
 Un-liefed *Unlawful; illicitus,*  
*Som.*  
 Un-lioðuwacnys *firmness, v. un-*  
*leoðuwacnys.*  
 Un-lisp *One who stammereth;*  
*balbus, Som.*  
 Un-liðe *Unmild, severe, fell;*  
*immitis, acerbis, Cd.* 43.  
 Un-liðewac *Unpliant, intract-*  
*able; inflexibilis, intractabi-*  
*lis, Cot.* 115.  
 Un-lófoð *Unpraised; non lau-*  
*datus, Mor. præc.* 62.  
 Un-lond, es; n. [un, land land]  
*A desert; locus in quo terra*  
*non patet, solitudo, Bt.* 18, 1.  
 Un-lucan; p. un-leac, we un-  
 lucon. *To UNLOCK, open; re-*  
 serare, aperire, *L. Elf. Can.*  
 11.  
 Un-lud *Not loud, soft; non*  
*sonorus, blandus, Dial.* 1, 10.  
 Un-lust *Without desire or plea-*  
*sure, weariness, loathing; de-*  
*siderii absentia, tædium, nau-*  
*sea, T. Ps.* 118, 28: *L. Elf.*  
*Ep.* I. 11.  
 Un-lybbe, &c. *poison, &c., v. un-*  
*libbe, &c.*  
 Un-lyfednys [lyfde *permitted;*  
*pp. of lyfan] Unlawfulness;*  
*res non permissa, Som.*  
 Un-lyfigende [part. of lifan]  
*Unliving, lifeless, dead; non*  
*vivens, mortuus, Jdth.* 11:  
 12.  
 Un-lytel *No little, not a few,*  
*much, great; non parvus, mul-*  
*tus, magnus, longus, Æqu.*  
*Vern.* 47: *Lup.* 3: *Cd.* 79:  
*Bd. S. p.* 571, 35.  
 Un-mædlice *unkindly, v. un-*  
*mægðlice.*  
 Un-mægle *Unsavory; insipidus,*  
*Cot.* 116.  
 Un-mægðlice, un-mægðlice  
 [mægðlice *kindly] Improperly,*  
*unkindly, wickedly; improprie,*

- inhumaniter, impie, *Elf. T.* p. 42, 11.
- \* Un-mæhtiglic *unmighty, weak*, v. un-mihtelic.
- Un-mæl [mael a spot] *Unspotted, unstained, pure*; immaculatus, *Bd. S.* p. 640, 42.
- Un-mæn [man sinful] *Unsinful, pure, sincere*; non nefandus, purus, sincerus, *L. Athelst. W.* p. 64, 4.
- Un-mænged *unmixed*, v. un-menged.
- Un-mære *Ignoble, mean*; inglorius, ignobilis, *Bt.* 30, 1, *C.*
- Un-mærlic *Ignoble, mean*; inglorius, *Bt.* 33, 1.
- Un-mæte, un-mete [mæte moderate] *Immoderate, UNMEET, immeasurable, immense, enormous*; immodicus, ingens, nimius, *Bd. S.* p. 533, 32: 599, 43: 627, 41: 628, 29: *L. Eccl. W.* p. 174: *Guthl. Vit.* 3.
- Un-mæðlice *unkindly*, v. un-mægðlice.
- Un-mætnys, un-metnys, se; *f. An excess, immensity, violence*; immensitas, nimietas, impetus:—Fore unmætnysse þæs gewinnes ob nimietatem laboris, *Bd. S.* p. 532, 31. Mid unmætnesse micles stormes impetu magnas tempestatis, *Bd. S.* p. 627, 40.
- \* Un-maga *Unpowerful, weak*; impotens, debilis, *L. Can. Edg. Conf.* 3: *L. pol. Cnut.* 66: *Ps.* 36, 15.
- Un - maneg, un - manig. UN-MANY, *few*; non multi, pauci, *Guthl. Vit.* 3: *Bd. S.* p. 544, 9: 636, 18.
- Un - mann [un-man, ita dicti sunt, vel quod non multi erant; vel quod non meri homines videbantur, *Som.*] *A hero*; hero:—Þa gemunde he þa strangan dæda þara unmannan then remembered he the valiant deeds of the heroes, *Guthl. Vit.* 2.
- Un-meagl, un-meahl. *Not powerful, weak, unsavory*; insipidus, *Som.*
- Un-medeme [medeme worthy] *Unworthy, depraved*; indignus, pravus, *Past.* 2, 7: *Bt.* 27, 2.
- Un-medemlic *negligent*.
- Un-medemlice, un-medonlice, un-medumlice. *Without care, negligently, immoderately*; negligenter, sine debita cura, irreverenter, *L. Eccl.* 44.
- Un-medume *unworthy, imperfect*, v. un-medeme.
- Un-men *pure, sincere*, v. un-mæn.
- Un-mendlinga of *unawares*, *Bt.* *R.* p. 187, v. un-myndlinga.
- Un-menged, un - minged. *Unmixed*; non mixtus, *Cot.* 139.
- Un-menn *heroes*, v. un-mann.

- \* Un-mennisclic *Unwarlike, inhuman*; inhumanus, *Bt.* 31, 1.
- Un-metlic *immoderate, excessive*; immodicus, *Guthl. Vit.* 4, v. un-gemætic.
- Un-metta *immense*, v. un-mæte.
- Un-metta from excess; a nimietate, *Bt.* 37, 1.
- Un-midlod *unrestrained, Past.* 60, v. un-gemidlod.
- Un-midome *unworthy*, v. un-medeme.
- Un - miht *Unmight, weakness*; impotentia, imbecillitas, *Bt.* 36, 7: 29, 1.
- Un-mihtelic, un-mihtlic. *Without power, weak, impossible*; impotens, impossibilia, *Mt.* 17, 20: *Lk.* 1, 37: 17, 1: 18, 27.
- Un - mihtig *Unmighty, weak*; impotens, *Num.* 11, 23: *Jud.* 16, 17.
- Un - mihtignes *Unmightiness, weakness*; impotentia, *Herb.* 132: 147, 2.
- Un-mild UNMILD; immitis, *Bd. S.* p. 503, 7.
- Un-mildnes UNMILDNESS, *roughness*; asperitas, *Lye.*
- Un - mildsigendlic, un - miltsigendlic. *Unworthy of compassion*; miseratione non dignus, *Alb. resp.* 4.
- \* Un-miltsung *Without pity, cruelty*; immisericordia, crudelitas, *Ors.* 2, 1.
- Un-mód *Without mind, madness*; amentia, *Som.*
- Un-modig *Uncourageous, cowardly, humble*; pusillanimis, humilis, *Past.* 32, 1: *Sotil.* 2.
- Un-moneg, un-monig *few*, v. un-maneg.
- Un-mycel *Small*; non magnus, parvus, *Dial.* 2, 15.
- Un - myndlice *Unexpectedly*; inopinato, *Ben.*
- Un-myndlinga, un-myndlunga, un-myndlunga. *Of unawares, unexpectedly, undesignedly*; inopinato, insperato, *Dial.* 1, 12: *Ors.* 3, 11: *L. Edg. sup.* 16: *Bt.* 39, 2.
- Un-mynegian *To forget*; non reminisci, obliuisci, *L. North. Pres.* 43.
- Unnan, geunnan; ic an, gean; þu unne; we unnon, unnen, unnan, geunnon; p. uðe, geuðe, we uðon; pp. geunnen; v. a. governs g. [Plat. giunnen concedere ex favore: *Dut.* gunnen, vergunnen: *Ger.* gönnen, vergönnen: *Ot.* gionnan, gionstan, onnan: *Not.* unnen, *Ps.* 19, 5, (*Eng. Bib.* *Ps.* 20, 4) unne er dir nach dinemo uuillen tribuat tibi secundum cor tuum: *Dan.* unde not to envy or grudge, to grant, permit; ynde to favour, cherish,

- befriend: *Swed. Icel. unna: favour*] To give, grant, bestow. donare, concedere, largiri:—Þa nolde se cyning him his feores geunnan then the king would not grant him his treasures, *Bt.* 29, 2, *Card.* p. 162, 12. me Drihten an leangan lida if (the) Lord to me give longer life, *Cd.* 89. We will and unnen nos volumus et concedimus, *Past.* 43, *H.* 3, n. 12. On þa gerad þe ge me unnan mines ea conditione ut eos concedatis meum, *L. Athelst. pref.* Ærist ic an Eadwarc minum eldra suna fers to Edward my eldest son, *Alf. Will.* Þæs ic þe uðe that I might give you trouble, *Cd.* 128, *Th.* p. 153, 3. Swa him God uðe God granted him, *Chr.* 107, *Ing.* p. 291, 17. Gift hy þæs rices uðon if they grant him the kingdom, *Ing.* p. 71, 6.
- \* UNNE, geunne, an. [Plat. Ger. Dan. Swed. Icel. unne: n. favour: *Ker.* anst gr. Ot. enst: *Isd.* chinist: *Un.* anst gratia; anst goth rætia dei. Besides gunst, *Ger.* the Northern dialects *Un.* Dan. ynde, yndest c. *Ger.* grace, affection: *Swed.* *Un.* m. favour, grace: *Icel.* unun f. unadr m. delicti in placitum; yndi a. *Heb.* חן hn, hen favour, *Un.* hnn, henen to have pity or mercy, to commiserate. *Un.* lang] Leave, license, permission, grant, agreement; *Un.* tia, permissio:—Mid unne cum venia, libere, *L. Eccl. sup.* 8. Mid his unne his permission, *Chr.* 1043. Eadredes cinges unne agreement of King Eadred: Eadredis regis consensu, *Chr.* 1043. Wið fullan unnan with leave, *Heming.* p. 180.
- Un - nedige *Without need, willingly*; sine vi, sponte, *Bt.* 39, 10.
- \* Un-neh *Not nigh, distant*; propinquus, *C. Lt.* 15, 15.
- Un - net, un - nyt [nyt useless, vain, superfluous, unsuitable, imperfect; *Un.* inania, *Bt.* 24, 4: 39, 5: 43: *Bd. S.* p. 619, 2.
- Un-niedige *willingly, Past.* 7, v. un-nedige.
- Un - niðing *not wicked, honest*; non nequam, probus, *Chr.* 1087, v. niðing.
- Un-nyt *useless*, *Bea.* 6, 81: 24, 4, v. un-net.
- Un-nytenes, un-nyttnes.



ness, unprofitableness; inutilitas, futilitas, *L. Eccl.* 10.

Un-nythic Useless, vain; inutilis, *Obs. Lun.* 21.

Un-nytlíce Uselessly, foolishly; inutiliter, futiliter, *Bt.* 41, 2.

Un-nytlícyns Uselessness; inutilitas, *Herb.* 98, 4.

Un-nytwurð Useless; inutilis, *R. Ben. interl.* 48.

Un-ofercumen Un-overcome, unconquered; invictus, indigestus, *Cot.* 108.

Un-ofersiere Not to be passed over; non trajiciendus, *Cot.* 108.

Un-oferswiðed, un-oferswiðod. Unconquered; invictus, *Mon. Angl.* I. 224 b, 1.

Un-oferswiðedlic, un-oferswiðendlic. Unconquerable; invincibilis, inexpugnabilis, *Bt.* 39, 11: *Bd. S.* p. 483, 16.

Un-oferwinnende Not to be overcome, unavoidable; ineluctabilis, *Som.*

Un-oferwunnen Unconquerable; invincibilis, ineluctabilis, *Ors.* 4, 1.

Un-oferwunnendlic What cannot be overcome; invictus, invincibilis, *Ors.* 3, 7.

Un-oncyðignes Want of knowledge; ignorantia, *V. Ps.* 24, 7.

Un-onwendendlice Unchangeably, constantly; immutabiliter, uniformiter, *Bt.* 12.

Un-orne vigorous, bold, *Th. An.*

Un-ornlic Old, worn; vetus, tritius, *Jos.* 9, 5.

Un-pleolic Not dangerous, safe; non periculosus, *Mor. præc.* 29.

Un-pleolice Without danger, safely; sine periculo, *Som.*

Un-ræd, un-ræd [ræd advice] Bad counsel or advice, imprudence, error, sedition, hostility; imprudentia, inconsultus error, conspiratio, hostilitas, *Ors.* 4, 12: *Cd.* 1, *Th.* p. 3, 3: 33, *Th.* p. 43, 33: 80, *Th.* p. 101, 15: *L. Can. Edg. Conf.* 6: *Jud.* 3, 14.

Un-ræden Bad counsel, a dire deed; pravam consilium, *Cd.* 47, *Th.* p. 60, 16.

Un-rædfæstlice Unfirmly, inconsiderately, rashly; instabiliter, temere, *Som.*

Un-rædlíce Thoughtlessly, rashly; inconsulto, temere, *Cot.* 106: *Elf. T.* p. 34, 15.

Un-reht unjust, *Bt.* 37, 2, v. unriht.

Un-rehtnis Unrightness, injustice; iniquitas, *R. Lk.* 13, 25.

Un-reordian [idem valere videtur particula ista un, quod nostra dis in discourse, &c.] To converse, speak to, to address; sermocinari, disserere, *Cd.* 214.

Un-ret uncheerful, sad, v. unrot.

Un-ric UNRICH, poor; non dives, pauper, *C. R. Ben.* 59: *L. Edg. sup.* 20.

Un-riht Unright, wrong, injustice, injury, hurt, evil; injustitia, pravitas, vitium, *L. Pol. Cnut:* *Bt.* 39, 9: *Lup.* 6: *Lev.* 19, 15: *Deut.* 31, 29: *Bd. S.* p. 494, 21.

Un-riht UNRIGHT, wrong, unmeet, unjust, wicked; non rectus, pravus, injustus, *L. Can. Edg. conf.* 6: *Bt.* 38, 6: 38, 2, 3: *L. pol. Cnut.* 9: *Bd. S.* p. 633, 33.

Un-rihtdóm unrighteousness, *Cd.* 181, *Th.* p. 227, 7.

Un-rihte Improperly, unjustly; non recte, injuste, *Bd. S.* p. 623, 12: *Ps.* 105, 6.

Unriht-floung unjust hatred, *Bt.* *R.* p. 191.

Unriht-gilp unjust glory, *L. Can. Edg. Conf.* 6.

Unriht-gitsung Unjust or unlawful desire, covetousness; illicita cupido, avaritia, *Bt.* 7, 5.

Unriht-hæman To cohabit unlawfully, to commit adultery or fornication; illicite concumbere, mœchari, fornicari, *Deut.* 5, 18: *Mt.* 5, 27, 32: *Mk.* 10, 19: *Lk.* 16, 18: *Mk.* 10, 11.

Unriht-hæmd Adulterous; adulter, *L. With.* 5.

Unriht-hæmed, es; Unlawful cohabiting, fornication, adultery; illicitus concubitus, fornicatio, adulterium, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58: *L. Eccl.* 31: *Bt.* 31, 2: *Mt.* 15, 19: 19, 18: *Mk.* 7, 21: 10, 11: *Gen.* 39, 10: *Jn.* 8, 3, 4: *Mt.* 15, 19: *Mk.* 7.

Unriht-hæmeda, an; an adulterer, *Ps.* 49, 19.

Unriht-hæmer, es; m. An adulterer; adulter:—Unriht-hæmeras adulteri, *Lk.* 18, 11: *V. Ps.* 49, 19.

Unriht-hæmeð adultery, *Mt.* 5, 32, v. unriht-hæmed.

Unrihtlic Unright, unjust, wrong; injustus, injurius, *Ors.* 1, 10: *Bt.* 7, 3.

Unrihtlice Unrightly, unjustly; non rite, injuste, inique, *Ps.* 68, 6: *Deut.* 31, 29: *Ps.* 43, 20: *Lup.* 8.

Unriht-lust An unlawful desire; illicita, prava cupiditas, *Bt.* 7, 5.

Unriht-wifung unlawful marriage, *Bd. S.* p. 508, 30.

Unriht-wil [willa a wish] An unjust wish, injustice; injusta intentio, injustitia, *L. Const. W.* p. 148, 3.

Unriht-willnung, unriht-willlung. An unjust wishing, lust,

ambition; prava cupiditas, libido, ambitio, *Bd. S.* p. 548, 27: 573, 10.

Un-rihtwis [riht right, wis wise] UNRIGHTEOUS, unjust; injustus, iniquus, *Ps.* 35, 1: 70, 5: *Lk.* 16, 10: 18, 6, 11: *Mt.* 5, 45: *Deut.* 32, 5: *Ps.* 26, 18: 42, 1: *Bt.* 36, 2: 37, 1.

Un-rihtwisnes [riht right, wisnes wiseness] UNRIGHTEOUSNESS, iniquity; injustitia, iniquitas, *Bt.* 39, 10: *Ex.* 20, 5: 34, 7: *Ps.* 7, 3: 16, 4: 35, 2, 3: *Mt.* 24, 12: *Jn.* 7, 18: *Lk.* 16, 8, 9.

Unriht-wyrhta an unjust worker, a worker of iniquity, *Lk.* 13, 27.

Un-rím, un-ríma. An innumerable multitude, a countless number; innumera multitudo, *Bt.* 39, 4: *Cd.* 79, *Th.* p. 99, 16: 156, *Th.* p. 194, 15: 190, *Th.* p. 236, 21.

Un-rím Numberless, infinite; innumerus, infinitus, *Bd. S.* p. 472, 25: 628, 4.

Un-ripe UNRIPE; immaturus, *R.* 60.

Un-rot, geunrot [rot cheerful] Uncheerful, sorrowful, sad; non hilaris, tristis, mœstus, *Bt.* 3, 4: *Mt.* 26, 38: *Mk.* 14, 34: *Lk.* 18, 24: *Jn.* 16, 20: *Gen.* 40, 6: *Bd. S.* p. 618, 6.

Un-rotian to make sad; tristem reddere, v. geunretan.

Un-rotlic Uncheerful, sad; tristis, *C. Mt.* 16, 3.

Un-rotlice Cheerlessly, sadly; mœste, *Cot.* 57.

Un-rotnes, se; f. [rotnys cheerfulness] Cheerlessness, sorrow, sadness, mourning; tristitia, mœstitia, luctus:—Unrotnys gefylde eowre heortan tristitia implevit vestra corda, *Jn.* 16, 6. Eower unrotnys byð gewend to gefean vestra tristitia erit mutata in gaudium, *Jn.* 16, 20. Pæt is minre unrotnesse se mæsta dæl that is the greatest part of my sorrow, *Bt.* 36, 1: *Jn.* 16, 21, 20: *Lk.* 22, 45: *Bt.* 37, 1. Þe is nu frofre mare þearf þonne unrotnesse there is now more need to thee of comfort than of bewailing, *Bt.* 3, 3.

Un-rotsian To be sad, to make sad, to sadden, cast down; contristari, *Mt.* 26, 37, *C. Mk.* 6, 50.

Un-ruh UNROUGH; non hirsutus, glaber, *C. R. Jn.* 19, 28.

Un-sadelod UNSADDLED; non ephippiatus, *Som.*

Un-sæd UNSAID; non dictus, *Wanl. Cat.* p. 6.

Un-sæht enmity, discord, v. unseht.

- <sup>1</sup> Un-sælan *To untie, unloose*; laxare, *R. Mt.* 21, 2.  
 Un-sælig, un-sælgæ. *Unhappy, unblest*; infelix, *Cd.* 30: *Ors.* 5, 1.  
 Un-sælð [sælð *happiness*] *Unhappiness, misery, adversity*; infelicitas, *Bt.* 10: 38, 4: 39, 2.  
 Un-salt *Unsalt, insipid*; insulsus, *Cot.* 113.  
 Un-samwæd *Unagreed, different, contrary, incongruous*; discors, *Bt.* 36, 3.  
 Un-sar UNSORE, *sound, Past.* 2, 6.  
 Un-sarig UNSORRY; doloris expers, *Som.*  
 Un-scæðful *Innocent, harmless*; innocens, *Past.* 44, 9.  
 Un-scæðfullnes *Harmlessness*; innocentia, *Bt.* 39, 10: *C. Ps.* 40, 13.  
 Un-scæðig, un-scæððig. *Harmless*; innocens, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 43.  
 Un-scæððende, un-scæððiende, un-sceððende, un-sceððynde, un-sceðynde [scæðan, scæððan *to injure*] *Uninjuring, innocent, harmless*; innoxius, *C. Ps.* 17, 27: 72, 13: *Bd. S.* p. 487, 40.  
<sup>m</sup>Un-scæððignys, un-sceaððinys, un-sceðignys. *Harmlessness, innocence, integrity*; innocentia, *Ps.* 100, 2: *Bd. S.* p. 522, 7: *Job, Thw.* p. 166.  
 Un-scaðig *innocent, v. unscæðig.*  
 Un-sceadelice *Unreasonably*; irrationabiliter, *R. Ben.* 31.  
 Un-sceamfæst *Unshamefaced, bold*; impudens, *Ben.*  
 Un-sceapen UNSHAPEN; non formatus, imperfectus, *Som.*  
 Un-scearp *Unsharp, blunt*; non acutus, obtusus, *Som.*  
 Un-scearpnes *Want of sharpness, dulness*; hebetudo, tarditas ingenii, *Bd. S.* p. 620, 7.  
 Un-sceaðfull *innocent, v. unscæðfull.*  
 Un-sceaðfullice *Innocently*; innocenter, *Som.*  
 Un-sceaðig *harmless, v. unscæðig.*  
 Un-sceaððiende *harmless, v. unscæððende.*  
 Un-scelleht *Without a shell*; sine concha, *Som.*  
 Un-sceod, un-sceodd, an-scod. UNSHOD; discalceatus, *Deut.* 25, 10.  
 Un-sceomfulnys *Shamelessness, immodesty*; impudicitia, *C. Mk.* 7, 22.  
 Un-sceðfull, &c. *innocent, v. unscæðful, &c.*  
 Un-sceðignys *innocence, Th. An.*  
 Un-sceððig, &c. *harmless, v. unscæðig, &c.*  
 Un-scildig, un-scyldig. *Guiltless,*

- innocent; non reus, innocens*:—  
 Ne ofsleh þu unscildine mannan *ne occidas tu innocentem hominem*, *Gen.* 20, 4: *Ex.* 23, 7: *Deut.* 27, 25: *Ps.* 9, 30: 93, 21: 105, 35. Mid we-rum unscyldigum cum homine innocenti, *Ps.* 17, 27.  
<sup>n</sup>Un-scildignys *Innocence, guiltlessness*; innocentia, *Ps.* 7, 9.  
 Un-scirped *Not clothed*; non vestitus, *C. Mt.* 22, 12.  
 Un-scoda unshod, *De var. Cas.* 2, v. un-sceod.  
 Un-scomfulnis *Unshamefacedness, lasciviousness*; impudicitia, *R. Mk.* 7, 22.  
 Un-scomlice *shamelessly*, *Cd.* 112, *Th.* p. 148, 19.  
 Un-scoren UNSHORN; intonsus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 70.  
 Un-scortende *Not failing*; non deficiens, *C. R. Lk.* 12, 33.  
 Un-scrydan *To unclothe, strip*; devestire, *Mt.* 27, 28, 31: *Mk.* 15, 20.  
 Un-scyld *Innocency*; innocentia, *Ps.* 40, 13.  
 Un-scyldig *harmless, v. unscildig.*  
 Un-scyldigan *To clear of a crime, to excuse*; culpa eximere, purgare, *Som.*  
<sup>o</sup>Un-scynd *Unstained, honorable*; non ignominiosus, honorificus, *Cd.* 212, *Th.* p. 263, 16.  
 Un-scyðende *innocent, C. Ps.* 23, 4,  
 Un-scytling extraneus, *Scint.* 65.  
 Un-sealt *Unsalt, unsavory*; insipidus, *Mk.* 9, 50.  
 Un-seht [seht *friendship, peace*] *want of friendship, enmity, discord*, *Chr.* 1093: 1094: 1106.  
 Un-seldan, un-seldon. UNSeldom, *not seldom, often*; non raro, sæpe, *L. Edw. Guth. pref.*  
 Un-settan *To unset, take down*; deponere, *C. Mk.* 15, 36.  
 Un-sewenlic *Invisible*; invisibilia, *Bt.* 40, 2.  
 Un-sib [sib *peace*] *Discord, enmity, difference, contention, sedition*; dissensio, inimicitia, seditio, *C. R. Jn.* 7, 43: *Bd. S.* p. 539, 35: *Cd.* 219, *Th.* p. 281, 13.  
 Un-sibbian *To be at variance, to disagree*; dissidere, *Cot.* 61.  
 Un-sidefull *Immodest, unchaste*; impudicus, *R.* 90: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74.  
 Un-sidefullnys *Immodesty, wantonness*; impudicitia, *Abus.* 5.  
 Un-sidu *Wickedness, vice, impurity*; improbitas, pravitas, *L. Const. W.* p. 148, 1: *Chr.* 963.  
 Un-sifer, un-syfer. *Impure, filthy*; impurus, *Cot.* 108.  
 Un-sifernes, un-syfernys. *Impurity, filthiness*; impuritas, sordes, *L. Eccl.* 5: *Bd. S.* p. 551, 21.

- <sup>p</sup>Un-singian *To clear from a fault*; culpa liberare, *Som.*  
 Un-sið *An unfortunate expedition, a misfortune, mishap*; ne infelix, *Som.*  
 Un-slæpig UNSLEEPY, *watchful*; insomnia, *Cot.* 114.  
 Un-slæw UNSLOW, *swift*; impiger, prapex, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74.  
 Un-sleac UNSLACK, *diligent*; impiger, *Prov.* 6: *Cot.* 112.  
 Un-sleaclice UNSLACKLY, *not slowly, diligently*; impigre, *R. Ben.* 5.  
 Un-sleapig *watchful, Cot.* 114 v. unsleapig.  
 Un-sleaw *swift, v. unsleaw.*  
 Un-slitten UNSLIT, *without seam*; inconsutilis, *C. Jn.* 19, 23.  
 Un-slopen *Unloosed, set at liberty*; solutus, *Som.*  
 Un-slyped UNSLIPPED, *loose*; solutus, *Mk.* 7, 35.  
 Un-smæðe, un-smæðe. UNSMOOTH, *rough, hard, scabby*; asper, salebrosus, *Herb.* 58 1: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68.  
 Un-smæðnes UNSMOOTHNESS, *roughness*; scabrities, callositas, *Cot.* 44.  
<sup>q</sup>Un-smoð *unsmooth, v. un-smæðe.*  
 Un-anoter *Unwise*; insipiens imprudens, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 38.  
 Un-anotorlice *Unwisely*; imprudenter, *Elf. gr.* 33.  
 Un-snotornes  *Foolishness, imprudence*; insipientia, *L. Ps.* 21, 2.  
 Un-snyter *Unwise, imprudent*; insipiens, *T. Ps.* 38, 12.  
 Un-snyternes *Folly*; insipientia, *T. Ps.* 21, 2.  
 Un-snytro *Folly*; insipientia stultitia, *Bt. R.* p. 160.  
 Un-softe UNSOFTLY, *severely, rigorously*; graviter, acerbè, *Jdth.* 11.  
 Un-some *Disagreement, difference, strife*; discordia, *L. Eccl.* 36.  
 Un-soð *Untruth, falsehood*; falsitas, mendacium, *Wulfst.* paræn, 9.  
 Un-soðfæst *Unjust, false*; injustus, infidus, *C. Lk.* 18, 2, 6. *C. Ps.* 5, 5.  
 Un-soðfæstnys *Falsehood, injustice, iniquity*; falsitas, iniquitas, *T. Ps.* 31, 5.  
 Un-soðian *To falsify*; mentiri, *Som.*  
 Unsoð-sagol *One speaking untruth, a liar*; falsidicus, mendax, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73.  
 Un-spéd [spéd *prosperity*] *Want, poverty*; inopia, paupertas, *Ps.* 87, 9: *C. R. Mk.* 12, 44.  
 Un-spédig; comp. ra, re; *sp*

est; *adj.* [spedig rich] *Poor*, barren; inops, pauper, *Ps.* 11, 5: *Cd.* 46.  
 Un-spiwol *Stopping vomiting*; vomitum sistens, *Som.*  
 Un-spoed *want*, v. un-sped.  
 Un-spornende *Unspurning*; non impingens, offendens, *Scint.* 60.  
 Un-spræcende *Unspeaking*, infestine; non loquens, infans, *R.* 87: *Cot.* 214.  
 Un-stæððig *Unstable, weak*; instabilis, infirmus, *Elf. T.* p. 34.  
 Un-stæððignes *Instability*, inconstancy; instabilitas, *Som.*  
 Un-stana *UNSTONED*; eunuchus, *Som.*  
 Un-staðelfæstnes *instability, unsteadiness*, *Th. An.*  
 Un-staðolfæst *Unstable, wavering*; instabilis, inconstans, *Prov.* 2: *Mk.* 4, 17.  
 Un-still *UNSTILL, restless, changeable*; inquietus, mobilis, mutabilis, *Bt.* 35, 6: 39, 6.  
 Un-stillian *To make unstill, to disquiet, agitate*; inquietare, agitare, *Som.*  
 Un-stilnes *UNSTILLNESS, agitation, commotion, tumult*; inquietudo, agitatio, tumultus, *Chr.* 755: *Bd. S.* p. 549, 32.  
 Un-strang, un-streng. *UNSTRONG, weak, impotent, feeble*; infirmus, debilis, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74: *Bt.* 33, 1.  
 Un-strangian *To be unstrong, to languish, to be feeble*; infirmus esse, languere, *Som.*  
 Un-strangnes *Feebleness, languor*; imbecillitas, languor, *Som.*  
 Un-streng *weak*, v. un-strang.  
 Un-styrendlic *Not to be stirred, immovable, heavy*; immobilis, intolerabilis, *C. Mt.* 23, 4.  
 Un-styriende *UNSTIRRING, unmoving*; immobilis, *Bt.* 41, 5.  
 Un-swælic *Unpleasant*; insuavis, immitis, *Jdth.* 10.  
 Un-sweotol *Not open, obscure*; non manifestus, perceptus, *Bt.* 33, 4.  
 Un-swet *UNSWEET*; insuavis, *Cod. Exon.* 29 a.  
 Un-swica *Security*; securitas, *Chr.* 1048.  
 Un-swiciende *Unfailing, perpetual*; non deficiens, *Cd.* 63.  
 Un-swicol *Not false, true*; non fallax, fidus, *Wulfst. paræn.*  
 Un-sydelice *Disorderly, unhand-mely*; incomposite, *Som.*  
 Un-syfer *impure, unsober*; unfernes *impurity, &c.*, v. un-fer, &c.  
 Un-syngian *To free from a fault*;

culpa liberare, purgare, *L. In.* 21.  
 Un-synnig *UNSINNING, innocent, guiltless*; sine peccato, innocens, *L. pol. Alf.* 26, 31.  
 Un-tæl, un-tælu. *Faultless, praiseworthy*; irreprehensibilis, sobrius, *Bt.* 20, *Lye.*  
 Un-tællice *Blamelessly, commendably*; irreprehensibiliter, laudabiliter, *Past.* 13, 1.  
 Un-tælwyrðlice, un-tælwyrðlice. *Blamelessly, commendably*; irreprehensibiliter, laudabiliter, *Past.* 7, 1.  
 Un-tælwyrð *Irreproachable, praiseworthy*; irreprehensibilis, laudabilis, *Past.* 8, 1: *V. Ps.* 18, 8.  
 Un-tæslie *Insufficient*; incompetens, *R. Ben.* 48.  
 Un-tal [un, til good] *Evil*; malum, *C. R. Mt.* 26, 23.  
 Un-talie *undefiled, pure*; immaculatus, v. antalic.  
 Un-teala, un-tela. *Not well, badly, amiss*; non bene, male, *Bt.* 39, 12.  
 Un-tellendlic *Not to be told, unutterable*; inenarrabilis, *Chr.* 1137.  
 Un-temed *UNTAMED*; indomitus, *C. Ps.* 32, 17.  
 Un-temende *UNTEEMING, barren*; sterilis.  
 Un-teorig, un-tiorig. *Untired, unceasing, constant*; indesinens, *Bt. R.* p. 192.  
 Un-þæslie *Uncomely, unseemly, absurd*; indecens, incongruus, *Elf. gr.* 14: *Dial.* 2, 16.  
 Un-þæsliecnis *Incongruity*; incongruitas, *Som.*  
 Un-þanc *No thanks, ingratitude, rudeness, displeasure*; ingratitude, inurbanitas, fastidium, *Gen.* 31, 29: *Past.* 15, 1.—*The g. is used adverbially*; unþances of constraint, without consent, by force; cum aversione, invite, *L. Edg.* 3: *Ex.* 14, 5: *Jud.* 11, 33.  
 Un-þancfull *UNTHANKFUL*; ingratus, *Lk.* 6, 35.  
 Un-þancfullnes *UNTHANKFULNESS*; ingratitude, *Som.*  
 Un-þancwyrð, un-þancwyrð. *Unacceptable, against his will, constrained*; ingratus, *Bas. Reg.* 4, 8.  
 Un-þearf [þearf need, advantage] *Disadvantage, loss, detriment, ruin*; incommodum, damnum, perniciēs, *L. Const. W.* p. 148, 1: *Bt.* 7, 2: *Elf. T.* p. 41.  
 Un-þeaw, es; m. [þeaw custom, manner] *Bad manners, misuse, abuse, a fault, evil habit, vice*; vitium, culpa, *Bt.* 14, 3: 35, 1: 39, 9: *L. Eccl.* 32: *Chr.* 1067: *Ors.* 6, 3: *Ps.* 30, 22.

Un-þeawfæst *Unmannerly, in a bad manner*; immorigerus, vitiosus, *Som.*  
 Un-þeawfæstlice *Badly, corruptly*; vitiose, *Abus.* 9, *Som.*  
 Un-þeawfull *Full of bad customs or vices*; immorigerus, vitiis plenus, *Cot.* 3, 185.  
 Un-þegenlice *Ungentlemanly, unmanly, basely*; non viriliter, turpiter, *Lup.* 7, *MS. Ben.*  
 Un-þolemodes *Impatience*; impatientia, *Conf. peccat.*  
 Un-þrist *Timid, cowardly*; non audax, pusillanimis, *Past.* 32, 1.  
 Un-þrogen *Infirm, feeble*; infirmus, *Elf. Ep.* II.  
 Un-þrowiendlic *Impassible or that cannot suffer*; impassibilis, *Hom. Pasch.* p. 6, *Som.*  
 Un-þrysnende *Not to be put out*; inextinguibilis, *Som.*  
 Un-þurhtogen *Unfinished*; non impensus, *Past.* 44, 8.  
 Un-þwær *differing*; discors, v. un-geþwær.  
 Un-þwærian *to disagree*; discordare, v. un-geþwærian.  
 Un-þwærnys *discord, strife*; discordia, dissentio, *Prov.* 6, v. un-geþwærnes.  
 Un-þwogen *Unwashed*; illotus, *Mt.* 15, 20.  
 Un-þyldig *Impatient, unable to bear*; impatiens, intolerans, *Bt.* 39, 10.  
 Un-þyldlicnes *Difficulty*; difficultas, *Bd. S.* p. 580, 8, *MS. Ca.*  
 Un-tid *Unseasonable*; intempestivus, *L. Const. W.* p. 150.  
 Un-tidlic *Unseasonable*; intempestivus, *Ors.* 3, 3.  
 Un-tidlice *Unseasonably*; intempestive, *Bt.* 5, 2.  
 Un-tigean *To UNTIE*; solvere, *Lk.* 13, 15: 19, 30: *Mk.* 11, 2, 4, 5.  
 Un-tilad *Destitute*; non provissus, *Bt.* 29, 2, *Card.* p. 164, 4.  
 Un-tima *Unseasonableness*; intempestas, *Past.* 21, 2.  
 Un-tinan, un-tynan, an-tynan [tynan to close, hedge in] *to unclose, to open*, *Gen.* 41, 56: *Jn.* 9, 30.  
 Un-tiogoðad *Untithed*; non decimatus, *Past.* 57, 4.  
 Un-todæled *Undivided, individual, inseparable*; indivisus, individuus, *Bt.* 33, 2: 34, 6, 9, 12.  
 Un-todæledlic *not to be divided, indivisible*, *Bt.* 33, 1.  
 Un-tolætendlice *Without letting or hindering, unceasingly*; indesinenter, *Dial.* 2, 8.  
 Un-tolysende *That cannot be loosed*; indissolubilis, inextricabilis, *Cot.* 197, 200.

- <sup>x</sup> Un-tosceacen *Unshaken*; inconcussus, *Som.*  
 Un-toslegen *Unshaken, not to be shaken*; inconcussus, *Solil.* 4.  
 Un-tosliten *Unslit, unbroken, entire*; irruptus, integer, *Cot.* 107, 111.  
 Un-totwæmed *Undivided*; indivisus, *Serm. in Nat.*  
 Un-treowa *Want of faith, perfidy, falsehood*; perfidia, dolus, *Cd.* 37, *Th.* p. 38, 10: *Bt.* 7, 2.  
 Un-treowfæst *Unfaithful*; infidelis, *Nic.* 6.  
<sup>•</sup> Un-treowlice UNTRULY; perfide, *Ors.* 4, 5.  
 Un-treowsian *To deceive*; fraudare, decipere, *Past.* 16, 1.  
 Un-treowð, un-tryowð. 'UN-TRUTH, deceit; perfidia, *Ors.* 3, 11: *Cd.* 27.  
 Un-triwð *deceit*, v. untreowð.  
 Un-trum [trum strong] *Infirm, weak, sick*; infirmus, æger, *Lk.* 7, 2, 10: *L. Can. Eccl.* 25: *Ps.* 6, 2: *Mt.* 25, 36, 43: 26, 41: *Mk.* 14, 38.  
 Un-trumian *To be or become sick or infirm*; ægrotus esse, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 47: *Ps.* 25, 1: 9, 3.  
 Un-trumlic *Infirm, weak*; infirmus, *Num.* 13, 20.  
<sup>y</sup> Un-trumnes *Want of strength, infirmity, weakness, sickness*; infirmitas, ægritudo, *Bd. S.* p. 494, 18: 537, 12: 578, 18: 494, 6, 13, 15, 17: *Ps.* 15, 3: 102, 3.  
 Un-trymig *Weak, sick*; infirmus, æger, *C. Mk.* 16, 18.  
 Un-trymnes *infirmity, sickness*, *Bt.* 39, 9, v. un-trumnes.  
 Un-tryowð *falsehood, deceit*, v. un-treowð.  
 Un - twegendlice *Undoubtedly*; indubitanter, *Ors.* 4, 5.  
 Un-tweo *Without doubt, a certainty*; non dubium, certum, *Cod. Exon. f.* 22 a, 6.  
 Un-tweofeald *Not double, undivided, sincere*; non duplex, indivisus, sincerus, *Bt.* 36, 7.  
 Un-tweogendlice *Undoubtedly*; indubitanter, *Bd. S.* p. 592, 30.  
 Un-twifeald *undivided, simple, sincere*; non duplex, sincerus, *Bt.* 36, 6: 14, 1, v. un-tweofeald.  
 Un-twilice *Undoubtedly*; indubitanter, *Elf. T.* p. 6.  
 Un - twynigende *Undoubting*; indubitabilis, *Wanh. Cat.* p. 292.  
 Un-tyd [tyde inured; p. of tyan] *Unexperienced*; inexpertus, *Bt.* 8.  
 Un-tydrende *Not bearing fruit, unfruitful, barren*; infertilis, sterilis, castratus, *L. M.* 1, 37.

- <sup>x</sup> Un-tygða, un-tyða [tiða in possession of] *Not in possession of*; non compos, *Past.* 36, 7.  
 Un-tymende, un-tymynde. *Un-teeming, barren*; infœcundus, sterilis, *Gen.* 11, 30: *Lk.* 23, 29.  
 Un-tynan *to uncloze, open*, v. untinan.  
 Un-tyða *not in possession of*, v. un-tygða.  
 Un-undergild [undeor undear, cheap, of little value, gild price] *Not of little price, valuable, precious*; charus, pretiosus, *Bt.* 13.  
 Un-waclice UNWEAKLY, *firmly, boldly*; strenue, *Cd.* 209.  
 Un - wæder, un - weder. *Bad weather, stormy weather*; intemperies cœli, *Chr.* 1051: *Lup.* 7.  
 Un - wæmmed *unstained, pure*, *Ps.* 100, 1, 7, v. un-wemm.  
 Un-wær, un-war. UNAWARE, UNWARY, *unexpected*; incautus, inopinatus, *Gen.* 19, 35: *Chr.* 1067.  
 Un-wærlic *Unwary*; incautus, *Past.* 15, 1.  
 Un-wærlice *Unwarily*; incante, *Bd. S.* p. 525, 1.  
<sup>•</sup> Un-wærscype *Want of caution, inconsideration, imprudence*; cautelæ defectus, inconsideratio, *Serm. in Ass. S. Jn.*  
 Un-wæscen UNWASHEN; illotus, *H. Mt.* 15, 20.  
 Un-wæstm *Unfruitfulness, barrenness*; fructuum defectus, sterilitas, zizania, *Lup.* 7: *C. Mt.* 13, 27.  
 Un-wæstmber *Unfruitful, fruitless, barren*; fructum non ferens, sterilis, *V. Ps.* 112, 8.  
 Un-wæstmbernes, un-westmbernys. *Unfruitfulness, barrenness*; sterilitas, infœcunditas, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 76: *V. Ps.* 34, 14.  
 Un-wæterig UNWATERY, *dry*; inaquosus, *V. Ps.* 62, 3: *Lk.* 11, 24.  
 Un-wandiende *Unceasingly*; incunctanter, indesinenter, *Ps.* 49, 2.  
 Un-war *unaware*, v. unwær.  
 Un-warnod UNWARNED; non admonitus, imparatus, *L. North. Pres.* 33.  
 Un-wealtra *Steadier*; minus nutans, firmior, *Chr.* 897.  
 Un-weaxen UNWAXEN, *not full grown*; nondum adultus, immaturus, *Cd.* 162: *Chr.* 975.  
 Un-weded *Unclothed*; non vestitus.  
 Un-weder *stormy weather*, *Lup.* 7, v. un-wæder.  
 Un-wederlic *Stormy*; tempestuosus, *Lye.*  
 Un - wederlice *Tempestuously*,

- louring*; tempestuose, uride, graviter, *Mt.* 16, 3.  
<sup>b</sup> Un-wedru *Barrenness*; sterilitas, *Som.*  
 Un-weg *away*, v. on-weg.  
 Unweg-almædnes *a taking away*, v. onweg-almædnes.  
 Un-wemlic *unsullied, pure*, v. un-wemm.  
 Un-wemm, un-wemmed *unstained, unsullied, unsullied, pure*, *Ex.* 12, 5: *Lev.* 9, 2, 3: *Cd.* 113, *Th.* p. 148, 30, v. gewemman.  
 Un-wemme *immaculately, pure*,  
 Un-wemming *Purity*; incorruptio, puritas, *Rom.* 2, 7.  
 Un-wen *Unexpected*; insperatus, inexpectatus, *Som.* 311.  
 Un-wened *Sudden, unexpected*; insperatus, *Som.*  
 Un-wenlic *Unhoped for, desperate*; insperatus, desperans, *Ors.* 4, 9.  
 Un-wenunga *Unexpectedly*; inspinato, improvise, *Bt.* 40, a, C.  
 Un-weod *A weed, an unprofitable herb*; herba noxia, *inhab. Off. Reg.* 3.  
 Un-weoder *stormy weather*, *Lk.* 8, 24, v. un-wæder.  
<sup>c</sup> Un-weorð UNWORTHY, *indignus, vile*, *Bt.* 28: 27, 1, 2: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68: *Ors.* 4: 1.  
 Un-weorðian; pp. geunweorðod. *To dishonour, disgrace*; dehonore, *Past.* 37, 2: 2, 7, 2.  
 Un - weorðlic *Unworthy*; indignus, vilis, *Ors.* 3, 9.  
 Un-weorðnes *Unworthiness*; dignitas, *Past.* 37, 2.  
 Un - weorðscipe *Unworthiness, disgrace*; indignitas, *Bt.* 27, 2.  
 Un-weoðelnes [weðelnes] *No want, abundance*; opantia, *Som.*  
 Un-wer *unaware*, v. unwær.  
 Un-wered [werian to protect] *Unprotected*, *Cd.* 35, *Th.* 50, 21.  
 Un-werig UNWEARY; indolens, *Herb.* 1, 17.  
 Un-werod *Unsweet*; insipidus, *Past.* 58, 10.  
 Un-westm, &c. *barrenness*, un-wæstm, &c.  
 Un-weðer *bad weather*, v. un-wæder.  
 Un - willa *Reluctance*; repugnantia:—Unwillum, *unwillingly, against one's will*, cum reluctatione, *invite. Eccl. Alf.* 13: *Bt.* 27, 2.  
 Un-willende UNWILLING; volens, nolens, *Past.* 33, 1.  
 Un-willes *Of unwillingness*, *invite, agree*:—Unwille-



*reluctations, invite, Hexaem.*  
 17. Heora unwillles eorum  
*dicens, iis invitis, L. Edg.*  
*sup. 11.*  
 Un-wilsumlice *Unwillingly*; non  
 sponte, invite, *Bd. S. p. 634,*  
*20.*  
 Un-windan *To UNWIND, untwist;*  
*retexere, Som.*  
 Un-wine [wine a friend] *An*  
*enemy; inimicus, Chr. 1075.*  
 Un-winna *Unconquerable; in-*  
*vincibilis, Som.*  
 Un-winum, un-wynsum. *Un-*  
*pleasant; injucundus, asper,*  
*Bt. 14, 1: 40, 1.*  
 Un-winumnes, un-wynsumnes.  
*Unpleasantness; injucunditas,*  
*foeditas, R. Bas. 8.*  
 Un-wis UNWISE, *foolish, igno-*  
*rant; insipiens, stolidus, ig-*  
*narus, Deut. 32, 6: Ps. 13, 1:*  
*52, 1: 91, 6: 93, 8: Bd. S.*  
*p. 499, 22.*  
 Un-wisdom *Imprudence, folly,*  
*madness; insipientia, amen-*  
*tia, Ps. 21, 2: Lk. 6, 11: Bt.*  
*40, 7.*  
 Un-wislice UNWISELY, *foolish-*  
*ly; insipienter, stolide, Gen.*  
*19, 26.*  
 Un-wisnes UNWISENESS, *folly,*  
*ignorance; insipientia, igno-*  
*rantia, Bd. S. p. 491, 29.*  
 Un-wita *An ignorant man; im-*  
*peritus, ignarus, L. Can. Edg. 4.*  
 Un-witende UNWITTING, *igno-*  
*rant; inscius, ignarus, T. V.*  
*Ps. 82, 15: Ors. 6, 36.*  
 Un-wisdomendlic *Incomparable;*  
*incomparabilis, Serm. in Ass.*  
*S. Jn. Som.*  
 Un-witigendlice *Without pun-*  
*ishment, quit, scot free; im-*  
*pune, Som.*  
 Un-witnod, un-wytnod. *Un-*  
*punished, unrevenged; impu-*  
*nitus, inultus, Bt. 38, 3, 5.*  
 Un-witnung *Lack of punish-*  
*ment; impunitas, Scint.*  
 Un-wittig *Witless, ignorant; ig-*  
*narus, insensibilis, Som.*  
 Un-wittol *Ignorant; ignarus,*  
*Som.*  
 Un-wlitan *To disgrace, deform;*  
*dedecorare.*  
 Un-wlite *Deformity, dishonour;*  
*deformatas, Som.*  
 Un-wlitegan *To change the figure*  
*of, to disfigure; deformare,*  
*Bt. 39, 8, Card. p. 342, 18.*  
 Un-wlitegung *Disfiguring; de-*  
*formatio, Cot. 69.*  
 Un-wlitig *Deformed, disfigured,*  
*ill-favoured; invenustus, de-*  
*formis, foedus, Elf. gr. Som. p.*  
*7, 21: Bd. S. p. 611, 17.*  
 Un-wlitignes *Deformity; defor-*  
*mitas, inconcinnitas, Bd. S.*  
*p. 612, 7.*  
 Un-woeder a storm, *Lk. 8, 24,*  
*v. un-wæder.*

Un-worht *Unfinished, unwrought;*  
*infectus, Text. Roff. p. 46.*  
 Un-worðian *to dishonour, R. Jn.*  
*8, 49, v. un-weorðian.*  
 Un-wræc *Easily broken, weak;*  
*impotens, invalidus, Chr. 1052,*  
*Gib. p. 166, 41.*  
 Un - wrænc, un - wrenc. *Vice,*  
*evil design; vitium, mala ars,*  
*Past. 33, 1: Gen. 39, 16.*  
 Un-wræne *Unlustful; non las-*  
*civus, Som.*  
 Un - wræst, un - wrest. *Weak,*  
*frail, base; impotens, infir-*  
*mus, turpis, Chr. 1052, Gib.*  
*p. 168, 4: 1086.*  
 Un-wrecen *Unpunished; inul-*  
*tus, Bt. 38, 7, Card. p. 322, 2.*  
 Un-wrenc *vice, v. un-wrænc.*  
 Un-wreon *To uncover, reveal,*  
*declare; detegere, Ps. 36, 5.*  
 Un-wrest *frail, weak, v. un-*  
*wræst.*  
 Un-wrigan *To unrig, uncover, re-*  
*veal; detegere, L. Ps. 17, 17.*  
 Un-wrigednes *An uncovering, a*  
*revelation; explicatio, apoca-*  
*lypsis, R. Ben. interl. 12.*  
 Un-wrigennes *An uncovering, a*  
*revelation; explicatio, reve-*  
*latio, Som.*  
 Un-written UNWRITTEN; non  
 scriptus, *Bt. 18, 3.*  
 Un-writere *A bad or false writer;*  
*pseudographus, Elf. gr. pref.*  
 Un-wriðan *To draw out; dis-*  
*tringere, Cot. 80.*  
 Un-wunden UNWOUND; retro  
 glomeratus, *R. 3.*  
 Un-wundod UNWOUNDED; non  
 vulneratus, *Cd. 9.*  
 Un-wuniendlic *Uninhabitable;*  
*non habitabilis, Æqu. Vern.*  
*19.*  
 Un-wurð, un-wyrð. *Unworthy,*  
*of little value; non dignus,*  
*nullius pretii, vilis, Ors. 2, 5:*  
*Bd. S. p. 566, 8: Bt. 18, 1.*  
 Un-wurðian *To dishonour, de-*  
*spise; dehonore, contem-*  
*nere, Wanl. Cat. p. 121.*  
 Un-wurðlice UNWORTHILY; in-  
 digne, *Mk. 10, 14: Ors. 6,*  
*9.*  
 Un-wurðnes, un-wyrðnes. *Un-*  
*worthiness, baseness; indigni-*  
*tas, vilitas, Bt. 5, 1.*  
 Un-wynsum, &c. *unpleasant, v.*  
*un-winum, &c.*  
 Un-wyrcan *To unwork, destroy;*  
*destruere, Mod. Conf. 1.*  
 Un-wyrd *Misfortune, trouble;*  
*infortunium, Bt. 22, 1.*  
 Un-wyrð, &c. *unworthy, v. un-*  
*weorð, unwurð.*  
 Un-yð *Uneasy, heavy; difficilis,*  
*gravis, Ors. 1, 12.*  
 Un-yðelice *Uneasily, hardly;*  
*difficulter, Bd. S. p. 512, 27.*  
 Un-yðelicnys *uneasiness, v. un-*  
*eðelicnys.*  
 Un-yðian; *part. un-yðgiende.*

*To trouble, grieve; molestare,*  
*vexare.*  
 Un-yðnes [yð, eað easy] *Diffi-*  
*culty, uneasiness; difficultas,*  
*Guthl. Vit. 20.*  
 Uot-swað *footpath, v. fot-swað.*  
 Up, upp; *adj. Exalted, high; ela-*  
*tus:—Neoman upne gefean*  
*to take exalted joy, Cd. 217,*  
*Th. p. 277, 4: Bt. R. p. 185,*  
*v. uplic, uppa.*  
 Up, upp, uppe; *comp. ufor; adv.*  
*[Plat. up, uppe, uff, uf, op: Dut.*  
*op: Frs. up, uppa, oppa, op:*  
*Ger. auf: Old Ger. up, uff:*  
*Ker. oba: Ot. Wil. ufan, uffe:*  
*Moes. jup sursum; uf sub:*  
*Dan. op, oppe, opad, paa:*  
*Swed. upp, opp, uppåt, uppå,*  
*på: Icel. upp sursum; uppá*  
*in, supra] Up, upward; sur-*  
*sum, alto, in altum:—Ma up*  
*þonne nyðer more up than*  
*down, Bt. 41, 6. Se wandrað*  
*ufor which wandereth higher,*  
*Bt. 36, 2. Ufor and ufor*  
*higher and higher, Bt. 25.*  
*Site ufor sit higher, Lk. 14,*  
*10. Ne uppe on heofone, ne*  
*niðer on eorðan, Deut. 4,*  
*39. And Abraham beseah*  
*upp, Gen. 18, 2. Dæh he*  
*uppe seo though he be on high,*  
*Cd. 219, Th. p. 281, 2. Dær*  
*secað up there tend upward,*  
*Cd. 219, Th. p. 281, 4. Up*  
*þonan up from thence, Cd.*  
*227, Th. p. 304, 24. Se Hæ-*  
*lend aras upp, Jn. 8, 10.*  
*Aras he up, Jn. 8, 7. Up*  
*ofer þære burge wallas up*  
*over the city's walls, Bd. S. p.*  
*543, 2. Locan upp on heo-*  
*fon aspectare sursum in cælum,*  
*Bd. S. p. 577, 20. Up to me*  
*sursum ad me, Gen. 4, 10. Up*  
*to þære dune sursum ad mon-*  
*tem, Num. 14, 40.*  
 Up-abær *bore up, Bd. S. p. 614,*  
*11, v. beran.*  
 Up-abrecan *To break or boil up;*  
*erumpere, ebullire, Elf. gr.*  
*Som. p. 30.*  
 Up-abredan, up-abregdan; *pp.*  
*up-abroden, up-abrogden. To*  
*pull or snatch up; efferre, ex-*  
*trahere, eripere, R. Ben. 7:*  
*Past. 16, 2.*  
 Up-adelfan *To dig up; effodire,*  
*Past. 30.*  
 Up-adon *to take up, Bd. S. p.*  
*529, 24.*  
 Up-æthæstan *To break out to;*  
*prorumpere, L. Ethel. Anlf.*  
*2, W. p. 104, 28.*  
 Up-ahæfen *lifted up, Bt. R. p.*  
*186. v. up-ahæbban.*  
 Up-ahæfenes *A lifting up, pride;*  
*elatio, Past. 58, 5.*  
 Up - ahæfednes, up - ahafennys,  
 up-ahafenys *A lifting up, an*  
*exalting, pride; elatio, ele-*

- vatio, arrogantia, *R. Ben.* 4: *Ex.* 17, 15, v. ahafennes.
- <sup>k</sup> Up-ahebban, up-hebban, þu up-ahefst, he up-ahefð; *p.* up-ahóf, we up-ahófon; *pp.* up-ahafen; *v. a.* [hebban to heave] *To raise, to lift up;* levare, elevare, extollere, exaltare, provehere, *Ps.* 74, 4: *Cd.* 14, *Th.* p. 17, 14: *Ex.* 15, 2: 29, 28: *Lk.* 21, 28: *Jn.* 8, 28: *Gen.* 50, 20: *Mk.* 1, 30: 9, 27: *Jn.* 3, 14: 6, 5: *Bt.* 18, 4: 37, 1: *Jn.* 12, 32.
- Up-ahefe *lift up;* exalta, *Ps.* 7, 6; *imp. of up-ahebban, v. hebban.*
- Up-ahefednes *an exalting, pride, arrogance, R. Ben.* 4, 62: *L. Eccl.* 21, v. up-ahafednes.
- Up-aheng *hung up, Jos.* 10, 26, v. hon.
- Up-aræman; *p. de. To rise up;* surgere, *Cd.* 162.
- Up-aræran; *p. de;* *pp. ed;* *v. a.* *To rear up, to uprear, excite;* erigere, suscitare, excitare, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 28: *Cd.* 158, *Th.* p. 196, 22: *Ors.* 5, 9: *Bt.* 3, 1: *Lk.* 13, 18.
- Up-areht *erect;* erectus, *V. Ps.* 19, 9, v. recan *to stand up.*
- Up-arisan *To rise or spring up;* surgere, oriri, *L. Ps.* 3, 5.
- <sup>l</sup> Up-asettan *to set up, to commence, Chr.* 1001: *Bd. S.* p. 627, 14.
- Up-aspringan; *p. up-asprang, we up-asprungon. To spring up, to arise, to come up;* oriri, exoriri, *Mt.* 5, 45: 13, 5, 6: *Lk.* 1, 78: *Ex.* 12, 30: *Mk.* 16, 2.
- Up-aspryttan; *p. up-asprit. To sprout up;* germinare, pullulare, *Bt. R.* p. 196: *Gen.* 2, 5.
- Up-astandan; *p. up-astód. To stand up, arise;* surgere, *Nic.* 18.
- Up-astig, up-stig. [stig a way, path] *An ascension, ascent, a vehicle;* ascensio, ascensus, vehiculum in quod ascenditur: — Upatig Cristes *ascensio Christi, Bd. S.* p. 545, 33: *L. Can. Eccl.* 2: *Elf. T.* p. 26: *Ps.* 83, 6: 103, 4.
- Up-astigan, up-stigan. *To ascend up, to mount;* ascendere, *Bd. S.* p. 628, 20: *Ps.* 67, 19: *Ex.* 15, 1, 4: *Gen.* 28, 12: *Jn.* 1, 51: *Bd. S.* p. 628, 16.
- Up-astignes, up-astigennys. *An ascension, a going up, an ascent;* ascensio, via sive modus per quem ascenditur, scalæ, *Bd.* 629, 15. Vehiculum in quod ascenditur, *L. Ps.* 103, 4.
- Up-ateon, up-teon; *p. up-atyhsð, he up-ateah, we up-atugon;* *pp. up-atogen. To draw up, lift up, draw out;* sursum trahere, extrahere, evellere, *Bd. S.* p. 541, 40: *Bt. R.* p. 166: *Mt.* 13, 48.
- <sup>m</sup> Up-ænenian; *p. ode;* *pp. ed. To stretch out upon, to hang up;* sursum extendere, suspendere, *Past.* 16, 1.
- Up-aweallan *To boil up;* ebullire, *Elf. gr. Som.* 30: *Bd. S.* p. 628, 25.
- Up-awegan *To lift up, support;* in altum evehere, sustentare, *L. Const. W.* p. 147, § 2: *Cot.* 79.
- Up-awendan *To turn up;* sursum vertere, *Lye.*
- Up-aweorpan, up-weorpan. *To cast up, cast out;* ejicere, *Som.*
- Up-beseon *To look up;* sursum aspicere, *Lk.* 13, 11.
- Up-bestælan *To steal upon;* subducere se, *Som.*
- Up-comyng *A coming up, a rising;* ortus, *C. Ps.* 84, 12.
- Up-cuman; *p. up-com;* *pp. up-cumen. To come up, to arise, ascend;* sursum venire, ascendere, erumpere, *Mk.* 4, 17: *Ex.* 15, 16: *Ps.* 111, 4: *Bd. S.* p. 521, 30.
- Up-cund *Well known;* notus, *Bd. S.* p. 595, 39: *Lye.*
- <sup>n</sup> Up-cyme *A coming up, rising, source;* ortus, *Cd.* 192: *Ps.* 112, 3.
- Up-ende *A top;* vertex, *Bt.* 39, 13.
- Up-eóde, up-eódon *went up, Gen.* 19, 23, v. gan.
- Up-faran *To go up, to ascend;* sursum ire, ascendere, *Cd.* 222, *Th.* p. 289, 33.
- Up-feax *Bald before;* recalvus, *Cot.* 172: *Som.*
- Up-fegean *To lift up;* sublevare, *Past.* 58, 6.
- Up-flering *UPPER FLOORING, an upper chamber, a garret;* superna contabulatio, cœnaculum, *Som.*
- Up-flóre, an; *f. An upper floor, a chamber;* superna contabulatio: — Gefeollon of anre upfloran *fell from an upper floor, Chr.* 978: *Jas.* 2, 6: *Jud.* 16, 27.
- Up-flugon *flew up, ascended;* ascendebant, *Gen.* 19, 28, v. fleógan.
- Up-forlætan *To lead up, to deduce, divide;* sursum ducere, deducere, *Ors.* 2, 4: *Cd.* 112.
- Up-gan, up-gangan, up-gongan. *To gang or go up, to raise;* sursum ire, ascendere, *Bd. S.* p. 629, 10: 645, 24, v. gan.
- Up-gang, up-gangang, up-gong. *A going up, rising, an excursion;* ascensus, ortus, *Bd. S.* p. 627, 34. Æfter sunnan upgonge *after sun's rising,*
- L. Eccl. Alf.* 25. Hi ænne upgang they took an excursion, *Chr.* 1009.
- <sup>o</sup> Up-geberan; *p. up-geber;* *pp. up-geboren. To bear or carry up;* attollere, *Bd. S.* p. 596, 4.
- Up-gebredan *To upbraid;* exprobrare, *Som.*
- Up-gefaran *to go up, Bt.* 7, 3: up-faran.
- Up-gelædan, up-lædan. *To lead up;* extrahere, educere, *Bd. S.* p. 596, 4, B.
- Up-geteon *to draw up;* subducere, *L. Ethel. Alf.* 1, v. up-ateon.
- Up-gewitan *To go up, to go ascendere, Bt.* 7, 3: 39, 12.
- Up-godas, up-godo. *The god above;* superi, *Cot.* 195.
- Up-gong *a going up, v. up-gang.*
- Upha *Above;* super, *Lye.*
- Up-hafenes *a lifting up, pride, v. up-ahafednes.*
- Up-heah *High, aloft;* sublimis, *Bt.* 25.
- Up-hebban *to raise, Ex.* 15, 2: v. up-ahebban.
- Up-hefnes *An exaltation, extas, elevatio, extasis, Cot.* 77.
- Up-heofon *High heaven, heaven above;* superum cœlum, *Cd. Exon.* 22 a, 11.
- <sup>p</sup> Up-hus *An upper room or chamber;* superna domus, cœnaculum, *Cot.* 59.
- Up-lædan *to lead up, v. up-gelædan.*
- Up-land *UPLAND, highland, a country;* montana terra, villa, *Chr.* 1087.
- Up-landisc *Uplandish, rustic, montanus, rusticus, Som.*
- Up-lang *Up along, erect;* sursum, erecte, *Cd.* 158, *Th.* p. 197, 7.
- Up-legen *A hair pin;* discruculum, acus crinalis, *Elf. Som.* p. 55: *Lye.*
- Up-lic, up-lec, upp-lic; *de. se up-lica;* *seo, þes uplice;* *adj. [up up, lic lic] On high, high, lofty, sublimis, supernus, supremus: — Se up-lica wrecend the high corner Chr.* 978. *Seo uplice ar-fæstnys the sublime party. Bd. S.* p. 538, 31: 589, 25. I gefean þære uplican ceastre *ad gaudia supernæ civitatis Bd. S.* p. 479, 15. Hi æn uplicne ham they shall have sublime home, *Cd.* 221, *Th.* p. 287, 5. Mid þam uplice mihte *with the high power. Bd. S.* p. 478, 40. Ða upleccan ær-rora, *T. Ps.* 103, 3. Spreca be þam uplican domum Godes ælmihtiges *armamentum de supernis judiciis Dei omnipotentis, Bd. S.* p. 640, 34.
- Up-locian *To UP-LOOK, to look*



up or upward; sursum aspi-  
cere, *Cd.* 216, *Th.* p. 275, 12.  
Up-lyft *The high air, ether, sky;*  
supernus aēr, æther, *Som.*  
Up-ofersteppan *To go or step*  
*over; supra-transgredi, Bt.*  
*R.* p. 165.  
Upp, &c. up, v. up, &c.  
Uppa *High, lofty; supernus:—*  
*Ofer uppan rodere over high*  
*heaven (sky), Bt. R.* p. 185,  
v. up.  
Uppan, upp-on; *prep. ac. d.* [up  
on, on on] 1. UPON; super.  
2. *Beyond, after, against, from;*  
supra, ultra, post, contra, ab:  
—1. Uppan þisne stan super  
hunc lapidem, *Mt.* 21, 44.  
Uppan hys heafod super ejus  
caput, *Mt.* 26, 7. Uppan  
tamre assene super miti asina,  
*Mt.* 21, 5. Uppan þam munte  
super monte, *Ex.* 32, 1. Uppon  
anre dune super quodam monte,  
*Gen.* 22, 2. 2. Uppan East-  
ron after Easter, *Rub. Jn.* 10,  
11. Uppon his broðer against  
his brother, *Chr.* 1105. Up-  
pon him genumen hæfde had  
taken from him, *Chr.* 1106.  
Uppe-land rural; ruralis, *Chr.*  
1086, v. up-land.  
Upp-forlet left on high, *Cd.* 70,  
*Th.* p. 84, 29.  
Uppian *To rise up; assurgere,*  
*attolli, Past.* 38, 6.  
Upp-iornan *to run up, grow up,*  
*C. Mk.* 4, 5, v. up-yrnan.  
Upplic high, *Bd.* 4, 3, v. uplic.  
Uppon upon, v. uppan.  
Uprice *The up-kingdom, heavenly*  
*kingdom; supernum, i. e. cœ-*  
*leste regnum, Cod. Exon.* 12 b,  
l. ult.  
Upridan *To ride up; sursum*  
*equitare, in alto eminere, Cd.*  
155.  
Upriht UPRIGHT, erect; ar-  
rectus, erectus, *Gen.* 37, 7:  
*Bt.* 41, 6.  
Uprine, up-ryne. An up-course,  
a rising; ortus, exortus, *Bt.*  
25: *Ps.* 106, 3: 112, 3.  
Uproctetan *To belch up; eruc-*  
*tare:—Up-roctentæð eructa-*  
*bant, T. Ps.* 118, 171.  
Uproder, up-rodor. *The firma-*  
*ment above, heaven above; su-*  
*pernus æther, cœlum, Cd.*  
143: 146: 163, *Th.* p. 205,  
2: 169, *Th.* p. 212, 25: *Bt.*  
*R.* p. 195.  
Upridian *To travel up; sursum*  
*ire, ascendere, Præc. fñ. Cd.*  
*Jan.* 3.  
Upsittan *To sit on high; in alto*  
*sedere, Cd.* 227.  
Upsprinc, up-spring. A spring-  
ing or rising up; ortus, *Ps.*  
49, 2: *Gen.* 5, 10.  
Upspringan *to spring up, v. up-*  
*aspringan.*

Up-sprucen, up-sprugen sprung  
up, *M. Ps.* 84, 12; for up-  
sprungen, v. springan.  
Up-sprungennes An un-spring-  
ing, a rising, an eclipse; ortus,  
ascensus, eclipsis, *Bd. S.* p.  
558, 10, B.  
Up-spryttan *to sprout up, v. up-*  
*aspryttan.*  
Up-standan *to stand up, v. up-*  
*astandan.*  
Up-stig an ascending, ascent, v.  
up-astig.  
Up-stigan *to ascend, get up, v.*  
*up-astigan.*  
Up-teon *to draw up, v. up-*  
*ateon.*  
Up-wæg Up way, on high, above:  
sursum, in alto, *Menol. F.*  
383.  
Up-ware Inhabitants of heaven;  
superi incolæ, *Cot.* 19.  
Up-weallan *to boil up, v. up-*  
*aweallan.*  
Up-weard UPWARD; erectus,  
supinus, *Bt. R.* p. 198: *Bd.*  
*S.* p. 537, 25. Ligan upweard  
to lie with the face upward;  
jacere supinus, *Bd. S.* p. 773,  
48.  
Upweardes; adv. UPWARDS;  
sursum:—*Ors.* 4, 5. Up-  
weardes grewð grows upwards,  
*Bt.* 34, 10.  
Up-wegan *to lift up, v. up-awe-*  
*gan.*  
Up-weorpan *to cast up, v. up-*  
*aweorpan.*  
Up-wyllan *to boil up, v. up-*  
*aweallan.*  
Up-yrn A rising; ortus, *Bd. S.*  
p. 576, 11.  
Up-yrnan *To run up, to rise;*  
*sursum currere, oriri, Bd. S.*  
p. 581, 14: 478, 27.  
UR [Plat. uross m: Ger. auer-  
ochse, urochse m: Dan. Swed.  
uroxe m: Icel. úr, úri m. urus,  
bubalus: Grk. oupos a buffalo.  
Adelung observes, that one of  
the first and oldest significa-  
tions of the word ur, was great,  
excellent, in some compound  
words; as, urochs, ure, &c.  
According to Macrobius VI.  
Saturn, c. 4, ur is a Gothic  
word. "Necnon et Punicis  
Oscisque verbis uri sunt veteres,  
quorum imitatione Virgilius pe-  
regrina verba non respuit, ut in  
illo silvestres uri assidue. Uri  
enim Gallica vox est, qua feri  
boves significantur."] A wild  
ox, a buffalo; urus, Lye.  
Ure; g. pl. of ic. Of us; nostrum  
vel nostri:—Ure sum one of  
us; nostrum unus, *Gen.* 3, 22.  
Gemiltæa ure miserere nostri,  
*Ps.* 122, 4. God miltsige  
ure Deus misereatur nostri, *Ps.*  
66, 1.  
Ure; g. m. n. ures; g. f. ure;

adj. pron. OUR; noster, nos-  
tra, nostrum:—Fæder ure our  
Father; noster Pater, *Mt.* 6, 9.  
Ure yrfweardnes nostra hære-  
ditas, *Mk.* 12, 7. On naman  
Godes ures in nomine Dei nos-  
tri, *Ps.* 19, 5. Sillað mærdæ  
urum Gode tribuite magnitu-  
dinem Deo nostro, *Deut.* 32, 3.  
Urne dæghwamlíce hlaf syle  
us nostrum quotidianum panem  
da nobis, *Mt.* 6, 11: *Lk.* 11, 3.  
Ure fæderas nostri patres, *Gen.*  
46, 34. Ræst eallra urra ges-  
winca rest of all our labours,  
*Bt.* 34, 8. Sealde wedd urum  
fæderum dedit fœdus nostris  
patribus, *Deut.* 5, 3. Forgyf  
us ure gyltas remitte nobis  
nostra peccata, *Mt.* 6, 12: *Lk.*  
11, 4.

Urig Hoary, grey; canus, *Jdth.*  
p. 24, 27: *Hick. Thes.* vol. I.  
p. 131, 53, v. har.  
Urlag fate, v. órlag.  
Urnen run; pp. of yrnan.  
Urnon ran; cucurrerunt, *Mt.*  
8, 28: *Bt.* 35, 6: *Mk.* 9, 15:  
*Jn.* 20, 4, v. yrnan.  
Us; ac. d. pl. of ic, pron. [Plat.  
us: Dut. ons: Ger. uns: Old.  
Ger. unsih, d. unsich: Ot.  
Ker. uns: Moes. uns: Dan.  
os: Swed. Icel. oss] Us, to us;  
nos, nobis:—Hæle us heal us;  
salva nos, *Mt.* 8, 25. Ofer us  
over us; super nos, *Gen.* 42,  
21: *Ex.* 2, 14: *Mt.* 27, 25.  
Us need is need is to us, it is  
necessary for us, *L. Ænh.* 30.  
God ys us bonum est nobis, *Mt.*  
17, 4. Us ys betere þæt  
nobis est melius ut, *Jn.* 11, 50.  
Wel us wæs bene nobis erat,  
*Num.* 11, 18. Us nys alyfed  
nobis non est permissum, *Jn.*  
18, 31.

USA, wusa, an. [In peopling a  
country, the new comers often  
take the appellatives of the old  
inhabitants for proper names.  
It is thus with the names of  
rivers; hence it is that the  
Britons, at their first coming,  
denominated so many rivers in  
England, Asc, Esc, Isc, Ose,  
and Usc, which the English  
altered into Ax, Ex, Ox, Ux,  
Ouse, in Axley, Axholm, Ex-  
mouth, Exeter, Uxbridge.  
This is the varied orthography  
of the same word which among  
the Old Britons signified water,  
as it does now in the Highlands  
and in Ireland, *Baxter's Gloss.*  
*Brit.* p. 264.] The river OUSE,  
Ose, Usc, Isc; the name of many  
rivers, but especially the Ouse  
which rises in Northampton-  
shire, runs through Bedford-  
shire, Cambridgeshire and  
Norfolk, and enters the sea at

King's Lynn; nomen plurimorum in Anglia fluviorum: — Andlang Usan *along the Ouse*, Chr. 1010. Betwyx Usan and Trentan *betwixt the Ouse and Trent*, Chr. 1069, Gib. p. 174, 81. Betweoh dicum and Wusan *between the dike (mound, bank) and Ouse*, Chr. 905.

\*User, usser nom. m. f. n: g. m. n. usses; f. usse: d. m. n. ussum; f. usse: ac. m. userne; f. usse; n. user: pl. nom. ac. m. f. n. usse, user: g. ussa: d. ussum; pron. [Chiefly used by poets for ure our] Our; noster, nostra, nostrum: — User lif *our life*, Cd. 189, Th. p. 235, 8: 26. Scyppend usser *our preserver*, Cd. 45: 85. Ða eagan usses *modos the eyes of our mind*, Bt. R. p. 180: 181. Ussum folce *to our folk*, Cd. 98. Ne in usse mægðe, ne on ussum gemanan *neque in nostra provincia, neque in nostra communione*, Bd. S. p. 507, 27. User yldran *our forefathers*, Cd. 188. On þone ecan eard ussa saula *in the eternal country of our souls*, Bt. R. p. 184. Mildsa þu saulum ussa leoda *pity thou (the) souls of our people*, Bd. S. p. 537, 31. Oð usse tide *to our time*, Bd. S. p. 519, 37.

\*Usic, usich, usig, usih; pron. [Used chiefly by poets in ac. d. pl. for us, ac. of ic] Us; nos nobis: — Gewearð usic *befell us*; evenit nobis, Cd. 219. Ne forlet þu usic *forsake thou not us*, Cd. 190. Wuna mid usic *dwell with us*, Cd. 180. Ne inlæd usih in costnunge, ah gefrig usich *from yfele ne ducas nos in tentationem, sed libera nos a malo*, C. Mt. 6, 18. Gif þu worpes usig, send usig, &c. *si tu ejicias nos, mitte nos, &c.*, C. Mt. 8, 31.

Usse our v. user.

Usser our, v. user.

Usses of our.—ussum to our, v. user.

U't, úte; comp. útor; adv. [Plat. uut; prep. adv: Dut. uit: Frs. ut, wt out, without: Ger. aus: Old Ger. usa, uz: Moes. us a, ab, de, ex; ut, uta out, extra, foras: Dan. ud ex, extra, foras; Swed. ut: Icel. út extra, in, ad:

Wend. is: Pers. j' az out: Ind.

ut: Bret. eus: Gael. as out of, from out] OUT, without, abroad; foras, extra: — Gan ut to go out; ire foras, exire, Gen. 4, 8. Gang ut go out, Gen. 27, 3. He eode ut he

went out; ille exivit, Gen. 24, 63. Eodon hig ut an æfter anum *exibant alius post alium*, Jn. 8, 9. Her is þin modor ute, Mk. 8, 32. Inne and ute *within and without*, Lup. 4. Wæs ute erat foras, Lk. 1, 10. Ðe ute synt qui extra sunt, Mk. 4, 11. Ðe hit ute secð *which it seeks without*, Bt. 35, 1. Hi slepon ute *they slept abroad*, Bt. 15. Ne hi nan wuht magon ne ufor ne utor findan *nor can they find any thing over or beyond (it)*, Bt. 34, 12, Card. p. 240, 21.

U't-ablāwan, út-blāwan. To blow out; efflare, Bd. S. p. 628, 41.

U't-ablegned Filled with blisters; pustulatus, Som.

U't-abredan To take out or away; auferre, Bd. S. p. 490, 5.

U't-acimen, út-acymen, útan-cumen, e; f. q. [utout, cumen come] A stranger, foreigner; foris veniens, advena, peregrinus: — Ic wæs utacimen ego eram advena, Ex. 2, 22. Lætað utacymene hig lesan *sinite peregrinum ista colligere*, Lev. 23, 22. Gewæron utacymene *vos eratis peregrini*, Lev. 19, 34: 25, 23. Utan-cumene ne geswenc þu afflict not thou a stranger, L. Alf. Eccl. 33.

U't-acnysan To drive out; expellere, Ps. 35, 13.

U't-acund, út-acunda. A stranger; alienus, alienigena, C. Mt. 17, 25.

U't-acymen a stranger, Lev. 23, 22, v. út-acimen.

U't-adelfan To dig out; effodere, Elf. gr. 28.

U't-adon To do or put out; erucere, ejicere, Mt. 7, 4, 5: Ex. 21, 26.

U't-adrifan, út-drifan. To drive out; expellere, Mk. 3, 23: Lk. 19, 45.

U't-adrygan To dry out; abstergere, Past. 2, 5.

U't-ærre Outward, utter: exterior, Som.

U't-afaran, út-faran. To go out, drive out, to banish; exire, exire facere, expellere, Cd. 173, Th. p. 216, 14: Bt. 5, 1.

U't-afengan To take out, except; excipere, Cot. 7, 8.

U't-afleon, út-fleon. To flee out or away; effugere, Bd. S. p. 627, 15.

U't-aflowan, út-flowan. To flow out; effluere, Bd. S. p. 589, 1.

U't-aflyman To drive out or away; fugare, expellere, Chr. 725.

U't-agan *gone out*, Mt. 9, 32, v. gan.

U't-ageotan To pour out; effundere, Ps. 21, 12.

U't-aholan To dig out; effodere, Lye.

U't-ahræcean To spit out; exspuere, Som.

U't-alædan To lead out; educere, Ex. 14, 11: Dent. 5, 6.

U't-alened, út-alened *pulled out*, v. ut-alinian.

U't-aletan To let go out; dimittere, Lye.

U't-alinian; pp. út-alened, út-alened. To pull or pluck out, to deliver; erucere, liberare, Dent. 32, 39.

U't-alocan, út-alucan. To put out, to shut out; excludere, Ors. 5, 3: Ps. 24, 16.

U't-alyisan To loose from, to deliver, redeem; redimere, Som.

U't-alyðian To break out; cum impetu erumpere, fuga credere, Lye.

U't-amæran, úte-amæran; f. de [ut out, a from, mare a boundary] To drive out, to banish, to limit; exterminare terminos contrahere, Bd. S. p. 584, 7: 499, 23.

U'tan, uton, utum. A word of exhortation, used with the infinitive mood to express: desire or intention, such as let us; verbum hortantis age, agendum, agite: — U'tan biddan þæt let us pray the; agite orare, i. e. oramus. Hymn, 5. Utan biddan Godes let us beseech God, Bd. S. p. 502, 18: 524, 21. Utan Godes lufian let us love God. L. Const. W. p. 116, 12. U'tan beon a urum hlaforde *let us be always faithful to our Lord*, L. Eccl. Cant. 2. Uton wircean man to anthe nisse, Gen. 1, 26: 2, 18: 11, 3. Uton gan eamus, Mt. 14, 42: Jn. 11, 15, 16. Uton we heonon eamus hinc, Jn. 14, 31. Uton faran togeder eamus simul, Gen. 31, 12. Uton lætan bion þas spræc let us let be this discourse. mittamus hanc questionem. Bt. 34, 7. Uton faran to Bethleem eamus ad Bethleem. Lk. 2, 15.

U'tan, útane, úton; adv. [Plat. buten: Dut. buiten: Frs. ten, buta: Ger. ausen: Old Ger. uzzana, uzan, uzze, uze. Moes. uta, utana extra: Dan. uden: Swed. utom without, beyond; utan unless, except without: Icel. utan] Outward, without, outwardly; extra, extrinsecus: — U'tan and ut.

*above and without; supra et extra, Cd. 221, Th. p. 285, 23. Utan wlitige extrinsecus speciosus, Mt. 23, 27. Utan ryhtwise extrinsecus justus, Mt. 23, 28. Utan cyman ab extra venire, Mk. 7, 18.*  
*U't-an, út-on; prep. d. ac. Without, beyond; extra:—* Uton hwylcere fare *extra quamvis riam, L. Edg. sup. 16.*  
*U'tan-cumen, útan-cymen, útan-cuma. A, stranger, foreigner; peregrinus, L. Alf. Eccl. 33: Lev. 19, 33: Deut. 10, 19, v. ut-acimen.*  
*U'tan-cymene; adj. [útan without, cumen come] Strange, foreign; peregrinus:—* Gif utancymene oxa oðres oxan gewundað, *Ex. 21, 35. Ne hyrwe ge utancymene man ne injuriis afficiatis eos peregrinum hominem, Lev. 19, 33.*  
*U'tan-weard OUTWARD; exterior, Elf. gl. Som. p. 71.*  
*U't-anydan To force out, expel; expellere, Ps. 43, 3: 118, 10.*  
*U'tan-ymb about, round about, Bt. R. p. 179, v. ymbe-utan.*  
*U'tan-ymbclyppan To clip around, to embrace; complecti, Bt. R. p. 164.*  
*U'tan-ymbgan To go round about; circuire, Som.*  
*U'tan-ymbhabban To hold around, enclose; comprehendere, Bt. 24, 1.*  
*U'tan-ymbhwerfan, úton-hwyr-fan. To turn round about; circum rotare, Bt. 39, 3.*  
*U'tan-ymbsetan To set round about; obsidere, Bd. S. p. 633, 2.*  
*U'tan-ymbeallan, útan-syllan. To surround about, to encircle; circumdare, Bd. S. p. 605, 24.*  
*U'tan-ymbstandan To stand round about, to surround; circumstare, Bt. 37, 1.*  
*U't-apycan To PICK OUT; eruerere, Num. 16, 14.*  
*U't-aredian To find a way out; liberare, Bt. 35, 5.*  
*U't-asceofan, út-acufan. To shove out, to thrust out; extrudere, Ps. 36, 9.*  
*U't-asceotan to SHOOT OUT, Ps. 3, 7: Past. 2, 5.*  
*U't-acufan to thrust out, v. út-acceofan.*  
*U't-aslean, út-slean. To beat or vice out; excutere, ictu erue-e efflorescere in cute, Ors. 4, : Past. 2, 5.*  
*U't-aspiwan To vomit or spit out; vomere, Past. 58, 9.*  
*U't-astingan To pull out; eruerere, Chr. 797.*  
*U't-abydan To bear or cast out; repellere, L. Ps. 42, 2.*

*U't-bær bore or carried out, Bd. S. p. 616, 37.*  
*U't-cwalm, út-cwealm. Entire destruction; bellum internecinum, Som.*  
*U't-draef A driving out; expulsio, exterminatio, Swith. Vit.*  
*U't-draefere A banisher, destroyer; exterminator, Elf. gl. Som. p. 74.*  
*U't-dragan To drag out; extrahere, Ors. 1, 3.*  
*U'te Out, without, abroad, forth; foras, extra, Jn. 18, 16: Mk. 1, 45: 3, 32: Lk. 11, 40: 1, 10: 13, 25: Mt. 26. 69, v. út.*  
*U'te; prep. Without; extra:—* Ute cyrican *extra ecclesiam, L. Const. W. p. 112, 6.*  
*U'temest UTMOST, outmost, most remote; extremus, Bt. 19, v. ytemest, in yte.*  
*U'ten-cumen a stranger, Ors. 5, 2, v. útan-cumen.*  
*U'tene Without, abroad; foras, C. R. Ben. 19.*  
*U'ter, útera, úterra, útterra, úttra m; f. n. útere, útre, úttre; g. úttran; adj. comp. OUTER, utter; exterior:—* Utere ban *outer bone, L. pol. Elf. 40. On uter mere in the outer sea, Chr. 897. For þære uttran geornfulnessse pro exteriore industria, Bd. S. p. 682, 8. Þa uttran weorc the outer work, Bd. S. p. 494, 30. Wurfað on þa utteran þystro ejicite in extremas tenebras, Mt. 22, 13: 25, 30, v. yte.*  
*U't-etan To eat out; exedere, Som.*  
*U'te-weard The outward part or edge, the margin; exterior pars cujusvis rei, margo, R. 29: Elf. gl. Som. p. 65.*  
*U'te-weard, úte-werd. OUTWARD; externus:—* Ofer ute-werd *Aarones swyðre eare super externa Aaronis dextra aure, Ex. 29, 20. From þam muðan utewardum from the outward mouth, Chr. 893.*  
*U't-fær A going out, an issue, an expedition; exitus, L. Ps. 143, 17.*  
*U't-færan; p. út-fór. To go out or forth; exire, Ps. 103, 24: Mt. 12, 43.*  
*U't-færelld [ut, færelld a way, journey] A going out; exodus:—* Eðodor on *Grecisc, exitus on Lyden, U'tfærelld on Eng-lisc; Exodus in Greek, exitus in Latin, a going out, in English, Tit. lib. Ex.: Deut. 24, 5.*  
*U't-far a going out, R. Ben. 66.*  
*U't-forlætan To let go out, to cast out; ejicere, Ex. 6, 1.*  
*U't-gan, út-gangan, út-gongan.*

*To go out; exire, Mk. 9, 29: Mt. 12, 44: 18, 28: 20, 1, 3, 5, 6: Gen. 8, 18, v. gan.*  
*U't-gan A going out, passage; meatus, exitus, Cot. 132.*  
*U't-gang, ut-gong. An out-going, passage; egressio, exitus, anus, podex, Ps. 18, 6: 118, 136: Bd. S. p. 598, 11.*  
*U't-gefeohht A foreign war; exterum bellum, Bd. S. p. 485, 11.*  
*U't-gegan To go out; exire, evacuare, Som.*  
*U't-gewendan To depart out, flee away; aufugere, Chr. 1009.*  
*U't-gewitan To pass out, go out; discedere ex, egredi, Bd. S. p. 516, 18.*  
*U't-gong a going out, a departure, v. ut-gang.*  
*U't-gongan to go out, v. ut-gan.*  
*U't-healf The outer half; externa dimidia pars, Elf. gl. Som. p. 69.*  
*U't-here A foreign army; exterus exercitus, Chr. 1006.*  
*-uð, -ð [Eng. th: Swed. Dan. Ger. -d, -t: Icel. -ð] forms nouns of the feminine gender; as, geoguð youth; duguð virtue; yrmð poverty; sælð happiness; gesyhð sight; strengð strength; frymð beginning; myrð mirth; treowð troth, a covenant, &c.*  
*Uðe gave, v. unnan.*  
*Uðe, uðon granted, should grant, Cd. 128, Th. p. 163, 3: Chr. 755, Ing. p. 71, 6, v. unnan.*  
*Uð-geng, út-gangende. Falling, failing, passing away; discedena, transitorius, caducus, Bd. S. p. 552, 20.*  
*U't-hleapan To leap out, to escape; exsilire, effugere, L. pol. Cnut. 27, 28.*  
*Uðlic Mystical, belonging to high and deep matters; anagogicus, mysticus, Som.*  
*Uðuuta A scribe, a wise man; scriba, C. Mt. 8, 19, v. uð-wita.*  
*Uð-weota a wise man, an elder, a prince; sapiens, princeps, V. Ps. 104, 20: 118, 100, v. uð-wita.*  
*Uð-wita, uð-wuta, an; m. [wita a wise man] A wise man, a scribe, philosopher; sapiens, philosophus, historicus:—* Epicurus *se uðwita Epicurus the philosopher, Bt. 24, 3. Ure uð-wita Plato our philosopher Plato, Bt. 33, 3. Uðwitan ealle seggað þæt all philosophers say that, Bt. R. p. 178. Swa swa uðwitena gewuna is as is the manner of philosophers, Bt. R. p. 34, 4.*  
*Uð-witegung, e; f. Philosophy; philosophia, Som.*

<sup>1</sup>Uð-witelic *Philosophical*; philosophicus, *Cot.* 8, 97, 181, 197.

Uð - witian *To philosophise*; philosophari, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 25.

Uð-wuta *a philosopher*, v. uð-wita.

U'TIAN; ic útige; p. geútode; pp. geútod; v. a. *To OUT, to put out, to expel*; ejicere, *L. North. Pres.* 22: *L. Const. W.* p. 108, § 4.

U't-lædan *to lead out*, *L. Ps.* 67, 7, v. ut-alædan.

U't-lænde, út-lende. *One who is outlandish, a stranger*; qui extra terram sive regnum degit, accola, *Ps.* 104, 21. *Advena*, *Ps.* 38, 17.

U't-lændisc, út-lendisc. *OUTLANDISH, foreign*; peregrinus, extraneus, *Lev.* 24, 22.

<sup>1</sup>U't-lætan, út-letan. *To let out, let down, let loose*; dimittere, *Lk.* 5, 5.

U't-laga, út-lah, an; m. út-lag, es; m. *An OUTLAW, an exile*; exlex, exul:—Beo he utlah *let him be an outlaw*, *L. Edw. Guth.* 6. Sy se man utlaga *let the man be an outlaw*, *L. pol. Cnut.* 28. Beo seo þeof utlah *let the thief be an outlaw*, *L. pol. Cnut.* 27. Se þe utlages weorc gewyrce *qui ex legis opus fecerit*, *L. pol. Cnut.* 12. Utlagas, *Chr.* 1070.

U't-lagian; p. út-lagode, geút-lagode. *To OUTLAW, to banish*; exlagare, proscribere, *Chr.* 1052.

U't-land *Land let or hired out*; elocata terra, *Som.*

U't-lic *Foreign*; extraneus, exterius, *Bd. S.* p. 603, 20.

U't-mæst, út-mest. *UTMOST*,

*last*; extremus, ultimus, *C. Mk.* 5, 23.

<sup>1</sup>U't-niman *To take out, to redeem*; redimere, *L. Lund. W.* p. 65, 6.

U't of *Out of*; ex, extra, *Jn.* 4, 30: *Mt.* 7, 5.

U't-on *without, beyond*, v. út-an.

Uton *let us*, *Gen.* 1, 26: 2, 18:

11, 3: *Jn.* 11, 15, 16, v. utan.

U'tor *Beyond*; exterius, *Bt.* 34, 12; *comp. of út.*

U't-oðberstan *To burst out of, flee away*; clam aufugere, *L. pol. Edg.* 6.

U't-oðfleon *To flee away from*; aufugere, *L. pol. Elf.* 1.

U't-oðrewan *To row out of*; eremigare, *Chr.* 897.

U't-ræcan *To reach out*; porrigere, extendere, *L. pol. Alf.* 5.

U't-ræsan *To rush out*; erumpere, *Chr.* 755.

<sup>1</sup>U'tre *outer*, v. úter.

U't-ridan *To ride or go out*; ex equitare, exire, *L. Edg. sup.* § 16.

U't-rine *An out-flowing*; effluxus, *Ps.* 106, 35.

U't-roccettan *To belch out, to utter*; eructare, *T. Ps.* 144, 7.

U't-ryne *an out-flowing*, *Ps.* 106, 33, v. út-rine.

U't-seyte *A flowing out*; eruptio, effluxus, *Mon. Angl.* I. 101, 43.

U't-scytling *Foreign, strange*; extraneus, *Scint.* 64.

U't-sendan *To send out*; emittere, *Som.*

U't-setl *A public assize*; forinseca sessio, *Bd. S.* p. 513, 42.

U't-siht *A flowing out*; exitus, profluvium ventris, *Ors.* 6, 7:

*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57.

U't-sion; part. út-sionde. *To effervesce, issue out*; efferves-

cere, *Ors.* I, 7, v. seon.

<sup>1</sup>U't-aið *A departing out, a departure, death*; exitus, obitus, excessus, *Cod. Exon.* 51 a, 16. *L. Ps.* 115, 2.

U't-siðian *To journey forth*; exire, *Cod. Exon.* 12 b, 9.

U't-slean *to beat or drive out*, v. ut-aslean.

U'tter *outer, utter*, v. úter.

U'ttermæst *UTTERMOST*; extremus, *Som.* v. yte.

U'tucund *Foreign, strange*; extraneus, *Som.*

Utun *let us*, *Lk.* 2, 15, v. usun.

U't-wæpnedman *a man from fr. a foreigner*, *Bd. S.* p. 601, 11.

U't-wærce *An outward pain*; externus dolor, haemorrhoides, *L. M.* 2, 56.

U't-weard *outward*, v. úte-weard.

U't-weorpe *Cast out*; ejection, *L. Becl.* 9.

<sup>1</sup>U't-wicing *A foreign pirate*; extraneus pirata, *Chr.* 1091.

U't-witan *To go out*; egress, *Bt. R.* p. 186.

Uuedlice *truly*; profecto, *C. R. Mt.* 7, 15, v. witodlice.

Uuerre, wær. [Old Dut. *uuerre* contentio, bellum: Old Ger. *wer*, *werra* war: Fr. *guerre* f: It. *Sp. Port.* *guerra* f: Bret. *gwarek* f. a bow; *gwareger* m. an archer, a warrior who fights with a bow and arrows] War; bellum, (*C. R.* 1140, *Ing.* p. 370, 4.

Uuf *An owl*; bubo, *Cot.* 25, v. u.

Uulfer *a wolf*, *C. R. Mt.* 7, 1 v. wulf.

Uultor, es; m. A *VULTUR* vultur, *Bt.* 35, 6.

Uureide *accused*; accusatus, *Chr.* 1132, v. wregan.

Uuta *a wise man, an elder*; sapiens, *C. Mt.* 21, 23, v. wita.

# W

sp **W A C** 85q **W A C** 85s **W A D**

**W**a, waa *Woe*, sorrow, affliction, misery; dolor, tristitia:—*Bið þam men full wa (it) is to men full woe*, *Cd.* 30, *Th.* p. 40, 50. *Wæs gehwæðeres waa was woe on every side*, *Bt.* R. p. 150: *Ors.* 3, 7: *Nic.* 26, v. wea.

**W**a *Woe!* alas! interj. hei, cheu, vā, vah:—*Wa is me woe is me! hei mihi!* *C.* *Ps.* 119, 5. *Wa þam men vā isti homini!* *Mt.* 18, 7: *Mk.* 14, 21. *Wa þæt þes towyrpð Godes temple oak! quod iste destruat Dei templum*, *Mt.* 27, 40. ¶ *Wa la Oh! O if; cheu, utinam, Osi!* *Mk.* 15, 29. *Wala wa well-a-way, well-a-day, alas!* *heu, cheu, proh dolor!* *Wa la wal þæt is sarlic heu! id est triste*, *Bd.* *S.* p. 501, 14: *Bt.* 39, 1.

**W**aad woad, v. wad.

**W**aar *Sea-wood*, reits, wrack, waick, wore, woore; alga marina, fucus marinus, *Som.*

**W**ac, waac; comp. ra, re; sup. out; adj. [*Plat.* swak, week: *Dut.* swak, week weak, tender: *Ger.* schwach, weich: *Old Ger.* swach, weih: *Dan.* svag, veeg weak, tender: *Swed.* swag, wek weak, tender: *Icel.* veikr m. infirmus, morbidus. *The Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed.* differ from the *A.-S.* only by prefixing a, z, or sch] **W**EAK, infirm, slender, frail, pliable, humble, vile; infirmus, debilis, inutilis, vilis, flexibilis:—*Water wac and hneac water weak and unfirm*, *Bt.* *R.* p. 176. *Dis wace forlet lif left his frail life*, *Chr.* 975. *Wac is gretton weak admitted not; imbecilles non admiserunt*, *M.* 154. *On fif wacum boþum in quinque flexibilibus ratis*, *Jos.* 10, 26. *Hæfde hire tacraþ hige metod gemearod to her (the) Creator had signed a weaker mind*, *Cd.* 8. *Wacost manna infirmus unum*, *Elf. gr.* 9, 25, *Elf. & Som.* p. 80. *Wac wom a spot*, *L. Athelst. W.* p. 64, 1: *L. Eccl. Cnut.* 26.

**W**an [*Plat.* weken; p. ik wakte; pp. gewekt: *Dut.* weken to steep, soak: *Ger.* wechen to soak, macerate; p.

ich weichte; pp. geweicht; as a v. n. weich, werden to soften or grow soft, to become soft: *Ker.* uuihhan, keuuihhan: *Dan.* væke: *Swed.* wekna to soften, to grow pliant: *Icel.* veikia. — *This word is allied to the Ger. adv. weich: A.-S. wac, waac weak] To become weak, to languish, to be faint; languescere, vacillare, Chr.* 1003, v. awacian.

**W**acor more wakefully or watchfully; vigilantius. *L. Edg. sup. W.* p. 80, 2.

**W**a'cian, wácigan, on-wacian; p. ode; pp. od [*Plat. Dut.* waken: *Ger.* wachen to watch, wake: *Ot. Tat. Will.* uuachoron, uuachen: *Moes.* wakan vigilare: *Dan.* vaage: *Swed.* waka: *Icel.* vaka vigilare] *To watch; vigilare:—Ne myhte ge nu wacian ane tid mid me*, *Mt.* 26, 40: *Mk.* 14, 37. *He wolde wacigan*, *Mt.* 24, 43. *Beod þæt he wacige*, *Mk.* 13, 34. *Waciað and gebiddað eow*, *Mt.* 26, 41. *Ic wacie ego vigilo*, *Ps.* 62, 1. *He wacode vel wacude ille vigilavit, vigilasset*, *Lk.* 12, 39: *Bd. S.* p. 513, 39. *Waciað, wacigað, wacigeað vigilate*, *Mk.* 13, 33: *Mt.* 24, 42: *Mk.* 13, 35. *Wacigende vigilans*, *Lk.* 6, 12: 2, 8.

**W**áclie [wác weak, lic like] *Weak, vain, vile; fragilis, debilis, vilis:—Hwæðer þæt nu sie to talianne waclic whether that now is to be esteemed vain*, *Bt.* 24, 4: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62.

**W**áclice, wæclice *Weakly, foolishly, vilely; imbecilliter, ignave*, *Bt. R.* p. 155: *L. Can. Eccl.* 35.

**W**ác-mod *Weak-minded, cowardly, slow; pusillanimis, ignavus, piger*, *C.R. Ben.* 47, 48.

**W**ác-modnes *Weak-mindedness, cowardliness; pusillanimitas, imbecillitas*, *Fulg.* 24.

**W**ácny, se; f. *Weakness, vileness; imbecillitas, vilitas*, *R. Ben. interl.* 1, 7.

**W**ácol, wacul. *Watchful; vigil, vigilans*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72: *L. Const. W.* p. 148, 8.

**W**acon *Watchfulness; vigilantia, insomnium*, *R. Lk.* 8: *Bd. S.* p. 513, 41.

**W**acor [*Plat. Dut.* wakker: *Ger. Swed.* wacker: *Dan.* vakker:

*Icel.* vakr pernir velox, industrius. *The Plat. and Swed.* signify also, beautiful, fine] *Watchful; vigilans, L. Cnut. Eccl.* 26.

**W**acorlice *Watchfully; vigilantiter, Past.* 3, 6.

**W**acsan; p. wocs, wox; we wocson, woxon; pp. gewæscen; v. a. [*Plat.* wasken, waschen: *Dut.* waschen: *Ger.* waschen: *Ker.* uuasken: *Tat.* uuasgan: *Ot.* uuasgane: *Not.* uuaschen. *Other old writers use twagen, zwagen: Dan.* vaske: *Swed.* waska: *Icel.* þvagna perlauari] *To wash; lavare:—Wacxon hig hira reaf lavent illi eorum vestimenta*, *Ex.* 19, 10. *Waxan þæt innowerde lavent intestinum*, *Lev.* 1, 9, 13. *Hira reaf woxon eorum vestimenta laverunt*, *Ex.* 19, 14: *Bd. S.* p. 610, 11.

**W**ác-scype *Weakness, contempt; imbecillitas, vilitas, L. Edg. sup. § 8.*

**W**a'd, waad [*Dut.* weede f: *Ger.* waid m: *Dan.* vede c: *Swed.* vejle: *Fr.* vouède, guède f: *Fr.* guède: *It.* guado m: *Sp.* glasto m: *Lat.* mid. guasum, guadam, gaudum: *The Dut.* wouw f: *Ger.* wau, waude, wied m: *the Eng.* weld or wold; reseda luteola, *Lyn.* which dyes a yellow colour, is often confounded with woad; isatis tinctoria, *Lyn.* which dyes a blue colour, highly valued before the introduction of indigo. *Pliny calls the woad glastum, corresponding with the Sp. glasto. Brochet gives as blue as wad] WOAD; aluta, isatis tinctoria, *Lin:—Herb.* 2, 21. *Sandyx, glastum, isatis, Cot.* 166, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64.*

**W**a'dan; p. wód; pp. wæden, gewód [*Plat. Dut.* waden: *Fr.* wada: *Ger.* waten: *Not.* uaton: *Dan.* vade: *Swed.* wada: *Icel.* vada: *Fr.* guéter: *It.* guadare: *Sp.* Port. vadear; all signify, to wade] *To WADE, go, proceed, to pervade; vadere, ire, procedere:—On sæ wadan to wade into sea*, *Cd.* 38. *Wadan ofer wealdas to go over wealds*, *Cd.* 139.



Wod on wæg-stream waded into wave stream, *Cd.* 158. De wadað on hiora agenne willan who proceed in their own will; qui procedunt secundum eorum propriam voluntatem, *Bt.* 41, 2. Flod blod gewod blood pervaded (the) flood, *Cd.* 166, *Th.* p. 207, 6.

Wad-spitl a wood dibble, an instrument to set wood; instrumentum rusticum ad glastum, vel aliam quamvis plantam, inserendum, *Som.*

Wadung, e; f. *A* going, WADING; incessio, vadatio, *Som.*

Wæald a weald, wood, *Chr.* 938, v. weald.

Wæarh-rod a gibbet, fork; equuleus, furca, *Elf. gl.* p. 77, v. wearg-rod.

Wæbb a web, *Bd.* *S.* p. 535, 32, v. web.

Wæbb-tæg Stuff fit for weaving; linum, *Som.*

WÆCAN, wæccan, wæcnian, awæcan; p. wóc, awóc, onwóc; pp. wæced, wæcned, gewæced; v. n. [*Plat.* upwaken: *Dut.* opwaken; v. n. to awake: *Ger.* aufwachen, erwachen; v. n. to awake: *Ot.* yruwachen, iruwachen: *Dan.* vaagne, like the *Ger.*: *Swed.* wakna; v. n.: *Icel.* vakna *expergiscere*] To awake, arise, take origin, to be born, to suffer, to be afflicted; *expergiscere*, *suscitari*:—Du ma woldest wæccan thou wouldst rather awake, *Bd.* 4, 26, *S.* p. 601, 2. He wæs mid þa adle wæced he was afflicted with the disease, *Bd.* 4, 81, *S.* p. 610, 20. Him sunu woce to him a son was born, *Cd.* 57. Of Cames cneorisse woc wer - mægða fela from Ham's family was born many families of men, *Cd.* 79.—Þa onwoc wulf-heort then awoke (the) wolf-hearted, *Cd.* 178. Men onwocan men awoke, *Ors.* 4, 2. He of slæpe onwoce wearð he was awaked from sleep, *Guthl. Vit.* Of þam frumgarum twa þeoda awocon from those patriarchs two nations arose, *Cd.* 124. Awoc of þam slæpe, *Gen.* 9, 24: 28, 5.

Wæccan to watch; vigilare, *Lk.* 12, 37, v. wacian.

WÆCCE, an; f. [*Plat.* *Dut.* waak, wake, wacht f: *Ger.* wache, wacht f: *Ker.* wachtu: *Dan.* vagt c: *Swed.* wächt, wäckt f: *Icel.* vakt f. *vigilia*] WAKE, watch, vigil, a watching; *vigilia*:—Embe þa feorðan wæccan circa quartam vigiliam, *Mk.* 6, 48. On þære afteran wæccan in secunda vigilia, *Lk.* 12, 38. Þurh

wæccan per vigiliis, *Bd.* *S.* p. 599, 31: *Gen.* 31, 40. On halgum wæccan in sanctis vigiliis, *Bd.* *S.* p. 600, 15.

Wæccea Watchfulness, care; vigilantia, *Pref. R. Conc.*

Wæccende watching, *Cd.* 154; part. of wæcoan.

Wæccer Watchful; vigil, *Bd.* *S.* p. 496, 2.

WÆCG, wecg. 1. A WEDGE, mass; cuneus, i. e. massa metalli cujusvis, scilicet auri, plumbi. 2. A silver coin, about twenty-eight pence; stater argenteus, tetradrachma. 3. Metal; metallum:—1. To anum wecge gegoten melted into one mass, *Bt.* 34, 9. 2. Du fintst ænne wecg on him invenies staterem in eo, *Mt.* 17, 27. 3. *Elf. gl.* *Som.* p. 63. Berende on wecga orum facunda in metallorum venis, *Bd.* *S.* p. 473, 23.

Wæcned born, *Cd.* 109, v. wæcan.

WÆD, e; f. [waddemole, wodemel, woddenel coarse stuff, used for covering the collars of cart-horses, *Bailey*; wadmál a very coarse and thick kind of woollen manufacture, the winter clothing of rustics, *Forby's Vocabulary of East Anglia*: *Plat.* wad, waad, wede, gewaad n. vestis: *Old Dut.* wæt, ghewæt vestis: *Frs.* wed n. vestis: *Ger.* wand, gewand n: *Old Ger.* wad, wat any woven stuff, linen, cloth: *Ker.* kiuuat: *Lip.* wanda vestimentum. In some provinces of *Ger.* wat is still used to designate clothes and cloth: *Moes.* wast-ja vestis; *wasjan* vestire: *Dan.* vadmél c. a kind of coarse half woollen and half linen cloth used by the farmers in Denmark: *Swed.* wåd f. cloth of the sail; wadmál n. coarse cloth: *Icel.* fad n. vestis, indumentum; vod f. pannus, cloth; vadmál n. pannus vulgaris] Garment, clothing, apparel, weeds; vestis, vestimentum, amictus:—Wist and wæda food and garments, *Bd.* 33, 2, *Card.* p. 192, 14. Wiste ne wæde of food nor clothing, *Cd.* 176, *Th.* p. 222, 11. Ungete wiste and wæda an excess of food and garments, *Bt.* *R.* p. 187. Wæda ne hæfdon weeds (they) had not; vestes non habuerunt, *Cd.* 40. Ofer wæda mine hi sendon hlyt super vestes meas illi miserunt sortem, *Ps.* 21, 17. Wædum gyrede with clothes provided; vestibus induebat, *Cd.* 45. Mid eallum þam wlitegestum

wædum with all the most splendid garments, *Bt.* 28.—Linc-wæd a linen cloth. Mid þære lin-wæde, *Jn.* 13, 5: 20, 6.

Wæda - leas wordless, without clothes, *Cd.* 207.

Wæd-brec breeches; femoralibare, perizonia, *Gen.* 3, 7, v. bróc.

Wæd-bryce a breach of a covenant, v. wed-bryce.

Wæde Silk; matras, *Som.*

Wæde-berge hellebore, v. wed-beorg.

Wæder weather, *Chr.* 1052, v. weder.

Wæder-rap WEATHER - rope cable; rudens, *Som.*

Wæderung, e; f. Weather; weather; cæli intemperies, *Chr.* 1085.

WÆDL, e; f. also wæde, as f. Poverty, want, indigence; egestas, inopia, pauperus.—Seo mennisce wædl the man want, *Bt.* 26, 2. Wæhlafe want of bread, *Dt.* 21. Fleon þa wædle to escape the want, *Bt.* 33, 2. Tha wædle to flionne to endeavour to avoid poverty, *Bt.* 14. Mid wædle of þære poverty oppressed, *Bt.* 11. Hi ne magon eowre wæle eow fram adon they are unable to put your poverty from you, *Bt.* 26, 2. Ge eowre wædle ge incrow we want, *Bt.* 26, 2, *Card.* p. 148. Sendan to wædlan tere (alicui) in perniciam, *Bt.* 26, 16. Ascendan sic ut lan immittere alicui in opiam, *Deut.* 26, 48.

Wædla, it has only the definition, whether used in the definite or indefinite signification wædla; seo, þæt wædla: þæs, þære, þæs wædla a Poor, destitute, the poor, pauper, inops. He wærd wæla, *Lk.* 15, 14: 16, 20. *Jn.* 9, 8. Se mon wædla the man is poor, *Bt.* 11. *Card.* p. 190, 21. Se wæteres wædla locus aquarum, *Bd.* 606, 18. Gefear wælan, *Ps.* 13, 10. Geas wædlan to make poor, *Bt.* 11.

Wædle poverty, v. wædl.

Wædlian; p. ode; pp. oðe want, to become poor, indigere, mendicare:—Wæscamað þæt ic wædlian pudet ut mendicem, *Lk.* 11, 8. Hi wædlian mendicare, *Bt.* 108, 9. Wædlodas mendicantes, *C. Ps.* 33, 10. Wædlice mendicans, *Lk.* 11, 8. Wædlic Poor; pauper, mendicus, *Lyc.*



Wædnes, se; *f. Want, poverty; inedia, paupertas:—For wæd-nisse prae inopia, C. Ps. 87, 9, v. weðelnes.*

Wædlung, e; *f. Poverty, want, begging; paupertas, inopia, mendicatio:—Gefylstan þearfa of wædlunga tollere pauperem de inopia, Ps. 106, 41.*

WÆFAN To hide, cover; obvolvere, tegere, *Ben.*

WÆFELS, wæfels; *m. [Plat. wæf-sel n. woppe f. textura: Old Dut. weefsel textura: Ger. gewebe n: Old Ger. wueppe, weppi, webbi: Dan. væv c. textura: Swed. wäf m: Icel. vefr m. tela; vefia f. involucrum.—wæfan to cover] A covering, veil, cloak, garment; tegmen, velamen, pallium, amiculum:—Iosep forlet his wæfels on hire handan, Gen. 39, 12, 15, 18: Elf. gr. 9, 12: Gen. 24, 65: L. Ps. 101, 28: Mt. 5, 40. On wæfelse fypera þin-ra sub tegmine alarum tuarum, Ps. 35, 8. Þas wæfelsan amicu-la, Cot. 5.*

Wæfer; *def. se wæfra; g. þæs, þære, þæs wæfran. Surrounding; circumdans, Cd. 185, Th. p. 231, 2.*

Wæfer-gang, wæfyr - gang a weaver's path, a spider's web, *C. Ps. 89, 9.*

Wæferlic Of or belonging to the theatre; theatralis, *Som.*

Wæfernes, wæfer-eornnys, se; *f. A pomp, pageant, show; pompa, ludus, spectaculum, L. Eccl. 13.*

Wæfer-stow A place of show, a theatre; theatrum, *Som.*

Wæfer-syne, wæfer-synn. A spectacle, sight, show; spectaculum:—*Elf. gl. Som. p. 77. Æt þysse wæfersynne, Lk. 23, 48. Fæger wæfersyne pulchrum spectaculum, Bd. S. p. 525, 38. Ongrisllice wæfer-syne horrendum spectaculum, Bd. S. p. 628, 8.*

WÆFLAN [Plat. wewern: Dut. weifelen: Ger. zweifeln: Icel. vífla confundere; víflan f. confusio: Wel. chwyfio to move; chwyf a motion, moving] To babble, to speak foolishly, to WHIFFLE; blaterare, *Som.*

Wæflere A WHIFFLER, babbler; blatero, *Som.*

Wæflung, e; *f. WHIFFLING, babbling; blateratio, Som.*

Wæfran surrounding; *g. def. of wæfer.*

Wæft [wæflan to wonder] A wonder; stupor, admiratio, *Bt. 36, 1.*

Wæfð A sight, show; spectaculum, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 77.*

Wæfys a covering, v. wæfels.

Wæfyr-gang a spider's web, v. wæfer-gang.

Wæg a way, *Cd. 6, Th. p. 8, 4, v. weg.*

WÆG, es; *m. [Plat. wagt f. wave: Frs. wage f. a wave: Ger. woge f: Old Ger. wag, wac: Not. wage: Moes. wegs fluctuatio; pl. wegos undæ, fluctus: Dan. bølge c. wave: Swed. wåg m. ware, flood; wåg f. a balance, scales to weigh with: Icel. vogr m. sinus, maris angustus: Fr. vague f. a wave: Moes. wagan movere, concutere.—Hence the name of the river Wye; Lye says, Ab hac voce wæg aqua, derivatur forsan nomen proprium plurium in Anglia fluviorum, qui hodie etiam WEY sive WYE appellantur] A wave; fluctus, aquarum vis, oceanus:—Gewat ofer wonnewæg went over dusky wave, Cd. 72. Wind wið wæge wind with wave, Bt. R. p. 193. Þeahhte wonnan wæge overwhelmed with a dark wave, Cd. 69. Sealte sæ wæg-gas salt sea waves, Cd. 192. Wæg-gas burston waves burst, Cd. 167, Th. p. 208, 15. Mode wæga mæst of proud waves greatest, Cd. 167.*

Wæg, wag. A WEY, a weight of wool, &c. a certain weight; pondus indefinitum, pondo:—*Elf. gr. 9, 32. Wæg wulles a wey of wool, L. pol. Edg. 8. Six pund wæga sex pondo, L. In. 59. Twentig pund waga viginti pondo, L. In. 70.—Mina, C. R. Lk. 19, 20.*

Wægan to bear, carry, v. wegan.

WÆGAN, wegan; *p. de; pp. ed. [Icel. vaga vagari vel vari-care] To deceive, falsify, lie, illude; hence our saying to play the wag; eludere, fallere, mentiri, ludere:—Ne hine nowiht his geleafa wægdeneque eum sua fides fefellit, Bd. S. p. 612, 3: C. Mt. 5, 11: Scint. 24. Wæged, weged delusus, ludificatus, Cot. 64, 66, 170.*

Wæg-bórd a wave board, the ark, *Cd. 67.*

Wæg-bræde, wæg-bræde. Way-brede, plantain; plantago herba, cynoglossum, lapatium, *R. 40: Elf. gl. Som. p. 66.*

WÆGE, wege, an; *f. [Dut. waag f: Plat. Ger. wage f: Old Ger. Isd. uuagu: Not. uuago: Dan. vægt, vejt c: Swed. wåg f. a balance, scales: Icel. vog f. libra, trutina: Russ. vaga: Bohm. vaha, awaki weight] A balance, a pair of scales; statera, trutina, bilanx:—Hæbbe ælc man rihte wægan habeat unusquisque justam bilanci-*

*Deut. 25, 15. Habbað emne wæga habete justas trutinas, Lev. 19, 36. Awegene on an-re wægan examinatus in trutina, Job. p. 167. Lease on wegum fallaces in trutinis, Ps. 61, 9.*

Wægel A GILL; gillo, vas quoddam ita dictum, *R. 26: Elf. gl. Som. p. 60.*

WÆGEN, wægn [Plat. Dut. Ger. wagen m: Old Ger. uuagan, wagan, uuagon, uuuagono: Moes. waghen: Mons. Glos. isarna pilegita uuagana ferrata carpenta: Lip. radiuuagon currus: Not. reitwagon: Dan. vogn c: Swed. wagn m: Icel. vagn m: Ir. Gael. baighin f. a waggon, chariot, dray: Wel. (g)wain: Bohm. vaha: Sans. wahana] A WAGON, car; plaustrum, carrum, *Bd. S. p. 534, 9, v. wæn.*

Wæge-tunge The tongue of a balance; trutinæ examen, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 67.*

Wæg-faru A wave road; per fluctus iter, *Cd. 158.*

Wæg-gedal, weg-gedal. A cross-way, a division of ways; viæ separatio, compitum, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 76.*

Wæg-gelæte, weg-gelæte. A going out or meeting of ways, a cross-way; viarum exitus, compitum, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 67.*

Wæg-hengest a sea-horse, a ship, *Cod. Exon. 52 a, 13.*

Wæg-liðende Wave-faring or sailing; fluctus transfretans, *Cd. 69: 71.*

Wægnier An enticer, a harlot; leno, *Cot. 123.*

Wæg-nest, wæg-nyst [nest food] Food or provision for a journey; in viam stipendium, viaticum, *Bd. S. p. 599, 2: 595, 27.*

Wægne-þixl A waggon's beam; plaustris temo, arctos, *Som.*

Wægnian to delude, v. wægan.

Wæg-reaf, weg-reaf. Way plunder, highway robbery, *L. Ethelb. 19, 88.*

Wæg-ryft wall clothing, tapestry, v. wag-ryft.

Wæg-scale, weg-scale. Weighing-scale; lanx, *Cot. 124.*

Wæg-stæð a wave bank, a shore, *Cod. Exon. 106 a, 11.*

Wæg-stream a wave stream, *Cd. 158.*

Wæg-þel wave timber or house, the ark, *Cd. 67: 72.*

Wæg-þrea wave peril, *Cd. 73.*

Wæg-þreat a collection of waves, a deluge, *Cd. 67.*

Wæh bore; vegetavit; *p. of wegan.*

Wæhte excited v. weccan.

Wæign a waggon, v. wægan.

<sup>h</sup> Wæl, wæll *well, plainly*, Chr. 656, v. wel.

WÆL *A whirlpool, in Lancashire still called a WEELE; gorges, vortex*, Elf. gl. Som. p. 76.

Wæl *a well*, Chr. 655, v. wyl.

WÆL, es; n. [*Icel. valr m. strages hominum; valrān n. expoliatio cadaverum. Wachter has wal strages seu cadavera casorum, and refers to the A.-S. wæl and to the compound Ger. word wal-stat (wahlstat) locus stragis. In Icel. this word is derived from vel eligo, quasi electi Odi-ni*] *Slaughter, carnage, death, what is slaughtered, a dead body; cædes, strages, cadaver: — Mycel wæl great slaughter*, Bd. S. p. 567, 10. *On gelicnyse þæs traiscan wæles similitudine tragice cædis*, Bd. S. p. 523, 30. *Of-slean mid grimme wæle to slay with savage slaughter*, Bd. S. p. 583, 26. *On wæl feallan in slaughter to fall*, Cd. 94. *Wæl benna cadavera hominum*, Cd. 167. *Wæl rīman cadavera occisorum numerare*, Ors. 4, 1. — *Wæl-bedd slaughter bed, the grave*, Cd. 48. — *Wæl-benna corpses*, Cd. 167. — *Wæl-cease-ga slaughter chooser, a raven*, Cd. 151. — *Wæl-clom a slaughter band, bond of death*, Cd. 97. — *Wæl-cyrian the fates*, Lup. 19. — *Wæl-cyrig the goddess of battle, one of the furies; Bellona, Alecto*, Som. — *Wæl-cyrre [cer a turn] an introducer of slaughter, the goddess of war*, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79. — *Wæl-deað a violent death*, Beo. 10. — *Wæl-dreor slaughter gore or blood*, Cd. 48. — *Wæl-feld a field of slaughter*, Chr. 938. — *Wæl-fyll, wæll-fyll fatal slaughter, full slaughter*, Cd. 75: 119. — *Wæl-gar a deadly weapon*, Cd. 93. — *Wæl-gifre greedy of slaughter*, Jdth. p. 24, 25. — *Wæl-grim slaughter grim, bloody, fatal*, Cd. 48: 69. — *Wæl-grimlice cruelly, horridly*, Ors. 4, 2. — *Wæl-gryre deadly horror*, Cd. 148. — *Wæl-herige [herige an army] a slaughter band*, Cd. 93. — *Wæl-hreow [hreow cruel] bloodthirsty, cruel, fierce, atrocious; cruentus, crudelis, atrox*, Elf. gr. 9, 28, 66, 67: Bt. 1: Cd. 174: Nic. 26. — *Wæl-hreowlice bloodthirstily, cruelly, horribly*, Bd. S. p. 539, 14. — *Wæl-hreownes, wæl-hriownes slaughter cruelty, savageness, atrocity; crudelitas*, Bt. 29, 2: Bd. S. p. 482, 23. — *Wæll-regn fatal rain*, Cd. 67.

— *Wæl-mist death mist, fatal darkness*, Cd. 166. — *Wæl-net a fatal net*, Cd. 151. — *Wæl-nið fatal hate, cruelty*, Cd. 174. — *Wæl-ræa a slaughter rush or attack*, Bt. 12. — *Wæl-reaf slaughter spoil*, Cot. 130, 211. — *Wæl-reow cruel, fierce*. — *Wæl-rest slaughter rest, death, the grave*, Cd. 79. — *Wæl-scel slaughter shell, a shield*, Jdth. 12. — *Wæl-sliht [sliht murder] dreadful slaughter*, Cd. 160. — *Wæl-stole slaughter seat; cædis locus*, Chr. 938. — *Wæl-stow a slaughter place, a field of battle; cædis locus*, Ors. 3, 7: Cd. 93. — *Wæl-stream a death stream*, Cd. 65. — *Wæl-sweg a death stroke*, Cd. 47. — *Wæl-wulf wolf of slaughter*, Th. An.

Wæla *weal, prosperity*, Job. p. 165, 5, v. wela.

Wæled *afflicted; vexatus*, R. Mt. 15, 22.

Wæledi *Wealthy; dives*, Som.

Wælegian *to enrich*, Th. An.

Wæl-gespyrg *a well-spring*, Bd. S. p. 473, 16, B.

Wæl-hwær, wel-hwær, wel-hwer. *Every where, in every place, openly; ubique, passim, vulgo*, Cot. 153: Bt. R. p. 166, 194: Bd. S. p. 493, 33.

Wælig *rich, v. welig*.

Wælesc, welisc, wælesc; g. m. n. es; f. re; adj. WELSH, *belonging to Wales; Wallicus, Britannicus: — Ten mittan Wælsces aloð ten measures of Welsh ale*, Chr. 852. *Wælisce menn Welshmen*, Chr. 1048.

Wælesc *Southernwood; abrotinum herba*, Som.

Wælla *a well, fountain*, R. Jn. 4, 6, v. wyl.

Wællan *to wish, to be willing*, C. Lk. 12, 32, v. willan.

Wælm *heat, anger*, Cd. 47, v. wylm.

Wælesc *Welsh, v. wælesc*.

Wælt *a joint of the back; vertebra*, L. Athelst. 67.

WÆLTAN [*Plat. wältern, weltern, wöltern: Dut. wentelen: Ger. walzen, wälzen: Old Ger. Ot. Tat. uuelzan, uualzan: Ker. uualden: Moes. walwjan volvere, revolvare: Dan. vælte: Swed. wälta, wältra: Icel. vellta volvere, revolvare: Slav. waleti: Ger. walze f. cylindrus*] *To roll, WELTER, tumble; volvere, volutare*, Som.

Wæm *a spot, fault, envy*, Ps. 14, 2, v. wom.

Wæm *a corner; angulus*, Job. p. 165, 34, v. hwom.

Wæmn *A weapon; telum, arma: — Buton ælcum wæmne without any weapon*, Elf. T. p. 14, 1.

Awearp his wæmna cast away his weapons, Elf. T. p. 37, 9: Jdth. p. 162, 7, 9.

Wæmnian; p. ode; pp. od. To arm, to supply with weapons: armare, Som.

Wæn, es; m. [*contracted from wægen a waggon*] A WAIN, *waggon, carriage; planstrum, carrum, carpentum: — On wænes eaxe on a wægn's axle. Byrð eallne þone wæn beareth all the waggon*, Bt. 39, 7. *Carles wæn CHARLES'S WAIN; constellatio sic dicta ura major, Æg. Vera 31. Sio eax welt ealles þæs wænes the axle governs all the waggon*, Bt. 39, 8. *Beoð him eac þæt hig nymon wænas*, Gen. 45, 19, 27. *Twæra wæna gang-weg daorn planstrorum via, via tritior*, Elf. gl. Som. p. 67. *On wænum in curribus*, Ps. 19, 8.

Wænan *to imagine, suppose, expect*, Bt. 7, 1, v. wēnan.

Wændan *to go, depart, change turn*, Chr. 1014: L. Const. W. p. 149, 22, v. wendan.

Wænere, wægenere. A WAGONER; *auriga*, Cot. 7: R. 61.

Wæn-fær *a journey in a cart or wain; iter in curru*, Lge.

Wæng *cheek*, Cot. 135, v. weng.

Wænian *to wean, reconcile, accustom*, L. Edg. W. p. 80, 20 v. wēnan.

Wæn-spring *A wen or other natural mark or blemish in the body; nævus*, Som.

Wæn-pōl *A ram; aries*, Cot. 6.

Wæn-wyrhta *A WAINWRIGHT, wheelwright; carpentarius*, Elf. gl. Som. p. 56.

WÆPEN; g. wæpnes; d. wæpnes; n. [*Plat. Dut. wapen a weapon, arms: Ger. waffe f. Old Ger. uuaphan: Ker. (n. uuaffan: Lip. giuuepene arms: Wil. geuuffane: Moes. wæpnes arms: Dan. vaaben n. arms: Swed. wapen, wapn n. Icel. vopn n. arma. — There is an opinion that the original signification of this word was harness or armour, and whatever covers and shelters the body, and hence it might be related to the Icel. veipa f. coarx woven cloth*] A WEAPON; *telum, ferrum: — Wæpnes eow with weapon's edge*, Cj. 85: L. pol. Alf. 34. *Mid eallum his wæpnum cum tota ejus armatura*, R. 14, 24. *Wæpna weapons*, Elf. gl. Som. p. 66. *Wæpna hus a house of weapons, an armoury*, Elf. gl. Som. p. 66. *Gesyllan wæpna ge-*

weald to give power of arms, *Cd.* 143. Wæpna onfon weapons to take, *Cd.* 94. Niman wæpn sumere arma, *Ex.* 32, 27. Gegripan wæpn prehendere arma, *Ps.* 34, 2. Wæpnu syllan to give arms, *Bt.* 3, 1. Mid wæpnum acwellan armis conficere, *Jos.* 10, 37, 40. Wæpen, wæpen-gecynd. *A* reed, &c.; calamus, veretrum, *Cot.* 163: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71. Wæpen-bora, wæpn-bora *a* weapon-bearer, *a* soldier, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63. Wæpend *Male*, masculine; veretrum habens, masculus, *Jos.* 6, 21. Wæpende weeping, *Bd. S.* p. 480, 37: 627, 14, v. wepan. Wæpned, wæpned, wepned. *A* male; veretrum habens, mas: —God hig geworhte wæpned and wimman, *Mk.* 10, 6. Gebletsode metod alwihta, wif and wæpned blessed (the) Lord of all things, female and male, *Cd.* 10: 131. Ælc wæpned unusquisque was, *Lk.* 2, 23. Wæpned, wæpned; *adj.* Masculine, male; masculus: —Wæpned bearn *a* male infant, *Bd. S.* p. 493, 14. Wæpned cild *a* male child, *Ex.* 1, 17, 18. Wæpned man masculus homo, vir, *Ex.* 23, 17: 34, 23. Ðu scealt wæpned men wesian on gewearde thou shalt to man be in subjection, *Cd.* 43, *Th.* p. 56, 29. Frumcenned wæpned cynnes primogenitus masculini generis, *Ex.* 34, 19. Gehwylc wæpned cynnes each of the male kind, *Cd.* 106: 107. Swa hwæt swa wæpned hades quicunque masculini sexus, *Ex.* 1, 22: *Nun.* 1, 2. Wæpen-getace, wæpen-tace [wæpen *a* weapon, tæcan to teach] *A* WAPENTAKE, or hundred, *a* division of *a* county, so called, as some think, because the inhabitants within such divisions were taught the use of arms; wapentachium, nomen jurisdictionis hundredo analogæ, in quibusdam Angliæ comitatibus occurrens; datum, ut nonnulli volunt, quod homines intra talem circuitum commorantes, in usu et exercitio armorum temporibus præstitutis instructi essent, *L. Edg. sup. W.* p. 80, 55: *L. North. Presb.* 57. Wæpen-hus *A* weapon-house, an armoury; armamentarium, *Cot.* 11. Wæpenlic Manly, male; virilis, *Cot.* 40. Wæpen-præc *A* weapon's force,

power, war; armorum robur, bellum, *Cd.* 104.

<sup>n</sup> Wæpen-wifestre *Male and female, an hermaphrodite; mas-fœmina, hermaphroditus, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71.

Wæp-man *a* male, man, *Deut.* 22, 5: *Mt.* 19, 4, v. wæpned.

Wæpn weapons; wæpna weapons, of weapons, *Ex.* 32, 27: *Cd.* 93, v. wæpen.

Wæpned *a* male, v. wæpned.

Wæpned-wifestre *an hermaphrodite, v. wæpen-wifestre.*

Wæpn-gewrixl *a* vapouring of arms, *a* fighting, *Lup.* 13.

Wæpn-leās weaponless, unarmed; inermis, *Som.*

Wæpnung, e; *f.* Armour; armatura, *Som.*

Wæpun *a* weapon, arms, *Ps.* 56, 6, v. wæpen.

WÆPS, wesp [*Plat.* waps, wepa, wesp *f.* *Dut.* wesp *f.* *Ger.* wespe *f.* *Old Ger.* uuesso: *Mons. Glos.* uussun vespa: *Dan.* hveps *c.* *Fr.* guepe, guespe *f.* *It.* vespa: *Sp.* avispa *f.* *Port.* bespa, vespa *f.* *Bret.* gwespeden *f.* According to *Wachter*, from the *Old Ger.* uuesso or wesso *a* sting: *Mons. Glos.* uuassi aculei. This opinion is more or less confirmed by the *Sp.* avispar to spur, drive with the spur. *Bilderdyk* refers to the *Dut.* and *Ger.* gespe *a* buckle, or rather, as he pretends, the tongue of *a* buckle; the *Lat.* fibula; so that vespa is wesp or gespfly the sting-fly: *Dut.* gespvlieg. The *Dut.* gespen or gispén is, to sting] *A* WAPSE, WASP; vespa, *R.* 22: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59.

<sup>o</sup> Wær *a* man, *Chr.* 560, v. wer.

Wær the price of *a* man's life, *L. In.* 21, v. wer, were.

WÆR, e; *f.* [*Plat.* ware, wære, were castela, pactio: *Ger.* gewähr *f.* *Old Ger.* uuara fœdus: *Schw.* geuuer possessio: *Ot.* giuuario true, certain: *Moes.* gawairthi pax: *Fr.* guarantee, garantie *f.* *It. Sp.* garantia *f.* *Lat.* mid. guaranda: *Fr.* warand *m.* security, warrant] *A* caution, compact, covenant, agreement; fœdus, pactum: —Wære gemyndig mindful of *a* compact, *Cd.* 107. Habban wære mid habere fœdus cum, *Bd. S.* p. 646, 34. Ic þa wære forð soðe gelæste I the compact still will truly execute, *Cd.* 106, *Th.* p. 139, 10. Ða Abraham Abimelehe wære sealde then Abraham to Abimelech gave *a* covenant, *Cd.* 136, *Th.* p. 171, 20. On Godes wære in God's covenant, *Menol. F.* 432.

<sup>p</sup> Wær; *comp.* ra, re; *adj.* [*Scot.* wer, war aware, wary: *Dut.* ware *f.* *Old Ger.* wer cautio et cautus: *Ot.* wara protection: *Dan.* varsom, vaersom wary: *Swed.* warsam cautious, wary; war aware: *Icel.* var cautus] 1. WARY, cautious, provident; cautus, astutus, vafer. 2. Prepared, ready; paratus, promptus:—1. Beo [þu] wær set þam þæt, &c. esto tu cautus de eo quod, &c. *Gen.* 24, 6: *L. Can. Eccl.* 21. Wærum wordum with cautious words, *Cd.* 32. Wærra more prudent, *Prov.* 15. 2. Beo ge wære estote vos parati, *Lk.* 12, 40. Hig sint wære illæ sunt promptæ, *Ex.* 1, 19.

WÆR, wer, es; *m.* [*Plat.* ware, währ *a* place in *a* river, separated by poles, to catch fish; warde *f.* guard: *Dut.* ware *f.* protection; warande *f.* *a* park, warren: *Ger.* wehr *n.* *a* wear, dam; weiher, weier *m.* *a* fishpond: *Ot.* Wil. wiar vivarium: *Dan.* værn *n.* *a* fence, bulwark: *Icel.* ver *n.* mars piscosum, piscina stagnum] 1. An enclosure, also *a* hedge or fence; septum, sepimentum, retinaculum. 2. A fishpond, *a* place or engine for catching and keeping fish, *a* WEAR; septum piscatorium, vivarium, piscina, captura. 3. A fragment; clasma, frustum defractum:—1. To anes æceres bræde on weal-stillinge, and to þære wære, gebirgeað xvi hida ad unius jugeri latitudinem, in munimenti oppugnatione, et ad septum, pertinent sexdecim hida, *Hick. Dis. Epist.* p. 109, 8, v. weal-stilling. 2. Mon. *Angl. I.* p. 260, 42: *Chr.* 656. On þam were þara fixa, *Lk.* 5, 9. 3. *Cot.* 50.

<sup>q</sup> Wær war, v. uerre.

Wæran to defend, *L. Eccl. Cnut.* 20, v. werian.

Wær-bæra *A* fishpond, *a* wear; piscina, *Mon. Angl.* p. 260, 7.

Wær-boda *a* herald to denounce war or peace; belli nuncius, fecialis, *Som.*

Wær-borh, wer-borh. *A* pledge or surety for the payment of the were or fine for slaying *a* man; fidejussor, sponsor, *L. Edw. Guth.* 12, *W.* p. 53, 47: *L. pol. Edm.* 7.

Wærc pain, *C. Mt.* 24, 8: *Bd. S.* p. 589, 31, v. weorc.

Wærdian to defend, *Chr.* 1087, v. weardian, werian.

Wærdon were; erant, *Ors.* 4, 10; for wurdon, v. weorðan.

Wære wast, eras; were, erant, essent, v. wesian.

Wære of a covenant, v. wær.  
 Wæred an army, a multitude, Chr. 1052, v. werod.  
 Wærelice anxiously, cautiously, Bt. 32, 1, v. werelice, wærlíce.  
 Wæren were; erant, Bt. R. p. 159; for wæron, v. wesán.  
 Wær-fæhðe deadly feud; capitalis inimicitia, L. In. 46, 54.  
 Wær-sæst covenant keeping, faithful, righteous; fœderis vel pacti tenax, Cd. 86:121:122.  
 Wærg, werg weary, cursed, Hymn: Bd. S. p. 580, 40: Cd. 42, v. werig, wereg.  
 Wær-geapnis a pretty allusion to a thing, also a cunning device; argumentum, Som.  
 Wær-genga, wer-genga A stranger, ranger; advena, Cd. 208.  
 Wærgian to curse, R. Mt. 5, 11, v. wirgian.  
 Wærging a curse, v. wirginis.  
 Wærgolnes a curse, Conf. pecc. v. wirginis.  
 Wærg-rod a gallows, fork, v. wæarh-rod.  
 Wærgð A curse; maledictio, Cd. 215.  
 Wær-ham [Asser. Flor. Werham: Hunt. Warram.—wær an enclosure, ham a dwelling, a fortified dwelling] WARHAM; locus in agro Dorsetensi, Chr. 978: 980.  
 Wærian to defend, Ors. 5, 7, v. werian.  
 Wæring a wall, bank, v. wering.  
 Wæring-wic [Hunt. Hood. Warewic: Brom. Wyrengewyke: Kai. Warwyck, Warwyk.—wering a bulwark, wic a dwelling, a fortified dwelling; aggere munitus vicus] WARWICK. Suspiciatus est autem Gibson in Camd. hoc fuisse oppidum Romanorum Præsidium dictum, ubi præfectus equitum Dalmaticorum stationem habuit, Chr. 913.  
 Wæringwicscir WARWICKSHIRE; comitatum hunc, una cum Wigorniensi, Staffordiensi, Salopiensis parte Cissabrina, et Cestrensi, incolebant antiquitus Cornavii, Chr. 1016.  
 Wærlæht Forewarned; præmonitus, Som.  
 Wærlan, biwærlan; p. de. To pass by; præterire, C. Jn. 9, 1.  
 Wær-leás faithless; qui pactum non servat, infidus, perfidus, Cod. Eron. 91 b, 12: Cd. 4.  
 Wær-lic Cautious, wary, provident; cautus, L. pol. Alf. 1.  
 Wærlíce WARILY, cautiously, safely; caute, tuto:—Farað wærlíce ite caute, Jos. 2, 16: L. Eccl. Cnut.: Mk. 14, 44.

Wærlicnys, se; f. WEARINESS, caution, circumspection; cautio, Som.  
 Wær-loga, wer-loga A belier or breaker of his agreement or pledge; fœdus vel fidem fallens, fœdifragus, hypocrita, Jdth. p. 22, 22: Lup. 19: Cd. 64.  
 Wær-lot a cautious lot, cunning, deceit, Cot. 92, 18.  
 Wærm warm, v. wearin.  
 Wærmung WARMING; calefactio:—Betwih þa wærmunge inter calefactionem vel calefaciendum, i. e. dum se calefaceret, Bd. S. p. 540, 34.  
 Wærnian to beware, take heed, Bt. 41, 3, v. warnian.  
 Wærnung, e; f. [wyrnan to deny] A denying, refusal; denegatio, L. Athelst. 3, tit.  
 Wærod an army, a host, Chr. 998, v. werod.  
 Wæron were; erant, essent, Bt. 1, v. wesán.  
 Wærra worse, v. wyrn.  
 Wærra more cautious; comp. of wær.  
 Wærsa worse, Chr. 978, v. wyrn.  
 Wær-sagol cautious or wary in speech; cautus sermone, Off. Reg. 15.  
 Wær-scipe wariness, caution, prudence; circumspectio, Bt. 27, 2: 34, 6.  
 Wærst worst, Chr. 1087, v. wyrst.  
 Wærstlic Belonging to bodily exercise; palæstricus, Cot. 158, 202, Lye.  
 WÆRTER, es; m. [Ger. wärter m. a keeper: Old. Ger. wart.—Lye says, Huic affinis est vox Al. wart a place; and adj. wart present, nec non A.-S. and-weard present] One possessing a place, a dweller; locum possidens, incola:—Wærteras be morum dwellers by (the) moors, Chr. 560.  
 Wærð worthy, notable, famous, Bt. R. p. 194, v. weorð.  
 Wær-þeod a nation, Menol. F. 252, v. wer-þeod.  
 Wær-word a word of caution, a forewarning.  
 Wæs was; eram, erat; p. of wesán.  
 Wæs Water; aqua, Lye.  
 Wæsc, wesc. A washing; lotio, R. Conc. 2.  
 Wæscan; pp. awæscen to wash; lavare, Bd. S. p. 610, 11, MS. T., v. wacsán.  
 Wæscere A WASHER; lotor, Som.  
 Wæsc-ern a washing-place, a wash-house; lavatorium, Elf. gl. Som. p. 78.  
 Wæsc-hus a wash-house, laundry; lavatorium, Som.

Wæscing A WASHING; lotio, ablutio, Som.  
 Wæsend, wasend, es; m. Tu WEASAND, windpipe; gurgula, rumen, Elf. gl. Som. p. 70.  
 Wæsp a wasp, v. wæpa.  
 Wæst west, v. west.  
 Wæsten a desert, waste, Gen. 13, 12, v. westen.  
 Wæst-ern a desert place, C. R. Jn. 6, 3, v. weste.  
 Wæstling A sheet, blanket, covering; lodix, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.  
 WÆSTM, westm, es; m. [Icel. vís f. mansio domestica, cib.; vistir f. pl. comestus, alimentum] 1. Fruit, increase; fructus. 2. Gain, usury; questus, sursura. 3. Offspring, young; proles, foetus. 4. Firm stature, strength; incrementum aucti corporis statura, robur.—1. Landes wæstmas terre fructus, Deut. 1, 25: 28, 4, 13, 42: 32, 13: Jos. 5, 11. Teof þæs gearlices westmas teci of the yearly fruit, L. Athelst. pref. 2. Bringangodnes wæsta producere bonum fructum, M. 3, 10: Lk. 3, 9: 12, 16. Etan wæstmas edere fructum Lev. 25, 22: 26, 20. Tre wæstm wircende arbor fructum producat, Gen. 1, 11: 2. Ðæra wæstma tid fructus tempus, Mt. 21, 34. Ðes monðes tid niwra wæstmas mensis tempus novorum fructuum, Ex. 23, 15. Wæstm gewlo with fruits adorned, Cd. 85. Butan wæstme sine fructu, Mt. 13, 22: Mk. 4, 19. Don medemne wæstma þær dædbote dare dignus fructus poenitentia, Mt. 3, 8. 2. Of wæstme he alyseð sawla beor ex usuris redimat animas, Ps. 71, 14. 3. Innoðes wæstma uteri fructus, Deut. 28, 4, 13: Lk. 1, 42. Nytena wæstm instrumentorum proventus sive pretia, Deut. 28, 4, 18. 4. Wæstm wæstm beauteous form, Cd. 14. Stranglic on wæstme strong in form, Elf. T. p. 33. Lye on wæstmum parvus in statura, Lk. 19, 3. Be wæstmas wæcunon by (his) strength cum (each) warrior, Cd. 155.  
 Wæstm-bære, wæstm-bæren Fruit-bearing, fruitful; fructifer, fecundus, Ex. 33: Num. 13, 19: Bt. 23: Ba. 1 p. 476, 34: 493, 2.  
 Wæstm-bærnys, se; f. Fruitfulness; fertilitas, fecunditas:—Landes wæstm-bærnys terre fertilitas, Bd. S. p. 463, 15, 493, 8.  
 Wæstmian To bring forth fruit to fructify; fructificare, C. R. Mk. 4, 28.



Wæstm-leās fruitless, unfruitful, *R. Mt.* 13, 22.

Wæstm-sceat [sceat money, tribute] Gain by money, usury; usura, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58: *C. Ps.* 54, 11.

Wæstm-seten *A* planting; plantation, *R. Mt.* 15, 13, *Lye.*

Wæt, hwet; adj. WET, moist; humidus, liquidus, udus:—*Bt.* 33, 4. Wætan hrægel aset-tan udam vestem deponere, *Bd. S.* p. 631, 24.

WÆTA, wæte, an; m. f. [*Dan.* væde, vædske, vaadhed c: *Swed.* wata f: *Icel.* wæta f. humor, aqua] WET, moisture, drink, liquor, water; humor, humiditas, liquor:—*Hwylum* fliht se wæta þæt dryge sometimes the wet flies the dry, *Bt.* 39, 13. Et and wæt food and drink, *R. Ben.* 43, 49. Halig wæt holy water, *L. Can. Edg.* 43. Wætan næfde humorem non habebat, *Lk.* 8, 6. Drift þone wætan expellit humorem, *Bt.* p. 195. Wætan wið hunige mengian to mix liquor with honey, *Bt.* 15. He bæc þa wætan þære uncystan portavit humorem vitii, *Bd. S.* p. 495, 26.

Wætan, gewætan, gewetan; p. te; pp. gehweted. To WET; irrigare, humectare:—*Of* tearum minum ic wæte lachrymis meis irriquo, *Ps.* 6, 6. He wætte humectavit, *Guthl. Vit.* 20.

WÆTER, es; pl. wæteru, wætru, wætro; n. [*Plat. Dut.* water n: *Frs.* weter, wetir n: *Ger.* wasser n: *Tat.* uazzar: *Isd.* uazsar: *Ot.* uazar: *Moes.* wate: *Dan.* vand n: *Swed.* watten n: *Icel.* vatn n. aqua, lacus: *Slav.* voda: *Sans.* oud'ba, va: *Mehrratt.* oudak. According to Plato in his *Cratylus*, the Greek word water, is of Phrygian origin, *Wachter*] WATER; aqua:—And þæt wæter sceortode þe wæs on þam buteruce, *Gen.* 21, 15. Halig wæter holy water, *L. In.* 78. Flores wæter rivi aqua, *Ex.* 7, 17, 18. An drinc cealdes wæteres haustus frigida aqua, *Mt.* 10, 42. Calic full wæteres calix plenus aqua, *Mk.* 9, 41. Et þam wætere apud aquam, *Ex.* 2, 5. Of wætere et aqua, *Ex.* 2, 10: *Mt.* 3, 16. Manega wætro multæ aqua, *Jn.* 3, 23. Totwæman þa wæteru fram þam wæterum dividere aquas ab aquis, *Gen.* 1, 6, 7.—Wæter-adl water disease, the dropsy.—Wæter-ædra a water-drain, water-course, waterfall, *Ps.* 41, 9.—Wæter-

ælfæ water-elf, a nymph; aquæ nymphæ, *Naiades*, *Cot.* 142.—Wæter-berere water-bearer; lixa.—Wæter-boh a water bough, a succulent shoot, a sprig; surculus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68.—Wæter-bolla a dropsical man; hydropicus.—Wæter-bora a water-bearer.—Wæter-buc a water-bucket, a pitcher, *Lk.* 22, 10.—Wæter-buca a water-spider; aquatica aranea, tippula, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60.—Wæter-byden a water-barrel, a butt, hogshead; dolium.—Wæter-croc, wæter-crog a water-crock, water-pot; olla, lagena, *Cot.* 176.—Wæter-cruse a WATER-CRUISE; hydria, urceus.—Wæter-fæsten a water fastness; aquarum munimentum, *Chr.* 894.—Wæter-fat, wæter-fæt a WATER-VAT, a flagon; hydria, canalis, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60: *Jn.* 4, 28: *Ex.* 2, 16.—Wæter-flaxa a WATER-FLASK, a flagon; lagena, amphora, *Mk.* 14, 13.—Wæter-flod a water-flood, an inundation, *Ors.* 1, 6.—Wæter-full full of water, dropsical.—Wæter-fyrhtnys water fright, hydrophobia; aquæ metus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 57.—Wæter-gelad a water way, a conduit; aquæ ductus, *Cot.* 1.—Wæter-ge-wæsc a water-wash, a muddy stream; aquarum alluvies, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 79.—Wæter-gyte a pouring out of water, a sign in the zodiac, *Æqu. Vern.* 7.—Wæter-leās WATER-LESS, dry, *Gen.* 37, 24.—Wæter-mele [mele a vessel, cup] a water vessel, a bason, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 79.—Wæter-nædre a water-snake, a serpent.—Wæter-ordal water ordeal, a trial by water, *L. In.* 77.—Wæter-pund Norma, *R.* 62; libella aquatica.—Wæter-pytt a water-pit, a pit, pool; puteus aquæ, cisterna, *Gen.* 16, 14: 21, 19: *Ex.* 7, 19, 24.—Wæter-sceat, wæter-scyte a water-sheet, a towel; mappa, linteolum, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61.—Wæter-scyte a body of waters, the sea; aquagium, *Jud.* 15, 18.—Wæter-scyte a towel, a sign in the zodiac; aquarius signum, *Æqu. Vern.* 7.—Wæter-seað a water cistern or well; aquæ cisterna, puteus, *Guthl. Vit.* 4.—Wæter-seoc WATER-SICK, dropsical; hydropicus, *Lk.* 14, 2.—Wæter-seocnys water-sickness, dropsy; hydrops.—Wæter-sol a water-pool, a pool; piscina, *H. Jn.* 5, 2.—Wæter-sprync, wæter-sprync a WATER-SPRING, *Cd.* 192.—Wæ-

ter-steal a water place, a lake, marsh; aquæ locus, stagnum, palus, *Guthl. Vit.* 3.—Wæter-peote a canal of water, a cataract, *L. Ps.* 41, 9: *Gen.* 7, 11: 8, 2.—Wæter-pruh a canal, a passage for water; canalis, aquæ ductus, *Cot.* 31.—Wæter-weg a water way, cross-way; aquosa via, trames, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67.—Wæter-wryte a vessel measuring hours by the running of water, the ancients using water, as we do sand, for hour-glasses; clepsydra, *Cot.* 52.—Wæter-wyrt waterwort, the plant maidenhair; callitrichon herba, *Herb.* 48.

Wæterian, gewæterian, gewætrian; p. ode; pp. gewæterod; v. a. To WATER, moisten; adquare, irrigare:—*Orf* wæterian pecus adquare, *Ex.* 2, 16. Wæterode hire heorde adquavit ejus gregem, *Gen.* 29, 10. Wæterode hig adquavit eos, *Ps.* 77, 18: *Gen.* 29, 3. To wætrienne neorxna-wang ad irrigandum Paradisum, *Gen.* 2, 10. Wætriende ealre þære eorðan bradnysse irrigans universæ terræ superficiem, *Gen.* 2, 6.

Wæterig; adj. WATERY; aquosus:—Wæterig æcer a watery field, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67.

-wæða, in composition denotes a leader, general; dux:—*Here-wæða* a leader of an army. Þæs here-wæðan heafod ducis caput, *Jdth.* p. 23, 17.

Wæðan To hunt, rout, drive; venari, fugare:—Wæðan mid hundum to hunt with hounds, *Bt. R.* p. 172. Wide wæðde wildly drove, *Cd.* 167.

WÆTL *A* swathe, bandage; fascia, *L. M.* 2, 22.

Wætlinga-stræt [*Flor.* Wætlingastreate: *Dunel.* Wætlingastrete: *Hunt.* Watlingastrete, Watlingstreet: *Hovd.* Wætlingastrete, Watlingastrete: *Kni.* Watlyngastrete. *Flor. An.* 1013, p. 614, dicit, Strata quam flii Watlæ regis ab orientali mare usque ad occidentale per Angliam straverunt: sed, interprete Somnero, medicorum via a wædla the poor, stræt a way, ab egenis scilicet ut fieri assolet mendicandi gratia frequentata; vel quod liberrimus per eam, etiam mendicissimis, transitus pateat] WATLING-STREET, a Roman road leading from Dover to Cardigan, *Chr.* 1013; Una ex quatuor viis celeberrimis, totam Angliam a diversis plagis percurrentibus, admirando Romanorum opere

constratis. *Lelandus in Itin.* vol. vi. p. 120, edit. Oxon. 1744, ita hanc viam describit: Secunda via principalis dicitur *Watelingstreate*, tendens ab euro-austro in Zephyrum Septentrionalem. Incipit enim a Dovaria, tendens per medium Cantiae, juxta London, per S. Albanum, Dunstaplum, Stratfordiam, Towcestriam, Litleburne, per montem Gilberti juxta Salopiam, deinde per Stratton, et per medium Walliae, usque Cardigan.

Wæto wet, v. wæta.

Wætrung, e; f. A WATERING; adaquatio, Som.

Wæwærðlice, wæwyrðlice. *Fro-wardly, severely*; proterve, morose, *Wulfst. Paræn.* 9.

Wæx grew, *Chr.* 656; *för weox*, v. weaxan.

Wæx wax, *Ps.* 96, 5, v. weax.

Wæx-bred, wex-bred a table covered with wax to write upon, a writing-table; cerea tabula, tabula pugillaris:—*Lk.* 1, 68. Stænene wæx-breda lapideae tabulae, *Ex.* 31, 18.

WAFIAN; ic wafige; p. ode; pp. od. [*North Count.* waffle to wave, fluctuate, *Brocket*, p. 226: *Plat.* sweben: *Dut.* zweven: *Frs.* swiwa: *Ger.* schweifen, schweben: *Icel.* vofa spectrum, manes; vofi, at vofa yfir ingruere, imminere; at vofraz spectri instar ferri; to hover like an apparition; vafi m. dubium, dubitatio; vafa supereminere] To hesitate, be astonished, amazed; vacillare, obstupescere, stupore admirari:—*Hwa ne wafað þæs who is not astonished at this*, *Bt.* 39, 3: *Bt. R.* p. 192, 193: 14, 2. Hæleð wafedon people were amazed, *Cd.* 146. Eowre fynd wafiað eowre vestri inimici obstupescunt de vobis, *Lev.* 26, 32: *Deut.* 28, 34: *Bt.* 22, 1. Fluctuare, hæsitare, *Col.* 120: *R. Mt.* 12, 20.

Wafol, waful. Hesitating through astonishment, doubting; propter stuporem fluctuans, vacillans, *Lye.*

Wafung, e; f. 1. Amazement, dread, horror; stupor, exstasis. 2. A spectacle, sight; spectaculum:—1. Hæfð ge-eced mine wafunga hath increased my amazement, *Bt.* 39, 2. Mid wafunge gesloh stupore percussit, *Bd. S.* p. 575, 7. Mid swiðlicre wafunge cum magna ecstasy, *Jud.* 16, 27. 2. *R.* 101: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

Wafung-stede, wafung-stow a place for a sight, a theatre;

spectaculi locus, theatrum, *R.* 55: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67.

WAG, wah, es; m. [*Plat.* vacke, vack, fak n. interstice, partition, the wall or partition of a house: *Dut.* vak n. an empty place or space: *Frs.* fech f. wach m. a wall: *Ger.* fach n. in its signification of partition, wall: *Dan.* fag n. partition, story; væg c. wall, roof, partition: *Swed.* wagg m. a wall, partition: *Icel.* veggr m. paries, cuneus] A wall; paries, murus:—*Studu þæs wages the studs of the wall*; posta parietis, *Bd. S.* p. 534, 29. Huses wah a wall of a house, *Bt.* 36, 7. Seo studu gefæstnad to þam wage destina adfixa parieti, *Bd. S.* p. 544, 32, 36. Wrat in wage wrote on (the) wall, *Cd.* 210. Binnan wagum within walls, *L. Edw. Guthr.* 1: *L. Eccl. Cnut.* 2.

Wag a weight, *L. In.* 70, v. wæg.

Wagele WAYLEIGH or WHALLEY, *Lancashire, Chr.* 664.

Wag-brægel wall-clothing, tapestry, a veil, *C. R. Mk.* 15, 38.

WAGIAN; p. ode; pp. od [*Plat.* wegen: *Dut.* *Ger.* bewegen: *Old Ger.* uuagon, uuechan, bebegen, pewegen, bewigen movere: *Moes.* wagan, gawagan agitare, concutere: *Dan.* bevæge: *Swed.* beweka, wagga to waddle; wika to turn, move: *Icel.* vaga or vaggra vagari, varicare. This word, *Adelung* says, is the mother of a very numerous progeny, to which belong, *Ger.* weg way, away; wagen waggon, balance; wagen to hazard; wiegen to rock; woge a wave; wackeln to wobble. It is visibly allied to the *Grk.* δύνω, and the *Lat.* agere] To WAG, shake, move to and fro; vacillare, labare:—Se wuda wagode the wood shook, *Bt.* 35, 6. His teð ne wagedon ejus dentes non vacillabant, *Deut.* 34, 7.

Wag-rift, wah-rift wall-clothing, tapestry, *Mt.* 27, 51: *Mk.* 15, 38.

Wag-pearl a wall; paries, *L. Ps.* 61, 3.

Wagung, e; f. A WAGGING, shaking; vacillatio:—Wagung toða a shaking of teeth, *Herb.* 97, 2.

Wah a wall, *Ors.* 5, 15: *T. Ps.* 79, 13, v. wag.

Wah-mela herba ad vomitionem promovendam, *L. M.* 2, 52.

Wah-rift tapestry, v. wag-rift.

Wah-þyling wall-boarding; tabulatorium, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67, v. þiling.

Wa-la! oh if! v. wa, &c.

Walan WALEA, marks of stripes or blows; vibices, *Som.*

Walan riches, *C. Mt.* 13, 22; *f. welan*, v. wela.

Walas The Welsh, *Britan.* Walh, *Britanni*:—*Urra Walena* innumerable *Wald.* magnus numerus *Britannorum*, *Chr.* 607, *Ing.* p. 30, 2, 8, v. wealth.

WALCA; an, m. g. A veil; vahn peplus, *Gen.* 38, 14.

Walch A stranger; peregrinus, barbarus, *Col.* 29; perhaps, v. walh, v. wealth.

Wal-crigge the goddess of war, v. wæl-cyrig.

WALD [*Plat.* walt, wald: f. power: *Dut.* geweld a. uia: f. force: *Frs.* wald n. power: *Ger.* gewalt f. power: *Lat.* kiunaltida: *Isd.* chum: Ot. giunalt, walt: *Wd.* gewalt, giwalt, kiwalt: *M.* waldufni potestas: *Dan.* vrid c. vold c. gevalt c. power: *Swed.* wälde, wolds: *Icel.* velli n. potestas: *Wd.* gilder, glewddid, glewyd curat, strength: *Bohm.* wida, wida *Lat.* validitas strength, v. waldan] Power, dominion; potestas, dominium. Used in composition to signify a governor, lord; an, *Ethelw.* a noble ruler, v. gewald.

Wald a weald, wood, forest, *It.* p. 24, 25, v. weald.

Waldan, anwaldan. To rule, govern, command; dominari, gubernare, imperare:—*Werulde waldeð governs the world*, *Bt. R.* p. 185: 177: 182: 196, v. wealdan.

Walde would; for wolle: p. willan.

Waldend, es; m. [*part. g. waldan to govern*] A ruler, governor, lord; imperator, gubernator, dominus:—*Urra mihtig God waldend with mod with us is mighty God (the) ruler, angry*, *Cd.* 35, 7, p. 50, 25. Ic eom se waldend I am the Lord, *Cd.* 100. Se mihtiga waldend the mighty Lord, *Bt. R.* p. 197. Wælcusser our ruler, *Cd.* 85. Læwaldend Lord of life; v. dominus, *Bt. R.* p. 160: 18. Wuldres waldend Lord of glory, *Cd.* 173. Hehsta heofen waldend heaven's highest ruler, *Cd.* 16: 32. Rodora waldend ruler of skies, *Cd.* 60. Eðra waldend angels' ruler, *Cd.* 311. Gasta waldend ruler of spirits, *Cd.* 99. Gora waldend lord of treasures, *Cd.* 6. Weroda waldend ruler of hosts or armies, *Cd.* 190. Eðra gescefta wyrhta and waldend



of all creatures creator and ruler, *Cd.* 226. Wyrda waldend ruler of destinies, *Cd.* 163. Waldendes word the Lord's words, *Cd.* 126, *Th.* p. 161, 22. Gewit þu þinne eft waldend secan go thou again thy lord to seek, *Cd.* 104.

Waldend, es; *adj.* Ruling, powerful, supreme; imperans, gubernans: — Waldend God supreme God, *Cd.* 26. Dagodan bioð simle waldende the good are always powerful, *Bt.* 36, 3. Wald-mora a parnip, v. weal-mora.

Walg, walhg entire, sound, whole, v. on-walg.

Walh A harrow; occa, *Cot.* 143.

Walh a stranger, v. wealh.

Wal-habuc a falcon, v. wealh-hafoc.

Walh-færeld a journey of strangers, a passage, passing; peregrinorum iter, transitus, *Hem.* p. 32.

Wal-hnut, walh-hnutu. A WALNUT, a foreign nut; peregrina nux, *Som.*

Walh-stod an interpreter, *Bd. S.* p. 526, 2, v. wealh-stod.

Walic [wa woe, lic like] Woe-ful; tristis, luctuosus, *Cd.* 215.

Walingeford Wallingford, *Chr.* 1126, v. Wealingaford.

Wall a wall, *Cd.* 186: *Bd. S.* p. 481, 23, v. weal.

Wallende raging, *Bd. S.* p. 509, 22; for weallende; part. of weallan.

Waller-wente Foreign men, strangers; peregrini, i. e. Britanni ita dicti a Saxonibus, *L. North. Pres.* 51, *Lye.*

Wal-reaf slaughter, spoil, *L. In. sub finem*, v. weal-reaf.

Wal-præd a wall-thread; perpendiculum; ita dictum propter frequentem ejus in extruptione murorum usum, *Cot.* 180.

Wal-tun [wall, weal a wall, tun a dwelling; ad aggerem villa] WALTON, near Peterborough, Northamptonshire, *Chr.* 963.

Walwian to wallow, *Bd. S.* p. 533, 40, v. wealwian.

Wal-wyrt WALLWORT, dwarfelder; ebulus, sambucus humilis, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66.

Wam a spot, fault, *L. Eccl.* 30, v. wom.

WAMB, e; *f.* [*Plat.* wamm, wampe *f.* *Dut.* wam, wamstuk *f.* the belly part of fish: *Frs.* wamb *n.* *Ger.* wampe *f.* *Old Ger.* wambe uterus, venter: *Lip.* wambon utero: *Tat.* speaking of Jonas, in thes uueles uuambu in the whale's belly: *Rab. Maur.* huuamba

venter: *Moes.* wamba venter: *Dan.* vom *c.* *Swed.* wamb, wamm *f.* *Icel.* vömb *f.* venter infimus; vambi *m.* ventricosus; vembill *m.* abdomen]

1. The womb; uterus. 2. The belly, stomach; venter: — 1. Wæstm wambe fructus uteri, *C. Ps.* 126, 4. Of wambe moder minre ab utero matris meæ, *C. Ps.* 21, 9. 2. Gæð on þa wambe cedit in ventrem, *Mt.* 15, 17, 12. His wambe gefyllan ejus ventrem implere, *Lk.* 15, 16: *L. Eccl.* 45. Seo inre wamb interior venter, alvus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71. Seo utre wamb exterior venter, id.—Wamb-ablawung the puffing up or a swelling in the bowels.—Wamb-adl disease of the bowels, belly-ache.—Wambe-coðe a disease of the bowels, *Som.*—Wambe-fræcnys gluttony, ravening; ingluvies, voracitas, *Som.*—Wambe-heardnys costiveness; ventris durities, *L. M. Som.*—Wamb-wræc pain of the bowels; ventris dolor, *Lye.*

Wamm a spot, v. wam.

Wan, wann, wanna Wan, pale, livid, dusky, dark; lividus, luridus, pallidus, ater, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72: *Bt. R.* p. 155: *Jdth.* p. 24, 25: *Cd.* 93, v. wonn.

Wan laboured, v. winnan.

Wana, an; *m.* [*Plat.* wan, waan: *Dut.* waan, wan, only in compound words: *Old Dut.* wan defectus, indigentia: *Frs.* wan, won *n.* defectus, diminutio: *Ger.* wahn empty: *Old Ger.* wan: *Ot.* uuan: *Ker.* uuan, uuesan deesse; uuan ist deest; uuan sint desunt: *Moes.* wan deficientia, inopia, opus habere, indigere; wanan quod deest: *Dan.* van an inseparable preposition, signifying a defect, as vanære dishonour: *Swed.* wan accustomed, wont; but wan, in compound words, like the *Dan.* signifies a defect: *Icel.* van *n.* defectus, quod infra justum modum est; vanr inops: *Ir. Gael.* ban vacant, waste: *Arab.* وني wny,

wane he waned and languished; torpuit languitque, *Weston's Oriental Lang.* p. 234. The *Lat.* vanus is nearly related to wana: *Sans.* wana empty] A deficiency, want, lack; deficientia, inopia: — Sumes pinges wana a want of something, *Bt.* 34, 9. Ænies willan wana a want of any wish, *Bt.* 11, 1: 26, 1: 29, 1. Æniges willan and æniges godes wana a lack of

any wish and of any good, *Bt.* 34, 1. Nanes godes wana a deficiency of no good, *Bt.* 34, 1. Hlafes wana panis inopia, *Gen.* 47, 13.

Wana, wona; *adj.* (It has only the def. form, whether used definitely or indefinitely.) Deficient, wanting, lacking, imperfect, void; deficient, imperfectus, expers, absens: — Sum þing wana something wanting, *Bt.* 34, 1. Hwæt is me gyt wana quid mihi adhuc deficient est, i. e. deest, *Mt.* 19, 20. An þing þe is wana una res tibi deest, *Mk.* 10, 21: *Lk.* 18, 22. Wæs eow ænig þing wana eratne vobis ulla res deficient? *Lk.* 22, 35. Naht wona bið nihil deest, v. *Ps.* 33, 9. Anes wana twentig twenty wanting of one, nineteen, *Bd. S.* p. 614, 21. Anes wona twentig, *Bd. S.* p. 563, 15.

Wana-beam Spindle-tree; fusanum arbor, *Cot.* 88, 165.

WANCOL, woncol; *def.* se wancla; *adj.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* wankel unstable, wavering: *Dan.* vankelmodig: *Swed.* wankelmodig: *Icel.* vanki *m.* vertigo] Unstable, unsteady, WANCLE; instabilis, lubricus, vacillans: — Þu hæfst ongyten þa wancan or woncan truwa þæs blindan lustea thou hast understood the unstable promises of the blind desire, *Bt.* 7, 2: 20.

Wand wound, bended, wheeled, *Cd.* 23, v. windan.

Wand A colour made of ceruse and ruddle burnt together; sandyx, cerussa, *Som.* v. wād.

Wand A mole; talpa, *Som.*

WANDIAN; ic wandige; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. To fear, blench, to fear with love or reverence, to be afraid, to be awe-struck, to omit, neglect; vereri, præ metu sive reverentia alicujus, omittere, negligere, differre, personam accipere, iniquus esse: — Ic wandige vereor, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 27. For hira feonda yrrre ic ne wandode propter eorum inimicorum iram ego non veritus sum, *Deut.* 32, 27. Soðes ne wanda veritatem ne negligas, *Ex.* 23, 2: *Deut.* 15, 10: 23, 21. Ne wanda þu for ricum ne iniquus sis propter divitem, *Deut.* 16, 19. Þu ne wandast for nanum menn tu non vereris vel personam accipis, propter nullum hominem, *Mt.* 22, 16: *Lk.* 20, 21. Ne wandað he for ricum non personam accipit ille propter divitem, *Deut.* 10, 17: *Gen.* 19,

16. Wandode se wisa *the sage was awe-struck*, *Cd.* 202.
- ° Wandigende; *adj.* *Fearful, slow, neglectful; negligens, remissus, tardus: — Wandigende set ælcum weorce negligent at all work, Past.* 20.
- Wandlung, e; *f.* *A changeableness, moving; instabilitas, mutabilitas: — On heora wandlunga in their changeableness, Bt.* 7, 2.
- Wandodlice *Slowly, sparingly; tarde, parce, Som.*
- WANDRIAN; *ic wandrige; p. ode; pp. od. [Plat. Old Dut. Ger. wandern, wandern to wander: Dan. vandre: Swed. wandra: Icel. (without the w) andra pededentim vel lente gradior: Slav. wandrowati: It. andare: Sp. Port. andar: Ind. anduare: Lat. vadere. Wandrian is related to the Dut. Ger. &c. wandelen to go, walk] To WANDER, vary, stray, err; errare, vagari: — Se wandrað ofer oðrum steorran which wander over other stars, Bt.* 36, 2: *Bt. R.* p. 185. *Hi læs reccað hu sio wyrd wandrige they care less how fortune varies, Bt.* 39, 7: 39, 6.
- Wand-wurpe, wand-wyrpe. *A mole, want, or moldiwarþ; talpa, R.* 59: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59.
- ° Waneng, waning *a lessening, weeping, v. wanung.*
- WANG, wong, es; *m.* [*East. Ang. wong, Forby's Vocab.* p. 379: *Dan. vænger c. fields or meadows surrounded with hedges] A plain, field, wong, land; planities, campus: — Unc staðol wongas secan to seek fixed plains (lands) for us, Cd.* 91. *Wongas blostmum blowað fields blow with blossoms, Menol. F.* 178. *Gre-ne wongas green plains, Cd.* 80. *Wlitig is se wong beautiful is the field, Cod. Exon.* p. 56 a, 2. *On wonge wibed settan in (the) plain an altar placed, Cd.* 90. *Sæl wongas fertile fields, Cd.* 64. *Stan wongas stony fields, Cod. Exon.* 130 a, 15.
- Wang cheek, jaw, *v. weng.*
- Wang-beard *the beard; maxillaris barba, L. M.* 2, 16.
- Wangere, wongere. *A place for the cheek, a pillow or bolster; cervical, Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60: *Bd. S.* p. 580, 16.
- ° Wang-toð, wong-toð *a jaw-tooth, a grinder; maxillaris, caninus vel molaris dens, L. pol. Alf.* 40: *C. Ps.* 57, 6.
- ° Wan-hæfelnes *Want; deficientia habendi, inopia, L. Ps.* 43, 27.

- ° Wan-hælf *a deficiency in health, weakness, Scint.* 12.
- Wan-hafa, wan-hafol. *Poor, needy; qui non habet, inops, egenus, Bas. R.* 4.
- Wan-hafnes *Want, poverty, need; inopia, Ps.* 33, 9.
- Wan-hal *Deficient in health, unsound, sick, maimed; non sanus, invalidus, ægrotus, mancus, Mt.* 18, 8: *Mk.* 9, 43: *Lk.* 14, 13, 21.
- Wan-halnys *Deficiency in health, weakness; invaletudo, imbecillitas, C. R. Ben.* 50.
- Wan-help *a deficiency in help, weakness.*
- Wan-hlytne *Without part, free, absent from; exsors, Cot.* 79, *Som.*
- WANIAN, gewanian, awanian; *p. ode; pp. od. [Plat. dwanen to fade away: Frs. wania, wonia, wonnia to diminish: Icel. vana imminuere] 1. v. a. To diminish, take away, cut off, lessen; minuere, auferre, demere, amputare. 2. v. n. To WANE, decrease, become less, waste, decay; minui, decrescere, deficere: — 1. Ðu wanodest hine minuisti eum, Ps.* 8, 6. *Wanige his weorðscype diminishes his dignity, L. Ethelr. Const. W.* p. 108. *Ne ge wanian or waniað of þam neque vos detrahite de eo, Deut.* 4, 2: 12, 32. *2. Siððan hit wanian onginð after it begins to decay, Bt.* 34, 9. *Ða wætera begunnon to wanigenne, Gen.* 8, 3. *Hyt gebyrað þæt ic wanige oportet ut ego decrescam, Jn.* 3, 30. *Ne wexð ne wanað neither waxeth nor waneth, Bt.* 42. *Ða wætera wanedon aquæ minuebantur, Gen.* 8, 5.
- ° WANIAN [*Plat. Dut. wenen: Frs. wena: Ger. weinen: Ot. &c. weinan, weinon: Moes. qweinon, queinan: Dan. væne: Swed. hwina, wina to whine: Icel. veina, qveina lamentari] To deplore, lament, bewail, WHINE; plorare, ejulare: — Wanende lamenting, Cod. Exon.* p. 22 b, 6: *Ors.* 4, 5: 5, 12.
- Waniendlic, wanigendlic. *Diminutive, little; diminutivus, Elf. gr. Som.* p. 5.
- Waning *A WANING, lessening; diminutio, Lye.*
- Wann wan, dusky, *v. won.*
- Wannan *To be WAN or pale; pallescere, Som.*
- Wann-hale sick, *v. wan-hal.*
- Wanniht *Black and blue, wan; lividus, Cot.* 119.
- Wan-scrydd *deficiency in clothing, badly clothed, Som.*

- ° Wansian *To lessen, diminui, minuere, Chr.* 656.
- Wansið, es; *m. Misfortune. It. An.*
- Wan-speda *Poverty, want; defectus opum, inopia, Ors.* 17.
- Wan-spediga *Less happy or poor; minus felix vel dicitur, inops, Lev.* 25, 25.
- Wanung *a diminution, lamenting, bewailing; diminutio, lamentatio, tumultus, Cot.* 69: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62 gr. 48: *C. M.* 5, 38, *v. wonung.*
- Wan-wægende *suffering a decrease, decreasing.*
- Wapean *to waver, to be astonished, v. wafian.*
- WAPELIAN, wapolian [*kel wapa ægre pedes moere: v. n. infantum primus uersum, avium gressus] To bawl, to bubble, WABBLE; scru. ebullire, effervesce, Cant. Habac. Prov.* 15.
- Wapul *pompholix, Som.*
- WA'R [*North Coast. ware sea-weed; alga marina: Scot. wair fucus vesiculosus: Lat. wier n. sea-weed; zostera marina, which in some parts of England is used to make out the dikes, and also to stuff trasses] Sea-weed; alga, Gell.*
- ° WAR [*Plat. war: Dut. Ger. gewahr sciens, præsens: Dan. vær, var: Icel. varus; vari m. castels] A warning, admonitus, præsens, Cr.* 1140.
- Wara of inhabitants, *v. wra.*
- Warað *sea-shore, R. M.* 1: *v. waroð.*
- Ward worthy, *L. Wic. weorð.*
- Ward towards, *Chr.* 110: *v. weard.*
- WARE; *pl. wara [North Coast. ware; as, white ware. Lat. ware: Plat. ware f: Dr. ware f: Frs. Hettema wera f. p. Japir, waren f. p. waare f: Dan. vare c: Sw. wara f: Icel. vara f. varningr m. pl. merces] Ware merchandise; merx, L. Enk.* 1.
- Ware ora, portus, *Lye.*
- WARE *Heed, caution, cautio, cautio, cautela: — On ware caution, L. Const. W. p. 10 § 1. Butan ware with caution, Ors.* 4, 4.
- Warena of inhabitants, *v. wra.*
- Warenian, gewarenian *to ware of, to defend one's self, Bt.* 29, 3: 7, 2, *v. waran.*
- Warian, bewarigan, bewarian; *p. bewarode: od. [Plat. waren: Old waeren careo: Frs. warerere: Ger. bewahren.*

uara: *Isd.* ueran: *Dan.* vare: *Swed.* wara, bewara: *Icel.* at varaz caverē: *Bohm.* waro-wati caverē] To BEWARE, guard, ward off; caverē, vitare, defendere:—Rebead þæt wit unc wite warian sceolden *bade that we ourselves from pain should guard*, *Cd.* 38: *L. Can. Edg.* 38: *Cd.* 13. Þæt þu meahst wite bewarigan *that thou mayest ward off punishment*, *Cd.* 27.

Warint *Full of sea-weed*; algo-dus, *Cot.* 8, *Lye.*

Warnian, warnigean, wearnian, gewarenian, bewarnian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od; *v. a.* [For the sense of caverē, *v. warian*: *Plat.* warschüen: *Dut.* waarschuwen, waarschouwen to warn: *Frs.* wara to deny, prevent: *Ger.* warnen to warn: *Ot.* Not. *Wil. &c.* uuarnon: *Dan.* advare to warn: *Swed.* wara to warn: *Icel.* vara pramonere; *varna* prohibere. Perhaps all these words, signifying to warn, may be referred to wyrnan] 1. To take care, to beware; caverē, vitare. 2. To warn; monere, *v. wyrnan*:—J. Wara þæt þæt leoht þe þe on is, ne syn þystru, *Lk.* 11, 35. Wara þæt ic ne cove ut ego non, vel cave ne ego, *Ex.* 10, 28. Warnode he hine þy læs cavit sibi quo minus, *Bd. S.* p. 486, 39. Warniað or warnigeað fram caveat ab, *Mt.* 16, 6, 11, 12: *Mk.* 8, 15: 12, 38: *Mt.* 9, 30: 18, 10: 24, 6: *Mt.* 13, 23, 33. Warniað eow sylfe caveat vobis ipsis, *Mk.* 13, 9. 2. Warnian on ser monere prius, pramonere, *Gen.* 6, 6.

Warnung, *e*; *f.* A WARNING; monitio, monitum, *Gen.* 41, 32.

WAROÐ, warað, weroð, wearð. The sea-shore, coast; littus:—On þam waroðe in littore, *Mt.* 13, 2: *Bd. S.* p. 481, 11. Be se waroðe by shore of sea, *Bt.* 32, 3. Warað, *R. Mt.* 13, 2. Warð, *C. Mt.* 13, 48. Weroð, *Bt.* 15. Wearoð, *Bt.* 151. Wearð, *C. Mt.* 13, 2.

ar-scipe Wariness, caution; cautela, *Som.*

arð sea-shore, *v. waroð.*

arðen were; fuerunt, *Chr.* 640; for weorðon, *v. weorðan.*

aru; *g. d. ac. e*; *pl. e, u, an*; *g. a, ena*; *d. um*; *f.* [wer a man] Used in composition, and signifies people, inhabitants;

habitatores, incolæ:—Heo-

on-ware inhabitants of heaven,

*Ors.* 3, 5, *Bar.* p. 94, 26. Hel-

e-waran hell inhabitants, *Bt.*

15, 6, *Card.* p. 262, 25. Hie-

rosolim-ware, Hierosolim-waru, *Mt.* 2, 3: 3, 5: 11, 20: *Lk.* 10, 12. Wolde hel-warum would to hell's inhabitants, *Cd.* 222. Ða wearð eall seo burg-waru onstýred and cwædon, *Mt.* 21, 10. Eall seo burh-waru wæs gegaderod to þære duran, *Mk.* 1, 33. Seo wudewe wæs þar, and mycel menegu þære burh-ware mid hyre, *Lk.* 7, 12. Ða eode eall seo ceaster-waru togeanes þam Hælende, *Mt.* 8, 34. Eal here burh-warena the whole multitude of citizens, *Cd.* 115. Sigel-wara land *Ethiop's land*, *Cd.* 146. Ofer burh-ware over inhabitants, *Cd.* 181, *v. burh-waru.*

Waru wares; merces, *v. ware.*

War-wic Warwick, *v. Wæring-wic.*

Was Was; eram; for wæs; *p. of* wesan.

Wasan Satyrs, *v. wude-wasan.*

Wascan The inhabitants of Gascony in France; Vascones, Gascones, *Ors.* 1, 1.

WASE [Plat. wase *f.* faggots to secure the dikes: Old Dut.

Flanders. Kil. wase limus:

*Ger.* wasen *m. cespes, gleba*:

*Isd.* aerdbuuasan moles, ter-

ra: *Mons. Glos.* uuaso gleba:

*Dan.* vase *c. mound, bank*:

*Swed.* wase *m. sheaf*: *Icel.*

veisa *f. cloaca, palus, putrida*:

*Slav.* wuza *a marsh, morass*:

*Lat. mid.* guaso: *Fr.* gazon

etc.] Dirt, mire, mud; cœnum,

limus:—Was sæ cœnum maris,

Amus, littus, *Chr.* 1137. Wa-

ses scite qui cœnum spargit.

Piscis ita dictus apud Saxo-

nes; apud Latinos autem,

Sepia; quod atrum cruorem

instar atramenti per aquam

effundens, insequentibus iter

sepit, *R.* 102: *Elf. gl. Som.* p.

77.

Wasend the weasand, *v. wæsend.*

Wast knowest; scis, *Cd.* 42, *v.*

witan.

Wát know; scio, scit, *v. witan.*

WATEL, es; *m.* A WATTLE,

hurdle, covering; virgeum,

crates, teges, tegula viminea:

—Ðurh þa watelas per tegulas,

*Lk.* 5, 19. Mycelne aad ge-

somnode on watelum, &c.

plurimam congeriem advexit in

virgeis, &c., *Bd. S.* p. 542,

23.

Water-trog a water-trough; ca-

nalía.

WAD, es; *m.* A wandering,

flight, straying; vagatio, fuga,

volatus:—Wide waðe wide

wandering, *Cd.* 208. Of waðe

cwom came from wandering,

*Cd.* 208, *Th.* p. 257, 26.

Flettwaðas habitationes vaga-

bundæsive temporariæ, *Cd.* 130.

Waðema Wandering, flowing, that which flows, the sea; vagabundus, volutans, fluctus:—Waðema stream flowing stream, *Cd.* 166. Under wað-eman sub oceano, *Cod. Exon.* 57 a, 17.

Waðol Wandering, straying; vagabundus, erraticus:—Mo-na waðol luna erratica, *Hickes's Thes.* I. p. 192, 16.

Watul a hurdle, a covering, a blanket, *Som.* *v. watel.*

Waur sea-weed; alga, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64.

Wawa, an; *m.* Woe; miseria, *Cd.* 23, *Th.* p. 30, 12, *v. wea.*

Waxan to wash, *v. wacsan.*

Wax-georn Voracious; edax, *Col. Mon.*

We; *g.* ure, user; *d. ac. us.*

We; nos:—Hwæt sculon we don to þam þæt we mægon cumon to þam soðum gesælðum? Hwæðer we scylon biddan þone godcundan fullum, ægþer ge on læssan, ge on maran, swa swa ure uð-wita sæde Plato? what should we do so that we may come to the true riches? shall we, as our philosopher Plato said, ask the divine help as well in little as greater (things), *Bt.* 33, 3, *Card.* p. 196, 19.

WEA, waa, wá, wawa, an; *m.*

[Plat. Dut. wee n: Plat. Ger.

wehe n: Ot. wewa, uue: Moes.

wai væ: Dan. vee c: Swed.

we n: Icel. vá *f. terror, pericu-*

lum; *vo f. damnum, periculum*:

*Bohm.* auwe: *Wel.* gwae:

*Grk.* óval: *Chald.* ܐܘܐܝܐ uui,

wui] WOE, affliction, evil,

trouble, sorrow, misery, ma-

lice; miseria, damnum, ca-

lamitas, malitia:—Wea wæs

aræred woe was raised up, *Cd.*

47. Wean on wenum with

affliction in (my) thoughts, *Cd.*

49. For hwon wast þu wean

why knowest thou sorrow, *Cd.*

42. Ic fleah wean I flee from

evil, *Cd.* 103. Ðæs ic þe

wean uðe that I might give

thee trouble, *Cd.* 128. Ðe

habbað micelne wean who

have great misery, *Bt.* 38, 3,

*Card.* p. 308, 6. Susel þro-

wian wean torment endure in

woe, *Cd.* 213. For wean þa-

ra eardiendra propter malitiam

inhabitantium, *Bd. S.* p. 599,

22. Ic þe wið weana gehwam

scylde I will shield thee from

all evils; ego te contra malo-

rum quodvis tuebor, *Cd.* 99.

Wea; *adj.* Woeful, hostile; mi-

ser, hostilis:—Seo wea laf

- misera reliquia*, *Bt. R.* p. 150. Mid wealandum winnan with hostile nations to contend, *Cd.* 128. Wea dæda maligna facta, *Hicker's Thes.* I. p. 192, 17.
- <sup>a</sup> Weacen *A watching, a watch; vigilia*:—*Þæt ic halwendum weacenum ætfeole ut ego salutaribus vigiliis incumbam*, *Bd. S.* p. 601, 8.
- Wea-cwanian to mourn woefully, *Cd.* 220.
- Weafod an altar, *L. Can. Edg.* 31, v. weofod.
- Wea - gesið a companion in wickedness.
- Weagian to wag, *T. Ps.* 21, 6, v. wagian.
- Weaht WET, moistened; humectatus:—*Wætrum weaht with waters moistened*, *Cd.* 91.
- Weahxað, for weaxað increase, *Gen.* 9, 1, v. weaxan.
- WEAL, wealh, wiel, wyl, es; m. *A slave, servant; servus, mancipium*:—*Þæs weales hlaford illius servi dominus*, *Mt.* 24, 50. Ða genam Abimelech oxan and scep, wealas and wylna, *Gen.* 20, 14: 21, 25: *Ex.* 14, 5. Ne we ne underfon oðres wealh neither receive we another's servant, *L. Ethel. Anl.* 7, *W.* p. 105, 30.
- ¶ Weala win slaves or servants' wine, common wine; crudum vinum, servorum vinum, vilis scilicet quale mancipiis potum dabatur, nisi mavis Wallorum vinum, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61.
- <sup>a</sup> Weal a whirlpool, v. wæl.
- Weal a wall, *Bd. S.* p. 481, 8, v. weall.
- Wealan, Wéalas the Welsh, *L. Wal.* 2, *W.* p. 125, 27, 37: *Chr.* 473, v. wealh.
- Wea-land hostile land, *Cd.* 128.
- Wealc [Hence perhaps welkin for the sky or clouds in a continued revolution] *A revolving, revolution of the heavenly bodies; revolutio*, v. wolcen.
- WEALCAN; part. wealcende; p. weolc [q. hence to walk; ambulare, *Som.*—*Ger.* walgen, walgeren to roll a thing with one's hands: *Plat. Dut. Ger.* walken to beat a soft stuff in a cylindrical motion: *Dan.* valke: *Swed.* walka: *Icel.* volka, velkia volvers, contrectare. Related to *A.-S.* wæltan: *Ger.* wälzen volvere] To roll, turn, tumble, revolve, turn up and down, to return often; volvere, revolvere, effervescere:—*Past.* 21, 3: *Dial.* 2, 20. Weolc revoluit, effervescebat, *Guth. Vit.* 2.
- Wealcende, wealcynde; part. Rolling, raging, dashing; volvens, effervescens:—Weal-

- cynde ea rolling water, a wave, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 76. Gebrec þæs wealcendan sæs noise of the raging sea, *Bd. S.* p. 614, 4, *MS. C.*
- <sup>b</sup> Wealcere, es; m. *A fuller; in Lanc. a WALKER; fullo*, *Som.*
- WEALD, wald, es; m. [*Plat.* wold, woold m: *Dut.* woud n: *Old Dut.* wald, which is still preserved in compound words, i.e. wald-horn n. a French horn: *Frs.* wald n: *Ger.* wald m: *Ker.* uuald: *Ot.* wald, uuald, uuitu wood: *Dan.* ved c. wood, but particularly fuel: *Swed.* wed n. m. wood, also fuel: *Icel.* vidr m. arbor, sylva] *A forest, wood, grove*, WEALD, WILD, WOLD; saltus, sylva, nemus:—*Him se weald oncwæðe to them the wood resounds*, *Bt.* 25: *R.* p. 168. Weredon mid þy wealde protected with the wood, *Cd.* 40. Oð þone wealde unto the weald, *Chr.* 893. Uton gan on þysne weald let us go into this weald, *Cd.* 39. Togengdon on þone grenan weald went into the green wood, *Cd.* 39. Wadan ofer wealdas to pass over wealds, *Cd.* 139.
- Weald; adv. [*potest, possibile est, a wealdan posse, Lye.*] Perhaps, possibly; forsan:—Weald hwæt heom betide possibile est ut, vel siquid forte, iis accidat, *Off. Episc.* 3. Weald þeah possit tamen ut, forsan, *Nic.* 19: *Wank. Cat.* p. 15, *Lye.*
- <sup>c</sup> WEALDAN; ic weald, þu weald-est, weltst, he weald, wealdeð, wealt, welt, wylt; p. weold; sub. wealde; pp. gewealden. [*Plat.* walden, weldigen: *Frs.* walda: *Ger.* walten: *Isd.* uuaden: *Ot.* uualtan: *Moes.* waldan, gawaldan dominari: *Dan.* valte to govern: *Swed.* förwalta, walta to govern: *Icel.* vallda efficere, in causa esse; velldi n. imperium: *Finl.* wallitsema: *Lithuan.* waldyti: *Russ.* wladeti, all three signify to govern] To rule, govern, command, WIELD, sway, direct, conduct, to exercise power or authority, to possess; regere, gubernare, dominari, imperium exercere, potestatem habere in, potiri:—*He let hine wealdan he let him rule*, *Cd.* 14, *Th.* p. 17, 2. Ðonne lete he his hine lange wealdan then had he let him long possess it, *Cd.* 14, *Th.* p. 17, 12. God wylt þisse worulde God governs this world, *Bt.* 5, 3. Ðu wyldst tu dominaris, *Ps.* 88, 10: *L. Edw.*

- Guth.* 9. Ic sylfa weold I myself would sway, *Cd.* 219. Ðu wealdest thou rulest, *Bt.* *R.* p. 173. Ðu weltst, *Bt.* *R.* p. 33, 4. God wealdeð Iacobus Deus dominatur in Jacobum, *Ps.* 58, 15. Se wealdeð heofonas and eorðan who governs heaven and earth, *L. Can. Edg. Conf.* 9. He wealt ealles he governs all, *Bt.* 35, 3: 39, 2. Ælc mon bið wealdend þæs þe he welt, næfð he nanne anweald þæs þe he ne welt every man is a ruler so far as he rules, he has no power so far as he rules not, *Bt.* 36, 3. Sio eax welt ealles þæs wænes the axle governs all the waggon, *Bt.* 39, 8. Gelefst þu þæt seo wyrd wealde þisse worulde believest thou that chance governs this world, *Bt.* 5, 7. Ðu sædest þæt þu ongeate þæt God weolde þisses middangeardes, ac þu sædest þæt þu ne mihte witan humeta he his weolde, oððe hu he his weolde thou saidst that thou perceivedst that God governed this world, but thou saidst that thou couldst not discover in what manner he governed it, or how he governed it, *Bt.* 35, 2, *Card.* p. 246, 1. Swegl-siðe weold the sail's course directed, *Cd.* 147. Ealdormen wealdað hyra þeoda principes dominantur in eorum gentes, *Mt.* 20, 25: *Lk.* 22, 25. His gesceafta mid to wealdanne to govern his creatures with, *Bt.* 35, 3.
- <sup>d</sup> Wealdend, es; m. [*part of wealdan to rule*] *A ruler, governor; gubernator, dominus*:—Wið þone hehstan heofnes wealdend against the highest ruler of heaven, *Cd.* 14. Se wealdend welt the governor guides, *Bt.* 39, 12. Se wealdend heofones and eorðan the ruler of heaven and earth, *Bt.* 21: 39, 2: *Cd.* 215. He is ana staðolfæst wealdend he only is steadfast ruler, *Bt.* 35, 3. God wolde þæt men wæran ealra oðragesceafta wealdendas God would that men were rulers of all other creatures, *Bt.* 14, 2, *Card.* p. 68, 23.
- Wealdende, es; adj. Ruling, powerful; potens, gubernans:—Anweald ne mæg his wealdend wealdendne gedon power cannot make his possessor (ruler) powerful, *Bt.* 16, 3. Ðæs cyninges anweald ne mæge ænigne mon gedon wealdendne the king's power cannot make any man powerful, *Bt.* 29, 1.



Weald-genga, an; m. *A wood robber, a robber by the highway, a thief, robber; qui per sylvas grassatur, latro, Elf. T. p. 35, 9: p. 36: 37.*  
 Weald-genge Robbery, thieving; latrocinium, Som.  
 Weald-leðer, es; n. *A directing leather, a rein, bridle; regiminis lorum, habena, frænum:—Gerum his weald-leðeres room (space) of his bridle, Bt. 21, Card. p. 114, 3. Se gemetgað þone bridel, and þæt weald-leðer ealles ymb-hweorfes heofenes and eorðan who regulates the bridle and the rein of all the circumference of heaven and earth, Bt. 36, 2: Elf. T. p. 36, 16.*  
 Wealdung, e; f. *A government, rule; regimen, gubernatio, Chart. Edw.*  
 Weale; g. a; d. um, on, an. *Wales, the Welsh; Wallia, Walli, Chr. 1094: 1095: 1097, v. Engle in concluding quotations.*  
 Weal-fæsten a wall fastness, Cd. 157.  
 Wealg sound, whole, v. walg.  
 Weal-gat a wall or rampart gate, v. weall-gat.  
 Weal-geweorc wall work, Elf. gr. 5.  
 WEALH; g. es; pl. Wealhas, Wealas, Weallas, Wealan; m. [Old Dut. Old Ger. wale m: Ger. wale m. a foreigner, but particularly an Italian] *A foreigner, stranger, one from another country, a Welshman, Welsh; peregrinus, alienigena, extraneus, barbarus, Wallus, Brito. Britanni etenim a Saxonibus fugati, quasi sibi extranei, Wealhas, Wealas, Weallas, appellati sunt, Chr. 465: 473: 477: 485: 597: 607: 658, &c. Ii interim qui in Cambriam se receperant, Bryt-wealas, qui vero in Cornubiam, Corn-wealas, North-Wealas, aquilonares Britanni, Chr. 828. West-Wealas, occidentales Britanni, Chr. 835. Twa þusendo Weala two thousand of Welsh, Chr. 614. Weala cyning king of the Welsh, Chr. 710. Weala gefeoht a fight of the Welsh, Chr. 823: L. In. 23, 24: L. Wall. 2, 3, 5. Wealh geref a Welsh governor, Chr. 897: L. In. 74.*  
 Wealh a servant, L. Ethel. Anl. 7, W. p. 105, 30, v. weal.  
 Wealh-baso Vermillion, a red colour; vermiculum, color rubens, Cot. 199.  
 Wealh-hafoc *A foreign hawk, a falcon; peregrinus accipiter,*

*falco, Elf. gl. Som. p. 66.—Erodius, Ps. 103, 19.*  
 Weal-hreow bloodthirsty, cruel, v. wæl-hreow, in wæl, &c.  
 Wealh-stod, es; m. *A translator, interpreter, explainer; interpres, explicator:—Wealh-stod þisse bec translator of this book, Bt. pref. Wealh-stodas interpreters, Bd. S. p. 486, 23: Cd. 169.*  
 Wealh-þeod Welsh nation; Wallica gens, L. Wal. pref.  
 Wealinga - ford, Waling - ford [Flor. Walingaforda: Hunt. Wallingford, Walinford: Gerv. Wallyngford: Kni. Wallyngforth, Wallyngfort. — Gallorum, i. e. Attrebatum trajectus sive vadum, Baxt. Glos. p. 61] WALLINGFORD, Berks; oppidum est in agro Berche-riensi ad Thamesin, Chr. 1006: 1126.  
 WEALL, wall, es; m. [Plat. wall m. a rampart, bank; Dut. wal m. id: Frs. walle f. id: Ger. wall m. vallum: Dan. val c. a bank, shore; völd v. a rampart: Swed. wall m. rampart, bank: Slav. wal: Wil. gwal, gwawl a wall, trench: Ir. balla m. a wall, rampart: Gael. balladh, balla m. a wall, a rampart] 1. A WALL, rampart; murus, paries, maceries. 2. *A cement for making walls, mortar; intritum:—1. And þæt wæter stod on twa healfa þære stræte, swilce twegen hege weallas, Ex. 14, 22: Jos. 6, 5. Adun of þam wealle down from the wall, Bd. S. p. 481, 22: Ps. 17, 31: 79, 13. Stan weall lapideus murus, C. Ps. 61, 3. Holm weall astah sea wall arose, Cd. 166. Þæs wealles geat the wall or rampart gate, Jdth. p. 23, 31. Gewrohte he weall mid turfum, and bred weall þær on ufon he wrought a rampart with turfs, and a broad wall thereupon, Chr. 189, Ing. p. 9, 11. Wealle belocene with wall enclosed, Cd. 209: Jos. 2, 15. Binnan þære cyricean weallum within the church's walls, Bd. S. p. 641, 43. 2. Hæfdon tyrwan for weallum habuerunt bitumen pro intrito, Gen. 11, 3.*  
 Weall a well, fountain, v. wyl.  
 WEALLAN; he wylð, wealleð; p. weoll, we weollon; pp. beweallen, geweallen; t. n. [Dut. wellen: Frs. walla: Plat. Ger. wallen: Ot. Not. uuallon: Dan. vælde: Swed. wälla, wällaupp, uppwälla: Icel. vella ebullire, fervere] *To spring up, to boil, to flow,*

*rage, to be hot, to be fervent; fervere, æstquare, effervescere, ebullire, scatere, furere:—Hire on innan ongan weallan wyrmes geþealt began within her (the) serpent's counsel to boil, Cd. 28. Bryne þe wealleð on helle a burning which rages in hell, L. Eccl. Cnut. 6, pol. sub fin. Weoll him on innan hyge thought boiled within him, Cd. 18. Ða yða weollan undæ furebant, Bd. S. p. 541, 39, 42. Weollon wælbenna corpses rolled, Cd. 167. Weallende fyr boiling fire, Cd. 119. Flor attre weol floor with venom boiled, Cd. 220. Land þe weoll meolce and hunie terra quæ scatuit lacte et melle, Num. 16, 13. Wylð of þæm beorgum seo ea the water flows from the hills, Ors. 1, 1.*  
 Weall-dor a wall door, a door; in muro janua, Cod. Exon. 12 b, 8.  
 Wealle Starwort; amellus, Lye.  
 Wealled WALLED; muratus, Som.  
 Weallende, es; part. [weallan to boil] *Boiling, warm, raging; fervens:—Weallende on geleafan fervens in fide, Bd. S. p. 524, 17. Gebrec þæs weallendes sæs noise of the raging sea, Bd. S. p. 614, 4. Se het þone apostol on weallendum ele baðian he commanded the apostle to bathe in boiling oil, Elf. T. p. 32, 11.*  
 Weall-fæsten a rampart, Cd. 50.  
 Weall-gat a rampart gate, Jdth. p. 23, 26.  
 Weall - gebrec a breaking or crashing of a wall, Ors. 3, 9.  
 Weallian; ic weallige; p. ode; pp. od [wealh a stranger] *To go abroad, to travel, to be banished, to live in exile; peregrinari, exulare:—Of earde weallige wide he shall travel far from home, L. Can. Edg. imp. pn. 46. Weallige bærfot wide he shall travel far abroad barefoot, L. Can. Edg. imp. pn. 10, W. p. 94, 52.*  
 Weal-lim wall-lime, mortar, Som.  
 Weallisc Welsh; Wallicus, Som.  
 Weall - steap wall steep, lofty walled, Cd. 86: 100.  
 Weall-stow a slaughter place, Chr. 1025, v. wæl-stow, wæl, &c.  
 Weall-wyrhta *A maker of a wall, a mason, bricklayer; murorum opifex, cæmentarius, R. 9: Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*  
 Weal-mora *A parsnip; daucus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64.*  
 Wealowigan, wealowian to dry up, fall to decay; exarescere, Bt. 34, 10, Card. p. 282, 13, v. wealwian.

**¶ Wealowigan** *To roll round; volvere, circumferri:—*Hi ealunga wealowigen on eorðan *they wholly roll upon earth, Bt. 39, 7, v. wealwian.*

**Weal-reaf** *wall clothing, tapestry, v. wæl-reaf.*

**Weal-stilling, weal-styling, e; f.** [*weal a wall, bulwark; stylan to climb*] *A scaling of a wall, or the opposing a fortified place; valli scansio, sive munimenti oppugnatio:—*To anes æceres bræde on weal-stillinge, and to þære wære gebirigeað xvi hida, gif ælc hid byð be anum men gemannod, þonne mæg man gesettan ælce gyrde mid feower mannum. Þonne gebyreð to twentigan gyrdan on wealstillinge hund-eahta hida, and to þam furlange gebyrgeað oðer healf hund hida and x hida *ad unius acra latitudinem, in valli oppugnatione, et ad septum, pertinent xvi hida (sive stationes). Si singula hida sit uno homine occupata, tunc poterit aliquis instruere unamquamque gyrdam quatuor hominibus. Tunc pertinebunt ad viginti gyrdas, in valli oppugnatione, LXXX hida, et ad furlongum pertinebunt CLX hida, Hickeys's Diss. p. 109. Ex hac denique formula colligimus, quatuor gyrdas unam confecisse acram; quadraginta vero gyrdas, i. e. decem acras, unum furlongum. Si itaque acra Anglo-Saxonica nostræ esset æqualis, idem etiam utriusque furlongus, et gyrda proinde Anglo-Saxonica nostro radio, sive rood æqualis, Lye.*

**\* Weal-stod an interpreter, v. wealh-stod.**

**Wealt governs; gubernat, v. wealdan.**

**Wealt A cloud; nubes, C. Ps. 17, 13.**

**Wealt A trap, snare; decipulum, laqueus, Som.**

**Wealt-ham, Weald-ham** [*Hovd. Walteham: Gerv. Brom. Knt. Waltham. — weald a wood, weald, ham a dwelling*] **WALTHAM, Hampshire; plurium oppidorum in Anglia nomen, Chr. 1001.**

**Wealtian To reel, stagger; nutare, titubare, Som.**

**Wealwian, wealuwan, wealowigan.** *To dry, ripen, to dry up, to decay; exarescere:—*Wealuwað, wealwað, *Bt. R. p. 164: Bt. 21.*

**WEALWIAN, bewealwian; p. ode; pp. od.** *To roll, WALLOW; volvere, volutare:—*Stan wealwiende of þam mun-

*te a stone rolling from the mountain, Bt. 6, Card. p. 22, 11. Bewealwiað þær on (swine) wallow therein, Bt. 37, 4, Card. p. 298, 19.*

**Weal-wyrt wallwort, also endive, Herb. 93, v. wal-wyrt.**

**Wea-metta** [*wea malice*] *Enmity, anger; inimicitia, iracundia:—*Ræde weametta sermonis iracundia, *L. Const. W. p. 148, 22.*

**Wea-mod Angry-minded, angry, testy, wayward; iracundus, Off. Reg. 15: Hymn. Mor. præc. 48.**

**Weamodnea, se; f.** *Anger, rage, sorrow; furor, iracundia, luctus, Past. 40, 5.*

**Weaps a wasp, v. wæps.**

**WEAR, wearr** [*Old Dut. weer, wier nodus, callus: Plat. wruk, wruuk a piece of wood full of knobs and protuberances, a clownish fellow*] *Hardness of the hands or feet, caused by labour, a knot; callus, nodus, Cot. 32, 33: Med. ex Quadr. 7, 2: L. Ethelb. 62.*

**Wear A cup, ewer, water-pot; poculum, aqualis, L. M. 2, 24, v. hwer.**

**\* Wearc work, L. Conc. Æth. 21, v. weorc.**

**-weard, -weardes** [*Eng. -ward: Plat. -warts, -wert versus, like the A.-S. only met with at the end of compound words, as date-wert downward; -wert is rather antiquated, and -warts is more used: Dut. -waarts: Ger. -wärts, werts versus: Moes. -wairth, -wairths versus (vocibus in compositione postpositum, et respondet Latino versus, contra, Jun.): Icel. -verdr e regione, oppositus, usitatum in compositis; ofan-verdr superne; nedan-verdr inferior; framan-verdr obversus, adversus*] *Used in composition expresses situation, direction, toward, towards; in compositione, versus:—*Þider-weard *thitherward, Jos. 10, 7: Gen. 19, 27. Þider-weardes thitherward, Bt. 39, 5, Card. p. 334, 14: Chr. 894. Ham-weard homeward, Gen. 24, 61. Ham-weardes, Chr. 894.*

**WEARD, es; m.** [*Plat. warde f: Dut. bewaarder m. custos: Frs. were f. household, house-keeping: Ger. warter m: Ot. Not. warta, wart f. custos, defensor: Moes. wardjans custodes; wardja, wards custos; daurawards custos portæ: Dan. vare, varde c. guard, watch: Swed. wård m. custos; wård f. custodia: Icel. vördr m. excubitor, custos; varda f. meta,*

*scopus; vardhaldsmadr u. custos, excubitor; vard enfi. m. angelus custos*] **A WARDEN, WARD keeper, guardian, watchman; custos, dominus, sots possessor:—**Heofonrices weard *guardian of heven's kingdom, Cd. 83. Engla weard angels' guardian, Cd. Th. p. 2, 20. Lifes weard lif's guardian, Cd. 8. Guman weard guardian of men, Cd. 184. Mere-flodes weard ær-flood's guardian; oceanus dominus, Cd. 167. Banhases weard a bone house or body's guardian, the spirit; ossez domus custos, incola, mens, Cd. 169. Ða weardas wearon afyrhte, Mt. 23, 4, 11: Cd. 131: Mt. 27, 66. Setun weardas ofer præfceri custodes, Jos. 10, 18.*

**\* Weard, e; f.** *A guard, guardianship, watch, vigilance; custodia, vigilantia:—*Healde wearde tenere custodiam, *Le. 8, 35. Besettan mid werte cingere custodia, Jud. 16, Th. p. 161, 12. On wearde cu vigilantia, L. Const. W. p. 147, 13.*

**Weard, for weard was; erat; p. of weorðan.**

**Weard-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig** [*Flor. Weadbyrig: Hæz. Wardebirh: Brom. Wardburyh.—*weard a watch, burh a city, fort] *Warburth; loca ubi Æthelfleda, Merciorum domina, extruxit arcem: hodie fortasse Wardborough in agro Oxoniensi; Camdenus cum Asser. et Flor. We. legit Wead-byrig, i. e. Wardborough in agro Staffordia. Lambardus autem Wardbury, hodie Waysbury in Winsoriam et Stanes, Chr. 913.*

**Weardian, beweardian; p. ode. pp. od; v. a.** [*weard a guard*] **1. To WARD, guard, watch; custodire, curare, tueri, vigilare. 2. To dwell, inhabit; habitare, incolere, v. eardian:—**1. Ðære cægean weardie the key to guard, *L. p. Cant. 74. Seth weardde Seth guarded, Cd. 56. Wer-dode wide rice protected in empire, Cd. 208. Bever-gende, Ps. 30, 7: 11, 8. 2. Sceal weardigan on eorðan shall dwell on earth, Bt. R. p. 180. Ðone wudu weardað inhabits the wood, Cod. Em. 57 a, 9. Westen weardað inhabits a desert, Cod. Em. 58 a, 13. In scade weardað dwells in shade, Cod. Em. 58 a, 18.*



Weard-man a watchman, guard, *Elf. T. p. 36, 15, 16.*  
 Weard-setl a place to keep watch in, a watch-tower, *Cot. 194.*  
 Weard-stal, weard-steal a watch-tower, a peeping hole, sights; specula, conspicillum, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 77. Spectacula, Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.*  
 Wearg, es; m. A wretch, villain, *Th. An.*  
 Wearg, wearh wicked, *Menol. F. 572, v. werig.*  
 Wearg-bærend, wearh-bærend, for weargrod-bærend. A slave who bears his gallows, a villain; furcam ferens, furcifer, *Som.*  
 Wearg-bræde, wearh-bræde A ringworm, letter, mole, freckle; navus serpens, impetigo, *R. 71, 80: Elf. gl. Som. p. 71.*  
 Wearg-rod a fork, gallows, v. wearh-rod.  
 Wealh a hardness of the skin, a knot, wart, v. wear.  
 Wealice cautiously, v. wælice.  
 WEARM; m. n. es; f. re; adj. [*Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Swed.* warm: *Ker. uaram: Ot. Not. uarmo: Moes. warmjan calefacere: Dan. varm: Icel. varmr tepidus; varmi m. calor*] WARM; tepidus, calidus:—On sumera hit bið wearm in summer it is warm, *Bt. 21: 33, 4. Deah þe wel lyste wearmes mustes though thou be desirous of warm must, Bt. 5, 2: Lev. 6, 21.*  
 Wearmian, gewearmian; ic wearmige; p. ode; pp. od; v. n. To become or grow warm; calere, calecere:—Ic wearmige caleo, *Elf. gr. 26, 2: c. 85. Ic onginn et owearmi-genne I begin to grow warm, Elf. gr. 35.*  
 Wearmlic; adj. Warm; tepidus:—Wearmlic wolcna scur a warm shower of clouds, *Cd. 191.*  
 Wearne A contrariety, resistance, an obstacle, impediment; repugnantia, obstaculum, *C. R. Ben. 78, Som.*  
 Wearn-mælum [worn a number] by companies, *Som.*  
 Wearn-wistlic Difficult; arduus, difficilis, *Som.*  
 Wearn-wistlice Arduously, with difficulty; difficile, *Cot. 62.*  
 Wearod, wearoð sea-shore, v. waroð.  
 WEARP The WARP or thread at length, through which the woof is cast in weaving, a twig; stamen textorium, vimen, *Som.*  
 Wearp cast; jactavit, *Bt. 16, 2. v. weorpan.*  
 Wearp-fæt A warp vat or basket to put yarn and other like stuff in, also a basket, because

woven of twigs; qualus textorius ad stamen continendum, *Som.*

WEARP-STIC A shuttle-stick, a dart; radius textorius, telum, *Som.*

WEARR hard skin, a knot, v. wear.

WEARRHITNES, se; f. Hardness, knottiness; callositas, nodositas, *Cot. 44, Som.*

WEARRIG, wearriht. Knotty, rough, hard as the hands or feet with labour; callosus, nodosus, *Som.*

WEART [*Plat. waart, waarte f: Dut. wrat f: Old Dut. weer, wier f. nodus, callus: Ger. warze f: Dan. vorte c: Swed. wårta f: Icel. varta f. verruca: Fr. verrue f: Sp. Port. verruga f. v. wear*] A WART; verruca, *Som.*

WEARTENE heap impurity, lustfulness; satyriasis, *Ben.*

WEARTER an inhabitant, v. wært-ter.

WEARÐ was, was made, has become, v. weorðan.

WEARÐ sea-shore, v. waroð.

WEAS; adv. [*Perhaps the Old Plat. wes, weas, for the Ger. etwas something, is related to this word*] By chance, accidentally, by accident or misfortune; casu, fortuito:—Nis nauht þæt mon cwið, þæt ænig þing weas gebyrige; forþam ælc þing cymð of sumum þingum, for þy hit ne bið weas gebyred; ac þær hit of nauhte ne come, þonne wære hit weas gebyred it is naught that men say, that any thing happens by chance; because every thing comes from certain things, therefore it has not happened by chance; but if it had come from nothing, then it would have happened by chance, *Bt. 40, 5, Card. p. 368, 11: 40, 6: 37, 1: 39, 2.*

WEAST-CENTINGAS men of West Kent, *Chr. 999, v. West-Centingas.*

WEAX, wæx, es; n. [*Plat. wass n: Dut. was n: Frs. Swed. wax n: Ger. wacha n: Old Ger. wahs, wuahs: Wil. wu-ahs: Dan. vox, yoks n: Icel. vax n: Pol. Bohm. vosk: Russ. voska. The Lat. viscus seems related to this word. Adelung is doubtful whether it is of Slavonic origin, or whether it is derived from Old Ger. week soft*] WAX; cera, *Cod. Exon. 22 b, 3: Ps. 96, 5.*

WEAXAN, geweaxan; þu wyxt, he wyxð, weaxað; p. weox, aweox, geweox, we weoxon; pp. weaxen, geweaxen; v. n.

[*Plat. Dut. wassen: Frs. waxa: Ger. wachsen: Tat. Ot. Ker. uuahsan: Mons. Glos. kauuah-san vegetata; uuohs crevit: Moes. wahsjan crescere; p. wohs: Dan. vox: Swed. wäxa: Icel. vaxa crescere*] To WAX, grow, increase; crescere, invalescere, nasci, oriri, fieri:—Lætað weaxan sinite crescere, *Mt. 13, 30. Wex cresce, Gen. 35, 11. Ic gedo þæt þu wyxt faciam ut crescas, Gen. 17, 6. Hyt wyxð crescit, Mt. 13, 32. Þær þær gold wixt ubi aurum nascitur, Gen. 2, 11. Seo wyrt weox herba crevit, Mt. 13, 26. Þæt cild weox puer crevit, Gen. 21, 8. Seo adl dæghwamlice weox the disease daily increased, Bd. S. p. 609, 25: 627, 12. On þam dagum syððan Moises gewæox, Ex. 2, 11. Hyt gebyreð þæt he weaxe oportet ut ille crescat, Jn. 3, 30. Ic do þæt ge weaxað faciam ut vos crescatis, Lk. 26, 9. Ða þornas weoxon spinæ ortæ sunt, Mt. 13, 7. Geweaxen grown, *Cot. 182.**

WEAX-BRÆD a table covered with wax to write upon, a writing-table, *C. R. Ben. 45, 55, v. wæx-bred.*

WEAX-CANDEL WAX-CANDLE; cereus, *Cot. 87.*

WEAX-GESEOT WAX-SHOT or tax; pecunia in ceram vel cereos collata, *Lye.*

WEAX-BLAF WAX-LOAF; collyra cerea, *L. M. 1, 35.*

WEAXNES, se; f. An increase, growing; clementum:—Cyrican weaxnes a church's increase, *Bd. S. p. 506, 38. Ðæs monan leoht and þæs sæes flodes weaxnes an increase of moonlight and of the sea-flood, Bd. S. p. 616, 16.*

WEB, wæb [*Plat. wäbb, wäbbe, web, wöbbe, woppe n. wev-sel n: Dut. web, webbe, weef-sel n: Ger. gewebe n: Old Ger. uuabbe, uueppi: Not. Ps. 89, 10, uuuppen der spinn-cobweb: Dan. væv c: Swed. wäf m: Icel. vefr m. tela: Wel. gwe a web of cloth, a covering*] A WEB; tela, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.*

WEBBA A weaver; textor, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.*

WEB-BEAM The WEB-BEAM, a weaver's beam; jugum textorium, liciatorium, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 79 a. Insubula, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79 b.*

WEBBESTRE A female weaver; textrix, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.*

WEB-GEREÐRU; q. a web of cloth; fura, *R. 111. Tara, Elf. gl.*

- Som. p. 79; *forsan, arma testoria, Lye.*
- <sup>1</sup> Web-gerode a web of cloth; tela, Som.
- Web-hoc a web-hook, stay of a weaver's beam; textorius uncus, pecten, apidiscus, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.*
- Web-hus WEB-HOUSE, weaver's shop; textrina, Som.
- Weblic Belonging to a weaver; textorius.
- Web-tawa Flax, thread; linum, *Lye.*
- Webung A stage, pavilion; scena, Som.
- Wecca A WEEK; septimana, *Lye.*
- Wecca, an. A WICK, a candle-wick; ellychnium, *Cot. 40.*
- WECCAN, weccan; v. a. [*Plat. Dut. wekken: Ger. wecken: Ot. Not. Wil. uegken, uechen, uecken: Dan. vække: Swed. wäcka: Icel. vekia excitare, expergefacerere. Adelung says, wecken is the intensivum of the Ger. verb wegen, bewegen to move strongly, the action required to awake one from sleep*] To arouse, to call from sleep, to bring forth, to excite, light; excitare, suscitare:—Unræd weccan evil council arouse, *Cd. 1, Th. p. 3, 5.* Hys broðor sæd wecce, *Mk. 12, 19.* ðe flod weccað which water bringeth forth, *Cd. 10.* Ongan sæled weccan began fire to light, *Cd. 140, v. awecan.*
- <sup>u</sup> Weccan watches; vigilie, *C. R. Ben. 20, v. wæcce.*
- Weced, Wecedport [*Hunt. Wecheport: Hovd. Wesedport: Brom. Weceport*] WATCHET; navium statio in agro Sumer-setensi, *Chr. 918: 997.*
- Wecg a wedge, a mass of metal, v. wæcg.
- Weccan, weccgan to arouse, agitate, to bring forth, *Bl. R. p. 191: Cd. 192, Th. p. 240, 19, v. weccan, aweccan, wagian.*
- WED, wedd; g. weddes; d. wedde; n. [*Plat. Old Dut. wedde f. sponsio, pignus: Frs. wed f. promissum: Dut. wedde f. salary, pension: Ger. wette f. a bet, wager: Old Ger. wad pignus: Lat. mid. wadia, wadium, vadium: Dan. veddemaal n. a bet, wager: Swed. vad n. a bet: Icel. ved n. pignus, fidejussio: Arab. واد, wed, wed friendship, love*] A pledge, earnest, sign, promise, agreement; pignus, fœdus:—Gif þu wed nime æt þinum næhstan, *Ex. 22, 26.* Ic þe sealde to wedde I gave thee in

- pledge, *Cd. 106, Th. p. 139, 13.* Dis bið þæt tacn mines weddes, *Gen. 9, 12, 13, 17.* Beo min wedd on eowrum flæsce on ecum wedde, *Gen. 17, 11, 13, 19, 21.* Ga hider near and uton syllan wedd, þæt freondscipe sig betwux unc, me and þe, *Gen. 31, 44.* Ða astah ic on þone munt, and bær þa stænenan bredu, on þam wæs þæt wedd þe Drihten wið eow gecwæð, *Deut. 9, 9: 31, 16: Lev. 26, 15.*
- <sup>v</sup> Wed a garment, *Cot. 171, v. wæd.*
- WEDAN; ic wede, he wet; p. wedde, awedde; we weddon; v. n. [*Plat. wuden: Dut. woden: Ger. wüthen: Not. uuoten to rage, to be in a fury: Icel. vada uppa invadere, infestare: Wil. gwyth wrath, anger.—wod mad*] To rave, to be mad, to rage; infestare, insanire, furere, æsturare:—He wet insanit, *Ja. 10, 20.* Wendon hi þæt þe wedde putabant illi quod insaniret, *Bd. S. p. 517, 11.* Garsecg wedde ocean raged, *Cd. 167.* Ða yða weddan fluctus furebant, *Bd. S. p. 541, 39.*
- Wed-beorg hellebore, an antidote against madness; in vesaniam tutamen, helleborus, Som.
- Wed-broðer a pledged brother, a Christian brother; confrater, is scilicet qui eodem fœdere seu sacramento (v. gr. baptismi) cum alio astringitur, *Chr. 656.*
- <sup>u</sup> Wed-bryce a breach of a pledge or covenant, *L. Alf. pol. 1.*
- Wedd a pledge, v. wed.
- WEDDIAN, beweddian; ic weddige; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. [*Plat. Old Dut. wedden certare pignore: Dut. wedden to bet, to lay a wager: Frs. weddia, wedda to promise, pledge: Ger. wetten: Old Ger. wæten: Mons. Glos. uuatun junxerunt; gapun uueti dederunt manus suas: Ot. Krist. l. ii. cxviii. 10; uuio ther uufzod, alten liutin gibot sicut lex, antiquis præcepit: Ker. wizzi punishment: Moes. gawath conjunxit; withan conjungere: Dan. vedde, vædde: Swed. wädja to bet; wad n. a bet, appeal; slå wad to bet: Icel. vedia pignore certare, deponere a ved n. pignus, fidejussio, sponsio: Boxhorn in Lex. Ant. Brit. dyweddio jugare, conjugare, conjugio dare; cydwedd conjur*] 1. To bargain, promise, vow, make a contract; pacisci, promittere, spondere. 2. To

- WED, give to wife, betroth, spondere, dare in uxorem.
3. To marry; ducere in uxorem:—1. Weres weddian cepitis estimationem spondere, *L. pol. Edm. 7.* Weddiget u brid-guma the bridegroom was, *L. Edm. de Virg. desp. 2.* Him weddedon feoh to sylkne ne ei pacti sunt pecuniam dare, *Lk. 22, 5.* 2. Weddian to ra magan to wife to betroth their relation to wife, *L. Edm. de Virg. desp. 6.* 3. Mæc: oððe wif weddian uigara sive uxorem ducere, *L. Edm. de Virg. desp. 1.*
- <sup>u</sup> Weddung, e; f. A pledge, WEDDING; pactio, sponsa, pactio matrimonialis, matrimonium, *Nic. 7.*
- Wede-berge an antidote against poison, *Cot. 71, v. wed-beor.*
- Wede-hund a mad hound, a mad dog, v. wedende.
- Wedende; g. m. a. es; f. n. part. [*wedan to be mad*] Being, insane, mad; insaniam, rabidus, versanus:—Wede-hund a mad hound, *R. 5, 1.* Hwa mæg þan weddan gytaere genoh fæstas who can to the mad and furious give enough, *Bl. 7, 4.* For wedendre heortun æc cyninges propter regis iram, *Bd. S. p. 524, 1.*
- Weden-heort insane, mad; 2. sanus mente, Som.
- Weden-heortnes Raging, madness; insaniam, insaniam, sania, rabies, *Bd. S. p. 524, 1.*
- <sup>u</sup> WEDER, wæder; g. wæder, wedres; n. [*Plat. Dut. weder, weer n: Ger. weder: Ot. uuetar: Wil. uuetar: Dan. veir, veyr n: Swed. wäder n: Icel. vedr n: aëris temperies: Slav. weter: Ir. Gael. aithir a air, firmament, sky, atmosphere: Grk. αἰθήρ: Lat. æther: is widara, wad, waia, waia.*
- Pers. واد, wad, for واد air, wind, weather] 1. WETHER, the temperature of the air, the air; cœli temperies, aër. 2. A storm, tempest, tempestas:—1. Smylde wec serena cœli temperies, *Mt. 2: Bl. 6.* Hreoh weder, *R. 16, 3: Chr. 1052.* Styrmæd weder stormy weather, *R. 1, 3.* Micle þy fægenra fæstas wedres multo eo latior tempestas, *R. p. 166.* Wedere glicost to the weather likest, *Cd. 131.* Wederes abad waiaed in weather; cœlum serenum

expectavit, *Chr.* 1094. 2.  
 Durh weder gelet hindered by  
 storm; per tempestatem ad-  
 versam impeditus, *Chr.* 1097.  
 Æarnian hine wið þæt we-  
 ler to guard himself against  
 the storm, *Bt.* 41, 3. Holme-  
 rum wederum with raging  
 storms, *Cd.* 148, *Th.* p. 185,  
 1.  
 der a wether, v. weðer.  
 der-cyn a male kind; mas-  
 culus, *Som.*  
 der-feste weather-fast; tem-  
 perate detentus, *Chr.* 1046.  
 der-rap WEATHER-ROPE,  
 cable; rudens, *Cot.* 177.  
 der-wolcen a weather cloud,  
 cloud, *Cd.* 146.  
 dewe a widow, *Job.* p. 164, v.  
 ruduwe.  
 dlla poor, the poor, v. wædla.  
 d-lac [lac a gift] A pledge;  
 signus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.  
 dlian to want, beg, v. wæd-  
 lian.  
 d-loga [loga a liar] faithless;  
 idem fallens, *Lup.* 19.  
 dlung want, v. wædlung.  
 drian q. To weather; tem-  
 peratam sortiri serenam vel  
 turbidam, *Ben.*  
 dyn-heortnis madness, *C. Ps.*  
 19, 6, v. weden-heortnes.  
 IPAN; pp. gewefen [*Plat. Dut.*  
 reven: *Ger.* weben: *Ot.* Not.  
 ueban, uuepan: *Mons. Glos.*  
 nepente *texentes*: *Tat.* gi-  
 ueban *contexta*: *Dan.* væve:  
 weed. wäwa: *Icel.* vefa *texere*:  
 Grk. ὡφάω] To WEAVE, form,  
 contrive; texere, fabricare:  
 —Unræd wefan evil counsel to  
 weave, *Cd.* 1. Hrægel wefað  
 weave clothes, *Bd. S.* p. 601, 16.  
 Jenne gewefen, þicce gewefen  
 kintly woven, thickly woven, *R.*  
 13.  
 fels a covering, v. wæfels.  
 fersyne a spectacle, show, v.  
 wæfersyne.  
 fian to astonish, *Cod. Exon.* 60  
 1, 17, v. wæflan.  
 fl claudica vel claudica, *Cot.*  
 4, inter *textrinalia*, *Lys.*  
 fl e weevil, v. wifel.  
 fla panucla, *Ben.*  
 FT, wefta. The woof or WEFT,  
 the threads crossing the warp  
 weaving; deponile, *Elf. gl.*  
*lom.* p. 79. Textorium, *Cot.*  
 1, 161, i. e. subtegmen vel  
 ubtemen apud textores, *Som.*  
 13, es; m. [*Frs.* weif: *Plat.*  
*Dut. Ger.* weg m: *Old Ger.*  
*rec.* Iad. vuegh: *Ot.* weg:  
*loes.* wigs iter: *Dan.* vei, vey  
 : *Swed.* wäg m: *Icel.* vegr m.  
 ia, semita] A WAY; via, iter:  
 —To schealdenne þone weg  
 þam lifes treowe, *Gen.* 8,  
 4. Weg swiðe rum via valde

spatiosa, *Mt.* 7, 13. Neara and  
 angsum weg stricta et angusta  
 via, *Mt.* 7, 14. Swa swa se  
 weg lið sicut via jacet, *Num.*  
 21, 22. Hæfdon sumne dæl  
 weges gefaren aliquam par-  
 tem viae processerant, *Deut.* 44,  
 4: *Bd. S.* p. 485, 30. Durh þone  
 weg per istam viam, *Mt.* 7, 13:  
 8, 28: *Num.* 21, 4: 22, 23:  
*Gen.* 48, 7: *Mt.* 13, 4, 19.  
 On þam ylcan wæge in eadem  
 via, *Lk.* 10, 31: *Gen.* 35, 19.  
 Godes wegas Dei viae, *Deut.*  
 32, 4. Smeðe wegas plana  
 via, *Lk.* 3, 5. Wegas syndon  
 dryge (the) ways are dry, *Cd.*  
 157, *Th.* p. 195, 28. Ðæra wega  
 gelæte viarum exitus, compita,  
*Gen.* 38, 21: *Mt.* 22, 9. On  
 þa wegas in vias, *Mt.* 22, 10.  
 On eallum þam wegum in om-  
 nibus viis, *Deut.* 1, 21. ¶ Eal-  
 ne weg always; semper, *Bt.*  
 13: 15: 27, 4: 30, 1: 33, 4:  
 38, 4: 40, 5.

<sup>b</sup> WEGAN; p. wæg, wæh, awæh,  
 we wægon; pp. gewegen; v. a.  
 To bear, carry, move, to WEIGH;  
 hence, to weigh anchor; ve-  
 here, portare, levare, truti-  
 nare, levare anchoram:—He  
 moste wæpen wegan he must  
 bear arms, *Bd. S.* p. 517, 7.  
 Wegan swatig hleor to bear a  
 sweaty countenance, *Cd.* 43.  
 Wegan fealwe linde to bear a  
 fallow linden, *Cd.* 94. Ic ta-  
 cen wege I a token bear, *Cd.*  
 42. Ðe on breostum wæg  
 byrnende lufan who in (his)  
 breast bore burning love, *Chr.*  
 975. Wæg mid hine twig-  
 ecged hand-seax portavit apud  
 se bicipitem sicam, *Bd. S.* p.  
 511, 15. We cwædon þæt he  
 wege sylf þa fæhðe decrevi-  
 mus quod ille ferat ipse odium,  
*L. Edm. pol.* 1. Ðe þanc we-  
 ge bear thee thanks, *Cd.* 107.  
 Randas wægon shields bore,  
*Cd.* 95. Beado-searo wægon  
 warlike engines moved, *Cd.* 170.  
 Ymb hine wægon about him  
 moved, *Cd.* 151, *Th.* p. 189, 5.  
 Abraham þa awæh feower  
 hund scillinga seolfres be ful-  
 lon gewihte, *Gen.* 23, 16.

Weg-bræde, way-brede, plan-  
 tain, v. wæg-bræde.

Wegc a wedge, v. wæg.

Wege a balance, *Ps.* 61, 9, v.  
 wæge.

Wege-gang a foot-path; semita,  
*L. With. W.* p. 12, § 12.

Wege-læton trivium, *Elf. gl. Som.*  
 p. 76.

Weg-faran to take a journey, to  
 wayfare, to journey.

Weg-fereld A journey; iter, *Som.*

Weg-ferende wayfaring, *Mt.* 27,  
 39: *Mk.* 15, 21.

<sup>c</sup> Weg-fore A going; profectio,  
 iter, *Lys.*

Wegg a mass, *Bt.* 34, 9, C., v.  
 wecg.

Weg-gedal a crossway, a turning  
 aside, v. wæg-gedal.

Weg-gelæte a crossway.

Weg-gesiðan way companions,  
 guards.

Weg-gewendan to depart from  
 the way; de viâ movere, *Som.*

Wegi All kinds of cups, a drink-  
 ing pot; poculum, *Som.*

Weg-leas WAYLESS, out of the  
 way; sine via, *Elf. gl. Som.*  
 p. 76.

Weg-least A going out of the  
 way; deviatio, invium, *Ps.*  
 106, 40.

Weg-nest, weg-nyst food for a  
 journey, *Bd. S.* p. 634, 33, v.  
 wæg-nest.

Weg-reaf way plunder, v. wæg-  
 reaf.

Weg-scala a weighing scale, v.  
 wæg-scala.

Weg-twiflung a division of a  
 way; viæ divisio, diverticu-  
 lum, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

Wei woe, alas, *Bt.* 35, 6, C., v.  
 wa.

Weie a way, *Chr.* 656, v. weg.

<sup>d</sup> WEL, well; comp. bet; sup.  
 betst; adv. [*Plat.* well, wol  
 bene, quidem, equidem: *Dut.*  
 wel: *Ger.* wohl: *Ker. Ot.*  
 wola, wela, woll: *Moes.* waila  
 bene, pulchre: *Dan.* Icel. vel:  
*Swed.* wäl: *Wel.* gwell better;  
 gwella to better. The *Lat.*  
 belle and the *Grk.* καλῶς may  
 claim a relationship to this  
 word; also the *Sans.* bala,  
 bali strength, power] WELL,  
 much, enough, truly; bene,  
 probe, vere, satis, pene:—  
 Swiðe wel very well, *Bt.* 41,  
 4. To wel too well, *Bt.* 7, 3.  
 Wel þu spræcst bene loqueris,  
*Deut.* 1, 14: *Lk.* 20, 39: *Jn.*  
 4, 17. Gyf ge wel doð þam  
 þe eow wel doð si bene facia-  
 tis eis qui vobis bene faciunt,  
*Lk.* 6, 33. Wel Cristen truly  
 Christian; vere Christianus,  
*Bd. S.* p. 565, 31. Gyf ic well  
 spræce, *Jn.* 18, 23. ¶ Wel  
 neah, neh WELL NIGH; pro-  
 pe, pene, *Bd. S.* p. 487, 42.  
 Wel hwær, gehwær for the  
 most part; pene ubique, pas-  
 sim, plerumque, *Bt. R.* p.  
 166: 194: *Bd. S.* p. 493, 33.  
 Wella well alas, *Oh, Bt.* 34, 8.

WE'LA, wæla, an; m. [*Plat.*  
 weel, wehl f. petulance, wan-  
 tonness, voluptuousness: *Dut.*  
 weelde f. luxury, voluptuous-  
 ness: *Ger.* wohl n: *Dan.* vel  
 n: *Swed.* wäl n: *Wel.* hwy-  
 lus prosperous, right, dexterous,  
 well in health] 1. WEAL,

*wealth, prosperity, happiness, bliss; abundantia, opulentia, prosperitas, felicitas.* 2. In the *pl.* *Riches; opes, divitiæ*: —1. Eall þises middangeardes wela *all of this world's wealth*, *Bt.* 13, *Card.* p. 58, 23. Onceosan welan and wawan to choose of weal and woe, *Cd.* 23. Sege me nu hwæðer se þin wela swa deore seo say to me now whether this thy wealth is so dear, *Bt.* 13, *Card.* p. 58, 3. Strynan welan and wiste to acquire wealth and food, *Cd.* 46. Forgifan widbradne welan to give wide-spread bliss, *Cd.* 30, 2. Welan þisses middangeardes riches of this world, *Bt.* 13: 26, 1. Gepenc nu hwæt þines agnes seo ealra þissa woruld-æhta and welena think now what is thy own of all this world's possessions and riches, *Bt.* 13. Weorðian mid miclum welum to reward with much riches, *Bt.* 28.

• Wela *Rich; dives, felix*: —Botl wela a rich dwelling, *Cd.* 86, v. welig.

Wela - hord *wealth hoard, a treasury; gazophylacium*, *Cot.* 204.

Weland, Welond, es; m. *Weland, the Vulcan of Northern mythology; Welandus*: —Hwær sint nu þæs wisan Welandes ban, þæs goldsmitðes þe wæs geo mærost where are now the wise *Weland's bones, the goldsmith that was of yore most eminent?* *Bt.* R. p. 162, 25. Hwæt sint nu þæs wisan goldsmitðes ban Welondes? what are now the bones of the wise goldsmith, *Weland?* *Bt.* 19, *Card.* p. 106, 16.

Wel-besceawod *well seen, considered; spectatus, consideratus*, *R. Ben.* 64.

Wel-boren *well-born, noble, gentle; bene natus, ingenuus, nobilis*, *C. R. Lk.* 19, 12: *Deut.* 1, 15.

Welcn the welkin, sky, v. wolcen.

Weldæd *A good deed, benefit; benefactum, beneficium*, *Vit. Swith*: *Ps.* 77, 14.

Wel-don to do well; *benefacere*.

Wel-eað-ben that may be easily entreated; *deprecabilis*, *Som.*

Weleg *rich*, *Bt.* 7, 4, v. welig.

Welegian to enrich, v. gewelgian.

WELER, es; m. [*Frs.* wara f. a lip: *Icel.* vara labium] *A lip; labium*: —Tostencð Driht ealle weleras facnfulle disperdat Dominus universa labia dolosa, *Ps.* 11, 3, 4: 30, 21:

62, 6: 119, 2: 139, 3. Mid welerum weorðan cum labiis honorare, *Mt.* 15, 8: *Mk.* 7, 6.

Wel-ga *Go well, go to; eja*, *Som.*

Welga, for welega *rich*, v. welig.

Wel-geboren *well-born, noble*, v. wel-boren.

Wel-gecweme [*gecweme pleasant*] *well pleased, acceptable, pleasant; beneplacitus, gratus*, *Ps.* 118, 108: 146, 12.

Wel-gecwemedlic *well pleasing*, *Ps.* 149, 4, v. wel-gecweme.

Wel-gehende *well nigh, near at hand; admodum prope*, *Som.*

Wel-gehwær for the most part, v. wel, &c.

Wel-gelican to be well pleased, *Mt.* 17, 5.

Wel-gelicwirðe *well pleased, acceptable; beneplacitus, acceptus*, *V. Ps.* 118, 108.

Wel-gelicwirðnes *Good pleasure; beneplacitum*, *V. Ps.* 140, 7.

Wel-gewlite *well favoured, very beautiful*.

Wel-gewlitegod *well adorned*, *Elf. gl.* v. wel-gewlite.

Wel-hæwen *well hued or coloured; boni coloris, cæruleus*, *Ben.*

Wel-hreow *bloodthirsty*, v. wæl-hreow.

Wel-hwær every where, v. wæl-hwær.

Weli, for weleg, welig *rich*, *Ps.* 48, 2.

• WELIG, weleg; g. m. n. es; f. re; *def.* se weliga; seo, þæt welige; *adj.* [*Plat. Frs.* welig *petulant, wanton, luxurious; Dut.* weelderig *luxurious, voluptuous; Ger.* wohlig *comfortable, pleasant*] *Rich, bountiful; dives, abundans*: —He wæs swiðe welig, *Lk.* 18, 23.

Abram soðlice wæs swiðe welig on golde, *Gen.* 13, 6.

Sum welig man *quidam dives homo*, *Mt.* 27, 57: *Lk.* 16, 1, 19.

Sumes weliges mannes æcer *cujusdam divitis hominis ager*, *Lk.* 12, 16. Done welegan wædlum gelice efn-mærne gedeð maketh the rich alike equal with poor, *Bt.* R. p. 162: *Lk.* 14, 12. Se welega gæð on Godes rice, *Mt.* 19, 23, 24. Gear welige anni abundantes, *Gen.* 41, 26, 29.

Wa eow weligum wæ vobis divitibus, *Lk.* 6, 24. He geseh þa weligan asperit divites, &c. 21, 1. Welegre richer, *Ors.* 2, 4. Welegast, welegost richest, *Ors.* 3, 5: *Bt.* 26, 1.

WELIG A WILLOW; *salix*, *Cot.* 165.

Weligian to enrich, v. gewelgian.

Welinga - ford *Wallingford; Wealinga-ford*.

Welisc *Welsh*, *Heming.* p. 101, v. Wælic.

Well a well, fountain, *Elf. gl.* *Som.* p. 76: *Bd.* 3 p. 625, 23: *Bt.* 15: *Bt. R.* p. 158, 72.

wyl.

Well-don to do well.

Wel-la alas, v. wel, &c.

Wellere *A hollow, bonum, r. sinus*, *Som.*

Wellian; p. ode. To be hot; to be hot; *fervere. astare; ebullire, furere*: —lc wel ferreo, *Elf. gr.* 26, 5. Wælc æstnawit, *Guthl. Vit.* 2, v. wel-lan.

Wel-licung *WELL LIKING. v. pleasing; beneplacitum*. *I. Ps.* 68, 16.

Well - willende, wel - willen wishing well, kind, *benignus*, *Elf. gr.* 14: *Jud.* 6, 14.

Well - willendlice, wel - willenlice *benevolently, kindly*, *ingly*, *L. Ps.* 50, 19.

Well-willendnes, wel-willen nes *good-will, benevolence, kindness*, *L. Ps.* 51, 2.

Welm heat, fire, *Cd.* 212: wylm.

WELM Sole of the foot; *pes pedis*, *Ben.* v. fot-wela.

Welmcs-ford [*Brom. Welmcs-ford*] WALMSFORD; *the agro Northantumensi ad fluvium Nen*, *Chr.* 656.

Wel-neah well nigh, v. wel, &c.

Welond a famous smith, v. Weland.

Welor a lip, v. weler.

Welp a whelp, dog, *R. Mt.* 27, v. hwelp.

Welr a lip, *R. Ben. pref.* v. welr.

Wel-reow *bloodthirsty*, v. wæl-hreow.

Wel-spreng a well-spring, *Elf. gl.* *Som.* p. 76.

Welt rules; *weltst* ruled. *wealdan*.

Weluc a will, cockle, *R. 102: f. gl.* *Som.* p. 77, v. weolc.

Wel-willende wishing well, well-willende.

Wem, wemm a spot, *blensis*, *wom*.

Weman To persuade, entice: *facere, allicere*, *R. Ben.* 61.

Wemde defiled, v. wemman.

Wemere *A defiler, harlot*; *Elf. gl.* *Som.* p. 74.

Wem-leas spotless; *immaculatus*, *Som.*

Wemman; p. wemde to corrupt, *Ps.* 88, 31, v. wemman.

Wemman *A woman, fructus*, *mina*, *H. Mt.* 19, 4.

Wemmednys, se; f. *A defecatio, foeditas*, *Ben.*



**WEN**; *g. wenne*; *f. also wena*, *an*; *m. [Plat. Dut. waan m. opinion, conjecture: Ger. wahn m. opinion, fancy, conjecture: Old. Ger. wan, won spes: Ker. uuan spes: Ot. aña uuan sine dubio: Moes. wen spes: Dan. wän f. chance, hope: Icel. von, vænd f. hope]* *A hope, an expectation, a thought, weening; spes, expectatio, opinio:—Ac is wen, þæt hit sie þy mare but a hope is, that it is the greater, Bt. 40, 3, Card. p. 364, 6. Wenne, Beo. 11, 48. Him seo wen ge Leah him that hope deceived, Cd. 4. On wenum in thoughts, Cd. 49. Wigges on wenum in hopes of battle, Cd. 151. On wenum set in expectation set, Cd. 128. Se leasa wena tiohbie þæt se anweald sie þæt hehste god the false opinion supposes that power is the highest good, Bt. 27, 3, Card. p. 154, 10. Se wena nis þe soðre the opinion is not the truer, Bt. R. p. 193. Etes on wenan in hopes of food, Cd. 151.*

**Wen**; *adv. [wen a hope]* *There is a hope, perhaps, by chance; probabile est, forte, forsan:—Wen is þæt ge cuðon minne Fæder forsan Patrem meum sciretis, Jn. 8, 19.*

**WENAN**, *gewenan*; *p. wénde*; *pp. wened, gewened [Plat. Dut. wanen to wean: Frs. wena to imagine, think: Ger. wännen to mean, presume, imagine: Old. Ger. uuannen, uuanen, wenen opinari, coniecere, sperare: Ker. uuanne aestimet; uuan in inan spera in eum; faruuanan desperare: Lip. uuandos existimasti: Moes. wenjan putare, expectare: Icel. vona sperare; vana sperare, insimulare. The Ger. wännen to mean, from the old wähen: Ot. uuahen to mention, relate]* *To WERN, think, expect, hope, imagine, suppose, perceive, judge, esteem; existimare, putare, sentire, conjectare, sperare, expectare:—Hwæs mæg ic elles wenan what can I else think? Bt. 34, 9. Nelle ge wenan þæt nolite existimare quod, Mt. 5, 17. Hwam wene ic þæt hit beo gelic cuinam existimem ego quod est simile, Lk. 13, 18, 20. Hwæt wenst þu quidnam existimas tu? Mk. 4, 41: Bt. 16, 2. Wenst þu hwæt is þes sentis ne tu quis est hic? Lk. 8, 25. Ic wolde witon hwæðer þu wendest þæt I would know whether thou thoughtest that, Bt. 34, 9. He wende þæt existimavit quod,*

*Gen. 38, 15. Deah ge nu wenen þæt though ye now expect that, &c. Bt. 19. Hi wenað þæt illi existimant quod, &c. Mt. 6, 7. Hig wendon þæt existimarunt quod, &c. Mt. 20, 10: Mk. 6, 49: Lk. 2, 44: 3, 23, &c.: Jn. 11, 13. Gewened ic eom aestimatus sum, Ps. 87, 4.*

**WENAN** [*Plat. Dut. wennen, gewinnen, afwennen to accustom: Frs. wena, gewöhnen: Ger. entwöhnen to wean: Old. Ger. wönen: Not. kiuuonen solere; intuuenan ablactare: Dan. vænne to accustom; afvænne, vænne fra to wean: Swed. wänja to accustom; afwänja to wean: Icel. vana solere; venia assuefacere; venia barn af briosti ablactare infantem; venia f. consuetudo]* *To WEAN; ablactare, R. Ben. 7.*

**Wen-byl** *A wenbile, a bile; carbunculus, Som.*

**Wencle** *A maid, daughter; ancilla, Som.*

**Wend** *A turn, change; vicis, Bt. 38, 2.*

**WENDAN**, *bewendan, gewendan*; *ic wend, þu wenst, he went, we wendað; p. wende, bewende, gewende; pp. wended, gewended; v. a. [Hence our went; p. of to go: Plat. Dut. Ger. wenden to change, turn: Frs. wende to turn, return: Old. Ger. uuentan: Moes. wandjan, gawandjan, uswandjan vertere, mutari, reverti: Dan. vende: Swed. wända: Icel. venda vertere; at venda til baka reverti, redire]* *1. To go, WEND, proceed, come, return; ire, venire, redire. 2. To turn, convert, translate, change, interpret, to be turned; vertere, convertere, mutare, mutari:—1. Wendan hider and þider ire huc et illuc, Deut. 16, 19. Wende he on scype agen ibat ille in navem rursus, Lk. 8, 37. Wendon fram Hierusalem venerunt ab Hierosolymis, Mk. 3, 22. Ne went he on bæc ne redeat, Lk. 17, 31. Gewende to hyre huse, Lk. 1, 56. Wendon to Hierusalem redierunt ad Hierosolymas, Lk. 24, 33. 2. Wend oðer converts alteram, Lk. 6, 29. Of Ledene on Englisc wende translates from Latin into English, Bt. pref. Wendon on hi sylfe convertabantur in se ipsos, Jnd. 16. Se Hælend bewende hyne, Mt. 9, 22: Mk. 5, 30: Lk. 22, 32. Ic wolde þæt wit unc wendon I would that we turn ourselves, Bt. 40, 1, Card. p. 360, 21.*

*He wende hine lit-hwon fram him avertibat se aliquantum ab iis, Gen. 42, 24. Þu wendan ne miht thou mayest not interpret, Cd. 212. Wende hine þanon turned him thence, Cd. 25. Þu wenst hig tu mutabis eos, T. Ps. 101, 28.*

**Wende** *turned, v. wendan.*

**Wénde** *wesned, expected, v. wénan. Wende laboured, Bd. S. p. 511, 5, v. winnan.*

**Wendel-sæ** *The Adriatic sea, also the Mediterranean sea; Vindelicum sive Adriaticum mare, Ors. 1, 1. Mare mediterraneum, speciatim vero Tyrrhenum, Chr. 885: Bt. 38, 1.*

**Wending**, *wendung, e; f. A turning, change, exchange; versio, mutatio, permutatio:—Scint. 11. Buton wendinge without a change, Bt. R. p. 157.*

**WENG**, *wæng, geweng [Bailey, wanga a jaw-bone with teeth, hence Chau. wang - tooth jaw-tooth: Dut. wang f. a cheek: Ger. wange f. Tat. uuanga: Ot. in uuangon in genis: Icel. vangi m. maxilla, mala, gena: It. guancia f. the cheek]* *The jaw-bone, the cheek; maxilla, gena:—Gif hwa þe slea on þin swyðre wenge si quis te cadet in tua dextera maxilla, Mt. 5, 39: Lk. 6, 29.*

**Wenian** *to accustom, v. wænian.*

**Wenlic**; *adj. [win friendly] Comely, beautiful; dilectus, Elf. T. p. 33, 16.*

**Wenn** *A WEN, tumour; verruca, struma, L. M. 4, 142.*

**Wenre** *Except, saving, but; nisi, Som.*

**Wen-seoc** *Troubled with the falling sickness; comitiali morbo laborans, Som.*

**Wen-seocnes** *The falling sickness; morbus comitialis, Som.*

**Wen-spyng** *A wen-spring, a bile, blotch; nævus, Cot. 138.*

**Wenst** *thinkest, v. wénan.*

**Wensum**, *wensumlic pleasant, Prov. 5, v. winsum.*

**Wente** *A stranger; peregrinus:—Swa micel wente swa, &c. so many strangers as, &c. L. North. Presb. 52, 53, v. waller-wente.*

**Went-sætas** *The people of West Wales, in Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, and Cardiganshire; Ventæ, Guentæ, sive Demetæ, i. e. occidentalis partis Walliæ australis incolæ, Demetæ sive Dimetæ, Lye.*

**Wenunga**, *wenunge; adv. 1. Perhaps, by chance; forte, forsan. 2. Scarcely, with difficulty; vix, segre:—1. Lk. 20,*

13. *De læs wenunga ne forte*, *Lk.* 14, 8. 2. *Wenunge þurhteah vix impetravit*, *Bd. S.* p. 587, 39.
- Wen-wyrt the herb wart-wort; verrucaria, scilicet herba, *L. M.* 1, 20, 58.
- Weobed, weobedd an altar, *R. Mt.* 5, 23: *Cd.* 137, v. wibed.
- Weoc [*Dan.* væge c. a wick, myxus: *Swed.* weke m: *Gael.* buaic, buaichd f. the wick of a candle or lamp: *Ir.* buaic f. the wick of a candle] A wick, a glow-worm:—*Candel-weoca funalia*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 69 b. *Cicindela*, *Cot.* 40, 164, 195.
- Weoc A WEEK; septimana, *Som.*
- Weoce A flag or rush, also the paper made of it; papyrus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61: *Dial.* 1, 5.
- Weocs increased, *Jud.* 13, 24, for weox; p. of weaxan.
- Weocsan washed, *Bd. S.* p. 496, 5, v. wacsan.
- Weod, wiod [*Plat.* woden, wōen the green stalks and leaves of plants whose roots are eatable: *Wel.* gwydd trees, shrubs] 1. A herb, grass; herba. 2. A WEED; herba noxa:—1. *Æceres weod agri herba*, *Mt.* 6, 30. 2. *Atio of ealle þa weod or wiod draws out all the weeds*, *Bt.* 23. *Zizanium*, *R. Mt.* 13, 29, 30.
- Weodewe a widow, *Gen.* 38, 11, v. wuduwe.
- Weod-hoc A WEED-HOOK; sarcolum, *Cot.* 174.
- Weodian [*Plat.* wōden, wēden, ween to weed: *Dut.* wieden to weed] To WEED; sarrire, eruncare, *Som.*
- Weod - monað [*Franc. Carl. Mag.* arnmonet, aranmanoth: *Swed.* skortant: *Dan.* hestmanet: *Icel.* hewanna-manudr.—weod weed, monað a month] The weedy month, so called because weeds and noxious herbs then abound, August; mensis Augustus:—*Weodmonað*, forþam þe hyg on þam monðe mæst geweaxað, *Hickes's Thes.* vol. I. p. 108: *Menol. F.* 273.
- Weodo weeds, clothing, *C. Mk.* 11, 8, v. wæd.
- Weodung, e; f. A WEEDING; runcatio, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 55.
- Weodtwe a widow, *L. Ps.* 108, 8, v. wuduwe.
- WEOFOD, wiofod, es; n. [wi-bed, wig-bed, wig an idol, bed a bed, place of rest] An altar; altare:—*Þæt weofod þe gehalgað þa offrunge*, *Mt.* 23, 19. On þæs weofodes swiðran healf in altaris dextra

- parte, *Lk.* 1, 11. Bringan lac to weofode adferre munus ad altare, *Mt.* 5, 23. Uppan þæt weofod super altare, *Ex.* 24, 6: 29, 20: *Lev.* 2, 2: 8, 24. Towyrpan weofodu dejicere altaria, *Ex.* 34, 13.—*Weofod-bót an altar compensation*, *L. pol. Cnut.* 39.—*Weofod-sceat altar clothing*; altaris pallium, *L. Can. Eccl.* 32.—*Weofod-begn*, weofod-þen a minister or attendant at the altar; altaris minister, *L. pol. Cnut.* 38.—*Weofod-þenung altar-service*, *L. North. Presb.* 2.
- Weofung, e; f. WEAVING; textura, *Cot.* 172.
- Weogowa - ceaster Worcester, v. Wigera-ceaster.
- Weoh Perversity, error, also perverse; perversitas, pravitas, pravus, *Cod. Eron.* 66 a, 10, v. wo.
- Weohlas The jaws, chaps; fauces, molæ, i. e. dentes molares:—*God forbrið weohlan Deus conteret molas*, *T. Ps.* 57, 6.
- Weohlere a soothsayer, v. hweolere.
- Weohse increased; crevit, *Vit. Guthl.* 11; for weox; p. of weaxan.
- Weoh-steall a vestry, a place where holy things are laid; sacrum, *L. Can. Edg.* 46.
- Weol boiled, *Cd.* 220, v. weal-lan.
- Weolan riches; divitiæ, *Bd. S.* p. 579, 8; for welan, v. wela.
- Weolc a wilk, cockle, v. weoloc.
- Weolc-basu-hewen embroidered with purple; vermiculatus, *Som.*
- Weolcen-read a scarlet dye, a scarlet colour; coccineus, *Mt.* 27, 28.
- Weolcn the sky, v. wolcn.
- Weolo-scyll A WILK-SHELL, a shell-fish, especially that from which purple dye was made; conchylium, conchyliia, *Bd. S.* p. 473, 17. *Murex*, *Som.*
- Weolc-tælg A purple dye: coccinea tinctura, *Cot.* 49.
- Weold ruled, *Cd.* 69, *Th.* p. 83, 9; p. of wealdan.
- Weoleg rich, *R. Lk.* 18, 23, v. welig.
- Weolh-basu A scarlet or purple colour; vermiculum, *Cot.* 199.
- Weoll, weollon boiled, v. weal-lan.
- Weolm heat, fervour, zeal; calor, zelus, *Cod. Eron.* 14 a, 14, v. wylm.
- WEOLUC, weoluc, weluc, es; m. A WILK, cockle, shell-fish; cochlea, conchylium, murex, *Bd. S.* p. 473, 19.
- Weoloc-read of a scarlet or crim-

- son colour; coccineus, *Cd.* 135. *Bd. S.* p. 473, 19.
- Weoloc-wurm a cockle, shell-fish, purple dye; cochlea, conchylium, murex, *Cot.* 39, 129, 16.
- Weoluc a cockle, v. weoloc.
- Weolud [*Flor. Welund*] The river WELLAND; fluvius agri Northantunensis, *Chr.* 921.
- Weonod-land The south shore of the Baltic, between the G. and Vistula, inhabited by the Wendians or Vandals; Vandalorum terra:—*Weonod-him was on steor-bord and on bæc-bord him was Laxland, and Læland, and Fister, and Scon-eg, and þa land eall yrað to Dene-næcan Weonodland was on his right, and Langland, Læca, Falster, and Sconey, on his left all which land is subject to Denmark*, *Ora.* 1, 1.
- Weop wept, v. wēpan.
- Weor a man, *Bd. S.* p. 623, 41, v. wer.
- Weorad, weorod, weorud a multitude, host, an army, *Bd. S.* p. 570, 1: 523, 27, v. weod.
- WEORC, weorc, worc, es; m. [*Plat.* wark, werk s: *Dut.* Ger. *Swed.* werk s: *Lat.* arah opus: *Wil.* wercho: *Fr.* uuerk: *Ot. Krist.* L. m. c. 1, v. 150, ther sálik m. uuirkit qui tale opus facit: *Ger.* der solch werk wirt: *Moes.* waurkjan, wærst. operari opera, *Ja.* 9, 4: *Lat.* værk, verk s: *Icel.* verk: *Fr.* verki m. opus, officium] 1. WORK; opus, factum, him 2. Grief, pain, anguish: *Lat.* cruciatus, anxietas:—*Þæt Godes weorc*, *Ja.* 6, 29: 9: 1. *Geswican his weorces near ab ejus labore*, *Gen.* 2, 3. *hæ hie wiht weorces wiste w they aught of labour her*, *Ja.* 37. *Ut-færð man to weor his egreditur homo ad laborem ejus*, *Ps.* 103, 24. *An weorc ic worhte nam opus feci*, *Ja.* 7, 21. *Wirc ealle þine weorc fac omne tuum opus*, *Ex.* 28, 35. *Weorc þæt þu worhtest quod operatus es*, *Ps.* 48, 12. *Manega gode weorc sicut bona opera*, *Ja.* 10, 32. *Þa hwylcum þære weorca cræft quodnam istorum operum*, *Ja.* 10, 32. *Ealle hyra weorc doð omnia eorum opus faciant*, *Mt.* 23, 5. *Geþraht for þam weorcum credit præter opera*, *Ja.* 14, 11. *Cwæð þæt him were weorc on mode said that to him was grief in mind*, *Cd.* 94. *Wæ Abrahame weorce on mæc was to Abraham grief in mæc*



*Cd.* 134. *Þat wæs weorc*  
*Gode that was grief to God,*  
*Cd.* 173.  
*Weorcan to work, labour, make,*  
*do, Bt.* 41, 3, *Card.* p. 378,  
 25, v. *wyrčan.*  
*Weorc-dæg A WORK-DAY; ope-*  
*ris dies, Som.*  
*Weorc-ern a work-place, work-*  
*house, shop; operis domus,*  
*opificina, Cot.* 211.  
*Weorc-full workful, laborious;*  
*operis plenus, operosus, Scint.*  
 53.  
*Weorc-gerefa a governor of work,*  
*an overseer; operis præfectus,*  
*Ex.* 5, 10, 13.  
*Weorc-hus A WORK-HOUSE;*  
*ergasterium, opificina, Elf. gl.*  
*Som.* p. 78, 79.  
*Weorc-man A WORKMAN; ope-*  
*rarius, C. R. Mt.* 10, 10: *Bt.*  
 17.  
*Weorc-nyten work or labouring*  
*cattle; jumentum, L. Elf.* 3.  
*Weorc-stan hewed stone; lapis*  
*dolatus, Jos.* 10, 18, 27.  
*Weorc-sum [weorc pain] bring-*  
*ing pain, hurtful, IRKSOME,*  
*Cd.* 28.  
*Weorc-þeow, worc-þeow a work*  
*servant; operarius servus, Cd.*  
 103.  
*Weord fortune, Bt.* 5, 1, v. *wyrd.*  
*Weordeð, weordon if he be, be*  
*made, become, L. Ethelb.* 35:  
 39: *Bt.* 34, 10, v. *weorðan.*  
*Weored an army, v. werod.*  
*Weorf Cattle, a young ass; pec-*  
*cus, jumentum, R.* 20. *Asel-*  
*lus, L. Wall.* 7, v. *orf.*  
*Weorfa mola asinaria, Cot.* 133.  
*Weorht wrought, made, done, v.*  
*wyrčan.*  
*Weormian to cherish, Cot.* 86,  
 v. *wearmian.*  
*WEORNIAN To pine away, decay,*  
*fade; marcescere, tabescere:*  
*—Ic weornede tabescebam, Ps.*  
 118, 158.  
*Weorod a company, v. werod.*  
*WEOROD, wered; adj. Sweet;*  
*dulcis:—Wered to drincanne*  
*dulcis ad bibendum, Ex.* 15,  
 25. *Þy weorodra the sweeter,*  
*Bt.* 23.  
*Weorold the world, Ps.* 17, 52;  
*for weorold and its compounds,*  
*v. woruld, &c.*  
*WEORPAN, wurpan, wyrpan, be-*  
*tyrpan, he wyrpð; p. wearp,*  
*wewearp, we wurpon; pp.*  
*worpen, beworpen; v. a. [Plat.*  
*Dut. werpen: Frs. werpa,*  
*wrpa: Ger. werfen: Old Ger.*  
*werfan, Tat.* 28, 3, *inti*  
*wirph sie fon thir et projice*  
*am a te: Moes. wairpan mit-*  
*tere, projicere: Dan. varpe to*  
*warp or tow a ship: Swed.*  
*varpa to warp or tow a ship:*  
*Lat. varpa jacere, mittere:*

*Lat. mid. werpire, guerpire]*  
*To throw, cast; jacere, jactare,*  
*projicere:—Ic hit het weor-*  
*pan on fyr I commanded to throw*  
*it into fire, Ex.* 32, 24. *Þæt*  
*hio sceolde weorpan that she*  
*should cast, Bt.* 38, 1. *Driht-*  
*ten cwæð: wurp hig on þa*  
*eorðan, and he wearp, and*  
*heo wæs gewende to næddran,*  
*Ex.* 4, 3. *Weorpað hit hun-*  
*dum, Ex.* 22, 31. *Nis na*  
*god þæt man nime þara be-*  
*arnahlaf, and hundum weorpe,*  
*Mk.* 7, 27. *Þa com an earm*  
*wuduwe, and wearp twegen*  
*stycas, Mk.* 12, 42. *Ofer*  
*mine reaf hig wurpon hlot,*  
*Mt.* 27, 35. *Hine on helle*  
*wearp cast him into hell, Cd.*  
 16: *Gen.* 39, 20. *Gif þin eage*  
*þe swicað weorp hit ut, Mk.*  
 9, 47. *Sceal weorpan hine to*  
*handa shall cast him to hand,*  
*i. e. restore him, L. In.* 74, *W.*  
 p. 26, 8. *To duste þu wyrpst*  
*ad pulverem redibis, Gen.* 3,  
 19. *Worpene beon to be cast,*  
*Bd. S.* p. 627, 40. *On pytt*  
*beworpen, Gen.* 40, 15. *On*  
*þa ea worpene wæron were*  
*cast into the water, Bd. S.* p.  
 625, 6.  
 \* *Weort wort, wurt, herb, v. wyrt.*  
*Weort-eard wort-yard, garden,*  
 v. *ort-geard.*  
*WEORÐ, wurð, wyrð, es; n.*  
*[Plat. weerd, weerde f: Dut.*  
*waarde f: Frs. werthe f:*  
*Ot. Tat. uerd, uerdi: Moes.*  
*wairtha dignus: Dan. værd,*  
*værdie n. pretium, valor: Swed.*  
*wårde n. pretium, valor: Icel.*  
*verd n. pretium, merci pretium:*  
*Wel. gwerth price, value;*  
*sometimes also, state, condition:*  
*Pol. wart. The Ger. würde*  
*f. dignity, honour, is of the*  
*same root. Lat. virtus f: Fr.*  
*vertu f: It. virtu f: Sp. vir-*  
*tud f: Port. virtude f.] 1.*  
*WORTH, price, value; pretium,*  
*valor. 2. Honour, dignity;*  
*honor:—1. Peniges weorð a*  
*penny's worth, L. Ethelst. W.*  
 p. 64, § 9. *Ofer feower pe-*  
*nig weorðe over four pence*  
*worth, L. pol. Cnut.* 22. *Twelf*  
*penig weorð twelve pence*  
*worth, L. Lund. W.* p. 70,  
 § 7. *Efen weorð even price*  
*or wage; æquale pretium,*  
*salarium, L. Can. Edg.* 50.  
*Undeor weorð cheap price, L.*  
*pol. Alf.* 28. *Nanes wurðes*  
*onfon nullum pretium accipere,*  
*Gen.* 23, 6. *Geseald to mic-*  
*lum wyrðe venditus magno*  
*pretio, Mt.* 26, 9. *Gildan*  
*wurð solvere pretium, Ex.* 21,  
 34. *Todælan þæt wurð par-*  
*tiri pretium, Ex.* 21, 35. *Mið*

*weorðe forgeldan to recom-*  
*pense with a price, L. Ethelb.*  
 33: *Bd. S.* p. 527, 15: *Ps.*  
 43, 14. 2. *To wurðe in ho-*  
*norem, L. Conc. Ænh. pref.*  
*On wyrðe beon in honore esse,*  
*Bd. S.* p. 545, 6.  
 \* *Weorð, wurð worth, worthy,*  
*honourable, Bt.* 28, v. *wyrðe.*  
*WEORÐAN, wurðan, gewe-*  
*orðan, gewurðan; part. we-*  
*orðende; ic weorðe, wurðe,*  
*þu wyrst, he wyrð, wirð, we-*  
*orðeð, wyrðeð, we weorðað,*  
*weorðe; p. ic wearð, þu wur-*  
*de, he wearð; we wurdon:*  
*sub. ic, þu weorðe, he weorð,*  
*weorðe, weorðeð, weordeð,*  
*we weorðon, wurdon; p.*  
*wurde, wurdon: imp. weorð*  
*þu, weorðað ge, weorðe ge:*  
*pp. worden, geworden; v. n.*  
*[Plat. weerden, pronounced*  
*commonly, weren: Dut. wor-*  
*den: Ger. werden: Dan. vor-*  
*de: Swed. warda: Icel. verða*  
*fieri, cogi: Moes. wairthan*  
*fieri esse] To become, to come*  
*to, to be made, to be, to come*  
*to pass; fieri, evenire, esse:*  
*—Bidon to hwon þis þing*  
*weorðan sceolde expectabant*  
*ad quod hæc res vertere futura*  
*esset, i. e. quem exitum habe-*  
*ret, Bd. S.* p. 536, 31. *Is*  
*mæge weorðan of wætere ice*  
*can be made of water, Bt. R.*  
 p. 193. *Hit gewyrð, Mt.* 18,  
 19. *Gewyrðeð to duste shall*  
*become dust, Bas. R.* 3. *We-*  
*arð druncen factus est ebrius,*  
*Gen.* 9, 21. *Hit gewearð it*  
*came to pass, Ex.* 16, 13: *Cd.*  
 228, *Th.* p. 306, 24. *Þelæs*  
*to mycel styrung wurde, Mt.*  
 26, 5. *Hwæðer æfre gewur-*  
*de þus gerad þing, Deut.* 4,  
 32. *Hi wurdon afirhte or*  
*afyrhte, Gen.* 20, 8: 42, 28.  
*Hig wurdon gefrynd, Lk.* 23,  
 12. *Wurdon deade were*  
*dead; facti sunt mortui, Ex.*  
 7, 21. *Gif þeoh gebrocen*  
*weorðeð if the thigh be broken.*  
*Gif he healt weorð if he be*  
*lame, L. Ethelb.* 64. *Gif feax*  
*fang geweorð if hair be taken*  
*hold of; si comæ prehensio*  
*sit, L. Ethelb.* 34: 35: 36.  
*Gif eaxle gelæmed weordeð*  
*if a shoulder be lamed, L.*  
*Ethelb.* 39: 42: 43: 45. *Gif*  
*gængans geweorðeð si gravi-*  
*da fuerit, L. Ethelb.* 83. *Þæt*  
*þas stanas to hlafe gewurðon,*  
*Mt.* 4, 3. *Gif fot of weorðeð*  
*if a foot be made or cut off,*  
*L. Ethelb.* 68. *Weorðan or*  
*wyrðan to nauhte to come to*  
*naught, Bt.* 21: 34, 1. *Se*  
*æwel mæg weorðan to ea*  
*the fountain may become a*

river; fons possit fieri in fluvium, *Bt.* 34, 1. Is weorðeð to wætre ice becomes water, *Bt. R.* p. 193. Wearð to næddran became a snake, *Ex.* 7, 10. Wirð to næddran convertetur in draconem, *Ex.* 7, 9. Ðe wurðe to sare tibi cedit in dolorem, *Ex.* 14, 1. Ic wille wurðan I will be, *Cd.* 15, *Th.* p. 19, 15. Weorðan on won to be in error, *Bt.* 39, 9. Ic wurðe geomriende ero contristatus vehementer, *Gen.* 42, 38. Wearð gehefegod erat aggravatus, *Ex.* 8, 32: 9, 7. Wearð wrað erat vehementer, importunus, *Gen.* 39, 10. Wearð swiðe yrre erat admodum iratus, *Gen.* 39, 19: 40, 2. Ne wyrð her nan to lafe non erit hic nullus relictus, *Ex.* 10, 26. Weorðað bereafode ælcra are were bereaved of all honour, *Bt.* 29, 2. Eacen worden been increased, *Cd.* 102, *Th.* p. 135, 2. Hwæt ys geworden quid factum est, *Jn.* 14, 22.

<sup>a</sup> Weorð-full full worthy, honourable, venerable, *L. Can. Edg.* 58, *W.* p. 86, 34.

Weorð-fullice full worthily, honourably, *Bt.* 17: *Ors.* 6, 30.

Weorð-georn desirous of honour, *Bt. R.* p. 162: 40, 4.

WEORÐIAN, wurðian, wurðigean, geweorðian, gewurðian; *p.* ode, ede; *pp.* od, ad, geweorðod, geweorðad, gewurðod; *s. a.* [*Plat.* warden, wardenen, werdenen: *Dut.* waardenen: *Frs.* werthera: *Ger.* würdigen: *Old Ger.* giwerdan, werdän: *Dan.* vær-dige: *Swed.* wärdera: *Icel.* varda æquivalere, æstimare.—weorð honour] 1. To worship, adore, revere, venerate, observe, esteem, distinguish, adorn; colere, adorare, venerari. 2. With mid, To enrich, reward, honour, endow, adorn; honorare, decorare cum, donare, ditare:—1. Ealle we scylan ænne God lufian and weorðian all we ought one God to love and worship, *L. Const. Ethel. W.* p. 110, 19. Ne willað wurðigean will not worship, *Cd.* 182, *Th.* p. 228, 24. Circan weorðian to venerate the church, *L. Const. W.* p. 149, 24. Ðat he ne wolde wurðian that he would not revere, *Cd.* 18, *Th.* p. 23, 1. Dagas drihtne weorðian dies domino observare, *Lev.* 23, 2. Wurða þinne fæder and modor, *Mt.* 15, 4: *Mk.* 7, 10: 10, 19. Hine weorðode ho-

noured him, *Bt.* 28. Hu hine man wurðian scyle, *Ex.* 18, 20. Ge wurðodon hit eos coluistis id, *Deut.* 9, 16. Ða þing þe hig wurðiað res quas illi colunt, *Ex.* 8, 26. Guman God wurðedon men worshipped God, *Cd.* 187, *Th.* p. 232, 14. Ðe hira fæderas ne wurðodon quos eorum patres non coluerunt, *Deut.* 32, 17. Golde geweorðod with gold adorned, *Cd.* 171, *Th.* p. 215, 9. Seðes eafora wæs gaste geweorðad Seth's son was with spirit honoured, *Cd.* 56, *Th.* p. 69, 10. Ðæt ænig mæg been geweorðod that any may be honoured, *Bt.* 14, 3, *Card.* p. 70, 10, 11, 12. 2. He hi wolde weorðian mid ece rice he them would reward with an eternal power, *Bt.* 41, 3. Wurðode Israhela bearn mid þara Egiptiscan gestreon ditavit Israelitarum filios Egyptiorum opibus, *Ex.* 12, 36. Weorðode his deorlingas mid miclum welum enriched his darlings with much riches, *Bt.* 28. He mid wuldre geweorðode he with glory honoured, *Cd.* 146, *Th.* p. 183, 4.

<sup>a</sup> Weorðig, worðig, wurðig, worð, es; *m. q.* [Hence the names of places beginning or ending in worth, worthy; as, Bosworth, Wandesworth, Holdsworthy, Wortham, &c.] 1. A field, portion of land, a farm, manor, an estate; prædium, agellus, fundus. 2. A street, public way; vicus, platea:—1. Ceorles weorðig a countryman's land; rustici prædium, *L. In.* 40. Be ceorles weorðige of a countryman's land, *id.* 2. Se weorðig full the street full, *Bd. S.* p. 528, 18: *R. Mt.* 6, 5: 12, 19. Fram Cetriht worðige a vico Cataractone, *Bd. S.* p. 539, 42. Lam worðigna mud of streets; lutum platearum, *C. Ps.* 17, 44. Of wurðigum de plateis, *C. Ps.* 54, 11, *Lye.*

Weorðlic, wurðlic, wyrðlic; *adj.* Worthy, honourable, famous; dignus, honorandus, celebris:—Weorðlice dædbote wæstmas digni poenitentia fructus, *Lk.* 3, 8. Weorðlice gifa honourable gifts, *Bt.* 33, 4. Eallra þinga weorðlicost of all things most famous, *Bt.* 33, 1.

Weorðlice, wurðlice, wyrðlice; *adv.* Worthily, honourably, excellently; digne, honorifice, egregie, *Ex.* 10, 9: *Bd. S.* p. 563, 33.

<sup>b</sup> Weorðlicnes worthiness, honour, estimation, *v. weorðne.*

Weorð-mynd, weorð-myn; wurð-mynd, wyrð-mynd; *m.* [weorð honourable, *v. a. coin*] Honour, dignity, authority; honor, dignitas, gloria, dignitatis insignia:—Byð þe wyrðmynt erit tua reverentia, *Lk.* 14, 10. Bænæman þæs wurðmynnes þære honore, *Nun.* 24, 11. Gode to wurðmynte Deus a honorem, *Ex.* 35, 1. Writ-myndum spræc with dignity spake, *Cd.* 156.

Weorðnes, wurðnes, *s. f.* Honour, dignity, worship; honor, dignitas:—*Ps.* 44, 1: *Bd. S.* p. 539, 30. Geornunge wurðnys meritoria dignitas, *Bd. S.* p. 540, 10. Þære worulde wurðnysclajumardi dignitas, *Bd. S.* p. 577, 2.

Weorðscipe, wurðscipe, wurðscipe, es; *m.* WORTHSHIP, WORSHIP, worthiness, dignity, glory, honour, estimation, benefit, good; gloria, honor, dignitas, æstimatio:—*Ex.* 1: wurðscipe episcopalis *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 79. Wurðscipes wyrðe worthy of or estimation, *Bt.* 24, 4. Be numen weorðscipes ænig of honour, *Bt.* 7, 3. Nænne weorðscipe salum uðere honorem, *Jn.* 4, 44. Þe wurðscipe beon in honore, *Ps.* 48, 21. Botas weorðscipe or wurðscipe are in honore, *Mt.* 13, 57: *Mt.* 14. Wyrðscipas the status; dignitates, comitia, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.

<sup>c</sup> Weorðung, wurðung, wyrðung, e; *f.* Honouring, supplication, worshipping, celebration; honoratio, celebratio, solennitas:—Weorðung Eastrena celebratio Pascharum, *Bd. S.* p. 541, 2. Eallra haligra weorðung celebration of all saints, *Alf. pol.* 39. To weorðung or wurðunga is honour, *L. Can. Edg.* 39: *Lex.* 2, 2.

Weorðung a farm, manor, *v. weorðig.*

Weort-tun an enclosure for a garden, *C. R. Ben.* 55, 1. wyr-tun.

Weorud a company, *v. werod.*

Weoruld, &c. the world, with compounds, *v. woruld, &c.*

Weoruld-bing worldly occupation, *Bt. pref.*

Weosende, for weosende being part of weosan.

Weosnian to wither, dry up; arescere, *Cd.* 5, *v. wisan.*

**Weosul** *a weasel, v. weale.*  
**Weota** *a wise man, sage, Ors. 4, 10, v. wita.*  
**Weotan**; *pp. weotod to know, decree, Cd. 228: Bd. S. p. 507, 21, v. witan.*  
**Weoðel** *a swathe, v. weðel.*  
**Weoðel** *needy, poor, v. wædla.*  
**Weoðelnes** *want, v. weðelnes.*  
**Weoðerweard** *contrary, adverse, v. wiðerweard.*  
**Weoðo - ban** *a collar-bone, v. wiðo-ban.*  
**Weoðo - bend** **WITHE - BIND**, *wood-bind, a sort of wild convolvulus, wrapping itself about plants; cyclamen, convolvulus, L. M. 3, 8.*  
**WEOTOMA, weotuma.** *A portion, dowry; dos, Cot. 66: L. Eccl. Alf. 12.*  
**Weox** *increased, Gen. 21, 8; p. of weaxan.*  
**WEPAN**; *he wépð; p. weóp, beweop; pp. wépen, bewopen [Fra. wepa to cry out, to cry for assistance.—from wop a cry]*  
*1. v. n. To WEEP, mourn; flere.*  
*2. v. a. To lament, bewail; deflere, plorare:—1. Ongan he wepan cæpit ille flere, Mk. 14, 72. Hwi wepat þu, Jn. 20, 13, 15. He weop ofer hig, Lk. 19, 41. Hwi wepað ge, Mk. 5, 39. 2. Wepan dead-ne mann deflere mortuum hominem, Gen. 50, 3. Weop his sunu deflevit ejus filium, Gen. 37, 34.*  
**Wependlic**; *adj. Mournful, lamentable; flebilis, luctuosus:—Wependlic tid a mournful tide, Chr. 1087.*  
**Wepman** *a male, v. wæpman.*  
**Wepn, wepna, wepnn** *weapons, v. wæpen, wæpn.*  
**Wepned** *a male, for its compounds, v. wæpened, &c.*  
**Wepnian** *to arm, Th. An.*  
**WER, es; m. [Icel. ver m. vir, maritus: Old Ger. wer, war, waer, bar, baro m. vir, homo, bellator: Moes. wair vir; wairos viri: Wel. gwr a man, husband: Ir. Gael. fear; pl. fir m. a man, an individual, one: Sp. varon m. a man, a man of respectability, a baron: Pers.  
*ویر a friend, reason, intellect; an old word, Weston's Oriental Lang. p. 235: Sans. virah. The Icel. ver vir; pl. verar, veriar viri habitatores, proprie, defensores; from the Icel. veria defendere, tegere, vim hostilem propulsare]* *1. A man; vir, homo, mas. 2. A husband; maritus, vir:—1. Se halga wer the holy man, Cd. 138, Th. p. 173, 21. Wældreor weres blood of man, Cd.***

*52. Gelic þam wisan were similis sapienti viro, Mt. 7, 24. Of were genumen de viro sumpta, Gen. 2, 23. And Abraham geseah þri weras, Gen. 18, 2: Jos. 6, 21: Lk. 9, 30. Fiftig rihtwisra were quinquaginta justorum virorum, Gen. 18, 26. Wer and wif he geseop hii, Gen. 5, 2. 2. Hire wer ejus maritus, Mt. 1, 19: Bd. S. p. 594, 44. Þæs wifes wer istius fœminæ maritus, Ex. 21, 22. Marian wer Mariæ vir, Mt. 1, 16. Under weres anweald sub mariti dominium, Gen. 3, 16. Mid weres egsan with fear of husband, Cd. 43. Heo leofode mid hyre were illa vixit cum ejus marito, Lk. 2, 36. Ealle þa wif þe weras hæfdon omnes fœminæ qui maritos habuerunt, Num. 31, 17.*

**WER, were, were, es; m. [Fra. weregeld n: Ger. webrgeld n: Old Ger. wer, were] A fine for slaying a man, the price or value of a man's life; capitis æstimatio sive pretium quo vita cujusque apud Anglo-Saxones pro vario suo statu, ordine, et conditione censebatur. Every man was valued at a certain sum, which was called his were, and whoever took his life was punished by having to pay this were to the family or relations of the deceased. The were was therefore the penalty by which his safety was guarded and his crimes prevented or punished. If he violated certain laws, it was his legal mulct; if he were himself attacked, it was the penalty inflicted on others. Hence it became the measure and mark of a man's personal rank and consequence, because its amount was exactly regulated by his condition in life:—Gif his wer bið twelf hund scil if his were be 1200 shillings, L. In. 19. Gif his were bið, &c. if his were be, &c., L. In. 32. Gilde þone wer, butan wite pay the were, without wite, L. Alf. pol. 32. Twelfhyndes mannes wer is twelf hund scyllynga. Twyhyndes mannes wer is twa hund scill a twelves hundred man's were is 1200s. A two hundred man's were is 200s. L. Edw. Guth. 12, W. p. 53, 41. Þæs weres frumgyld first payment of the were, L. pol. Edm. 7. Weres scyldig guilty of were, L. Athelst. 17, 20: L. Cnut. pol. 14, 80. Weres weddian or**

*beweddian weram promittere, spondere, L. Edw. Guth. 12. To eacan þam riht were in additamentum debitæ weræ, i. e. præter justam capitis æstimationem, L. Wiht. W. p. 13, § 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Betan wer or were to pay were, L. pol. Alf. 34. Gyldan wer or were to pay were, L. Alf. pol. 26, 32, 38. Gyldan twa his were to pay twice his were, L. Cnut. pol. 80. Betan or gebetan mid were to recompense with a were, L. pol. Alf. 2: L. Edw. Guth. 3, 4. Betan be fullan were emendare juxta plenam weram, L. pol. Alf. 23. Gyldan be his agenum were solve juxta ipsius propriam weram, L. In. 30. Forgildan be healfan were compensare per dimidiam weram, L. Cnut. pol. 57. Be his agenum were geladian hine juxta ejus propriam weram purgare se, L. In. 30.*

**WER** *an enclosure, a fence, v. wær. WERAN to wear, L. Can. Eccl. 35: Ex. 29, 29, v. werian.*

**Wer - beamas** *lofty warriors; hominum robur, vires, Cd. 167. Lye says, Suspitor tamen legendum omnino wen- vel wæn-beamas, i. e. curruum trabes, et narraturum in hoc loco poetam quod in Ex. 14, 25, memoratum legimus.*

**Wer - borh** *a were pledge, v. wær-borh.*

**Werc** *a work, deed, Cd. 214, v. weorc.*

**Werc** *A dwarf; nanus, Cot. 140.*

**Wercan** *to work, Bt. R. p. 190, v. wyrcan.*

**Werdan, werdian.** *To injure, corrupt, spoil, forbid; corrumpere, spoliare, vetare, Bt. 16, 2: R. Ben. pref: R. Lk. 18, 16, v. wyrdan, awerdan.*

**Were** *a fine or were, v. wer.*

**Wered** *sweet, Ex. 15, 25, v. weorod.*

**Wered** *a multitude, Lk. 2, 13, v. werod.*

**Weredan** *to grow sweet, Bt. 22, 1, C, v. werodan.*

**Werednes, se; f. Sweetness, pleasantness; dulcedo, Dial. 1, 3.**

**Were-fæhðe** *a deadly feud, v. wær-fæhðe.*

**Wereg** *wicked, accursed, Cd. 216: Bt. 22, 1, v. werig.*

**Werelic, werilic, werlic; adj. Manly, masculine, worthy of a man; virilis, masculinus:—Werlic cynn male kind, Elf. gr. 6. Werlic on nebbe manly in countenance, Elf. T. p. 33. Sint þæt werlice welan pisses middangeardes are the**

- riches of this mid-earth worthy of a man, *Bt.* 13, *Card.* p. 60, 9.
- <sup>b</sup> Were-wulf *A man-wolf, a sorcerer destroying men; vir-lupus, lycanthropos, L. Eccl. Cnut.* 26.
- Werg *wicked, accursed, Cd.* 42, 229, v. werig.
- Werg *A curse; execratio:—* Susel þrowian wean and wergum torment endure in wos and curses, *Cd.* 213.
- Wergan *to defend, Chr.* 921, v. werian.
- Werg-cwædan *to speak evil, to curse; maledicere, V. Ps.* 54, 12.
- Wergean *to speak evil, to curse; maledicere, V. Ps.* 104, 14.
- Wer-geld *fine of the were, money paid as a compensation for the loss of life; weræ solutio, L. In.* 33: 54: *L. Ethelb.* 32, *W.* p. 4.
- Wergend, es; *m.* [part of werian to defend] *A defender; protector, Gen.* 15, 1: *Cd.* 92.
- Wer-genga *a ranger, v. wærgenga.*
- Wergian *to curse, L. Ps.* 108, 27, v. wirgian.
- Wergnes *a curse, malediction, Cot.* 33, v. wirginis.
- Wergð *A curse; maledictio, Cd.* 83.
- <sup>1</sup> Wergung, e; *f.* *Misfortune, misery, distress, a curse; miseria, maledictio, T. Ps.* 87, 19.
- Wer-gyld *fine-money, v. wer-geld.*
- Wer-gyld-þeof *a thief that may be redeemed by paying his were, L. In.* 72.
- Wer-hād *Manhood, the male; virilis sexus, Gen.* 1, 27: 17, 12, 14, 27.
- Wer-ham *Wareham, v. Wærham.*
- Werh-brede *a ringworm, v. wearg-bræde.*
- Werhta *a workman, v. wyrhta.*
- Wer-hyrde *the keeper of a wear or place for fishing; septi piscatorii (weræ dicti) custos, v. wær.*
- Weri *weary, v. werig.*
- Weria *the wicked, Bd. S.* p. 549, 4, v. werig.
- WERIAN, werigean, bewerian, gewerian; *p. ode, ede; pp. od; v. a.* [*Plat. Dut.* weren: *Frs.* wara, waria, weria: *Ger.* wehren: *Ker.* weren: *Dan.* værge: *Swed.* wärja: *Icel.* veria defendere, tegere, vim hostilem propulsare.—*From Moes.* wair, *A.-S.* wer a man, or wer a fine for slaying a man, hence a guard, protection] 1. *To wear, put on, bear; induere, gerere, vestes gerere.* 2. *To fortify,*

- protect, defend; munire, defendere, tueri:—* 1. Reaf werige gehwa swa his hade gebyrige, þæt se preost ne werige munuc-scrud, ne læwēdra manna, þe ma þe se wer werað wifmanna gyrlan wear clothing such as becomes his condition, that the priest wear not a monk's clothing, nor of laymen, more than the man wear women's garments, *L. Can. Eccl.* 35, *W.* p. 158, 56: *Jud.* 7, 8: *Gen.* 28. 20. He moste wæpen werian he must wear arms, *Bd. S.* p. 517, 7, *B.* Ðæt hi for neode wæpn moton werian that they of necessity must wear or bear arms, *L. Elf. ep.* 50, *W.* p. 171, 13. 2. Ic wylle þæt Æðelnoð arcebiscop werige his land—are I will that archbishop Ethelnoth fortify (protect) his landed property, *Chart. Cnut. Hickes's Thes.* vol. I. p. 163. Hrægle hine mid towerianne to defend himself with clothing, *L. Alf. Eccl.* 36. Ne mihton under bord-hreoðan werigean might not underboard bucklers defend, *Cd.* 154. Lif and land werian to defend life and land, *L. Ethelr. Const. W.* p. 110, § 6: *L. Edw.* 7: *L. Cnut. pol.* 24. Weredon mid þy wealde protected with the wood, *Cd.* 40: *Elf. T.* p. 13.
- <sup>1</sup> Werian *to beware, L. Edm.* III. 9, *W.* p. 76, 20, v. warian.
- Werian; ic werige; *p. ode; pp. gewerigad, gewergod* [*Plat. Ger.* langwieren to tire, fatigue: *Icel.* vare durare] 1. *To WEARY; fatigare, conterere.* 2. *To grow weary; lassescere:—* 1. Ðæt willen werige ut volens conterat se, *L. Edg. pa.* 10. 2. *Bd. S.* p. 533, 31: 494, 15.
- WERIG; *adj.* [*Plat. Ger.* langwierig tedious, fatiguing: *Dan.* langvarig: *Swed.* långwarig: *Icel.* langvaranlegr diutinus, tædiosus] *WEARY, fatigued, tired, depressed, humble; fatigatus, defessus, confectus, depressus:—* Werig gegan defessus eundo, *Jn.* 4, 6. Arn oð þæt he werig becom to anum wifmen cucurrit usquedum fatigatus venisset ad quandam mulierem, *Jud.* 4, 17. Handa wæron werie manus erant fatigatæ, *Ex.* 17, 12. Frofer eallra werigra moda comfort of all weary minds, *Bt.* 22, 1. Werig ferhðe depressus animo, *Jdth.* p. 25, 34.
- WERIG, werig, werg; *def. se* weriga; *seo, þæt werige; adj.* *Wicked, vile, accursed; ma-*

- lignus, infestus, execrabilis:—* Se weriga gast the wicked spirit, *Bd. S.* p. 497, 14, 19, 26. Werige gastas malignant spirits, *Cd.* 5. Ða werigan gastas the wicked spirit, *Bd. S.* p. 536, 36, 40. Se ealdor þara werigra gasta the chief of the wicked spirits, *Bd. S.* p. 633, 11. Ongunnon þa werigan gastas reordian beca the wicked spirits to discern, *Cd.* 229.
- <sup>1</sup> Werigan, werigean *to curse, Post.* 36, 7, v. wirgian.
- Werig-cweðan *to speak evil, to blaspheme; maledicere, Som.*
- Werige, for werigende *defending, L. In.* 28.
- Werige *weary, v. werian.*
- Werignes, werines, se; *f.* *WEARINESS; lassitudo:—* Hwæt elles is to secanne nymbe wið werignyse reste qnd aliud est querendum nisi contra lassitudinem requies? *Bd. S.* p. 494, 17: 533, 39.
- Wering *A dam, wall or bank, an arch or bay made of beams or planks and piles to bar of the force of the water from the side of a wharf or harbour, bulwark, rampart; agger. f. Som.*
- Werlame-ceaster *The ancient Verulam, now St. Albans; Verulamium oppidum. Fam. S. Albani, in agro Hertfordiensi, Bd. S.* p. 479, 4.
- <sup>1</sup> Wer-leās *Manless, without a husband; marito orbatus. L. Ethel. Const. W.* p. 109, § 4. *L. pol. Cnut.* 71.
- Werlic *manly, Elf. T.* p. 3, v. werelic.
- Werlice; *adv.* *Manfully, boldly; viriliter:—* Werlice do þu. *P.* 26, 20.
- Wer-loga *a breaker of his compact, v. wær-loga.*
- Wer-mægð *a tribe of men, Ci.* 79: 80.
- Wer-mete *Men's meat; holium cibus, staurum, Cot.* 16.
- Wermington *WARMINGTON, New Oundle, Northamptonshire, Chr.* 963.
- Wermod; *m.* *WORMWOOD, southernwood; absinthium:—* Cot. 6. Suðerne wermod australe, i. e. Romanum sive Ponticum absinthium, *L. M.* 2: 33. Se fula wermod aindm absinthium, *L. M.* 3, 5, v. suðerne-wudu.
- Wern *A squirrel; sciurus. v. acwern.*
- Wernan *to warn, v. wýrnan.*
- WEROD, wered, werud, weorud; *es; n.* [most likely derived from weor, wer, a man; pl. weoras, weras. Related to this word



are the *Wel.* aer, aerawd, aer-gad a battle, skirmish, fight; the *Gael.* and *Ir.* arradh m. an armament, v. *Wachter*, p. 1867, sub. wer] A company, people, tribe, multitude, host, army, troop; cætus, turba, populus, exercitus, turma, cohors:—Eall werod þæs folces tota multitudo populi, *Lk.* 1, 10. Ða com þæt werod, *Lk.* 22, 47. Eall þæt werod þæra halgena all the multitude of the saints, *Nic.* 24. Wærleaswerod a faithless tribe, *Cd.* 4. Werod wæs gefysed the host was set in motion, *Cd.* 154. Werodes aldor the people's prince, *Cd.* 62. Mycelnes heofonlices weredes multitudo exercitus cælestis, *Lk.* 2, 13. Worn þæs werudes a band of the host, *Cd.* 175. Se þam werude geaf mod and mihte who to the multitude gave courage and might, *Cd.* 173. Hyne mid ealle his weorude adylgode eum cum toto ejus exercitu delevit, *Bd. S.* p. 523, 27. Weoroda ealdor exercituum princeps, *Cod. Exon.* 11 a, 15.

Werodan To grow sweet; dulcescere, *Bt.* 22, 1.

Werodnes, se; f. Sweetness, pleasantness, nectar; dulcedo, *L. Ps.* 30, 23. Nectar, *Elf.* gr. 9, § 16.

Werold the world, v. woruld.

Weroð sea-shore, v. waroð.

Werpan to cast down, *Cd.* 214, v. weorpan.

Wer-scipe, es; m. Manhood, fortitude, valour; virilitas, fortitudo, *Chr.* 1086.

Werse worse, v. wyrse.

Werst worst, v. wyrrest.

Wert WORT, unfermented beer; mustum, *Som.*

Wert a herb, v. wyrt.

Weroð worthy, v. weoroð.

Wer-peod, e; f. The human race, nation, people, country, region; in pl. men, mankind; humanum genus, gens, natio, regio; pl. wer-peoda, gentes, homines:—Ðu þas wer-peode forran gesohtest thou this nation soughtest from far, *Cd.* 14. On þas wer-peode into is country, *Cd.* 135. On þas wer-peode in this nation, *Bt.* 127. Ða ongunnon wern wer-peoda spell then men began to work spells, *Bt. R.* p. 10: 195. Wer-peoda geald sway of nations, *Cd.* 1.

Wernes worship, honour, v. worðnes.

Weryhtla An accusation for were, or for murder, or some capital offence; weræ

(non solutæ) accusatio, *L. In.* 71.

Werud a host, army, *Cd.* 175, v. werod.

Weruld the world, v. woruld.

Weryd a multitude, host, v. werod.

Wes, for west the west, *Cd.* 175.

WESAN; part. wesende; ic eom, þu eart, earð, he, seo, hit is, ys; we, ge, hi synd, syndon: p. ic, he wæs, þu wære; we, ge, hi wæron: sub. ic, þu, he sy, seó, sig; we, ge, hi, syn; p. ic, þu, he wære; we, ge, hi wæron: imp. wes þu; wesað, wese, ge: pp. gewesen, wesen; v. n. [Plat. wesen: Dut. wezen: Frs. wesa, weisa: Ger. seyn: Al. geseyn: Ot. sin, uuesin: Isd. Ker. uuesan: Moes. uuisan: Dan. være: Swed. wara: Icel. vera, v. Adalung in seyn] To be; esse, existere, fieri:—Nellen ge wesan swylce lease-licetaras nolite vos esse tanquam hypocritæ, *Mt.* 6, 16. Ic mæg wesan I may be, *Cd.* 15. Ic eom genog wel I am enough well, *Bt.* 23, 3. Ðu eart gesælig thou art happy, *id.* Hwæt is þæt what is that, *id.* Hu wunderlic þu earð how wonderful thou art, *Bt.* 33, 4. On fruman wæs word and þæt word wæs mid God, and God wæs þæt word, *Jn.* 1, 1. Ealle þing wæron geworhte þurh hyne, *Jn.* 1, 3. Hig synt of Gode acennede, *Jn.* 1, 13. Ðæt ge sin eowres Fæder bearn, þe on heofonum ys, *Mt.* 5, 44, 45. Wes us fæle freond be to us a faithful friend, *Cd.* 130. Hal wes þu sanus sis tu, ave, vale, *Mt.* 27, 29: *Mk.* 15, 18. Ðæt wese ut esset, fiat, *Bt. R.* p. 198. Wesað hale be whole; estote sani avete, valet, *Cot.* 170. Hale wese ge, *id.* *Mt.* 28, 9. Cniht wesende puer existens, dum puer esset, *Bd. S.* p. 518, 36.

Wesan To macerate, soak; macerare, *Herb.* 2, 19, *Lye.*

Wesan commessatores, *Prov.* 28.

Wesað be; estote, *Cot.* 170, v. wesan.

WESEND [Icel. vísundr m. urus] A buffalo, wild ox; urus, bubalus; taurus bison *Lin.*:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59. Twegen wesend hornas duo bubali cornua, *Wynfl. Test.* in *Hicker's* pref. p. 22, 29.

Wesende being; part of wesan.

WESLE [Plat. wesel n. f: Dut. wezel n: Ger. wiesel n: Dan. vesel c: Swed. wesla f. vas-kill m. mustela] A WEASEL;

mustela vulgaris *Lin.*:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59: *Cot.* 132.

Wesline A rough coat; læna, *R. Ben. interl.* 55.

Wesp a wasp, *Cot.* 160, v. wæps.

WEST [Plat. Dut. west f: Ger. west m. the west wind; westen m. occident: Old Ger. westroni: Not. westere: Dan. west, westen c: Swed. west, wester m: Icel. vestr n. occident] The west; occident:—West faran to go west, *Cd.* 174. Ðæt he west and norð wyrcean ongunne that he west and north would begin to work, *Cd.* 15, *Th.* p. 18, 18. Foron þa west onbutan iwerunt occidentem versus, *Chr.* 918. Ðæt is þritiges mila lang east and west, *Bd. S.* p. 1, 3. Be westan Sæferne by the west of Severn, *Bd. S.* p. 646, 21. Be westan Hai, *Gen.* 12, 8.

West, western; adj. West, WESTERN; occidentalis:—Westan wind from a west wind; ab occidente ventus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63. On westan healfe þære cyrican on the west half of the church, *Bd. S.* p. 543, 29.

West, westan; adv. Westernly, from the west; occidentem versus, *Bt.* 39, 13, *Card.* p. 356, 16: *Cd.* 38.

WESTAN [Plat. wüsten: Dut. verwoesten: Ger. wüsten, verwüsten: Old Ger. ostan, uostan: Fr. devastar, devastare: Sp. Port. devastar] To WASTE, to lay waste; vastare, *Ors.* 1, 10.

Westan-wudu; g. d. -wuda [west west, wudu wood] WESTWOOD, Wiltshire; occidentalis sylva, sedes olim episcopalis occiduorum Saxonum, *Chr.* 709.

West-Centingas Men of west Kent; incolæ occidentalis plagæ Cantii, *Chr.* 999.

West-dæl west part, the west; occidentalis pars, plaga, occidentens, occasus, *Gen.* 13, 14: 28, 14: *Deut.* 3, 27: *Mt.* 24, 27: *Ps.* 67, 4: *Ex.* 10, 19: *Lk.* 13, 29: *Bt.* 39, 13.

WESTE; g. m. n. es; f. re; adj. [Dut. woest: Plat. Ger. wüst: Old Ger. uuost, uuuost: Mons. Glos. vuosti sola, vuostin solitaria] WASTE, desert, barren, empty; desertus, incultus, inutilis, vacuus:—Stow weste locus desertus, *Mt.* 14, 15: *Mk.* 1, 35: 6, 31, 32, 35: *Lk.* 4, 42: 9, 10. Hus weste forlæten domus deserta relictæ, *Mt.* 23, 38. Eall þæt on eallum þeodum westes ligeð all that in all regions lieth waste, *Bt.*

- 18, 1: *Ps.* 68, 30. On westum lande in *deserta terra*, *Deut.* 32, 10. On westere stowe in *deserto loco*, *Lk.* 9, 12: *Mk.* 1, 45. Weste hola an empty hole, *Bt.* 7, 4.
- <sup>r</sup>WESTEN, wæsten, es; n. [*Dut.* woestyn, woesteny f: *Plat. Ger.* wüste f: *Ot. Not. &c.* uuasti, uuosti, uuuosti, uuas-tin: *Slav.* paust, paustina] A desert, WASTE; desertum, eremus, solitudo:—Andlang þas westenes per desertum, *Jos.* 8, 16. To þam westene ad desertum, *Gen.* 21, 14: *Num.* 20, 1. To Sinai westene ad Sinai desertum, *Ex.* 19, 1. On þæt westen, on westen in desertum, *Ex.* 4, 27: 5, 3: 8, 27: *Mt.* 4, 1. Þurh þæt westen per desertum, *Ex.* 3, 18: 15, 22. Todælda mid mistlicum westenum separated by various deserts, *Bt.* 18, 2.
- Westen-setl A desert habitation, a hermitage; in eremo habitatio, eremitorium, *Som.*
- Westen-setla A desert, settler, a hermit; in eremo habitans, eremita, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 70.
- Western Western; occidentalis:—Þurh þone smyltan suðan-westernan wind by the mild south-western wind, *Bt.* 4, v. west; adj.
- <sup>a</sup>West-ern a desert place.
- Weste-weard, west-weard, west-werd. WESTWARD, westwardly, *Bt.* 16, 4: 18, 1: 29, 3.
- West-healf the west half or part, *Num.* 3, 23.
- Westig Desert, waste; desertus, *R. Mk.* 6, 35.
- West-lang along the west, *Chr.* 893.
- Westm fruit, *Bt.* 39, 13, v. wæstm.
- West-mest westmost; quam longissime occidentem versus, *Bt. R.* p. 170.
- West-moringa land [*Hag.* Westmariland: *Ric. Hovd.* Westmeriland: *Brom.* Westmerland. — west west, moring, mor a moor, heath; land land] WESTMORELAND; occidentaliū montanorum terra, comitatus in Anglia, *Chr.* 966.
- West-mynster [The west minster or monastery, so called from being on the west of London] WESTMINSTER; occidentale monasterium, ad flumen Thamesin; ubi, diruto Appollinis templo, ecclesiam construxit Sebertus orientalium Saxonum rex, A. D. 610; cui nomen a situ, Londinium versus, inditum est, ut et toti plagæ circum-

- jacenti West-minster, *Chr.* 1040.
- <sup>a</sup>Westnes, se; f. Desolation, destruction; desolatio, *C.* *Lk.* 21, 20.
- West-north-wind q. A vehement southern wind; circius, *Som.*
- West-ric The west kingdom; occidentale regnum, scilicet Francorum, *Chr.* 885. Imperium occidentis, *Ors.* 2, 1.
- West-riht right west, westward, *Bd. S.* p. 504, 26.
- Westringce A vessel; vas ita dictum in *Charta Edgari R.*, *Bd. S.* p. 776, 47.
- West-Seaxe The West Saxons, who occupied Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, and Berks; occidentales Saxones, *Chr.* 449, &c., v. Seaxan.
- West-suð-wind the south-west wind; Africus, *Som.*
- West-Wealas The people of Cornwall; occidentales Walli sive Britanni, scilicet Cornubienses, *Chr.* 813.
- West-weard westward, v. weste-weard.
- West-wind the west wind; fa- vonius, zephyrus, *Bd. S.* p. 639, 20.
- Wet wet, v. wæt.
- Wet rages; insanit, *Jn.* 10, 20, v. wedan.
- <sup>a</sup>Wet-edre A vein; vena, *Som.*
- Weter water, *Chr. Gib.* p. 2, 23, v. wæter.
- Weterisc WATERISH, moist; aquosus, humidus, madidus, *Som.*
- WEDE Sweet, soft, pleasant; suavis, mollis, lenis, jucundus:—Sweg þæs weðan sanges a sound of the sweet song, *Bd. S.* p. 630, 23, *MS. O. T.* Ic þe lædan sceal wegas þe sindon weðe I shall lead thee ways that are pleasant, *Cod. Exon.* 32 b, 7.
- Weðel poor, needy, v. wædla.
- Weðel A swathe, swaddling-band; fascia, *Som.*
- Weðelnes, se; f. Want, poverty; inopia, egestas:—Þurh weðelnyse agyltað propter inopiam delinquant, *Bd. S.* p. 490, 9. For weðelnyse woruld-goda præ inopia secularium bonorum, *Bd. S.* p. 581, 9.
- WEDER, es; m. A WETHER, ram; vervex, aries:—*Ps.* 28, 1. Weðres bearn vervecis pul-lus, aries tenellus, *Cot.* 21. Tyn weðeras decem verveces, *L. In.* 70.
- Weðer weather, v. weder.
- Wetmor [*Asser.* Wædmor: *Flor.* Weadmor: *Mat. West.* Wadmor.—mor a moor] A wet moor, WEDMORE; humidus

- mons, palus: vici nomen in agro Sumeraetensi, *Chr.* 878.
- <sup>v</sup>Wex wax, v. weax.
- Wexan to increase, *Cd.* 10, v. weaxan.
- Wex-bred a writing-table, v. wæx-bred.
- Wexen WAXEN, made of wax; cereus, *Som.*
- Wexing A WAXING; incremen-tum, *Somn.* 27, 79, 204.
- Wex-sealf WAX-SALVE, cerat, sear-cloth; cerum ungua-tum, ceratum, *Cot.* 209.
- Wexð increases, *Bt.* 32, 1, v. weaxan.
- While a while, *Chr.* 837, v. hwil.
- Whilum for a time, a while, *Bt.* 39, 10, v. hwilum.
- WIBBA A worm; vermis:—Se glisigenda wibba a shining or glow-worm, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 59.
- Wibban-dun [Gale, Wilbandu-num] WIMBLEDON, *Surrey.*, *Chr.* 568.
- Wi-bed, wi-bod an altar, *Cd.* 85: *Bd. S.* p. 555, 14, v. wē-bed.
- Wibil a weevil, v. wifel.
- Wi-bora a standard-bearer, v. wig-bora.
- <sup>v</sup>Wic, wyc [*Plat.* wik f: *Dut.* wyk f: *Fr.* wic f: *Ger.* weichbild n. a town with its jurisdiction: *Old Ger.* v. wick, weich a town, cas. monastery, bay: *Dan.* vig. c. a cove, bay: *Swed.* wik n. like the Dan: *Icel.* vik f. annus brevior et laxior; vik a recessus, secessus, motus vel actio parva, brevis spatium] 1. A dwelling-place, habitatio, village, street; habitatio, vicus, platea. 2. A particular dwelling, as for holy men, hence a monastery, convent, monasterium. 3. For soldiers, hence a camp, castra. 4. For security, hence a castle, fortress; castellum. 5. A place of security for boats, hence a bay, formed by the winding bend of a river or the shore of the sea, portus, sinus maris:—1. Ic cuðe wic into a known loca-tion, *Cd.* 90. On weste wic into a wasted dwelling-place, *Cd.* 98. Butan þa wic vicum, *Mk.* 8, 23. Ðara wuldor fæstan wic to dwell in glory-fast village, *Cd.* 72, 2, 30. Ga on wic þisse cestre ito in vices urbis, *Lk.* 14, 21. On wycum in place, *Mt.* 6, 2. Secean wylent ran wic to seek a more joyful dwelling-place, *Cd.* 43. On his wican in his monas-tery, *Elf. ep.* l. 31. Of his



wicum from his minster, *Bd. S. p. 606, 9.* 3. Ða wæs feorðe wic then was a fourth station, *Cd. 148, Th. p. 186, 4.* Hlyn wearð on wicum a din was in the camp, *Cd. 95, Th. p. 124, 12.* 4. For of þam wican went from the fortress; decessit ab isto castello, *Chr. 878.* 5. Smylta wic tranquilus portus, *Bt. R. p. 181.*

<sup>1</sup>-wic, as a termination, signifies a dwelling, station, village, castle or a bay, according to the different situation of the places; hence the present -wich, -wick; as, Alnwick the dwelling or village on the Aln; Berwick, Beornica wic the Bernicians' dwelling; Greenwich, Grene wic Green village; Harwich, Here wic the army station; Ipswich, Gypes or Geapes wic from the curving of the river Gipping; Norwich, Norð wic the north village or dwelling; Sandwich the sand residence or port, &c. Wic a week, v. wic-dæg.

Wican To yield, give way, depart; labare:—Wicon weall-fæsten wall-fastenings yielded, *Cd. 167, Th. p. 208, 14.*

Wicca-ræd advice or consultation of witches, *Deut. 18, 11, v. wicce.*

Wicce, an; f. [*Plat. wikkerske f. a witch; wikker m. a sorcerer: Dut. wigchelaarster f. a sorceress; wichelaar m. a sorcerer: Frs. wikke f. a witch; saga: Lat. mid. vegius m. a sorcerer*] A WITCH; incantatrix, saga, venefica:—Wiccan cræft the craft or art of a witch, *L. pol. Cnut. 5.* Wiccan sage, incantatrices, *L. Edw. Guth. 11: L. pol. Cnut. 4.* Onfon wiccan to receive witches, *L. Eccl. Alf. 30.*

Wicce-cræft WITCHCRAFT; incantatio, veneficium, *Lev. 20, 27: L. North. Presb. 48.*

Wiccian; p. ode; pp. od. To use witchcraft, to bewitch; veneficiis uti:—Gif hwa wic-cige if any one bewitch, *L. Can. Edg. imp. pn. 41.*

Wicung-dóm Witchcraft, magic art; incantatio, ars magica, *Cd. 178.*

Wic-dæg a week-day, *Bd. S. p. 527, 9.*

Wice a week; septimana, *L. Eccl. 41, v. wuce.*

Wice [v. Brocket, p. 177, Jamieson's Scot. Dict. in roun-tree:

*Plat. quitsche, (q) witsche, quite f. sorbus aucuparia Lin. auc. pyrus aucuparia: Ger. uitze f. eberäsche f. Dan.*

rönne, rön, rönnetræe n: *Swed. rön f. According to Ihre, it received its name from runa incantation, because of the use made of it in magical arts. The Ger. wünschelrute f. virgula divinatoria: Plat. wikk-rode f. being made from the roun-tree, evidently belong to this word*] A WITCHE, mountain-ash, roun-tree, roan-tree, rowan-tree; cariscus arbor; sorbus vel pyrus aucuparia *Lin:—Cot. 165. Opulus, Som.*

<sup>2</sup>Wicelian To move, stagger, wag; movere, vacillare, *Som.*

Wiceng a pirate, v. wicing.

Wicg, es; n. A horse; equus, *Beo. 8, 92, Th. An.*

WICGA A kind of worm or fly, a beetle; blatta:—Eor-wicga EAR-WIG; forficula auricularis *Lin:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 60.*

Wicgan-beorch [*Asser. Wicgam-beorg: Flor. Wigganbeorh: Hunt. Winbeorn*] WENBURY or WEMBURY, Devonshire, *Chr. 851.*

Wic-gerefa a chief officer of a town, a tax-gatherer; vici, oppidi præfectus, *L. Hloth. Eadr. 16. Publicanus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 56.*

Wicgung, e; f. Incantation, witchcraft; magia, divinatio, *Cot. 99.*

<sup>3</sup>Wician, wicigean, gewician; p. ode; pp. od [wic a dwelling] 1. To dwell, abide, remain; mansionem habere, manere. 2. To be stationed, to encamp; castrametari:—1. Hi comon to Genesar and þar wicedon, *Mk. 6, 53.* Niht-weard sceolde wician a night-watch must remain, *Cd. 148, Th. p. 185, 3.* 2. Iosue wicode þreo niht wið þa ea, *Jos. 3, 1.* Hig wicodon æt Etham, *Ex. 13, 20: 15, 27: Jos. 4, 19.* Israhelisce folc gewicod hæfde, *Ex. 14, 5.* Ymb wicigean to encamp about, *Cd. 146, Th. p. 181, 22.*

Wicing, wiceng, es; m. A heathen, pirate, VIKING; barbarus, piratus:—Micel here ægþer ge þæs land-heres ge þara wicinga a great army as well of the land force as of the pirates, *Chr. 921.* Gegadrode an hloð wicinga assembled a band of pirates, *Chr. 879: 885.*

Wicinga-mere WIGMORE; villa in agro Herefordiensi, *Lye.*

Wicing-sceaða a sea robber, a pirate; pirata, *Cot. 155.*

Wicnere, es; m. A steward, bailiff, servant; villicus, dispen-

sator, minister:—Ða cwæð se wicnere, *Gen. 24, 5, 10.* To þam wicnere, *Gen. 43, 19.*

<sup>b</sup>Wicnian to dwell, to divine, bewitch, *R. Ben. 66, v. wician, wiccian.*

Wic-steal [steal a stall, place] a place of encamping, a camp; castrorum locus, castra, *Cd. 146.*

Wic-stow [stow a place] A place for a camp, a camp, station; castrorum locus, castra, statio, *Gen. 32, 2: Ex. 33, 7, 11: Lev. 4, 21: 8, 17: 10, 4: Num. 11, 32: 12, 15.*

Wic-þen A WEEK-THANE, a weekly servant; servus hebdomadarius, *R. Ben. 35.*

Wic-þenung weekly service, *R. Ben. 35.*

Wid with, *Bd. S. p. 499, 38, v. wið.*

WID, wyd; g. m. n. es; f. re: def. se wida; seo, þæt wide; adj. [*Plat. wyed: Dut. wyd: Ger. weit: Mons. uito: Tat. uuit, 40, 9; breit ist phorta inti uuit weg lata est porta et spatiosa via: Dan. vid, vidt: Swed. wid: Icel. vidr amplius, vastus: Fr. vuide empty*] WIDE, broad, far, extensive, famous; latus, spatiosus, late patens, celebris:—Geond widne grund through wide earth, *Cd. 189.* Hu wid and sid how wide and long, *Cd. 228.* To widan aldre to age remote, *Cd. 48.* Gesetton sidne and widne occupied spacious and wide, *Cd. 80.* Sceop wide siðas decreed far journeyings, *Cd. 42.* In þære widan byrig in the wide city, *Cd. 208.* On widum westene in spatioso deserto, *Deut. 32, 10.* Geat is swiðe wyd, *Mt. 7, 13.*

<sup>c</sup>Wid-brad wide-spread; late latus, *Cd. 30.*

Wid-cuð far known, public, renowned; ubique notus, *Bt. 11, 1.*

Wide; comp. or; sup. ost; adv. Widely, wide, far, abroad, on every side, every where; late, ample, undique, passim:—Wide under wolcnum widely under (the) skies, *Cd. 92.* Side and wide far and widely, *Cd. 6.* Feor and wide far and widely, *Bd. S. p. 604, 2: 628, 3.* To wide too widely; nimis late, *Nic. 17: Mt. 24, 7.* Wop wæs wide wail was on every side, *Cd. 144.* Þy widor the farther, *Cd. 215.* Widost bæron widest carried, *Cd. 178.*

Widewe a widow, *Deut. 27, 19: L. Can. Eccl. 8, v. wuduwe.*

Wid-farend a wide wanderer,

- vagabond*; *vagabundus*, *Past.* 43, 7.
- <sup>d</sup> *Widgal* *A wanderer*; *vagus*, *vagabundus*, *Past.* 49, 4.
- Widgalnys*, *se*; *f. A largeness, extent, wandering*; *amplitudo, vagatio*: — *Widgalnys modes a wandering of the mind*, *Dial.* 2, 3.
- Wid-gangul* *wandering*; *excurrens, vagus*, *Past.* 49, 4.
- Widgille*, *widgielle*; *g. m. n. es*; *f. re: def. se widgilla*; *seo, þæt widgille*; *adj. Wide, large, spacious*; *latus, amplius*: — *Iosue gewylde eall þæt widgille land*, *Jos.* 11, 16. *On þam widgillan lande*, *Num.* 21, 25: *Ex.* 3, 8. *Hu widgille þæs heofones hwealfa bið how spacious the expanse of the heaven is*, *Bt.* 19.
- Widgilnes*, *se*; *f. Largeness, immensity*; *amplitudo, profunditas*: — *Widgilnys þæs westenes immensity of the desert*, *Guthl. Vit.* 3: *Bt.* 32, 2.
- Widgyle* *spacious*, *Ps.* 30, 10, *v. widgille*.
- WIDL* *Filth, pollution*; *illuvies*: — *Idese mid widle besmitan virginem illuvie polluere, i. e. stuprare*, *Jdth.* p. 22, 12: *Cd.* 64.
- <sup>e</sup> *Wid-last* *wide course, far*; *lato, extenso gressu, procul*, *Cd.* 48.
- Widlian*, *gewidlian*; *p. ode*; *pp. od. To contaminate, defile, profane*; *polluere*, *C. Mt.* 15, 11.
- Wid-mære* *far-famed*; *late celebris*, *Bt.* 24, 2: *Cd.* 79.
- Wid-mærsian*, *gewid-mærsian*; *p. ode, ude*; *pp. od, ud*; *v. a. [wid wide, mærsian to celebrate] To publish, celebrate, divulge, spread abroad, defame*; *divulgare*: — *He ongan wid-mærsian þa spræce. Ofer ealle Iudea munt-land wæron þas word gewidmærsode*, *Lk.* 1, 65: *Mk.* 1, 45: *Gen.* 45, 16.
- Widnes*, *se*; *f. WIDENESS*; *latitudo, amplitudo*, *Som.*
- Wid-nyt* *A dart, sling*; *jaculum, funda*, *R.* 18, *Som.*
- Wido-ban* *collar-bone*, *L. Ethelb.* 52.
- Widor* *wider*, *v. wide*.
- Widor the weather*, *v. weder*.
- Wid - scriðele*, *wid - scriðole*, *wid-scriðule. Wandering, also a sort of nuns who wandered about at their pleasure*; *late vagans, erraticus, vagabundus*, *Prov.* 7: *R. Ben.* 1, *Som.*
- Widuwe* *a widow*, *L. Can. Eccl.* 8, *v. wuduwe*.
- Widwan* *widows*, *L. Eccl.* 44, *v. wuduwe*.
- Wiebed an altar*, *T. Ps.* 83, 4, *v. wibed*.

- <sup>f</sup> *Wiel* *a servant, slave*, *Ex.* 21, 5: 20, 32, *v. weal*.
- Wielm* *heat*, *v. wælm*.
- Wiergian* *to curse*, *v. wirgian*.
- Wierrest* *worst*, *v. wyrrest*.
- Wierse* *worse*, *v. wyrse*.
- Wiese* *wise*, *v. wise*.
- Wieta* *a wise man*, *v. wita*.
- Wietan* *to know*, *Past.* 15, 4, *v. witan*.
- Wif*, *es*; *n. [Plat. wief n: Dut. wyf n: Frs. wif n: Ger. weib n: Old Ger. uuib, uip, wyb: Tat. 221, 2, uuib uuaz uuofis? mulier quid ploras: Mons. uuipeit serus: Box. uuiip mulier; hwsu materfamilias: Dan. viv c: Icel. víf n.] 1. A woman, female; mulier, foemina. 2. A WIFE; uxor:—1. Þæt wif andwyrde, Gen. 3, 2. Þæt wif wæs gehæled, Mt. 9, 22. Were and wif mas et foemina, Gen. 5, 2. Wif and wæpned female and male, Cd. 10. Sume wif quædam mulieres, Lk. 8, 2: 24, 22. Manega wif multæ mulieres, Mt. 27, 55. Betwyx wifa bearnum inter mulierum filios, Mt. 11, 11: Lk. 7, 28. 2. Abrames wif Abrahami uxor, Gen. 11, 29: 16, 1. Æw wif legitima uxor, L. pol. Alf. 38. We biddað þæt ænig cristen man ne gewifge on his wifes neh-magon we command that a Christian man shall not marry with his wife's near relations, L. Eccl. Cnut. 7. Gepeodan to his wife adherere ejus uxori, Gen. 2, 24: Mt. 19, 5: Mk. 10, 7. Eorer wifa ear-hringas uestrarum uxorū inanes, Ex. 32, 24: Bt. 24, 3.*
- <sup>g</sup> *Wif-cild* *a female child, a girl*, *Bd. S.* p. 493, 16.
- Wif-cynn* *woman's kind or race, feminine gender*, *Bd. S.* p. 474, 22.
- WIFEL* [*Plat. wevel m: Old Dut. weuel, weuelworm m: Frs. wewel m: Ger. wiebel, kornwiebel m: Mons. uuibil: Wel. chwil, chwilen a beetle, may-bug, chafer: Bret. c'houil m. a beetle*] *A WEEVIL; scarabæus; curculio granarius Lin:—Cot. 160. Cantharus, Cot. 32.*
- Wife-sælig* *happy with a wife, happily married; uxore fortunatus*, *Som.*
- Wif-fæst* *wife-fast, married*, *L. pol. Cnut.* 51.
- Wif-fæx* *a woman's hair, hair; caesaries*, *Cot.* 162.
- Wiffende* *Breathing; spirans, Lye.*
- Wif-freond* *a female friend*, *C. Lk.* 15, 9.

- <sup>h</sup> *Wif-gal*, *wif-galende* *sachas, mulierum amans, libidinosus, venereus*, *Past.* 40.
- Wif-gemædla* *mulierum mentes*, *L. M.* 3, 57.
- Wif-gemana* *mulieris consortia, concubitus*, *Med. ex Quæst.* 19.
- Wif-giornis* *mulieris amor, amatorium*, *C. Mt.* 15, 19.
- Wif-hād* *Womanhood, the fem. sex, a female; mulieris sex*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74: *Gen.* 1, 2.
- Wifian*; *p. ode*; *pp. od [wif wife] To take a wife, to marry v. ceorlian to take a husband uxorem ducere, matrimonium inire:—On þære fæder cneorisse oððe on þære mōder an wifian is the third generation or in the fourth to marry Bd. S. p. 491, 7. Þæs worulde bearn wifian, Lk. 20, 34. Hig ætwa a druncon and wifodon id ebant et bibebant et uxorū ducebant, Lk. 17, 27. Ne fiasð hig non uxores ducant, Mt. 22, 30: Mk. 12, 25: Gal. 11, 29. Manige habbað gewifod many hwa ap-pily married, Bt. 11, 1, Cr. p. 48, 11. Ne fremað wifienne non expedit uxore ducere, Mt. 19, 10. Wif-gede uxorem ducens, Mt. 24, 3.*
- Wif-lac* *a female gift, marriage, wedlock; matrimonium, nuptiae*, *L. pol. Cnut.* 44.
- <sup>i</sup> *Wiflic* *Womanlike, womanly, feminine; muliebris, femina*, *Elf. gr. Som.* 6: *Bd. S.* 521, 24.
- Wiflice*; *adv. Womanlike, i. a woman; muliebriter*, *Elf. Som.* p. 38.
- Wif-man*; *g. -mannes; n. [wif a man, one of the human sex. A wo-man, fe-male, a wife] foemina homo, femina, mulier, uxor, Jud. 4, 21: Dr. 22, 5: Gen. 2, 22.*
- Wif-man* *a man who might marry, a layman; laicus*, *Som.*
- Wif-men* *worldly women, Amozons*, *Som.*
- Wif - myn* *woman-her*, *Cd.* 53, *v. myn*.
- Wif-scrud* *a woman's clothing, muliebris vestis*, *Wulf. Tat.*
- Wift* *the wrist or cross-throat v. weft.*
- Wif-þegn* *a female servant, leiod woman; foemina seruitem qui foeminas ministrisuo comparat, leno, Cot. 172.*
- Wif-þing* *cum muliere res, casta Hymeneus*, *Cot.* 102.
- Wifung*, *e*; *f. A WIFING, wedlock, marriage; concubitus, matrimonium:—Be his sura wifunge de ejus fili matrimonium.*

*Gen.* 24, 9. Forbodon wifunga forbade marriages, *Elf.* cp. I. 30. Mid wifungum libban to live in wedlock; connubia, i. e. statu connubiali vivere, *id.* 32.

Wig a way, v. weg.

Wig, es; m. [*Plat.* wienge, wi-  
ginge consecration: *Dut.* wy-  
ding, wying f. consecration:  
*Frs.* wigena, wielse f. conse-  
cration: *Ger.* weihe f: *Old*  
*Ger.* uuiho sanctus, sacer:  
*Ker.* uuihe fatere sanctos pa-  
tres; der uuihun Drinissu  
sanctæ Trinitati: *Not.* pran-  
don din uuielus incenderunt  
tum sanctuarium: *Ker.* uuihi  
benedictio: *Dan.* vielse c. con-  
secration; vie to consecrate:  
*Swed.* wigning, wigsel f. con-  
secration; wiga, wiga in to  
consecrate: *Icel.* vigdr conse-  
cratus; vigia consecrare, in-  
augurare: *Moes.* weiha, weihs  
sanctus; weiha sanctificare]  
What is sacred, an idol, a  
temple; sacrum, consecratum  
aliquid, idolum: — *Hicks's*  
*Thes.* I. p. 113. Hie þæs wiges  
withe ne rohton of this idol  
they recked not aught, *Cd.* 182,  
*Th.* p. 228, 12. Dysne wig  
wurðigean to worship this idol,  
*Cd.* 182.

ig, es; n. [*Frs.* wige, wiche  
f. dissension, quarrel: *Old*  
*Ger.* wig: *Mons.* uuih: *Lip.*  
wige prælium; wigand m. a  
hero: *Icel.* vig n. cædes, læ-  
nio; vigr bellicosus: *Moes.*  
wigans war] 1. War, warfare,  
battle; mavors, bellum, pug-  
na, prælium. 2. Military  
force, armies; bellicus appa-  
ratus, copia militaris, militare  
obur, militia, armatura, vis,  
urgium:—1. Wiges on we-  
um in hopes of battle, *Cd.*  
51. Cene to wige keen for  
atle, *Jdth.* p. 162, 30. Sen-  
e to þam wige misit ad præ-  
ium, *Num.* 31, 6. Mid wige  
cwellan prælio interficere, de-  
re, *Jos.* 10, 30, 37. Gewin-  
an mid wige subigere prælio,  
n. 11, 23. 2. Wearð wig  
fen martial force was given,  
d. 173. Wiges heard a  
nder of a force, *Bt. R.* p.  
38. Ferde mid wige pro-  
ctus est cum copiis, *Jos.* 8,  
1: 10, 29.

a, an; m. 1. A warrior, sol-  
er, conqueror, hero; miles,  
llator, heros, victor. 2. A  
bleman, man; homo, vir,  
æsertim vero præstantior  
quis:—1. Wigan on heape  
diers in a heap or body, *Cd.*  
8. He þær wigena fand  
111 he there 18 of warriors

found, *Cd.* 94. Ut alædde  
wigan æghwilcne led out every  
warrior, *Cd.* 151. 2. Iung  
wiga juvenis homo, tyro, *Elf.*  
*gl. Som.* p. 56.

Wigan, wiggan [wig war] To  
carry on war, to fight, contend;  
bellum gerere, præliari, con-  
tendere, contumaciter resis-  
tere:—Gif he wigie if he fight,  
*L. Edw. Guth.* 6.

Wigar, es. [wig battle, gar a  
spear] A military spear, a  
lance; militare telum, lan-  
cea, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 63.

Wig-bed, wi-bed, es; n. The  
table or bed of an idol, the  
altar; sacra mensa, ara, al-  
tare:—In suð-healfe þæs  
wigbedes on the south side of  
the altar, *Bd. S.* p. 544, 3:  
594, 5. Lac to wigbedum  
bringan oblationem ad altare  
ferre, *Bd. S.* p. 488, 38.

Wigbed-hægl the altar clothing,  
*Bd. S.* p. 498, 9.

Wigbed-wiglere a diviner from  
the altar, a soothsayer; ex al-  
tari divinator, aruspex, *Elf.*  
*gl. Som.* p. 56.

Wig-blac war pale, *Cd.* 151.

Wig-bora bearing war, martial;  
bellum gerens, belliger, *Elf.*  
*gr. Som.* 8.

Wig-bord war-board, a camp,  
also a shield; militaris casa,  
castra, clypeus, *Cd.* 166.

Wig-cræft WAR-CRAFT, the art  
of war, an army; belli ars,  
peritia, militaris apparatus,  
exercitus, *Ors.* 4, 1, 2: *Elf.*  
*ep.* I. 50.

Wig-cyng A war king, a pirate;  
belli rex, i. e. in quovis con-  
flictu bellico dominatum ve-  
luti exercens. Quum vero  
prisci Danorum reges eo-  
rumque posteri piraticam  
semper exercuissent, inde  
fuit ut ad istam præsertim  
referretur. Pirata, *Elf. gr.*  
*Som.* 7. Et inde forsan vox  
ista wicing, idem prorsus  
significans, et in aliis monu-  
mentis Anglosaxonicis ple-  
rumque occursit, *Lys.*

Wig-cyrm a war cry, *Cd.* 93.

Wige-lerc, wig-lerc, es; m. [wig  
an idol, lær, lar learning] A  
soothsayer, conjurer, wizzard.  
He was the wizzard as wicca  
was the witch; ex sacris di-  
vinator, augur, incantator:—  
*Elf. gr. Som.* 9, § 22: *T. Ps.*  
57, 5. Wigeleras, wigleras  
arioli, &c., *L. Edw. Guth.* 11:  
*L. Conc. Æth.* 4: *L. pol.*  
*Cnut.* 4.

Wigelung incantation, augury,  
*Abus.* 9, v. gewiglung.

Wigend, wiggend, es; m. [part  
of wigan, wiggan to fight,

carry on war; wig battle] A  
warrior, soldier; bellator, mi-  
les:—Gelædde þa wigend a  
warrior then led, *Cd.* 71. Þe  
þone wiggend aweccan dorste  
who durst awake the warrior,  
*Jdth.* p. 25, 13: 26, 6.

Wigende; part. Fighting; mi-  
litans:—Meniu wigendra  
manna multitudo militantium  
viorum, *Num.* 26, 2: *Bt. R.*  
p. 189.

Wigera-ceaster, Wigor-ceaster,  
Wigra-ceaster [*Hunt.* Wire-  
ceastre: *Hovd.* Wircestre.—  
Wic-wara-ceaster *Wicciorum*  
civitas] WORCESTER; Wigor-  
nia, comitatus ejusdem nomi-  
nis urbs primaria, nec non  
sedes episcopalis:—*Chr.* 992:  
1130.—Wigera-ceaster-scir,  
Wigra-ceaster-scyr *Worces-*  
*tershire, Chr.* 1038.

Wigga a worm or fly, *Cot.* 207,  
v. wigga.

Wigga-beorh Wenbury, v. Wic-  
gan-beorch.

Wiggebed an altar, *Cot.* 18, v.  
wig-bed.

Wiggend a warrior, v. wigend.

Wig-heap a war troop, *Beo. K.*  
7, 43.

Wig-heard bold in war, *Th. An.*

Wig-hus A war-house, a tower,  
castle, fortress; bellica do-  
mus, turris, propugnaculum,  
*Ors.* 2, 4, *Bar.* p. 69, 6: *Elf. gl.*  
*Som.* p. 63.

Wigian to war, fight; pugnare,  
*Som.* v. wigan.

Wigice, for wiglice valiantly;  
bellicose, *L. Const.* § 3.

Wig-leoð a war song, *Cd.* 154.

Wig-lerc a soothsayer, v. wige-  
lerc.

Wiglian To conjecture, guess,  
divine; ariolari, divinare,  
*Æqu. Vern.* 23.

Wiglic Warlike; bellicosus, *Cd.*  
154.

Wiglice In a warlike manner,  
valiantly; bellicose, *Off. Reg.*  
3: *Cot.* 207.

Wiglung soothsaying, v. wige-  
lung.

Wig-man a warlike man, war-  
rior, soldier; bellicus homo,  
miles, *Off. Reg.* 3: *L. Const.*  
§ 3.

Wignoð Warfare, war; militia,  
*Cot.* 129.

Wigole-fugelas Birds that fore-  
bode by singing, chirping, or  
the like; oscines aves, *Elf.*  
*gl. Som.* p. 66, *Lys.*

Wig-plega war-play, battle, *Th.*  
*An.*

Wig-rod a war-road; milita-  
ris profectio, expeditio, *Cd.*  
96.

Wig-sigor war victory; in præ-  
lio victoria, *Cd.* 93.

- Wig-sið *a war-path; militaris profectio, expeditio, Cd. 96.*  
 Wig-smið *a war-smith, a warrior; belli fabricator, bellator, Cd. 128.*  
 Wig-spear, wig-spere *a war-spear, Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.*  
 Wig-steal *a let or hindrance, a bulwark; propugnaculum, obstaculum, Som.*  
 Wig-strang *war-strong; bello potens, Cot. 27.*  
 Wig-telgode *A doublet; diplois, M. C. Ps. 108, 28.*  
 Wig-trod *a war-path, warfare; militia, Mann.*  
 Wigur *a lance, v. wigar.*  
 Wig-wægen, wig-wægn *a war waggon; militare plaustrum, cœvinus, Ors. 1, 7.*  
 Wig-wæpna *Chains, bracelets or jewels, such as captains of old gave their soldiers; bellicæ armillæ, quales olim imperatores militibus dederunt, Som. Lye.*  
 Wihga *a warrior, soldier, Bd. S. p. 483, 16, v. wiga.*  
 Wih-gyld *a false god, an idol; idolum, Cd. 181.*  
 Wih-hus *a fortress, Ors. 4, 2, v. wig-hus.*  
 Wihra-cester *Worcester, v. Wigeraceaster.*  
 Wiht *a creature, wight, animal, thing, any thing, Bt. 41, 6: L. In. 40: Bd. S. p. 514, 3: Jdth. 12, 23, v. wuht.*  
 Wiht *WEIGHT; pondus, Som.*  
 Wiht, Wihtland [*Hunt. Witland*] *WIGHT, the Isle of Wight; Vecta, Vectis insula:—Þæt is seo mæið þe nu eardað on Wiht that is the tribe which now dwelleth in Wight, Chr. 449. Hi gesealdon biora twam nefum, eall Wihte þæt ealond they gave to their two nephews all the Isle of Wight, Chr. 534.*  
 Wiht-full *weightfull, heavy; gravis, Chr. 1000.*  
 Wihtgara-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig [*Asser. Guuihtgara-burhg: Hunt. Witgaresburch: Dunel. Withgaraburh.—Withgari castellum*] *Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight; Whitgari castellum, in insula Vecti, Chr. 544.*  
 Wiht-sætan *inhabitants of the Isle of Wight; Vectis incolæ, Bd. S. p. 483, 22.*  
 Wiht-ware *men of the Isle of Wight, Chr. 449.*  
 Wiisc *A WISH; optio, Bd. S. p. 638, 40.*  
 Wilan *To couple, join together; copulare, connectere, Scint. Ben.*  
 Wi-la-wei *well away, Bt. 35, 6, v. wa, &c.*

- Wil-boda *A good messenger; gratus nuncius, Cod. Exon. 51 a, 2.*  
 Wil-cuma, an; m. [wel well, good; cuma a comer] *A good comer, one received with gladness, a welcome, WELCOME; qui optatus et gratus advenit:—Þu eart leof wilcuma thou art, friend, (a good or acceptable comer) welcome, Bd. S. p. 577, 22. Ge sind wilcuman ye are welcome, Cd. 227, Th. p. 303, 22. Gesegan wilcuman to give a welcome, Cod. Exon. 15 b, penult.*  
 Wilcume *Welcome! euge! Elf. gl. Som. p. 80: C. Mt. 25, 23.*  
 Wilcumian; p. gewilcumode. *To WELCOME, to salute, greet; adventum felicem gratulari alicui, salutare:—Se casere hig gewilcumode the emperor welcomed them, L. Elf. ep. 23. Gif ge þæt an doð, þæt ge eowre gebroðra wilcumiað si vos id solum faciatis, ut vos vestros fratres salutetis, Mt. 5, 47.*  
 WILD; comp. m. ra; f. n. re; adj. [*Scot. wuld wild: Plat. Dut. Frs. Ger. Swed. wild: Old Ger. wild, wildi: Tat. 13, 11, sin muos uuas wildi honug cibus ejus erat mel sylvestre: Dan. vild: Icel. villr sylvestris, errans: Wel. gwyllt wild, untamed, savage*] 1. WILD; feros, indomitus, sylvestris. 2. *Powerful; potens:—1. Wild deor fera bestia, Gen. 37, 20, 33. Wild bar a wild boar, Elf. gl. Som. p. 59. Se wilda fugel the wild fowl, Cd. 72. Gemonð þæs wildan gewunan remembers the wild manner; recordatur antiqui moris, Bt. 25. Wilde, wildu deor wild beasts, Bt. 39, 1: Cd. 10: 192. Wildera deora teð teeth of wild beasts, Deut. 32, 24. 2. Wildra more powerful, Ors. 4, 1: Deut. 28, 43.*  
 Wil-dæg *desiderata dies, Cod. Exon. 14 b, 2.*  
 Wild-deor, es; n. [wild wild, deor a beast; hence perhaps with nesse, or -nes, our Eng. word WILDERNESS] *A wild beast; fera, bellua, Lev. 26, 6: Ex. 22, 18: 23, 11: Lev. 26, 22: 79, 14: Bt. 38, 2: Bd. S. p. 554, 24: Gen. 31, 39.*  
 Wild-deoren *Pertaining to wild beasts; feros, Som.*  
 Wild-deor-lic *like wild beasts, fierce, cruel; feræ similia, ferinus, feros, Bd. S. p. 533, 7.*  
 Wildeorlice, willdeorlice; adv.

- Beastly, wildly; bestialiter. Bd. S. p. 554, 25.*  
 Wildera, for wildra; g. pl.; wild wild, Deut. 32, 24.  
 Wildro *wild beasts, Ex. 22, 11, v. wild-deor.*  
 Wile, es [*Icel. villa f. error*] *A wile, craftiness; astutia, Chr. 1128.*  
 Wile will, wishes; vult, v. wylan.  
 Wileg, wilig *a willow; salix, v. welig.*  
 Wilege, wylege, wilige, wile, an; n. q. [*Plat. Dut. wile mand f. a basket or hamper; willow twigs.—welig a willow*] *A vessel made of willow or twigs, a basket; spora, cophinus, quippe ex viminibus saligneis contextus:—Ha fela wilegena or wytgea quam multos cophinorum! Mt. 16, 9, 10: Mk. 8, 19, 22. Twelf wiligea fulla dædren cophini pleni, Jn. 6, 13: Elf. gl. Som. p. 60.*  
 Wil-fægen *that hath its wish, mind, or desire; v. compos, Cot. 192.*  
 Wil-gifa [*gyfa a giver*] *a part of what is desired; voti lectator, Cod. Exon. 15 b, 10.*  
 Wil-hremig *that hath its wish or desire; voti compos, Cot. 21.*  
 Wilian, willian; part. wiligende; v. a. *To roll; valere.—He het wilian stans, J. 10, 18. Willigende decurrens, Guthl. Fit. 19.*  
 Wilie *a basket, Mt. 15, 37: Mt. 8, 8, v. wilege.*  
 Wilig *a willow, v. welig.*  
 Wilige *a basket, Elf. gl. Som. p. 60, v. wilege.*  
 Wilisc, Wylisc. *Welsh, belonging to Wales; Wallicus, Cambricus, L. Wal. 4: 5: 6. Wilisc man a Welshman, L. Wal. 6: L. In. 32, 54: L. Lant. W. p. 71, § 13, v. Walisc.*  
 Will *a well, Bd. S. p. 649, 1, v. wyl.*  
 WILLA, an; m: also will, v. m. [*Plat. Dut. wil, wille = Ger. wille m: Old Ger. uillo, uuille: Tat. 34, 6, si tu uillo fiat voluntas tua: Mar. wilja voluntas: Dan. vilje: Swed. vilje m: Icel. vilji, vilja m. vild f. voluntas, gratis: v. n. beneplacitum: Goet. vil: will, pleasure: Ir. ail uil: Slav. volia, wola. The Latin voluntas is nearly related to this word*] 1. WILL, *mind, understanding, disposition, affection, wish, consent, intention, volitio, animus, intellectus, desiderium, consensus. Strong desire, but, sensual pleasure; cupido, libido:—*



1. *Se geaceadwialica willa the rational will, Bt. 14, 2. Me bið willa to me is a wish, I wish, Bd. S. p. 616, 30, B. Gewurðe þin willa þat tua voluntas, Mt. 6, 10: 26, 42: Lk. 11, 2. Þurh þone willan through the will, Bt. 36, 7, Card. p. 286, 20: Gen. 45, 8. Þe hys hlafordes willan wiste qui ejus domini voluntatem novit, Lk. 12, 47, 48. His agenes willes of his own will, L. Can. Edg. imp. pn. 38. Be þinum agenum wille, Gen. 31, 30. His agenum willum with his own wishes, Bt. 34, 11. 2. Ne of fæscas willan, ne of weres willan neque ex carnis libidine, neque ex viri libidine, Jn. 1, 13. Þurh un-gelyfedne willan per illicitam libidinem, Bd. S. p. 548, 29. Willan to will, wish, Bt. 34, 10: 35, 5: 36, 4, 7: Lsp. 1: Bd. S. p. 623, 11: Bt. 39, 11: Gen. 32, 17, v. wyllan. Wille-burne a well-brook, a well-spring, Cd. 69. Wille-cresse Well-cress, water-cress; rivorum, i. e. aquaticum nasturtium, Herb. 39, 3: Cat. 166. Willende Willing, wishing; volens, Cd. 27. Willendlice; adv. Willingly; libenter, optato, cum omnium desiderio, Bd. S. p. 561, 22. Willes; adv. [as if the g. of will of his will; voluntatis] Willingly, of his own accord; sponte, ultro, L. Edw. 8: L. Athelst. W. p. 63, § 8. Will-fægen that hath its will, v. wil-fægen. Will-floed a well-flood, overflowing of wells; fontium inundatio, Cd. 71. Will-gebroðor brothers-german; ex eodem fonte (scilicet baptismi) suscepti fratres, germani fratres, Cd. 47. Will-gesiððas voluntary comrades; voluntarii comites, Cd. 93. Will-gesteall companions; animi propositum, Cd. 98. Will-gesweostor sisters-german; ex eodem fonte (scilicet baptismi) susceptæ sorores, germanæ sorores, Cd. 123. Will-geðofta A confederate; consilii particeps; fœderatus, devotus cliens, Cd. 94. Willian to desire, Bt. 36, 5, v. willnian. Willice Willingly; voluntarie, libenter, L. Const. W. p. 149, § 3. Willnung, wilnung, gewilnung, e; f. Will, wish, purpose,*

choice, appetite, pleasure, desire, lust; cupido, desiderium, concupiscentia, libido:—Gebrosnunglicumlicre willnunge corruptio carnalis concupiscentia, Bd. S. p. 532, 36. Seo geaceadwignes sceal wealdan þære wilnunga the reason ought to take the rule of the appetites (wishes, will), Bt. 38, 4. Heora willnunge habban to have their will, Bd. S. p. 647, 2. On þisse worulde willnunga in desires of this world, Bt. 41, 3. Of gewilnunge ic gewilnude etan mid eow þas Easton, Lk. 22, 15. Oðra gewilnunga, Mk. 4, 19. Will-sið a voluntary journey; desideratum iter, Bd. S. p. 541, 36. Will-spring a well-spring, fountain, v. wyll-spring. Will-sum, wil-sum, gewill-sum; def. se will-suma; seo, þæt will-sume; adj. Wished for, desired, desirable, voluntary, devoted; desiderabilis, desideratus, exoptatus, gratus, voluntarius, devotus:—Will-sume weorc desideratum opus, Bd. S. p. 625, 33. Ren wilsumne asyndrigende pluviæ exoptatam dispergens, Ps. 67, 10. Mynster Gode willsumra fæmnena monasterium Deo devotarum virginum, Bd. S. p. 588, 2. Se wilsumesta devotissimus, Bd. S. p. 644, 4. Will-sumlic, wil-sumlic. That is of one's own will or accord, voluntary, desirable, amiable, devoted; voluntarius, desiderabilis, devotus, Bd. S. p. 488, 18: Ps. 118, 108. Will-sumlice, wil-sumlice. Willingly, of his own accord, devotedly; voluntarie, sponte, libenter, Bd. S. p. 529, 44: 634, 19. Willsumnes, wilsumnes, se; f. The fixed state of the will, devotion, a vowed service; devotio:—Wilsumnes modes, modes wilsumnys devotio mentis, Bd. S. p. 478, 11: 533, 15. Mede his arfæstre wilsumnesse premia ejus piæ devotionis, Bd. S. p. 642, 14. On willsumnesse haligra gebeda in devotione sanctarum orationum, Bd. S. p. 606, 33. Willung a will, wish, v. willnung. Will-wong a desired or pleasant plain; amœnus campus, Cod. Exon. 57 a, 11. WILN A wish, desire; votum, desiderium, cupiditas:—Wilna gæd a goad of desires; cupiditatis stimulus, Cd. 13. Wilna gehwilces of every wish,

Cd. 80: 103. Wilna wæstmum in fruits of wishes, Cd. 92: 80. Wilna geniht fulfilment of wishes, Cd. 90, Lye. Wiln a maid-servant, v. wyln. Wilnian, willnian, gewilnian; p. ode; pp. od, gewilnod, gewilned [The Ger. wollen to will, per synecdochen generis significat, cupere, desiderare, optare, et similia: Icel. vilna (at vilna einum) favorem exhibere; vilnan f. favor, probably from vilia to will.—wiln a desire] 1. To desire, hope, to be desirous of, to covet, wish, seek, require; desiderare, cupere, sperare, concupere, expetere. 2. Totend, to be inclined; spectare, tendere ad:—1. Hwæt he wilnian sceal what he ought to desire, Bt. 40, 7, Card. p. 370, 9. Willnian þæs þe he næfð to desire that which he has not, Bt. 36, 3. Ne wilna þu ne concupiscito tu, Ex. 20, 17. He wilnað, willnað ille cupit, desiderat, exoptat, &c., Bt. 18, 1: 34, 11: 36, 7. Ælc mod wilnað soðes godes to begitanne every mind desires to obtain true good, Bt. 24, 2. He wilnode hine ge-seon he desired to see him, Lk. 23, 8. He wilnode cupiebat, Lk. 23, 8. To hwi wilnige we ænigre oðre sage ad quod desideramus nos ullum aliud testimonium? Mt. 26, 65. 2. Sege me hwelces endes sælc angin wilnige tell me to what end does every beginning tend, Bt. 5, 3. Þu nestest hwelces endes sælc angin wilnode thou knewest not to what end every beginning tended, id. Wilnað to eorðan tends to earth, Bt. R. p. 197. Wilniendlic Desirable, to be wished for; desiderabilis, Som. Wilnung a wish, desire, v. willnung. Wiloc a cockle, v. weoloc. Wiloc-scell a shell-fish, v. weolc-scyll. Wilong soothsaying, v. gewiglung. Wil-sæte, wyl-sæte. People of Wiltshire; Wiltunensis agri incolæ, Chr. 799: 878. Wilsc Welsh, v. Wilisc. Wilsum desired, v. willsum. Wilsumlic destrable, v. willsumlic. Wilsumlice willingly, v. willsumlice. Wilsumnes devotion, v. willsumnes. Wilt wilt, v. wyllan. Wiltun [olim Caer Guiloii, i. e. Salicum oppidum, Willow-

*Town*] WILTON; Carviliū oppidum, agri Wiltunensis antehac primarium:—Chr. 871: 961.—Wiltun-scir WILTONSHIRE, *Wiltshire*; Wiltunensis ager, Chr. 870: 898.

\* Wil-weorðung *Well* or fountain worship; fontium cultus, *L. Can. Edg.* 16.

Wiman, wimman, nes; *f.* [*i. e.* wif-man] A WOMAN, female; mulier, foemina:—Seo wimman mid hire hwitle bewreah hine, *Jud.* 4, 18, 22: *Mk.* 10, 6. Wimmen women, *Gen.* 20, 18: *Jud.* 16, 27. Wlitige wimmen *formosae mulieres*, *Job.* p. 168. 33.

WĪN, es; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* wyn *m.*: *Dut.* wyn *m.*: *Ger.* wein *m.*: *Old Ger.* uuin, uuine: *Tat.* 11, 6, uuin noh cidiri trinit *vinum et siceram non bibit*: *Moes.* wein *vinum*, weina basi *uua*: *Dan.* viin, vin *c.*: *Swed.* win *n.*: *Icel.* vin *n.*: *Wel. Bret. Armor.* gwin *m.*: *Ir. Gael.* fion *m.* wine, rarely truth: *Fr.* vin *m.*: *It. Sp.* vino *m.*: *Port.* vinho *m.*: *Wend.* vinu: *Slav.* wino: *Grk.*

ouos, *φω-ov*: *Per.* *وین* win

black grapes, wine: *Heb.* *יין*

iin, yin, vin wine, the expressed

juice of grapes; from *וין* ine

to press, squeeze] WINE; vi-

num:—Du geheolde þæt gode

win oð þis, *Ja.* 2, 10. Ne

hig ne doð niwe win on ealde

bytta, gif hi doð, þa bytta

beoð tobrocene, and þæt win

agoten, and þa bytta forwur-

dað, *Mt.* 9, 17. He brohte

hlaƿ and win, *Gen.* 14, 18.

Sylle þe God of heofenes

deawe and of eorðan fætnisse

and micelnysse hwætes and

wines, *Gen.* 27, 28. Don win

on bytta immittere vinum in

utres, *Mt.* 9, 17: *Mk.* 2, 22:

*Lk.* 5, 37, 38. Drincan of

þam wine bibere de vino, *Gen.*

9, 21.

WIN, winn, gewin, es. [*Old Ger.* winn, winne bellum, pugna: *Mons.* in strite, in gauinne in conflictu; from which originated, *Plat. Dut. f. Swed.* winet *m.* gain, profit: *Ger.* gewinn, gewinst *m.*: *Dan.* gewinst *c.*: *Icel.* vinna *f.* opus, labor, vinning *f.* victoria] Labour, contest, war, sorrow; labor, bellum, calamitas:—Gemene win onfengan to undertake a common labour, *Bd. S.* p. 2, 2: 502, 9. Winn up-hebban to raise war, *Cd.* 14, Th. p. 17, 14. Sceolde he þa

worc þæs gewinnes gedælan then must he share the work of war, *Cd.* 15, Th. p. 19, 23. On gewinne, *Lk.* 22, 44. On gewin dagum in days of sorrow, *Cd.* 208, Th. p. 254, 24. ¶ Hence proper names in win; as, Alwin all in war, conquering all. Baldwin bold in war. Eadwin happy in war. Godwin good in war, *Lye.*

\* Win-ærn, win-ern a wine-place, a cellar; vini apotheca, *Gr.* 1, 9.

Wina-leas joyless, *v.* wyn-leas.

Win-beam A wine-tree, a vine; vitis arbor, *Lye.*

Win-belg a wine-bag or bottle; vini uter, *R. Mt.* 9, 17.

Win-berie, win-berige [berga a berry] A wine-berry, a grape; uva, *Deut.* 32, 32: *Mt.* 7, 16: *Gen.* 40, 11: *Lk.* 6, 44.

Win-bog a wine-bough, vine-bough; palmes, *Num.* 13, 24.

Win-brytta A dispenser of wine, an innkeeper; vini dominus, custos, tabernarius, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62.

Win-burh; *g.* -burge a beloved city; dilecta urbs, bellica arx, urbs, *Cd.* 174: 205: *Cod. Eson.* 83 b, 6.

Win-burn [*Haut.* Winburnminster, Winburnhamminster. — win, burne a brook, river] WINBURN, or Wimborne, *Dorset*; nomen vici in agro Dorsetensi, olim Vindogladia dicti:—Winburnan mynster Winburnæ monasterium; quod quidem a Cuthburga sorore Inæ regis conditum ante A. D. 705, *Chr.* 718.

\* Win-byrel [byrel a butler] A wine-seller, vintner; vini promus, tabernarius, *Cot.* 50.

Wince A WINCH, a reel to wind thread upon; trochlea, gyrgillus, *Som.*

Win-ceaster Winchester, *L. pol. Cnut.* 27, *v.* Wintancester.

Wincel A corner; angulus, *Som.*

Wincel-comb [wincel a corner, comb a low place; in angulo vicus] WINCHELCOMB, WINCHOMB, Gloucestershire, *Chr.* 1053.

Winceles-ea [wincel a corner, ea water; aqua angularis] WINCHELSEA, *Suffolk, Lye.*

Win-cester a wine measure, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60, *v.* win-sester.

WINCIAN [*Plat. Dut.* wenken, winken: *Ger.* winken: *Ot. Not.* winken, winchen: *Dan.* vinke: *Swed.* winka] To WINK, to wink at; nivere, connivere:—Ic wincige connivo, *R.* 18, 49: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 65.

Wincle WINKLE; cochlea, *Lx. v. weoloc.*

Winclo Children, offspring; m. liberi, proles, *Ex.* 21, 4, i.

Win-clyster a cluster of grapes; botrus, racemus, *Scint.* 47.

Win-cole a wine-cooler, brewing-vat, *Cot.* 126.

WIND, es; *m.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* Swed. wind *m.*: *As. It.* uuint: *Dan.* vind *c.*: *Ir.* vindr *m.* ventus: *Moes.* vind. Wel. gwynt the wind, a gale, savour, smell, being carried through the air: *Som.* v. vata.—*Ger.* wehen to blow. part. wehend blowing, extracted, wind; *v. Wacker.* a wind, also Adelung, *Jam. Merian*] WIND; ventus:—God asende wind oer earl. *Gen.* 8, 1. Oft þone toxt-ton sæ þæs norðan vates yst onstyreð ofi the ara wind's tempest stirr the to tranquil sea, *Bt.* 9, *Cod.* p. 40, 9. Ða geswac æ will. *Lk.* 8, 24. And þa was wcel yst windes geworden. *Mt.* 4, 37. Sende Drihten æcelne wind miit Damm magnum ventum, *Ex.* 14, 2: *Mt.* 8, 27: *Mk.* 4, 41. Blowun windas flouert on. *Mt.* 7, 25, 27: *Ps.* 17, 1: 103, 4. He bebyr vates precepit ventis, *Lk.* 1, 2: *Ps.* 134, 8: *Mk.* 13, 27.

\* Wind-sedre The wind-pipe, a artery; aspera arteria, trachea, trachen:—*R.* 72. Wind-seddran arterie, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 70.

WINDAN; he wint; *p. k.* wint gewand, we wunden; *a.* wunden; *v. a.* [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* winden: *Ker.* wintan, wint. *Dan.* vinde: *Swed.* vinda. *Icel.* vinda glomerare, quere] 1. To WIND, to twist, to wind; plectere, quere, glomerare. 2. To roll, revolve, wheel, whirl around, to move or be borne in a winding course; reuolue: gyrare, circumagi: cursu movere, ferri: in a beam rapi. 3. To cast, throw about, to brandish; with a sword to cast or cut off with a whirling motion; proculire, propellere. —1. Wand him ymbutan þæt deaðes beam twined him about the tree of death. *Cd.* 22. Wundon cynehelm of þor contraxerunt coronam de spina. *Mt.* 27, 29: *Ja.* 19, 2. Gear twelf gif he wint he revolve twelve years. *Cd.* 4. Windan on welc to revolve in cloud; gyrare in aere, *Cd.* 22. So lig ge-wint



he flame rolled, *Cd.* 186, *Th.* 231, 22. Wand him up anon wheeled up from thence, *Cd.* 23. Þæt smeru wand ut deþs globulis emanavit, *Jud.* 1, 22. 3. Þæt him þæt heafod wand forð on þa flore ut ei caput projiceret, vel proiceretur in pavementum, *Jðth.* 23, 8. Windan of gyrante neta prosilire, vel circumactio brachio abscindere. Him wand æt heafod of ei prosiliit caput, vel ei abscidit caput, *Ors.* 1, 2. *Windle* - craft the craft or art of wining or embroidering; con-  
tendi, plectendi ars, *Som.* *Windle*; g. windles; d. win-  
lle; m. [*Lancashire* windle: *Plat.* windel, windels f: *Dut.* rindsel, windel n. a band, *Ullt.* ligature, a swaddle: *Ger.* rindel f. swathing-band: *Dan.* rindel c. a handful of wool or  
lar spun; pensum: *Icel.* vin-  
lill m. pensum, manipulus] *Windle* - twined, a basket; *Contextum* quid, corbis, canis-  
rum, sporta, arca: — Nam  
leo anne wircenne windel  
recepit illa (scirpis) factam  
reom, *Ex.* 2, 3. Ða heo  
reah þone windel on þam  
ixum quum illa vidit arcam  
a alga, *Ex.* 2, 5, 6: 29, 23.  
Pri windlas tria canistra, *Gen.*  
40, 16, 18. *Windle* - loccas Twisted locks, a  
wir of compasses; torti ca-  
illi, circinni, *Cot.* 34. *Windle* - stan A curled stone, a  
bail shell; tortus lapis, coch-  
lea fossilis, *Elf. gl. Som.* p.  
17. *Windle* - streowe WINDLE -  
STRAW, straw for plating; ca-  
amus, ex quo conficiuntur  
portæ, *Cot.* 41, *Lye.* *Windle* - treow WINDLE - TREE,  
a tree from which baskets were  
made, a willow; arbor ex  
ajus viminibus contexuntur  
portæ, oleaster, salix, *Lye.* *Windle* - fon, wind-gefon. A WIND-  
FAN, a fan; ventilabrum, *C.*  
*R. Lk.* 3, 17. *Windle* - bladen rough with wind;  
vento turbidus, ventosus, *Obs.*  
a kal. Jan. *Windle* - di, windig; def. se windi-  
ra; adj. WINDY; ventosus:  
—Windi yst ventosus turbo,  
*Lk.* 8, 23. Windiga sele a  
windy hall, *Cd.* 216. *Windle* -  
dle to a basket, v. windel. *Windle* -  
dles-ofra, Windles - oure,  
Windle-ora [*Flor. C.* Win-  
leshora: *Malm.* Windlesores:  
*Int.* Hood. Windleshores,  
Finleshores: *Hood.* Winde-  
bores, Windesoure: *Gerv.*

Windlesores, Windlesores,  
Winlesores: *Brom.* Winde-  
soure, Wyndesore: *Kni.* Win-  
desour, Wyndosor. — windan  
to wind, ora a shore. *Gibson*  
*says, Chr. Nom. Locorum,*  
*Expli.* p. 50, Quod autem non-  
nunquam scribitur Windle-  
sofra et Windlesoure, id dedu-  
cendum esse vocabulum suadet  
ab ofer, d. ofre a bank, quod  
paulatim liquefactum fuit in  
oure, indeque in ora] WIND-  
SOR, *Berks*; flexuosa ripa;  
qualis Thamesina ista, ad  
quam situs est vicus inde  
dictus, Windelsor, Windsor:  
—Her æfter to Pentecosten  
wæs se cyng on Windlesoran  
hereafter, at Pentecost, was the  
king at Windsor, *Chr.* 1095:  
1097: 1105: 1107.

Windong What can be twined,  
twigs; viminale quodvis, *Som.*

Wind-ræs a storm of wind; ven-  
ti irruptio, impetus, procella,  
*C. Mk.* 4, 37.

<sup>a</sup>Wín-druncennys Wine-drunken-  
ness, drunkenness; vinolentia  
ebrietas, *Som.*

Wind-scohl WIND - SHOVEL, a  
fan; pala ad ventilationem  
tritici:—*Cot.* 172. Windu-  
scohl, *R. Mt.* 3, 12.

Wind-swingel A wind beating, a  
fan; pala, ventilabrum, *Elf.*  
*gl. Som.* p. 69.

Windu-mær An echo; ventosa  
nympha, echo, *V. Wachter* in  
vocs mære: *A.-S.* etiam fuit  
mær; incubus, ephialtes, ut et,  
nympha, lamia, &c., v. wudu-  
mær.

Windung a fanning, chaff, *C. Lk.*  
3, 17, v. winnung.

Windwian To WINNOW, blow  
away; ventilare, *C. T. Ps.*  
43, 7.

Windwig windy, *Elf. gl. Som.* p.  
65, v. windi.

WINE, es; m. [*Old Ger.* winn,  
winne socius, also adversarius:  
*Dan.* ven; pl. venner m. ami-  
cus: *Swed.* wän m. amicus:  
*Icel.* vinr m. amicus: *Grk.*  
ovāv to please, delight] A  
friend, disciple, one beloved, a  
dear darling, also a man;  
amicus, dilectus, et per sy-  
necdochen, homo, vir: —

Wine min Adam Adam my  
beloved, *Cd.* 38, *Th.* p. 51, 10.  
Leofan gingran winum his  
beloved disciples, *Cd.* 224, *Th.*  
p. 297, 24. Heht him wine  
ceosan told him to choose  
friends, *Cd.* 90. Wine frod  
an old man, *Cd.* 59, *Th.* p. 72,  
29. Wine Ebreā a man of  
Hebrews, *Cd.* 135, *Th.* p. 170,  
20. Wine uncuðe men un-  
known, *Cd.* 89, *Th.* p. 110,

32. Ellor secan winas un-  
cuðe elsewhere to seek men  
unknown, *Cd.* 130, *Th.* p. 165,  
18.

Wín-eard, wín-geard, es; m.  
[win wine, eard soil, region;  
or geard an enclosure or yard]  
1. A vineyard; vinea. 2. A  
vine; vitis:—1. Ic geseah win-  
eard, *Gen.* 40, 9: *Ex.* 23, 11.  
Wingearde hlaford vinea do-  
minus, *Mt.* 20, 8: 21, 40:  
*Mk.* 12, 9: *Lk.* 20, 13. Fic-  
treow geplanted on hys win-  
gearde ficus plantata in ejus  
vineā, *Lk.* 13, 6. Wingeardas  
vineā, vineas, *Num.* 16, 14. 2.  
Ic eom wineard, and ge  
synt twigu, *Jn.* 15, 5. Hira  
wineard is of Sodomwara  
winearde, *Deut.* 32, 32: *Lk.*  
22, 18.

Wineda-land the Vandals' land,  
*Ors.* 1, 1, v. Weonod-land.

Wine - leās friendless; amicis  
destitutus, *Cod. Exon.* 91 b, 1:  
*Cd.* 203.

Wine-mag [wine a friend, mæg  
a relation] A kinsman, *Cd.* 48:  
124.

Wín-ern a wine-cellar, v. wín-  
ern.

Wine-scipe A society of friends,  
a fraternity; hominum cœtus,  
sodalitium, *Som.*

Winestre the left, v. wynstre.

Wine-wincl, an a perwinkle;  
pl. wine - winclan winkles;  
cochlea, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60,  
v. winkle.

Wín-fæt a wine-vat or vessel;  
vinarium, *Elf. gl. Som.* p.  
60.

Wín-full, wín-fullic full of labour,  
laborious; laboris plenus, la-  
boriosus, *Som.*

Wín-gal wine - drunken; vino  
hilaris, vinosus, ebrius, *Cd.*  
178.

Wín-geard a vineyard, a vine,  
*Mt.* 20, 8, v. wín-eard.

Wingearð-bogas tendrils of a  
vine; capreoli, *Elf. gl. Som.*  
p. 58.

Wingearð - næm The vintage;  
vindemia, *Som.*

Wín-gedrinc wine-drinking; vi-  
ni potatio, *Cd.* 121.

Wín - getredd a wine-press, v.  
wín-tredda.

Wín-god The wine god, Bacchus;  
vini numen, Bacchus, *Som.*

Wín-gyrd a vineyard, v. wín-  
eard.

Wín - hus a wine-house; vini  
apotheca, œnopolium, *Elf. gl.*  
*Som.* p. 78: *Elf. ep.* I. 48.

Wín-iserd a vineyard, *Chr.* 1137,  
v. wín-eard.

Wínlic; adj. Winelike, belong-  
ing to wine; vino similia, vi-  
nosus:—He wæter awende to

winlicum drence *he turned water to a winelike drink*, *Elf. T. p. 27, 7.*  
<sup>k</sup> Win-mere *a brewing-vat*, v. win-cole.  
 Winn labour, war, *Cd. 14, v. win.*  
 Winna, gewinna, an. *A rival, fighter, an enemy; bellator*, *Ors. 2, 35: 6, 35.*  
 WINNAN, awinnan, gewinnan; *he winð, we winnað; p. ic wan, won, wann, we wunnon; pp. wunnen* [*Plat. Dut. winnen: Frs. winna to take in possession, to win: Ger. gewinnen, (A.-S. gewinnan) erwinden, überwinden: Old. Ger. winnen, winnan, uuninan, aruuninan laborare, acquirere, certare: Dan. vinde to obtain: Swed. winna to gain: Icel. vinna laborare: Moes. winnan pati, tolerare*] 1. *To labour, endeavour, strive; laborare, niti. 2. To labour with grief or pain, to struggle, to be weighed down; laborare præ dolore, premi. 3. To obtain by labour, to toil, win, acquire, obtain, conquer, subdue; labore consequi, obtinere, subjugare. 4. To make war, to fight, contend, rebel; bellum gerere, pugnare, rebellare contra:—1. Du winnan scealt thou shalt labour, Cd. 43. Ælc winð þæt each labours that, Bt. 41, 4. Won and worhte laboured and wrought, Cd. 75. He þy ma mid his handum wonn and worhte he the more with his hands laboured and wrought, Bd. S. p. 567, 30: Bt. 40, 4. 2. Hit eall winð on þam yðum þisse worulde it all struggles in the waves of this world, Bt. 4. Þære ylcan hefignesse adle unablinndlice won eadem molestia morbi incessanter laboravit, Bd. S. p. 595, 18. 3. Hwæt sceal ic winnan why should I toil? Cd. 55. Ðu þæs cwealmes scealt wite winnan thou for this murder shalt obtain punishment, Cd. 48. 4. Wið God wunnon against God warred, Cd. 169. Monige wraðe winnað many shall fiercely war, Cd. 104. Ðeod winð ongean þeode gens pugnat contra gentem, Mt. 24, 7: Mk. 3, 26. Ge wunnon ongean Drihten vos rebelles fuistis contra Jehovah, Deut. 9, 7: Mt. 5, 39. He wann wið heofnes waldend he warred with heaven's ruler, Cd. 16. Won wið hine rebellavit adversus eum, Bd. S. p. 521, 7.*

Winnung, e; f. WINNOWING, chaff, tares; ventilatio, palea, *R. Lk. 3, 17. Zizania, C. Mt. 13, 25.*  
<sup>k</sup> WINPEL [*Plat. Dut. f. Ger. Swed. wimpel m: Dan. vimpel c. all signifying a streamer or flag: Lat. mid. gimpla, impla, implex: Fr. guimpe f. a neck-handkerchief for nuns: Wel. gwimpl, wimpl a veil, a hood, a mantle, a woman's robe*] *A cloak, a sort of clothing; ricinum, R. 4. Anaboladium, R. 28: Elf. gl. Som. p. 61.*  
 Win-sade *filled or satiated with wine*, *Jdth. p. 22, 21.*  
 Win-sel [*wyn pleasure*] *a pleasant dwelling, joyous hall*, *Cd. 215.*  
 Win-sester *A wine measure; vini sextarius, cantharus, R. 24.*  
 Winstre *the left hand*, *Gen. 13, 9, v. wynstre.*  
 Winsum pleasant, *Bt. 34, 5, v. wynsum.*  
 Winsumian, wynsumian; p. ode; pp. od. *To rejoice, exult, to be merry; lætificari, gaudere, exultare:—Winsumiað exultate, gaudete, C. Ps. 2, 11: C. Mt. 5, 12. Winsumedon exultaverunt, Bd. S. p. 582, 37.*  
 Winsumlic, wynsumlic *Pleasant; jucundus, Som.*  
 Winsumlice *Pleasantly, sweetly, willingly; suaviter, jucunde, Bas. R. 8. Voluntarie, Ps. 53, 6, v. wynsumlice.*  
<sup>m</sup> Winsumnes *pleasantness, delight*, *Gen. 2, 10, v. wynsumnes.*  
 Wint winds, twists, rolls, v. windan.  
 Wintan-ceaster, Winteceaster, Winceaster [*Ingl. Winchester: Hunt. Kni. Winestre: Kni. Wynchestre*] WINCHESTER, Hampshire; Wintonia, urbs et sedes episcopalis; antiquis Venta Belgarum, *Chr. 643: 703: 744: 754: 755: 897.*  
 WINTER; g. wintres; d. e, a; pl. nom. ac. winter; g. wintra, wintre; d. um; m. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. Swed. winter m: Old Ger. uuintar: Ker. uuintre hieme: Moes. wintrus hyems: Dan. vinter c: Icel. vetr m. hyems*] 1. WINTER; hyems. 2. *A year; the A.-S. and other northern nations reckoned by winters instead of years; annus, per hyemes enim annos numerabant Anglo-Saxones. 3. With numerals prefixed, such as twi-, þri-, twelf-, &c. it denotes two, three, twelve, &c. years old; duos, tres, duodecim, &c. annos*

natus:—1. Hit wære wintres tid erat hyemis tempus, *Bd. S. p. 549, 26. On wintre hyeme, Mt. 24, 20: Mk. 13, 19: Bt. 21: 39, 3, 13. To þan middan wintre to the mid-winter (Christmas), Chr. 1013. 2. Seð wæs hund wintre and fif, þa he gestrynde Eðm. Gen. 5, 6. Se fram-gara lif and sixtig wintra hætle to patriarch five and sixty winters (years) had, Cd. 58. To ðe winter per duodecim annos, Mk. 5, 25. Ymb þritig wintre about thirty years, Bt. 2, p. 192. Feower hund wintre and þritig wintra quadragentos annos et triginta annos, Ex. 12, 40. On life ges wintrum yldre in life we in winters (years) eldri, L. 123. 3. Wæs twelf wintre erat duodecim annos natus, Mt. 5, 42. Wæs on ylde swið þritig wintre erat in ætate quasi triginta annorum, L. 23. Ðu ne eart fifig wintre tu non es quinquaginta annos natus, Jn. 8, 57. Fram wintrum cilde, and þær þam a duos annos ætli nati tibus, et infra, Mt. 2, 1. Þri-wintre hwyðer, re-gat triennis vitulus, Gen. 29, 26, per, Gen. 15, 9.—Wætern burne a winter brook, Cd. 18, 1.*

<sup>n</sup> Winter-dag Winter-day; hyemal dies, *Bt. 4.*  
 Winter-fylleð *The month of November. Mr. Turner observes: "The full moon in October is the commencement of the winter season, and the winter-fylleð was intended to mark the winter full moon."* *Hist. A.-S. vol. I. p. 232. October sic dictus quod hyemalis tempora incipiebant. Menses quoque hyemalis tempora incipiebant (inquit Beda) winter-fylleð appellabant; compositum nomine ab hyeme et plenitudo enim quia a plenitudo eadem mensis hyemis incipit initium, Lye.*  
 Winter-læcan; p. -leoh. *To approach to winter; appropinquare ad hyemem, Eps. L. 12: Chr. 1006.*  
 Winter-lic Winter-like, wintra hyemalis, brumalis, *Bd. S. p. 567, 42.*  
 Winter-seld *A winter dwelling*, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 78.*  
 Winter-setl *A winter dwelling, winter quarters*, *Chr. 4, 8, 10: Chr. 866.*  
 Winter-steal *A horse one year old; unius hyemis anni pullus, L. Wal. 7.*

Winter-stund a winter's space ;  
anni spatium, *Cd.* 19.

Winð labours, contends, v. win-  
nan.

Win-þege a wine taking or bib-  
bing, *Cd.* 173.

Win-tifer [tiber an offering] an  
offering of wine, *Elf. gl. Som.*  
p. 62.

Wintre to winter, of winters, v.  
winter.

Win-tredda A wine-press ; tor-  
cular, *Som.*

Wintreg, wintrig ; adj. WINTRY ;  
hyemalis, *Bt.* 5, 2 : *Ora.* 1, 1.

Win-treow a wine-tree, a vine ;  
vitis arbor, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 65 :  
*C. Ps.* 127, 8.

Wintrig wintry, *Ora.* 1, 1, v.  
wintreg.

Win-trog A WINE-TROUGH ;  
torcular, *C. Mt.* 21, 33.

Win-tryndel a war circle, a  
shield ; ancile, *Elf. gl. Som.*  
p. 63.

Win-tun a wine tavern, a tavern ;  
vini taberna, *L. Can. Eccl.* 30.

Win-twig a wine twig ; vitis pal-  
mes, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68.

Win-wealtian to stagger with wine.

Win-wed Threads ; fila, *Som.*

Win-wringa WINE-WRINGER,  
a wine-press ; torcular, *Mt.*  
21, 33.

Wied weed, grass, v. weod.

Wiofod an altar, *L. Hloth. Eadr.*  
§ ult. v. weofod.

Wiold, wiold-tælg scarlet dye,  
*Cot.* 49, v. weolc, weolc-tælg.

Wiold ruled, *Bt. R.* p. 160 ; for  
weolde, v. wealdan.

Wioloc, wioloc-read a shell-fish,  
scarlet colour, v. weoloc, weo-  
loc-read.

Wioluc-scel a shell-fish, v. weolc-  
scylle.

Wiorþigend A usurer ; foenera-  
tor, *T. Ps.* 108, 10.

Wiorðmynt honour, v. weorð-  
mynd.

Wiota a wise man, *Chr.* 755 : *L.*  
*Athelst.* 26, v. wita.

Wipian To WIPE, cleanse ; ter-  
gere, *C. R. Ben.* 47.

Wir A myrtle-tree ; myrtus, *Som.*

Wircan, wircean to work, do,  
make, build, celebrate, *Ex.* 20,  
4 : *Gen.* 37, 3, v. wyrcan.

Wirst worst, *Ex.* 31, 15, v.  
wyrcan.

Wirst, se wiresta worst, the  
worst, *Deut.* 1, 35, v. wyrrest.

Wing-cwydel evil speaking, evil-  
tongued ; maledicus, *Bd. S.* p.  
602, 11, B, v. wyrig-cwydol.

Wirgian, wirian, wyrgan ; p.  
ode ; pp. od ; v. a. [werg a  
curse] To curse, execrate, ma-  
lign ; maledicere, malignari,  
execrari : — Wirig God exe-  
crate Deum, *Job.* p. 166, 35.  
De þu wyrgdest quam tu exe-

cratus es, *Mk.* 11, 21. Þæt  
þu wirige or wyrge ut excre-  
ris, maligneris, *Num.* 23, 27 :  
*Ps.* 36, 8. Se man þe wirigð  
homo qui execratur, *Lev.* 24,  
16 : *Gen.* 27, 29. Ic ondrede  
þæt he wirige me timeo ne  
execretur me, *Gen.* 27, 12.  
Wirigde hine execratus est  
eum, *Lev.* 24, 11. Þa þe  
wyrgað qui malignantur, *Ps.*  
36, 9.

Wirginis, wirignys, wirinis, wy-  
rines, se ; f. [werig accursed]  
A curse, imprecation ; male-  
dictio, execratio : — Sig seo  
wirignys ofer me sit maledictio  
super me, *Gen.* 27, 13. Ic  
sette beforan eow hletsunga  
and wirginissa or wirinisse  
propono vos benedictiones et  
maledictiones vel malediction-  
em, *Deut.* 11, 26, 28 : 30, 19.

Wir-græfa A grove of myrtle ;  
myrtetum, *Cot.* 133, *Som.*

Wir-heal [*Matt. West.* Wir-  
hale : *Brit. gwyr* a curve, heal  
a corner] WIRHALL, Cheshire ;  
chersonesus in agro Cestrensi,  
*Chr.* 894.

Wirian to curae, *Gen.* 12, 3, v.  
wirgian.

Wirignys a curse, *Gen.* 27, 13,  
v. wirginis.

Wirof, wig-rof A warrior ; bel-  
lator clarus, *Som.*

Wirpð casts, *Ex.* 21, 18, v.  
weorpan.

Wirt a herb, *Gen.* 1, 12, v. wyr-  
t.

Wirð is made, *Ex.* 7, 9, v.  
weorðan.

Wir-treow A myrtle-tree ; myr-  
tus arbor, *Cot.* 131, 165.

Wirtruma A root, the bottom of  
any thing ; radix, *Num.* 22, 4 :  
*Mk.* 4, 6, v. wyrtruma.

Wis ; def. se wisa ; comp. ra-  
re ; sup. est ; adj. [*Plat.* wies :  
*Dut.* wys, wyze : *Ger.* weise :  
*Isd.* Ot. uuisse, uuiza, uuisa :  
*Dan.* vis : *Swed.* wis : *Icel.*  
vis sapiens, prudens : *Sans.*  
wid] WISE, prudent ; sapiens,  
prudens : — Ælc wis mon every  
wise man, *Bt.* 40, 3. 'Nan  
wis man no wise man, *Bt.* 40,  
3. Gelic þam wisan were  
similis prudenti homini, *Mt.* 7,  
24. Wisse wisne wordcwide  
knew wise utterance ; novit  
sapientem facundiam, *Cd.*  
202. Ceose him sumne wisne  
man eligat sibi aliquem sapi-  
entem virum, *Gen.* 41, 33.  
Wise men sapientes, pruden-  
tes, gnari homines, *Ex.* 18, 21 :  
*Deut.* 1, 13, 15. Wise boc-  
ras sapientes scribae, *Mt.* 23,  
34. Hwar mæg ic wisran  
findan ubi possum ego sapien-  
tiores invenire ? *Gen.* 41, 39.  
Se wisesta on woruld-rice the

wisest in the world's realm, *Cd.*  
162. Þa wisestan or wisus-  
tan witan the wisest men,  
the magi, *Bt.* 16, 4 : *Gen.* 41,  
8.

-wis wise, is a termination  
which forms many adjectives,  
as, rihtwis rightwise, just ;  
unrihtwis unrightwise, unjust.

Wisa, an ; m. [*Plat.* wise m. a  
queen-bee, as the leader of the  
swarm : *Dut.* wyzer m. a  
pointer, shower : *Ger.* weiser  
m. a pointer, leader, also queen-  
bee, but commonly called weisel :  
*Old. Ger.* uuisa, uuiso, uuisi  
dux : *Dan.* viser c. a leader,  
pointer, queen-bee : *Swed.* wi-  
sare m. a pointer, shower ; wise  
m. a queen-bee : *Icel.* visari m.  
monstrator, visir m. index, mon-  
strator ; rex. — wis wise ; def.  
se wisa the wise] A sage, phi-  
losopher, wise man, a leader,  
guide, director ; sophista, phi-  
losophus, director, rector,  
dux : — Wandode se wisa the  
sage was awe-struck, *Cd.* 202.  
Swa bið þæs wisan med þy  
mare so is the philosopher's  
meed the more, *Bt.* 40, 3.  
Þu hæleðum eart weard and  
wisa thou to men art guardian  
and leader, *Cd.* 202. Weor-  
ces wisan work's directors ;  
operis directores, *Cd.* 80 : 57 :  
60.

Wisan to be ; esse, *Bd. S.* p.  
496, 2, v. wesan.

Wisan Plants ; plantaria, *Elf. gl.*  
*Som.* p. 64.

WISCAN, gewiscan ; p. wiscte ;  
pp. gewisced. To WISH, to  
adopt ; optare : — Ic wisce  
ego opto, utinam, *Gen.* 17, 18 :  
*Deut.* 32, 29 : *Bd. S.* p. 635,  
7. He wiscte ille optavit,  
*Ora.* 6, 3. We wisceað nos  
optamus, *Num.* 14, 3.

Wiscendlice As one would wish  
or desire ; optato, *Som.*

Wiscere A wisher ; optator, *Som.*

Wiscing A wishing ; optatio,  
*Lye.*

Wisdom, es ; m. [wis wise, dóm  
judgment] WISDOM ; sapien-  
tia, prudentia, philosophia,  
notitia : — Philosophus is se  
þe lufað wisdom a philosopher  
is he who loveth wisdom, *Elf.*  
*gr. Som.* 36, 20. Se wis-  
dom mæg us eallunga ongitan,  
forþæm se wisdom is God  
wisdom can us entirely com-  
prehend, for wisdom is God, *Bt.*  
41, 4, *Card.* p. 382, 8 : *Mt.*  
11, 19 : 12, 42 : 13, 54 : *Mk.*  
6, 2 : *Lk.* 7, 35. Godea wis-  
dom Dei sapientia, *Lk.* 11, 49.  
Salomones wisdom Salomonis  
sapientia, *Mt.* 12, 42 : *Lk.* 11,  
31. Gefilled mid wisdomes





ic I; as, gyt you two; g. incer; d. a. inc, the dual form of þu thou. But it is questioned, whether this fragment of a dual can be considered as the real dual number, since there is no other appearance of a dual in the A.-S., and since we and ge are commonly used when two are signified. Ic forgeaf eow I have given you, Gen. 1, 29. Ge ne æton ye shall not eat, Gen. 3, 3. The plural is used in Greek, as will be evident from the following quotations from Scripture. Gyt nyton hwæt gyt biddað; mage gyt drincan þone calic þe ic to drincenne hæbbe? Ða cwædon hig, Wyt magon. Οὐκ οἰάτε τι διτείσθαι; δύνασθε τινα το ποτηριον, ὁ ἐγὼ μὲλλω πίνειν; λεγουσιν δυτη, Δυναμιθα, Mt. 20, 22. Hwæt wylle gyt þæt ic inc do? Τι θέλετε ποιῆσαι μεθ' ἐμοῦ, Mk. 10, 36, 37, 39. Ðæt his synan swa wyt syn an. Ἰνα ὡσιν ἐν καθὼς ἡμεῖς ἐν ἑσμεν, Jn. 17, 22. He unc behead, þæt wit unc wite warian sceolden he bade us, that we us from pain should guard, Cd. 38, Th. p. 49, 31. Wit lifiað ba we both live, Cd. 103. Wit him butu sprecað we both to him speak, Cd. 27. Wit lædan sculon we must lead, Cd. 91.

IT mind, wit, understanding, Bt. R. p. 159, v. ge-wit.

Ita, wiota, wuta, an; m. [wit understanding] A wise man, an elder, counsellor, senator, chief of the state, a nobleman; sapiens homo, sophista, consiliarius.—pl. optimates, proceres, primores civitatis vel regni:—Wita and geþeahtere þæs papan an elder and counsellor of the pope; presbyter et consiliarius papæ, Bd. S. p. 638, 14. Witena nan none of wise men, Bt. R. p. 172.—Angel-cynnes witan Anglice gentis optimates, L. Alf. Guth. pref. Ge gehadode ge læwede witan both ordained and lay counsellors, L. Ethel. Const. 1. Eþelred cyng and his witan gerædd habbað Ethelred king and his counsellors had determined, L. Const. Ethel. W. p. 117, 1. Se cyng and his witan habbað gecoren the king and his nobles have chosen, L. Const. Ethel. W. p. 113, 47. Cwæð to þam witum dixit prioribus, Lk. 22, 52. Sende to Egipta wisustan witan misit ad Egyptiorum sapientissimos

magos, Gen. 41, 8. Wið þam Romaniscum witu against the Roman senators, Bt. 1. Witen gemot assembly of the wise; sapientum conventus, Elf. gr. 8: Bd. S. p. 527, 23, v. gemot, for an account of the witen gemot.

<sup>a</sup> Wita-cyn A cage to punish bondmen in, or rather to sell them upon; supplicii genus quodvis, catasta, &c., Som.

WITAN; part. witende; ic wát, þu wást, he wát; we witon, witan, wite; p. wiste, wisse, wisste; we wiston, wisston; pp. witen; v. a. [Brocket. North Country words, wit, wite, wyte to know: Plat. Dut. weten: Frs. wita: Ger. wissen: Old Ger. uuizsan, uuizzan, uuizan, uuizzen: Moes. witan scire: Dan. vide to know: Swed. weta: Icel. vita scire] To wot; p. wist; to know, perceive, understand; scire, noscere, intelligere, percipere, agnoscere:—Hu mæg ic hit witan quomodo possum ego id scire? Gen. 15, 8. Ge ne magon witan vos non potestis discernere, Mt. 16, 3. Ic wat I wot; ego scio, Gen. 12, 11: 20, 6: Ex. 18, 11: Mk. 1, 24: Lk. 4, 34: Jn. 4, 25: 5, 32, &c. Hwa nun wat ic unde scirem? Lk. 1, 18. Ðu wast tu scis, Gen. 16, 2: Jn. 21, 15, 16, 17. Wite þu scito tu, Gen. 15, 13: Jud. 6, 14. We witon nos scimus, Mt. 22, 16: Mk. 12, 14: Jn. 9, 20, 24, 29, 31. Wite ge scitis vos, Mt. 20, 25: 26, 2: Mk. 10, 42. Witað scite, scitote, Ps. 4, 4: Mt. 24, 43: Lk. 10, 11. Ic wiste hira sar uwi eorum dolorem, Ex. 3, 8: Cd. 38. Ða he wiste þæt quum scivit quod, Gen. 29, 10. Witende witting, knowing; sciens, Bd. S. p. 491. 37. Ge beoð þonne englum gelice, witende ægþer ge god ge yfel, Gen. 3, 5: Ps. 35, 11. Ne behydd, þæt ne sy witen, Lk. 12, 2. Is witod þæt it is known that; est notum, manifestum, quod, Bd. S. p. 495, 27, B: L. Const. p. 149, § 2. ¶ From witan is formed to witanne, and hence the phrase, Ic do eow to witanne I do you to wit; facio vos scire, scire licet, videre licet. Hence also, To wit; scilicet, videlicet.

WITAN; pp. witod; v. a. [Plat. witen, verwiten, verwieten: Dut. wyten, verwyten: Ger. weisen, verweisen: Ot. Not. uuizun, firuizun, ituizon

exprobrare; eduuit ituiz, itweiss, ytweiss opprobrium: Moes. idweitjan exprobrare; idweit opprobrium: Swed. förwita to twit: Icel. vita reprehendere, punire.—wite punishment] To blame, reproach, impute, ascribe to, to decree; imputare, ascribere, præstitueret, exprobrare, improbare:—Are witan honorem impendere, ascribere, Bd. S. p. 521, 29. Ðu meaht hit me witan thou mayest reproach it to me, Cd. 38, Th. p. 51, 9. Ne wite ic him I will not reproach him, Cd. 29. Hwæt witst þu us why blamest thou us? Bt. 7, 5. Ðe is gedal witod lices and sawle to thee a parting is decreed of body and soul, Cd. 43.

<sup>b</sup> Witan To depart; discedere:—Seo deorce niht witeð the dark night departs, Cod. Exon. 57 a, 18. Ut witan to go out, Bt. R. p. 186.

WITE, es; n. [Chau. wite a fine, blame: Plat. wite, wiete f. reproach, blame, punishment: Frs. wite f. punishment: Swed. wite n. a fine: Icel. viti n. culpa, poena: Old Ger. eduuit, ituiz, etweiss, ytweiss: Moes. idweit opprobrium] 1. Affliction, torment, woe, infliction, evil, calamity, plague; cruciatus, tormentum, plaga, calamitas, injuria, malum. 2. Punishment, torture; plaga, i. e. supplicium, poena. 3. A fine, forfeiture; poena civilis, multa. In A.-S. the wite was a penalty paid to the crown by a murderer. The were was the fine a murderer had to pay to the family or relatives of the deceased, and the wite was the fine paid to the magistrate who presided over the district where the murder was perpetrated. Thus the wite was the satisfaction to be rendered to the community for the public wrong which had been committed, as the were was to the family for their private injury:—1. Wæs þæt wite to strang the infliction was too strong, Cd. 86. God sealde gumena gehwilmum welan swa wite God gave to every man weal and woe, Cd. 208. Of þam wite gehæled ex ista plaga sanatus, Mk. 5, 29. He gehælde manega of witu sanawit multos a plagis, Lk. 7, 21. 2. Wites clom bond of torture, Cd. 215. Wites wyrðe worthy of punishment, Bt. 38, 6: 39, 2, 9.

Heo was to þam wítum ge-  
lædd *illa erat ad supplicium*  
*ducta*, Gen. 38, 25. Sloh þæt  
folc mid swiðe micelum wite  
*percussit populum valde magna*  
*plaga*, Num. 11, 33. Sennara  
wite *Shinar's punishment*, Cd.  
210, Th. p. 261, 17. Ic sende  
eall min wito *immittam omnes*  
*meas plagas*, Ex. 9, 14. 3.  
Wites scyldig *guilty of a fine*;  
*multæ reus*, L. In. 28: L.  
Wal. 6. Gyldan wite *to pay*  
*a fine*; *solvere multam*, L.  
Edw. Guth. 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9. Cy-  
ning age þæt wite *rex habeat*  
*multam*, L. Ethelb. 9. Betan  
be wite *compensare per mul-*  
*tam*, L. Edw. Guth. 4. On-  
sacan be wite *purgare se per*  
*multam*, L. In. 28.  
• Wite-broga *dread of torment*,  
Cd. 2.  
Wite-clofe *Trifles, toys*; *nuga-*  
*mentum, nugæ*, Som.  
Witedlice *for, because, truly*, Ps.  
15, 16: 34, 23, v. witodlice.  
Wite-dóm, es; m. *The know-*  
*ledge of judgment, prediction,*  
*prophecy*; *scientia decreti,*  
*prophetia, præsagium*:—Wite-  
domes *gast prophetiæ spiri-*  
*tus*, Bd. S. p. 588, 15: 606,  
20. Æfter Esaias witedom  
*juxta Esaiæ prophetiam*, Bd.  
S. p. 554, 22.  
Witedomlic *Prophetical*; *pro-*  
*pheticus*, Guthl. Vit. 10.  
Wite-fæst *detained or fast by*  
*fine*; *multa detentus*, Test.  
Æthelb. Pr.  
WITEGA, witga, an; m. *A*  
*wise man, prophet, soothsayer*;  
*propheta, interpres*:—Jonas  
tacen þæs witegan *Jonæ sig-*  
*num propheta*, Mt. 12, 39: Lk.  
16, 4. Swa awriten is on  
þæs witegan bec *ut scriptum*  
*est in propheta libro*, Mk. 1, 2.  
Gecweden þurh þone witegan  
*dictum per prophetam*, Mt. 1,  
22: 2, 15, 17, 23: 3, 3. Æ  
and witegena bebod *lex et pro-*  
*phetarum præceptum*, Mt. 7,  
12. To þæs witgan foron *to*  
*this came soothsayers*, Cd. 174.  
Witgum sinum *to his sooth-*  
*sayers*, Cd. 179.  
Witegestre, wite-gystre, an; f.  
*A prophetess*; *prophetissa*,  
Lk. 2, 36.  
Witegian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a.  
*To prophesy, predict*; *pro-*  
*phetare, prædicere*:—He wite-  
tegode *ille prophetavit*, Num.  
23, 8: Lk. 1, 67: Jn. 11, 51.  
Him witgode wyrda geþinga  
*to him foretold (the) councils*  
*of (the) fates*, Cd. 202: Mt.  
7, 22. Hig witegiað *illi pro-*  
*phetant*, Num. 11, 27. Ealle  
witegan and æ witegodon

*omnes propheta et lex pro-*  
*phetarunt*, Mt. 11, 13.  
• Witegung, wítgung, e; f. *A*  
*prophecy, divination*; *prophe-*  
*tia, vaticinium, divinatio*:—  
Mt. 13, 14. Awrat on his  
witegunge *wrote in his pro-*  
*phesy*, L. Elf. ep. I. 17. Þurh  
deaðes wítgung *per*  
*mortem vel mortuum divinatio,*  
*necromantia*, Cot. 142.  
Wite-hus *a torture-house*; *sup-*  
*plicii domus*, Cd. 2.  
Witel *a coarse cloak*; *sagum*, C.  
R. Ben. 67, v. hwitel.  
Wite-lac *an expiatory offering,*  
*inflictions*; *supplicium expia-*  
*torium, piaculum*, Cd. 110.  
Wite-leás *Without punishment*  
*or fine*; *multæ expers*, L.  
pol. Cnut. 71.  
Wite-leaste *Impunity, want of*  
*punishment*; *impunitas*, Som.  
Witen known, Lk. 12, 2.—Wite-  
tende *knowing*, v. witan.  
Witena gemot *assembly of the*  
*wise*, v. wite, gemot.  
Witendlice *Knowingly*; *scien-*  
*ter, Lye*.  
Wite-ræden; g. -rædenne. *The*  
*law of fine*; *multæ lex, con-*  
*ditio, pœnæ siue multæ ratio*  
*habita, remissio*:—Bebead be  
wite-rædenne *præcepit sub*  
*multæ conditione, jussit sub*  
*pœna*, Bd. S. p. 581, 11.  
Wite-saga *A sage in fines or*  
*punishment, a prophet*; *pro-*  
*pheta*, Som.  
Wite-scræf *a pit of torment*;  
*supplicii antrum, orcus*, Cd.  
228.  
• Wite-steng *A prick of punish-*  
*ment, a sting*; *aculeus*, Som.  
Wite-stow *a place of punish-*  
*ment*; *supplicii locus*, ge-  
henna, Bd. S. p. 628, 41.  
Wite-swing *a whip of punish-*  
*ment*, Cd. 89.  
Wite-peow *a penal slave, a free-*  
*man reduced to slavery by the*  
*penalties of the law*; *libertate*  
*multatus servus*, L. In. 24,  
48, 54.  
Wite-tol *A tool or instrument of*  
*punishment*; *puniendi instru-*  
*mentum quodvis*, Som.  
Witga *a prophet*, v. witega.  
Witgian *to prophesy*, v. witegian.  
Witgung *a prophecy*, v. wite-  
gung.  
WID; prep. g. d. ac. [*A.-S. mid,*  
*and mið*: Dan. ved: Swed. wid:  
*Icel. vid ad, apud, juxta, &c.*]  
1. *Against, opposite*; *contra,*  
*in, adversus*. 2. *Near, about,*  
*by, before, by the side of,*  
*along*; *juxta, prope, apud,*  
*coram, ad, circa*. 3. *Towards,*  
*WITH, for, instead of, through*;  
*erga, versus, cum, pro, pone*:  
—1. Gyf þin broðor syngað

wið þe, Mt. 13, 15, 21. Swa  
ne wið gewyrcean *secundum*  
*contra facere*, Ez. 32, 34.  
Gylt wið wyrcean, id: Ez.  
50, 17. Wið þíam wile  
*opposite to thy will*, Et. 14, 2.  
Feower ciningas wið fý-  
ningas oð þæt hig comen to  
gefeohete, Gen. 14, 9: 1.  
12. 2. Wið þone *or near*  
*pytt juxta puteum, vel cer-*  
*dam puteum*, Gen. 29, 2: Ez.  
2, 15. Wið þone *montem*,  
*juxta montem*, Num. 20, 22.  
Wið þæne mere *juxta ad*  
*lacum*, Lk. 5, 1, 2. Wið þe  
*stowe ad locum*, Lk. 10, 22.  
Wið þæs Hælendes fetes  
*Jesu pedes*, Lk. 10, 39. Ær  
wið þæs engles *præsentatus*  
*angelo*, Num. 22, 31. Scyldig  
wið þe *reus apud te*, Ez.  
44, 32. 3. Ðu dest *mark-*  
*lice wið me tu facis mihi*  
*erga me*, Gen. 16, 5. Ðu  
dydest þu swa wið us *per-*  
*fecisti tu ita erga nos*. 4. Ðu  
hire up-rynes *towards*  
*rising*, Bt. 25. Spræc wið  
*loqui cum, colloqui*, Gen. 41,  
8, 30. Standan wið *ad-*  
*stantem*, Lk. 24, 4. Se-  
dan wið *mittere cum*, Gen. 2,  
20. And Drihten let *trans-*  
*mittere* hagol wið fyr *gemenged*.  
9, 24: Mt. 27, 34. Sýn  
wið dæges weorce *to finish*  
*a day's work*, Mt. 20, 2. Syllan  
wið life *dare pro vita*, Lk.  
21, 30. Syllan lif wið life  
*eage wið eagan, toð wið toð*  
*reddere vitam pro vita, eam*  
*pro oculo, dentem pro dente*  
*&c.*, Ez. 21, 23, 24, 25. Syllan  
wið feo *dare pro pecunia*  
*vendere*, Gen. 23, 9: 37, 23.  
Ez. 22, 3. Wið þam  
setl ic sitte *pone tribunal*.  
Hickes's Thez. I. p. 67, 1.  
• Wið-seftan [*after after*] *after*;  
*pone, post*, Mt. 9, 1.  
Mk. 5, 27.  
Wit-ham WITHAM; *domus*  
*in agro Essexiensi*, Cr. 9, 1.  
Wið-bleowan *To strain*.  
*colare*, Past. 56, 4.  
Wið-cist *rejects*; *reprobatus*.  
Ps. 32, 10, v. ceosan.  
Wið-compian [*compian* *to fight*  
*against*; *contra-*  
*gerere*, Bd. S. p. 62, 1.  
Wið-coren *Not chosen, not*  
*reprobate, wicked*; *non re-*  
*tus, reprobatus, impii*.  
Bd. S. p. 482, 41.  
Wið-corennes, se; f. [*coren*  
*a choice*] *Reprobation*; *re-*  
*probatio*, Som.  
Wið-cwædenys *a contradiction*.  
Ps. 105, 31, v. wið-cwædan.  
Wið-cwæðan, wið-cwæðan.  
Wið-cwæð, we wið-cwæðan.



pp. wið-cweden [wið against, cwæðan to speak] *To speak against, contradict, deny, forbid, oppose; contradicere, contra-ire, resistere, oppugnare, Bt. 10: 34, 1: 35, 4: Lk. 21, 15: Jos. 1, 18: Lk. 2, 34.*

Wið-cwedenys, wið-cwedynys, wið-cwedenes, se; f. *A speaking against, a contradiction, gainsaying; contradictio, C. Ps. 30, 26: 54, 9.*

Wið-cwedolnys, se; f. *A gain-saying; contradictio, Som.*

Wið-cwið opposes, Jos. 1, 18, v. wið-cwæðan.

Wið-cyosið rejects; reprobatur, C. Ps. 32, 10, v. ceósan.

Wiðer- [Plat. wedder contra, iterum: Dut. weer, contracted from weder, like the Plat: Ger. wider contra, adversus; wieder iterum, vicissim: Old Ger. uidhar, uidar contra, iterum. The distinction in modern Ger. of writing the preposition wider contra, and the adverb wieder iterum, was not known before the sixteenth century. The Dan. veder, and the Swed. weder are used only in compound words: Moes. withra adversum, contra. — from the Icel. prep. viðr: Ger. wider: A.-S. wið against] *Against, contrary to, opposite; contra, adversus: — as, wiðer-sacu (sacu contention) contradiction; wiðer-sacian (sacian to strive) to strive against, oppose, contradict, &c. For the compounds in wiðer-, not here given, v. wið-, &c.*

Wiðer-braca, wiðer-breca, wiðer-breoca, wiðer-broca, wiðer-bruca, an; m. [breca to overcome, move] *An adversary, enemy, the enemy Satan; contra pugnans, adversarius, Sathanas ita dictus: — Wiðerbreca were an adversary of men, Cd. 104: 202: C. Mt. 12, 26. Se wiðerbroca, C. Ps. 73, 11: Cod. Exon. 36 b, 20. Þu forbriccest wiðerbreca tu conteris adversarios, Ez. 15, 7.*

Wiðer-brocian *To resist, cross, to contend against; adversari, rebellare, C. Ps. 34, 22.*

Wiðer-cora *An apostate, a runagate; rebellis, apostata, R. Ben. 62.*

Wiðer-coren [coren chosen] *not chosen, reprobate, wicked; reprobatus, improbus, Bd. S. p. 482, 41, B, v. wið-coren.*

Wiðer-corennes *reprobation, &c. v. wið-corennes.*

Wiðer-cwedung *A speaking against; contradictio, Ps. 51, 4.*

Wiðer-cwidan *to speak against, to resist, L. Ps. 16, 9.*

Wiðer-cwide [cwide a speech] *A speaking against, resistance, rebellion; contradictio, resistantia, rebellio, Elf. gl. Som. p. 56: L. Ethel. Const. W. p. 110, § 2.*

Wiðer-dune geat *a narrow gate; angusta porta, R. Mt. 7, 14.*

Wiðer-flhta [flhtan to contend] *a contender against, an opposer; adversarius, Ors. 2, 1.*

Wiðer-hlinian *to strive against, to resist; contra niti, Cot. 115, 155.*

Wiðerian, wiðrian; p. ode; pp. od. *To resist, oppose; adversari, resistere, recalcitrare: — Ic wiðerige adversor, Elf. gr. 25, 37: Deut. 32, 15. Wiðriende opposing, Ps. 3, 7.*

Wiðer-lean [lean a reward] *A recompense, reward; recompensatio, Som.*

Wiðer-lecan *To deprive; privare, T. Ps. 83, 18.*

Wiðerling, es; m. *An opposer, enemy; adversarius, inimicus: — Þu forbriccest wiðerlingas tu conteris adversarios, Ez. 15, 7.*

Wiðer-mal [mal a speech, an assembly] *A speaking against, a dispute, a council; disceptatio, placitum, judiciale decretum, convocatio, concilium, Chr. 1052.*

Wiðer-medo *An aversion; quod contrarium est præmio, simulas, Cd. 30.*

Wiðer-metan *to measure against, to equalize; comparare, comparando æquare se, Cot. 181: R. Mt. 18, 23.*

Wiðer-mod *An opposing mind, rough, churlish, austere; contrarius animo, durus, asper, intractabilis, Som.*

Wiðer-modnes, se; f. *Roughness, adversity; asperitas, durior rerum status, adversa, Past. 14, 3.*

Wiðer-name *a taking away, v. name.*

Wiðer-ræde *an adversary in opinion, an adversary, offence; contrarius, offendiculum, Elf. gr. Som. 38: Mt. 16, 23.*

Wiðer-rædlic *opposite or contrary to; adversus, contrarius, Som.*

Wiðer-rædnes *opposition, discord, variance, adversity; contrarietas, Elf. gr. 47: R. Conc. 11.*

Wiðer-riht *a recompense; hostimentum, Elf. gl. Som. p. 58.*

Wiðer-saca, an; m. [saca an opposer, sacian to oppose, strive] *An adversary, opposer, a betrayer, an apostate, enemy;*

*adversarius, inimicus, proditor, apostata, profugus: — Þæs Caseres wiðersaca Cæsaris inimicus, Jn. 19, 12. Iudas Scarioð, þæt is, wiðersaca Judas Iscariotes, i. e. proditor, Mk. 14, 10, 43. Se wiðersaca, Mt. 26, 14. Wiðersacan apostata, profugi, L. pol. Cnut. 4: Nic. 7.*

Wiðer-sacan *to be opposed to, to contend against, oppose, contradict, blaspheme, Nic. 10: Lk. 12, 10.*

Wiðer-sacu [sacu contention] *opposition, contradiction, Deut. 32, 51: Ps. 105, 31.*

Wiðer-sacung, e; f. *A speaking against, blasphemy; contradictio, blasphemia, Nic. 10.*

Wiðer-sæc [sæc warfare] *contention, v. wiðer-sacu.*

Wiðer-sæcgan *to speak against, contradict.*

Wiðer-sprac [spræc a speech] *an opposing speech, a contradiction, L. Ps. 30, 26.*

Wiðer-stæg, wiðer-stægre *steep, hard or dangerous to be got upon; præruptus, Cot. 157, Som.*

Wiðer-stal, wiðer-steal [steal a stall] *A resistance, contrariety, bar, bolt; resistantia, Serm. Pass. Dni. Obex, Cot. 144.*

Wiðer-standan, wyðer-standan *to stand against, resist, Ps. 16, 9.*

Wiðer-tihle [tihle a charge] *A recrimination; contraria accusatio, recriminatio, L. pol. Cnut. 24.*

Wiðer-trod [trod a path] *a contrary path, a return, retreat; contrarius gressus, regressus, Cd. 96.*

Wiðer-tyme *troublesome, afflicted; molestus, L. Ps. 34, 15.*

Wiðer-weard, wiðer-ward; def. se wiðer-wearda; adj. *Adverse, opposite, contrary, rebellious; contrarius, adversus, perversus, rebellis, Mk. 6, 48: Mt. 12, 25: Bt. 16, 3: 21: 32, 2.*

Wiðer-weardian *To oppose, to be an adversary; adversari, Ps. 34, 22.*

Wiðer-weardlic, wiðer-werdlic. *Contrary; contrarius, adversus, Gen. 31, 24.*

Wiðer-weardlice, wiðer-werdlice. *Perversely, with enmity; perverse, inimice, hostiliter, Nic. 29.*

Wiðer-weardnes, se; f. 1. *Contrariety, opposition, enmity; contrarietas, arrogantia, inimicitia. 2. Adversity; res adversæ: — 1. Bt. 21: Past. 53, 6. 2. Bt. 20: Bd. S. p. 592, 17.*

- <sup>m</sup>Wiðer-wierd *contrary*, *Bt.* 35, 4, v. wiðer-weard.
- Wiðer-wine, wiðre-wine [wine a friend] *An enemy*; adversarius, inimicus, *Chr.* 1124.
- Wiðer - winna, an; m. [wiðer against; winna a fighter, winnan to strive, fight] *One who fights against, an adversary, enemy*; qui contra pugnat, adversarius, hostis, *Mt.* 5, 25: *Lk.* 18, 3: 12, 58: 21, 15.
- Wiðer-word, wiðer-wyrd *contrary*, *Bd. S.* p. 502, 12, v. wiðer-weard.
- Wiðerwyrdnes *opposition*, v. wiðer-weardnes.
- Wiðe-wind *bindweed*, v. wiðwinde.
- Wið-fealh *rested upon*; intuit, *Bd. S.* p. 552, 43, *MS. Ca.*
- Wið-feohtan *to fight against, to rebel*; contra pugnare, *Bd. S.* p. 497, 39.
- Wið-flita *A reprover, controller, an adversary*; repugnator, *Som.*
- Wið-flitan *to contend with, to oppose*; contendere cum, *Bd. S.* p. 497, 39, *MS. B.*
- Wið-foran [foran before] *before*; ante, coram, *Bt.* 39, 13.
- <sup>n</sup>Wið-gæen, wið-gan *to go against, oppose*; contra-ire, *Heming.* p. 46, 4.
- Wið-gemétnes *comparison*; comparatio, *Bd. S.* p. 629, 36.
- Wið-geondan [geond beyond] *about, throughout*; circa, *Mt.* 3, 5.
- Wið-gewarnian *to warn against*; contra monere, *Ors.* 3, 7.
- Wið - habban, wið - hæbban [habban to have] *To contain, restrain, withhold, resist*; continere, retinere, resistere, *Cd.* 224.
- Wið-heardian *to harden against, to harden*; obdurare, *Ps.* 94, 7.
- Wið-hinda [hindan behind] *behind*; pone, a tergo, *Jos.* 8, 22.
- Wið-hogian *To despise*; contemnere, *Cd.* 138.
- WIDIG [*Dut.* wilg, wilgenboom m: *Ger.* weide f: *Mons.* wida salix: *Dan.* vidje c: *Swed.* wide n: *Icel.* vildir m. salix; *vidia* f. *vinculum*, *vimen salicis*: *Grk.* λῆα: *Old Ger.* wida *vinculum*, and wetten ligare; the willow-tree being particularly useful for bands] *A WITHY*; salix, *Elf. gr. Som.* 9, 63: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 65.
- Wið-innan, wið-innen, wið-innon; *adv.* WITHIN; intus, intrinsecus, *Gen.* 6, 6, 14: *Mt.* 23, 26.
- Wið-innan; *prep. ac.* WITHIN; intra, *Ps.* 102, 1: 108, 21.

- <sup>o</sup>Wið-lædan *to lead away, to withdraw, take away*; abducere, auferre, *V. Ps.* 136, 4: *C. Ps.* 108, 22.
- Wið-lecgan *to lay against, refuse*; reponere, i. e. contradicere, recusare, *Chr.* 1052.
- Wið-ligan *to lie near*; adjacere, *Bas. R.* 7.
- Wið-metan [metan to measure] *To measure with, to compare, equalize, liken*; comparare, æquare, *Mk.* 4, 30: *Bt.* 32, 1: *Deut.* 3, 24.
- Wið-metednys, se; *A subtle invention, a device*; adinventio, *Ps.* 27, 5.
- Wið-metenlic *Measuring with, comparative*; comparativus, *Elf. gr.* 5.
- Wið-metenys, se; f. *A comparison*; comparatio — *To wið-metennysse þære tide to a comparison of the time*, *Bd. S.* p. 516, 14.
- Wið-meting, wið - metung. *A measuring with, comparison*; comparatio, *Som.*
- Wið-neoðan, wið-nioðan, wið-niðan [neoðan beneath] *About the lower part, beneath*; infra, subtus, deorsum, *Gen.* 6, 16.
- Wiðo-ban *a collar-bone*, *L. M.* 2, 17, v. wido-ban.
- <sup>p</sup>Wiðor-cwydelnys *a gainsaying, contradiction*, v. wið - cwedolnys.
- Wið-ræde *contrary, an opposer*; contrarius, *R. Ben.* 2.
- Wið-sacan, he wið-sæcð; p. wið-sóc, we wið-sócon; pp. wið-sacen; v. a. [wið against; sacan to contend, quarrel, sacu a dispute] *To contend against, to deny, refuse, renounce, cast off, gainsay, contradict*; negare, inficiari, abnegare, i. e. recusare; abnegare, i. e. renunciare, abdicare, repudiare:—He wiðsoc beforan ealum negavit coram omnibus, *Mt.* 26, 70: *Jn.* 18, 27. Deofolgyldum wiðsacan idolis renuciare, *Bd. S.* p. 511, 35. Ic wiðsace hyne ego abnegaboeum, *Mt.* 10, 33: 26, 35. Du wiðsæcst min or me tu abnegabis me, *Mt.* 26, 34, 75: *Mk.* 14, 30: *Jn.* 13, 38. Se þe me wiðsæcð ille qui me abnegabit, *Mt.* 10, 33: *Lk.* 12, 9. Se byð wiðsacen ille erit abnegatus, repudiatus, *Lk.* 12, 9.
- Wið-sacendlic *Denying*; negativus, abnegativus, *Elf. gr. Som.* 38.
- Wið-sacing, wið-sacung. *A forsaking, denying*; renunciatio, *Som.*
- Wið-sæcð *denies*, v. wið-sacan.
- Wið-sæggan [sægan to say] *To deny, gainsay*; inficiari, *Som.*

- <sup>q</sup>Wið - scriðel *a wandering*, *L. Ben.* 1, v. wið-scriðele.
- Wið-scafan *To shove off, repudiate, refuse, repel*; repudian, repellere, confutare, *Bd. I.* p. 549, 4: 573, 17.
- Wið-scylfan *To cast or throw down*; præcipitare, *Som.*
- Wið-settan *to set against, resist*; reponere, resistere, *Elf. T.* p. 12, 9.
- Wið-sóc *denied*, v. wið-saca.
- Wið-spurnan *to spurn against, to offend against*, *R. Lk.* 17, 2.
- Wið-standan; p. -stóð, &c. [wið against, standan to stand] *To WITHSTAND, oppose*; constare, resistere, obistere, *R.* 6: *Bd. S.* p. 481, 14: *Jn.* 1, 10, 8: *Nic.* 26: *Lk.* 21, 15: *Lev.* 26, 17.
- Wið-steal *a resistance, let*, v. wiðer-stal.
- Wið-steppan *to step or go against or out of*; prætergredi, *L. Ps.* 79, 13.
- Wið-styltan [styltan to hesitate] *To doubt*; dubitare, *C. Mt.* 21, 21.
- Wið - teon *to withdraw, take away*; retrahere, detrahere, *L. Ps.* 9, 32: *T. Ps.* 108, 1.
- <sup>r</sup>WIDDE [*Plat.* wied, wile f. *a halter or rope to hang with, also the gallows*: *Fr.* witz f. *a rope, a halter made of willow twigs*: *Old Ger.* wida *vinculum*. In the *Sachsische Landrecht* or *Saxon law*, *II.* 11, art. 28; richten mit der wyde judge, or rather, *wrap by the willow, that is, to hang*; in earlier time the willow twigs were used to hang or strangle criminals] *A band made of twisted WITHES or willow twigs serving instead of a halter or cord for the neck, and also for fetters, the ornament of a woman's head or neck*; circulus, i. e. instrumentum quoddam rusticum, *Elf. gr. Som.* p. 55. Loramentum tormentum, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 78. Restis, redimiculum, *Som.*
- Wið-þingian *to speak with a bargain*; simul loqui, factis facere, *Chr.* 1001.
- Wið þon þæt so that, provide that; -dummodo, *Som.*
- Wið-toc *accepted*; administrat, *Chr.* 1127, *Ing.* p. 354, 11.
- Wið-ufan *Above, from above*, supra, *Elf. gr. Som.* 33. De super, *L. Ps.* 77, 27.
- Wið-utan, wið-uten, wið-utæ; *adv.* WITHOUT; extra, *infra*. — Ða wiðutan ys quod extra secus est, *Mt.* 23, 25, 26.
- Wið-utan; *prep. ac.* WITHOUT.

extra, sine, præter :—Wiðutan þa wicstowe extra castra, *Lev.* 24, 14.  
 Wið-winde [wið about; winde a winding, windan to wind] *The plant WITHWIND, convolvulus or bindweed; convolvulus, viticella, Elf. gl. Som. p. 67.*  
 Wið-winnan to fight against, oppose, resist; repugnare, resistere, *Bt.* 36, 6: 37, 1.  
 Wið-wyrpan to cast against or away, to reject; rejicere, *Cod. Exon.* 8 a, 1.  
 Witig, wittig; *adj.* [wit, gewit understanding] *Wise, skilful, WITTY, ingenious, prudent; sciens, sapiens, peritus:—Witig God wise God, Cd. 146. Witig wuldor - cyning wise king of glory, Cd. 193: Elf. cp. l. 42.*  
 Witig - dóm *A wise judgment, wisdom, knowledge, prescience; scientia, sapientia, præscientia:—Þurh witigdom through knowledge, Cd. 179.*  
 Wit-least, e; *f.* *Want of understanding, folly; prudentiæ inopia, insipientia, Job. p. 167, 32, Lye.*  
 Wites-mære, Witles-mere. WITLES-MERE, WITTLESY-MERE; lacus in agro Huntingd. et Cantabr., *Chr.* 656: 963.  
 Wites-mæres wyrht herba quædam ad oculos inflammatos, *L. M.* 1, 2.  
 Wite A tormentor; punitor, tortor, carnifex:—Sealde hyre þam witerum tradidit eum tortoribus, *Mt.* 18, 34.  
 WITNES, gewitnes, se; *f.* [Moes. reitwoditha testimonium; weitwods testis: *Dan.* vidnesbyrd. testimonium; vidne c. testis: *Swed.* wittnesbörd n. wittnesbörd n. testimonium; wittne n. testis: *Icel.* vitnisburdr m. vitti n. testimonium; vitni n. testis, testimonium] A WITNESS, testimony, knowledge; testimonium, testis:—*Ps.* 18, 8. Angeligen witnes an unlying true witness, *L. Edw.* 1.  
 Witnesse in testimonium, *Bt.* 9, 5. Butan minre gewitnesse, *Gen.* 31, 27, 31.  
 Witnian, gewitnian; *p. ode; pp. v. a.* [Icel. wita to punish. wite a punishment] 1. To punish, chastise; punire, castigare. 2. To afflict, torture, injure; cruciare, vexare, ligere, injuria afficere:—1. Witnian mid deaðe to punish to death, *Bt.* 41, 3. Ic mige eow seofon witon castigo vos septem plagis, *Lev.* 28. Witnod manegum, wum wutum castigatus, *Isis, paucis, plagis, Lk.* 12,

47, 48. 2. Ða bioð gesælegran þe mon witnoð, þonne þa bion þe hi witnað they are happier whom men injure, than they are who injure them, *Bt.* 38, 6, *Card.* p. 318, 17. Gewitnode, *Gen.* 20, 18. ¶ Opposed to arian to pardon.  
 Witnigendlic Punishing, afflicting; puniens, affligens, crucians.  
 Witnung, e; *f.* *A punishing; punitio, poena:—To witnunge minre unhyrsumnesse to punishing of my disobedience, Bd. S. p. 619, 22. Buton witnunge without punishment, L. Edg. sup. 4.*  
 Witnung-stow A place of punishment, purgatory; punitio nis locus, purgatorium, *Som.*  
 Witod known, decreed, fated; *v. witan, witan.*  
 Witodlice, witedlice, witudlice; *conj.* *But, for, therefore, wherefore; sed, vero, enim, igitur, qua propter:—Ðæt scyp wearð ofergoten mid yðum, witodlice he slep, Mt. 8, 24: Mk. 1, 38: Mt. 9, 37: Gen. 4, 11.*  
 Witodlice, witedlice, witudlice, gewitodlice; *adv.* *Truly, verily, now, indeed, evidently, clearly, to wit, yes, yea; certe, sane, nempe, amen, profecto, nunc:—Witodlice on eow becymð Godes rice, Mt. 12, 28: 26, 21: Mk. 2, 16: Elf. T. p. 36, 1.*  
 Witol, wittol. *Wise, knowing, skilful; sciens, sapiens, Som.*  
 Witolnes, se; *f.* *Knowledge, wisdom; scientia, sapientia, Som.*  
 Witrod; *q. for witod fated, Cd. 167.*  
 Wit-scipe a testimony, *v. gewit-scipe.*  
 Witt understanding, *v. wit.*  
 WITTA, an; *m.* *A witness; testis:—Foran godum wittum before good witnesses, L. In. 25.*  
 Wittig wise, witty, *v. witig.*  
 Wittiglice; *adv.* *WITTINGLY, WITTILY, knowingly; sapienter, scienter, ingeniose, Som.*  
 Wittol wise, *v. witol.*  
 Witudlice but, therefore, truly, *Gen.* 46, 27: 47, 20: *Lk.* 22, 27: *Gen.* 45, 24, *v. witodlice.*  
 Wituma a dowry, *v. weotoma.*  
 Wit-word, *i. e.* wita-word the answer of the wise, a lawyer's advice or opinion; sapientum responsum, magnatum decretum, *L. Ethel. Const. W. p. 117, § 7.*  
 Wiuu, for wifu wives, *Gen.* 4, 23, *v. wif.*

Wixð grows, *Ex.* 12, 8, *v. weaxan.*  
 WLACIAN; *p. ode; pp. ge-wlacod. To be lukewarm, to make lukewarm; tepere, tepescere, Elf. gr. Som. 26.*  
 WLACO, wlæc. *Warm, lukewarm, slack, remiss; tepidus, remissus:—On strenge þeodscipes and þrea to wlæc in vigore disciplina et correptionis nimis tepidus, i. e. remissus, Bd. S. p. 492, 18.*  
 Wlæclice Lukewarmly; tepide, *Som.*  
 Wlæcnys, se; *f.* *Warmness, warmth; tepor, tepiditas, Som.*  
 Wlænc, wlanc, wlenc, wlonc; *adj.* 1. *Splendid, rich; splendidus, dives. 2. Proud, elated, arrogant; elatus, superbus, arrogans:—1. Feðrum wlonc splendid with feathers, Cod. Exon. 67 a, 18. Wlance or wlonce monigemany rich, Cd. 86: 89. 2. Wlance eagan elati oculi, Ps. 130, 1. Wlance þegnas proud thanes, Cd. 151: 167.*  
 \*WLÆNCO, wlanco, wlenco, wlenco, e; *f. q.* [Scot. wlonk; *adj.* *gaudily dressed; it is also used as a noun, denoting a woman of rank: Plat. flunkern: Dut. flonkeren to glitter, to sparkle, to shine, flash: Plat. flunkering f: Dut. flonkering f. brightness, glare, flashing] 1. Pomp, splendour, prosperity, riches; pompa, splendor, divitiæ. 2. Pride, arrogance; superbia, arrogantia:—1. Idlele wlænca carian to regard idle pomps, *L. Const. W. p. 150, 19. Æghwylce wlænca forhogan to despise all splendour, id. p. 150, 33. 2. Hie þæs wlenco on-wod pride had them so invaded, Cd. 121. Hie wlenco an-wod them pride invaded, Cd. 173: 209. Wlance forsceaf cast down pride, Cd. 153. For wlence for arrogance, Cd. 80: Bt. 7, 3.*  
 WLÆTIAN, wlatian; *p. ode; pp. od. To nauseate, loath, irk, grieve; nauseare, fastidire:—Me wlatað me tædet, nausæ, Elf. gr. Som. 26: Bt. 11, 1. Us wlatað nos tædet, Num. 21, 5.*  
 WLÆTTA Nausea, loathing; nausea:—Oð hit si gewend to wlattan donec id sit conversum ad nauseam, *Num.* 11, 20.  
 Wlætung, wlatung, e; *f.* *A loathing, melancholy; nauseatio, melancholia, Cot. 129.*  
 Wlancan To grow insolent, proud; inolescere, superbire, *Cot.* 140.*

<sup>7</sup> Wlanclie Insolent, arrogant; insolens, arrogans, Som.

Wlanclie Proudly; arroganter, Cot. 14.

Wlat looked, Cd. 5, v. wlitan.

Wlatian to grieve. — wlatung loathing, v. wlætian, wlætung.

Wlatige grieve, v. wlætian.

Wleatta a loathing, C. R. Ben. 55, v. wlætta.

Wlenco pride, Cd. 173, v. wlenco.

Wlips, wliap. LISPING; blæsus, balbus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 72.

WLITAN; he wlit; p. wlat, bewlat; we wlitan; pp. wliton [Plat. Old Dut. laten, laeten apparere, uideri, gerere se: Moes. wlitan circumspicere: Icel. lita aspicere; lit n. aspectus; læti n. pl. gestus, simulatio: The Old Eng. leeten to pretend to be; apparere, simulare, seems to be related to wlitan, and, like the Plat. and Icel. only wants the w] To look, behold, see; aspicere:—Gewat eagum wlitan on lande cyst departed to look with eyes on (the) land's excellence, Cd. 86. On þone eagum wlat on which looked with eyes, Cd. 5. Wide wlitan meahthe widely might behold, Cd. 29.

<sup>8</sup> WHITE, es; m. [Plat. antlaet n. facies, vultus; Plat. Dut. ge-laet n. vultus, facies, ostensio: Frs. white n. vultus: Ger. antlitz n.: Isd. anthlutt: Ot. Tat. Wil. anluzzi, anluza, anluz, antuzze. In a poem on Charl. antluozze: Moes. wlits, andawleiz facies: Dan. anled c: Sued. anlete n: Icel. andlit n. facies, vultus: Russ. litza, lischtsche facies: Pol. ob-lieze facies, v. andwlit] 1. Beauty, comeliness, splendour, excellence; splendor, forma. 2. Personal appearance, appearance, countenance, form, person; species, forma, persona:—1. Rosan white a rose's beauty, Bt. 9: Bt. R. p. 156. Gimma white the splendour of gems, Bt. 13. Seo duguð þæs wliton þe on þam gimum bið the excellence of the beauty which is in gems, Bt. 13. Mycelne white þu asetst magnum decorum impones, Ps. 20, 5. 2. Se white þæs wuldorlican lichoman species gloriosi corporis, Bd. S. p. 576, 35. Gessylle be his white solvat secundum personam, i. e. personæ dignitatem, L. In. 26: Ps. 10, 8.

White - beorht beauty - bright; formā præstans, Cd. 83: 86.

White-full beautiful; decorus, pulcher, Scint. 4.

<sup>9</sup> Wliteg, wlitig; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. Fair, beautiful, pure, shining, splendid; pulcher, formosus, purus, splendidus: — Wlitig on eagum speciosus in oculis, Gen. 8, 6. Wif swiðe wlitig fœmina valde pulchra, Gen. 12, 14. Manna dohtra wlitige hominum filie pulchræ, Gen. 6, 2. Wlitegan tungl glittering stars, Bt. R. p. 192. Wlitegum wædum in splendid garments, Bt. R. p. 170. Wlitegra fairer; pulchrior, Cd. 25. Wifa wlitigost most beauteous of women, Cd. 29: Bt. 28.

Wlite-scewung [scewung a hill] The beautiful hill, Mount Sion; pulchra specula, Sion, Bd. S. p. 547, 39.

Wlite-torht beauty-bright, glorious in splendour; splendore illustris, Bt. R. p. 193.

Wlite-wamm, white-womm A spot in the face, a freckle; vultus macula, nævus, L. Ethelr. 56.

Wlitig fair, v. wliteg.

<sup>10</sup> WLITIGIAN, gewlitigian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. 1. To form, make into form, to beautify; formare, in formam redigere. 2. To manifest; illustrare, manifestum facere: — 1. Se godcunda foreþonc þa feower gesceafta he geþwærað and wlitegað the divine providence regulates and forms the four elements, Bt. 39, 8, C. 2. Wlitiga þinne word-cwyde manifest thy saying, Cd. 190.

Wlitiglice Beautifully, decently; pulchre, decore, Som.

Wlitu beauty, v. wlite.

Wloeg, wloh. A fringe, hem, border; fimbria, C. Mt. 23, 5: 9, 20.

Wlonc grand, Cd. 215, v. wlenco.

Wlonco pomp, v. wlenco.

Wlong splendour, v. wlenco.

Wo', wog, woh [Plat. fog, fooge, fōge f. a joint, fold, a bending: Dut. vouw f. a fold: Ger. fuge f. a joint, suture: Old Ger. fuogi: Dan. viig, vig c. a bending: Icel. vogr, vagr m. sinus maris angustus, curvatura] 1. A bending, turning; flexura, curvatura. 2. Perversity, error, wrong, depravity, wickedness; perversitas, pravitas, nequitia, damnum: — 1. Mislice woge wegas ways with many a turn, Elf. gl. Som. p. 67. Wogum with folds; flexuris. 2. To woge bringan to bring into error, or lead astray, Elf. pref. Hept. p. 4. On woh faran to go into error, Bt. 39, 8. On won in error, L. Eccl. 28:

Bt. 39, 9. Wyrcean woh to work iniquity, Cd. 180. Hnanes woges ne willnið to wish no wrong, Bt. 40, 7. Woh don to do injury, Bt. 41, 2.

<sup>11</sup> Wô, wog, woh; adj. Bent, crooked, deceitful, unjust, wicked, depraved; curvus, flexuosus, falsus, iniquus, pravus:—W. nosu a crooked nose, Past. 2, 1, 2. Hit is woh þæt it is so that, Bt. 38, 3.

Woan muð a sore mouth; excoriatum os, Som.

Wôc arose, was awakened, wakened; p. of wæcan.

WOCER, wocer [Plat. woker: in earlier times, proles, fructus; but now only usury, Ger. Frs. wokere m. usury: Du. woeker m. usury: Ger. wucherer m.: Ker. Ot. uuocher n. all kind of fruit: Wil. daz uuocher sines oveszes the fruit of his fruit-tree: Moes. akran fructus: Dan. aager c. usury: Sued. oker m. usury: Icel. okra n. fructus usura; okra famerari: Fr. occr, ocyr usury: Ir. G. ocar m. usury.—Some think it is allied to A.-S. eacan: P. oken, auchen; Sued. okra three signifying to increase, augment. Lye says, from wacan to take origin] Offspring, produce, fruit, usury; proles, soboles, fructus: — W. eorðan tuddres producer earth's progeny, Cd. 65. Ei þa wocre all the living beings, Cd. 71: 73.

<sup>12</sup> Wocingas WOCKINGS or WOKINGS, Northamptonshire, C. 755.

Woclic depraved, Elf. T. p. 24, 16, v. wolic.

Wocorlice Watchfully; vigilant, Past. 49, 5.

Woca, wox washed; p. of wasan.

Wôd waded, Cd. 158, Th. p. 158, 22, v. wadan.

WôD; g. m. n. es; f. re: [Chau. wode: Bract. wode mad, furious: Plat. woc: madness; verwood mad. F. woede f. rage, fury; woc: raging, turbulent: Ger. wut f. rage, fury; wüthig furious: Old Ger. unoto furiosus; unotagi furiosus; unotagi furiosus; furor: Moes. wods dæmniacus: Sued. odjur a. e. d. furious animal or beast: Icel. ótr a monster: Icel. ótr captus. The Sued. and Icel. want only w to show their connection with wod: Icel. v. d. m. periculum: Fr. wut wrath, anger. Waker wakened]



*forte quia ira furor brevis est. The Gael. buath f. rage, madness; by changing the b into w, is the Ger. wuth, and may be of the same family, and perhaps the radical word*] *Mad*, WOOD, WODE, insane, possessed; rabidus, insanus, furiosus, dæmoniacus: — Ne eom ic wod non sum ego insanus; non habeo dæmonium, *Jn.* 8, 49, 52: 10, 21. *Pa he eft on-hwearf wodan gewittes then he turned again from his insane mind, Cd.* 206.

*Wod a wood, v. wudu.*

*WODEN; g. Wodenes, Wodnes; d. Wodne; m. [The form of profession which preceded baptism at the introduction of Christianity into Germany, shows how prevalent the worship of Woden was. Ek forsacho diabole, &c. ende Woden I forsake the devil, &c. and Woden, v. Dr. Mone's History of Paganism in the north of Europe, vol. I. p. 149.—wedan to rave, to be mad; wod mad, furious, the furious god, or he who inspired men with a warlike fury. The Odin of the Scandinavians, v. guð] The god of war adored by the Goths, Germans, and Anglo-Saxons; the same as Mars and Mercury of the Romans. Hengist and Horsa, and many English princes, are said to be descended from Woden, Chr. 449: 547: 854. He was represented in complete armour, and with a drawn sword; Wodenus, Odinus, sive Othinus, Mercurius Anglosaxonum: non tamen quod fuerit ipse Romanorum Mercurius; sed quod Runicis literis inventis, Mercurio Romanorum æquiparari inter gentes artium rudes meruerit. Fuit autem vir non solum eloquentia, sed etiam fortitudine, et vaticinandi peritia inclytus. Qui, cum ex Asia cum copiis suis, novas sedes quaerendi causa, in Germaniam Trans-albianam venisset, multos ibi populos domuit, et imprimis eos qui postea sub nomine Saxonum claruerunt. Hengistum et Horsam, clarissimos belli duces, nec non omne fere Germanorum regnum genus, ab ejus stirpe originem duxisse, scribunt Bd. in Hist. Eccl. 1, 16: Gul. Malsb. I. 1:—Fram þam Wodne awoc eall ure cyne-ynn, and Suðan-hymbra eac from this Woden arose all our royal race, and also (the)*

*Southumbrians, Chr. 449. Bældæg Wodening; Woden Freoðolafing Baldag son of Woden; Woden son of Fritholaf, Chr. 547: 854.*

*Wode-pistel a wood-thistle; sylvestris carduus, herba quædam cicutæ nostræ non absimilis, Cot. 209. Helleborum, veratrum:—R. 43, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64. Wudu-pistel, Herb. 110. Wod-fræca, wod-freca. Mad, furious; rabie vorans, rabidus:—Se wodfræca wulf the devouring wolf, the devil, L. Const. W. p. 149, 1. Se wod-freca were-wulf the mad man-wolf, the devil, L. Eccl. Cnut. 26.*

*Wod-hen; g. -henne. WOODHEN, quail; coturnix, Cot. 36. Wodian to rage, to be mad, v. wedan.*

*Wódnes, se; f. Madness, WOODNESS, insanity; insania, dementia, rabies, zelus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 72: T. Ps. 68, 12: 78, 5.*

*Wodnes-beorh; g. -beorges; d. -beorge [Ethel. Wodnesberghe: Flor. Wodnesbeorh: Hunt. Wodnesbirue: Mat. West. Wodnesbirch.—beorh a citadel, Wodnes of Woden] WODNESBOROUGH, WANSBOROUGH or WANBOROUGH, Wiltshire, Chr. 591: 715.*

*Wodnes-dæg [dæg the day, Wodnes of Woden] WEDNESDAY; dies Mercurii:—Pys Godspel sceal on Wodnesdæg on þære þryddan wucan ofer Pentecosten, Rub. Mt. 5, 25, 31, 43, &c., v. Woden.*

*Wo-dóm Bad judgment; pravum judicium, Som.*

*Wodon waded, v. wadan.*

*Wód-scinig appearing mad, mad; insanus, Som.*

*Wód-scinn appearance of madness, madness; insania, Lye.*

*Wód-seoc mad-sick, lunatic; insania æger, Som.*

*Wód-seocnes Mad-sickness, madness; insania, dementia, Som.*

*Wód-þrag a mad or rapid course, fury, Bt. 37, 1.*

*Woedian to rage, to be mad, R. Mt. 7, 15, v. wedan.*

*Woeg a way, C. Mt. 13, 4, v. wæg.*

*Woen deficient, R. Mt. 19, 20, v. won.—expectation, rumour, C. Mt. 2, 13: R. Mk. 2, 22, v. wen.*

*Woenan to ween, think, R. Lk. 17, 9, v. wenan.*

*Woenic Almost; fere, Som.*

*Woenlic Agreeing; conveniens, congruus, C. R. Mk. 14, 59.*

*Woepen a weapon, C. Lk. 11, 21, v. wæpen.*

*Woerc-man a workman, C. Lk. 10, 7, v. weorc-man.*

*Woerdan to forbid, C. Lk. 23, 2, v. werdan.*

*Woerig weary, v. werig.*

*Woerigan to curse, C. Lk. 6, 28, v. wirgian.*

*Woerðian To afflict; affligere, Ben.*

*Woest-ern a desert place, v. west-ern.*

*Woestig desert, waste, R. Mt. 23, 38: Mk. 6, 32, v. westig.*

*Woestnes desolation, C. Lk. 21, 20, v. westnes.*

*Woeð Troublesome, tedious; molestus, C. Lk. 11, 7: 18, 5.*

*Woffian; p. ode; pp. od. To dote, rave; delirare, Swith. Vit.*

*Woffung, e; f. A doting, madness, blasphemy; deliramentum, Lk. 24, 11. Blasphemia, Lk. 5, 21. Insania, Dial. 1, 9.*

*Wog a bending, error, crooked, v. wo.*

*Wógan To woo, marry; nubere, Scint. 13.*

*Wogenes an error, v. wohnes.*

*Wogere, es; m. A WOOR, suitor; proci, amasius, Elf. gl. Som. p. 74.*

*Woh error, wrong, v. wo.*

*Woh-dóm bad judgment; iniquum judicium, Lup. 21.*

*Woh-fotede crooked-footed, splay-footed; tortos habens pedes, Elf. gl. Som. p. 72.*

*Woh-full full of wickedness, wicked; nequitiae plenus, iniquus, C. Mt. 13, 38: Mk. 15, 27.*

*Wohfulnis, se; f. Wickedness; nequitia, malitia, C. Mt. 22, 18.*

*Wohg error, fault, v. wo.*

*Woh-gestreon unjust gain, Lup. 21.*

*Woh-hæmed Unlawful cohabiting, adultery; illicitus concubitus, adulterium:—Cot. 32. Woh-hæmet, Bt. R. p. 172.*

*Woh-hæmere An adulterer, fornicator; adulter, fornicator, Som.*

*Woh-handede crooked-handed, lame; tortos habens manus, mancus, Elf. gl. Som. p. 72.*

*Wohnee, wonys, se; f. Crookedness, perverseness, error, wickedness, sin; error, perversitas, iniquitas, peccatum:—Gerihstan wohnesse to correct an error, Elf. gr. Som. 28. On wonysse geeacnod in iniquitate conceptus, Bd. S. p. 495, 24, 25,*

*Wohsun washed, for wocson; p. of wacsan.*

*Woide-berg Lingwort, barefoot; helleborum, Som.*

<sup>1</sup> **WOL**, es; m. [*Icel.* vol n. *querela*, lamentatio; *vola misere queri*; *volader miser*, egeus] *Plague, pestilence, disease, mortality, mischief, severity*; *pestis, pestilentia, mortalitas*: —Hwelc is wyrsa wol what is a worse plague? *Bt.* 29, 2. On þa tid þæs miclan woles tempore istius magnæ mortalitatis, *Bd. S.* p. 538, 15: 559, 9. Wenst þu þæt ic nyte þone wol þinre gedrefednease thinkest thou that I know not the severity of thy trouble? *Bt.* 5, 3, *Card.* p. 18, 8.

**Wol-bærnes** the burning or rage of pestilence, a pest; *pestilentiae incendium, furor, pestis*, *Ors.* 2, 1.

**Wol-berende** bearing or bringing a pest; *pestifer*, *Bd. S.* p. 482, 8.

**Wol-bryne** the burning or rage of a pest, *Ors.* 2, 5, v. wol-bærnes.

<sup>2</sup> **WOLCEN**, wolcn; g. wolcnes; d. wolcne; pl. wolcnu; n. [*Plat.* wulke, wolk f: *Dut.* wolk f: *Ger.* wolke f: *Ot.* uuolko: *Not.* uuolche.—wealc can to roll, v. wealc] 1. A cloud; *nubes, nimbus*. 2. Air, **WELKIN**, sky; ær, æther, firmamentum:—1. Ren-boga on þam wolcnum iris in nubi-bus, *Gen.* 9, 13, 16: *Ex.* 19, 9. Com stefn of þam wolcne venit vox e nube, *Mt.* 17, 5. Beorht wolcn hig oferscean, *Mt.* 17, 5. Gesion þa wolcnu under þe to see the clouds under thee, *Bt.* 36, 2. On heofones wolcnum in cœli nubi-bus, *Mt.* 26, 64. 2. Under wolcnum under the skies, *Cd.* 62: 71: 33, 5: *Bt. R.* p. 152: 156: 171: 188. Wide under wolcnum wide under skies, *Cd.* 92.

**Wolcen** - faru heavens' course; *cœlorum motus*, *Cd.* 192.

**Wolcen-gehnaste** the pile of heaven; *cœli immensitas, moles*, *Cod. Exon.* 102 a, 15.

**Wolcen-read** a scarlet dye, *Herb.* 180, 2, v. weolcen-read.

**Wolcen-wyrcend** one engendered of a cloud, a centaur; *de nube genitus, centaurus*, *Cot.* 142.

**Wolcn** a cloud, *Mt.* 17, 5, v. wolcen.

**Wol-cyrge** a fury, hag, v. wæl-cyrian.

**Wold** a wood, weald, v. weald.

**Wolde**, woldon would, v. wyllan.

**Wo-lic** Wicked, iniquitous, unjust; *pravus, iniquus, nequam*:—Hit ys swiðe wolic it is very unjust, *Elf. T.* p. 2, 14.

**Wolice** Unjustly; prave, injuste, *Elf. T.* p. 41, 9.

<sup>1</sup> **WOM**, wæm, wam; g. wommes; m. [*Dan.* væmmelse c. disgust, a loathing, distaste, aversion: *Swed.* wämjelse f. as *Dan.*: *Icel.* vam, vömm f. *dedecus*; væma f. *nauseola*] A spot, stain, **WEM**, blemish, evil, sin, crime, dread, horror; *nævus, macula, labes, vitium, peccatum, crimen, horror*:—Wer, womma leas a spotless man *Cd.* 188. We wom dyde we did evil, *id.* Wommas wyrcean to commit crimes, *Cd.* 173, *Th.* p. 217, 17. Wommmum awyrged with cursed sins, *Cd.* 169, *Th.* p. 211, 26. Ðær is wom and wop there is horror and wailing, *Cd.* 220. Gewundod mid wommum wounded with crimes, *Cd.* 216.

**Woma**, an; m. Terror, horror, dread; horror, terror:—Ða he secgan ongan swefnes woman then he began to tell (the) horror of (his) dream, *Cd.* 202. Wuldres woman terrors of glory, *Cd.* 147. Se woma cwom the dread came, *Cd.* 153. Swefnes woma terror of a dream, *Cd.* 177: 178.

<sup>2</sup> **Woman** [wom a blot] To corrupt, spoil, destroy; *corrumpere, perdere*, *Alf. Test.*, v. gewemman.

**Womb** the womb, v. wamb.

**Wom-cwide** An evil or wicked speech, an invective; *maledictum*, *Cd.* 29.

**Wom-ferht** an evil fright; *injustus pavor*, *Cot.* 8, 198.

**Wom-full** full of evil, wicked, defiled; *mali plenus, malignus*, *Jdth.* p. 22, 24.

**Womm** a blot, v. wom.

**Wom-nosu** a wry nose, or a blotch on the nose; *nævus habens in naso*, *Som.*

**Wom-scyldig** crime-guilty; *peccati reus*, *Cd.* 45.

**Wom-wlite** a spot in the face; *nævus in vultu*, v. wlite-wamm.

**Won** a want, error, *Bd. S.* p. 644, 15, v. wana.

**Won** laboured; *laboravit*, *Cd.* 75, v. winnan.

**Won**, wona deficient, wanting, lacking, bad, *V. Ps.* 33, 9: *Lk.* 11, 41: *Bd. S.* p. 563, 15: 599, 23, v. wana.

**Won** pale, wan, livid, *Cod. Exon.* 22 a, 9, v. wonn.

**Woncla** unstable, *Bt.* 7, 2, v. wancol.

**Wond** was afraid; *veritus est*, *Cod. Exon.* 36 b, 19, v. wandian.

**Wond** A mole-hill; *grumulus a talpa ejectus*, *Lye.*

**Won-dæd** A bad deed; *malefactum*, *Bt.* 3, 4.

<sup>3</sup> **Wonde** - weorp Casting up a mole - hill, a mole; *grumulus ejiciens, talpa*, v. wand-wurpe.

**Wondor** a wonder, *Deut.* 34, 12: *Jos.* 3, 5, v. wunder.

**Wones** wickedness, v. wonnes.

**Won-forð-hal**, won-forð-hald steep or upright; non proclivis, i. e. acclivis, *Som.*

**Wong**, wonga the cheek or jaw-bone, v. wæng.

**Wong** a field, meadow, *Cod. Lra.* 56 a, 2, v. wang.

**Wongere** a pillow, v. wingere.

**Wong-stede** [stede a place] a field place, a plain, as wong field, *Bt. R.* p. 159.

**Wong-toð** a cheek-tooth, a grinder, v. wang-toð.

**Won-hæwa** of a wan hue; *fridus*, *Cot.* 50.

**Won-hydig** [hidig heedful] careless, rash; *incautus, temerarius*, *Cod. Exon.* 30 b, 16.

**Wonhygde** Want of care, madness; *incuria, incogitamentia*, *Cd.* 80.

**Wonian** to wane, fail, decrease to languish; *deficere, languescere*, *Cod. Exon.* 33 a, 15: 21 b, l. ult. v. wanian.

<sup>4</sup> **WONN**, won, wan, wam; d. se wonna, wanna; sc. þe wonne, wanne; g. m. a. n. f. re; adj. [*Scot.* wan black gloomy: *Ir. Gael.* ban wan pale, waste] **WAX**, pak, baird livid, swarthy, dusky, dirt-foul; *lividus, luridus, pallidus, ater, decolor, fuscus* — Se wonna leg the baird for *Cd.* 229. Gesweorc wæc and wæste a cloud dert waste, *Cd.* 5. Wom wæceasega a dark choicer of slain, the raven, *Cd.* 17. Ofer wonne wæg oer a dark wave, *Cd.* 69. Ða wonne niht mona onlihteð mon relights the dark night, *Bt.* l. p. 165. Wonnan wæg se a dark wave, *Cd.* 69. Wæc wægas dusky waves, *Cd.* 6. Alegde biwundenne wonne claðum posuit involutum ferri pannis, *Cod. Exon.* 26 b, 12. On wanre niht in dark night, *Bt.* 10, 81.

**W6** - nosu having a wry nose

**Woo-nosu**, *Past.* 2, 1, 2 v. w6.

**Won-sælig** Unhappy; *infelix*, *Cod. Exon.* 91 b, 2.

**Won-sceafta** morbus quidam quem afficiens, *L. M.* 2, 38.

**Wonung**, wanung, e; f. A **WANING**, decrease, injury, diminutio, damnum, detrimentum: — Myclic wonung was wyrcende magnam detrimentum erat operans; magnus



*detrimento fuit*, *Bd. S. p. 506*, 37. Mid þam hefigestum wonungum his rices geswen-  
ced *gravissimis damnis ejus regni adflictus*, *Bd. S. p. 530*, 18.

Won-willa *an evil will or desire*, *lust*, *Bt. 31*, 1.

Won-wilnung *evil wishing, lust*, *Bt. 16*, 3.

Won-wyrd *evil fortune*, *Bt. 5*, 1.

Wouys *perverseness*, v. wohnes.

Woo *an error*, *L. Eccl. 36*, v. wó.

Woon *laboured*; *laboravit*, *Bd. S. p. 611*, 22, v. winnan.

Woo-nosu *a wry nose*, v. wo-nosu.

Wooð *eloquence*, v. woð.

Wóp, es; m. [*Frs. wop, wob n.*

*cry, clamour*; *wopa to call, to cry for assistance*: *Old Ger.*

*wopen plorare*: *Moes. hana*

*wopida gallus cantavit*, *Mk. 14*, 68. *The Icel. óp n. exclamatio, sanna*] A WHOOP, weep-

ing, cry, bewailing; *fletus*,

*lamentatio*:—Þær bið wop

and toða gristbitung, *Mt. 8*,

12: 13, 42, 50: *Lk. 13*, 28.

Wæs wop upahafen *was a cry*

upraised, *Cd. 153*. Þæs wo-

pes dagas *fletus dies*, *Gen. 50*,

4. Þurh wopas *per fletus*,

*Bd. S. p. 599*, 25.

Wope, wopen *wept*, v. wepan.

Wóplic *Causing weeping, doleful*;

*flexibilis*, *Elf. gr. 9*, 28.

Wora, *Cd. 23*; g. pl. of wó de-

ceitful.

Worc *work*, *Deut. 27*, 26: *L.*

*Eccl. Cant. 19*, v. weorc.

Worc-beow *a work servant*, v.

weorc-beow.

WORD, wyrd, es; pl. word; n.

[*Plat. Dut. woord n*: *Ger.*

*wort n*: *Ker. uuortono verba*;

*uuertun verbis*; *uuort sermo*;

*cuataz uuort bonus sermo*;

*Moes. waurd verbum, sermo*;

*Dan. Swed. ord n. a word*;

*Icel. ord n. verbum, dictum*;

*Sans. wartha*] 1. A WORD,

saying, command; *verbum*,

*dictum, sermo, mandatum*.

2. A verb; *verbum apud*

*grammaticos*:—1. Soðlice þa

synt wið þone weg þar þæt

word is gesawen, and þonne

i hyt gehyrað, sona cymð

atanas and afyrð þæt word

e on heora heortan asawen

a, *Mk. 4*, 15. Þæt word

æs mid Gode, and God wæs

æt word, *Jn. 1*, 1. Eces li-

s word *eterna vitæ verbum*,

*rba, Jn. 6*, 68. Wordes

ðe weorces of or by word

deed; *verbo aut facto, L.*

*Sw. Guthr. 2*. For þam

orde *propter istud dictum*,

*Mk. 10*, 22. Þas word wæ-

ron gewidmærsode *ista verba*  
*erant divulgata, Lk. 1*, 65.

Worda gerynu *mysteries of*

*words*; *verborum mysteria*,

*Cd. 210*. Ahsode he hyne

manegum wordum *interroga-*

*vit eum multis verbis, Lk. 23*, 9.

Awendan Godes word *trans-*

*gredi Dei mandatum, Num. 22*,

18. Mid wordum gefyllan,

ne mid weorcum *verbis im-*

*plere non gestis, Deut. 27*, 26.

Wordum and dædum *by words*

*and deeds, Cd. 107*. 2. Dæd-

lic word *a deedlike or active*

*verb*; *activum verbum, Elf.*

*gr. Som. 5*, 19. Prowigendlic

word *a suffering or passive*

*verb*; *passivum verbum, id.*

Naðres cynnes word *a verb of*

*neither kind, a neuter verb*;

*neutrius generis verbum, id.*

Alecgende word *a putting*

*away verb, or one that has put*

*away some of its forms, a de-*

*ponent verb*; *deponens ver-*

*bum, id.*—Word-beot *a pro-*

*mise*; *verbum delatum sive*

*datum alicui, promissum, Cd.*

132. — Word-cwede, word-

cwyde, word-gecwæde, word-

gecwýde *a declaring in words*,

*a saying, command, precept,*

*testament, also utterance, elo-*

*quence, a discourse*; *verbo*

*enunciatum, declaratum, edic-*

*tum, pactum, testamentum,*

*item verborum dictio, i. e.*

*eloquium, facundia, sermo,*

*Cd. 190*: 202: 208: 213.—

Word-cwyð *a mandate, order,*

*Beo. 38*. — Word-fæst word-

fast, *fast to his word, true,*

*Abus. 6*. — Word-full wordful,

*talkative*. — Word-gecwæde *a*

*saying*. — Word-gemearc [ge-

*mearc a limit*] *a promise*; *ver-*

*bis designatio, promissum,*

*Cd. 107*. — Word-gleaw skil-

ful in word, *eloquent, Cd. 193*.

— Word-hord hoard or trea-

*sury of words, the mouth*; *ver-*

*borum thesaurus, os, Bt. R.*

*p. 156*. — Word-lac *a speech*;

*loquela, L. Ps. 18*, 3. — Word-

loc *an enclosing of words, the*

*art of logic*; *dialectica, Cot.*

66. — Word-loga *a deceiver in*

*words, a liar*; *verbum fallens,*

*mendax*. — Word-lunc, word-

lung *talk, discourse*; *sermo-*

*cinatio, verbositas*. — Word-

mittlung *a meeting of words,*

*composition, rhetoric*; *verbo-*

*rum occursus, collatio, scili-*

*cet rhetorica, Elf. gl. Som. p.*

76. — Word-riht *a word or*

*oral law*; *verbale, i. e. ver-*

*bis traditum jus, Cd. 143*. —

Word-sawere, word-seawere

*a word-sower*; *verborum se-*

*minator; Grk. σπέρματος,*

*Past. 15*, 6. — Word-sno-

*ter wise in words, eloquent*;

*verbis sapiens, disertus, Chr.*

1047. — Word-somnung *as-*

*sembling of words, composition,*

*v. word-mittung*. — Word-

wanene *speaking evil, foul-*

*mouthed*; *maledicus, Cot. 210*.

— Word-wisa word-wise, *a*

*sophist*; *verbis sapiens, so-*

*phista, Cot. 198*. — Word-

writere *a word-writer, an his-*

*torian*; *historicus*. — Word-

wynsum *pleasant in speech*;

*sermone jucundus, affabilis,*

*R. 116*.

Worden *become, been*, v. weorð-

an.

Wordlian *To talk, commune*;

*sermocinari, Dial. 2*, 3.

Wordung, e; f. *A precept, rule,*

*lesson*; *præceptum, Som.*

Wore; g. d. s. f. of wó crooked,

unjust.

Worfian *To speak perversely, to*

*blaspheme*; *perverse loqui,*

*blasphemare, Som.*

Worfung, e; f. *A feigning, dis-*

*sembling*; *fictio, v. woffung*.

Wor-hana, waur-hana [waur

*weed*] *The moor-cock*; *phasia-*

*nus gallus, Lye*.

Wor-hen the WAR-HEN or hen

*pheasant*; *phasiana, Som.*

Worhte wórked, v. wyrcan.

WORIAN; ic worige; p. ode;

pp. od [*Plat. Dut. warren,*

*verwarren to entangle, embroil,*

*err*; *Ger. wirren, verwirren*

*errare*; *Dan. virre, id*: *Swed.*

*wira, id.*] *To err, wander*;

*errare, vagari*: — Ic worige

*vagabor, vagabundus ero, Gen.*

4, 14. Woriende *vagus, va-*

*gabundus, Prov. 5*. Worigen-

de, *id*: *Gen. 4*, 12: *Num. 14*,

33.

World, es; f. *the world*: — Wide

into þas world *abroad in this*

*world, L. Elf. ep. I. 12*: *Lk.*

1, 70: *for the compounds, v.*

*woruld, &c.*

Worm *a worm, Ps. 21*, 5, v.

wyrm.

Wormod wormwood, *Herb. 101*,

v. wermod.

Worms corrupt matter, corrup-

*tion*; *pus, Ors. 1*, 7, v. wyrms.

WORN *A number, multitude, body,*

*company, band, herd, power,*

*force*; *numerus, turba, mul-*

*tudo, vis*: — Witena worn *a*

*number of wise men, Cod. Eron.*

79 a, 2. Ymb worn daga

*after a number of days, Cd. 71*.

Misdæda worn *a number of*

*misdeeds*; *facinorum multi-*

*tudo, Bt. R. p. 159*. Worn

gestrynde suna and dohtra

*begat a multitude of sons and*

*daughters, Cd. 62*. Onsende

worn þæs werudes *he sent a*

band of the host, *Cd.* 174. Seofðan he þes wites worn gefelde when he of that torment felt (the) force, *Cd.* 214. Wornum and heapum turmis et catervis, i. e. turmatim et catervatim, *Jdth.* 23, 40. Grex, *C. R. Mk.* 5, 11, 13.

Worohþ *Abomination*; abominatio, *C. Mk.* 13, 14.

Worold the world, v. woruld.

Worpe cast, v. weorpan.

Worpenys, se; f. *Desolation*, ruin; destructio, *Som.*

Worð land, a farm, street, public way, hall, palace; fundus, platea, *Elf. gr. Som.* 8: *C. Mt.* 6, 5: 12, 19. Atrium, *C. Mt.* 26, 69: *C. Mk.* 14, 54, 68, v. weorðig.

Worð a shore, *R. Jn.* 21, 4, v. waroð.

Worð worth, worthy, v. weorð.

Worðan to be, v. weorðan.

Worðere *A worshipper*; cultor, *C. Jn.* 4, 23.

Worðian to honour, adore, *C. Jn.* 8, 49, v. weorðian.

Worðig a street, public way, v. weorðig.

Worðscipe worship, honour, v. weorðscipe.

WORULD, weorold, world; g. e; sometimes es; f. [*Plat.* world, weorld f: *Dut.* wereld f: *Frs.* wrald, wrauld, wraald, wrualde: *Ger.* welt f: *Ker.* uuerolt *sæculum*: *Dan.* verden c: *Swed.* world f: *Icel.* verölld f. *mundus*, *præsens ætas*. *Wachter* says, p. 1860, *Vox sæculum naturale significat. Nam wer est vir, et in compositione homo, et old prisca Danorum lingua est ætas, ævum, et duratio longi temporis.*—wer a man, eald old] *THE WORLD*; *mundus*, *sæculum*, *ævum*, *vita*:—*Geornfullnes þisse worulde sollicitudo hujus mundi*, *Mt.* 13, 22. *Þysse worulde bearn hujus sæculi filii*, *Lk.* 16, 8: 20, 34. *Worulde endung sæculi finis*, *Mt.* 13, 39. *Tacen worulde geendunge signum sæculi consummationis*, *Mt.* 24, 3. *On worulde endunge in sæculi consummatione*, *Mt.* 13, 40. *Wide into þas world abroad in this world*, *L. Elf. ep.* I. 12. *Of worldes frymðe a sæculi principio*, *Lk.* 1, 70. *Fram worulde and on worulde a sæculo et in sæculum*, *Ps.* 40, 14. *On worulde a woruld in sæculorum semper sæcula*, *Ps.* 9, 40. *Geond ealra worulda woruld over world of all worlds*, *Cd.* 218. *Ne on þissere worulde, ne on þære toweardan nec in hac vita, nec in futura*, *Mt.* 12, 32.

*Rice ealra worulda regnum omnium sæculorum*, i. e. in omnia sæcula, *Ps.* 144, 13. ¶ *On a worulde, a on worulde a world for ever*; in semper sæculum, in æternum.—*Woruld-sæht worldly property*, *Bt.* 13.—*Woruld-bot worldly compensation*, *L. Edw. Guth. pref.*—*Woruld-buend a dweller or inhabitant of this world*, *Bt. R.* p. 159: 196.—*Woruld-camp worldly warfare*, *L. Elf. ep.* I. 51.—*Woruld-caru worldly care*, *L. Const. W.* p. 150, 24.—*Woruld-cræft worldly craft or art*, *Cd.* 191.—*Woruld-cund worldly kind, worldly*, *L. Cnut. pol.* 66: *Bd. S.* p. 565, 24.—*Woruld-cyning a worldly king*, *Cd.* 106.—*Woruld-dæd worldly business*, *L. Eccl.* 21.—*Woruld-dema a worldly judge*, *L. Const. W.* p. 149, 16.—*Woruld-dóm worldly doom or judgment*, *Vit. Swith.*—*Woruld-dream worldly delight*, *Cd.* 62.—*Woruld-drihten a worldly master*, *Bt. R.* p. 194.—*Woruld-dugeð worldly gain*, *Cd.* 92.—*Woruld-earfoða worldly difficulty*, *Bt. R.* p. 157.—*Woruld-ege worldly fear*, *L. Const. W.* p. 148, § 3.—*Woruld-feoh worldly pelf*, *Cd.* 98.—*Woruld-frið worldly peace*, *L. Ethel. Anh.* 1.—*Woruld-fruman first inhabitants of the world*, *Vit. Guthl.* 2.—*Woruld-gebyrd worldly origin*, *Bd. S.* p. 593, 2.—*Woruld-geriht worldly justice*, *L. Edg. Sup. W.* p. 80, § 3.—*Woruld-gesselð worldly happiness*, *Bt.* 11, 2.—*Woruld-gesceaft a worldly creature*, *Cd.* 5: *Bt.* 33, 4.—*Woruld-gestreon worldly gain*, *Bd. S.* p. 490, 26.—*Woruld-gewrit worldly writing or literature*, *Bd. S.* p. 564, 11.—*Woruld-gewuna worldly custom*, *L. Edg. sup.* 3.—*Woruld-gifu a worldly gift*, *Bd. S.* p. 498, 20.—*Woruld-gitsere a worldly miser*, *Bt. R.* p. 169.—*Woruld-gitsung worldly covetousness*, *Bt.* 7, 1.—*Woruld-glengge worldly splendour*, *L. Eccl.* 21.—*Woruld-god worldly good*, *Bd. S.* p. 526, 24.—*Woruld-gylp worldly glory*, *Bt.* 33, 1.—*Woruld-hád a worldly state or habit*, *Bd. S.* p. 592, 42.—*Woruld-hlaford a worldly lord*, *L. Can. Edg.* 1.—*Woruld-lagu worldly or civil law*, *L. Cnut. pol.* 35.—*Woruld-lean worldly reward*, *L. Eccl.* 25.—*Woruld-lic worldlike, worldly*, *Bt.* 8: *L. Cnut. Eccl.* 15.—*Woruld-lif*

*worldly life*, *Cd.* 176.—*Woruld-lufu worldly love, love of the world*, *L. Can. Edg.* p. 17.—*Woruld-lust worldly lust*; *mundanus amor*, *cupida*, *Bt.* 24, 3, 4.—*Woruld-mag worldly relation or connexion*, *Cd.* 99.—*Woruld-men worldly men, the laity*, *Bt.* 7, 3: *L. Eccl.* 30.—*Woruld-med worldly need or reward*, *L. Eccl.* 21.—*Woruld-neod worldly need*, *L. Ethel. Const. W.* p. 115, § 11.—*Woruld-nyt worldly use*, *Cd.* 46.—*Woruld-ricce worldly kingdom, worldly power*, *Cd.* 55: 33, 1.—*Woruld-right worldly right, civil law*, *L. Edg. pol.* 5.—*Woruld-sæht worldly happiness, temporal good, good fortune*, *Bt.* 2: 7, 18.—*Woruld-sceamu worldly shame, infamy*, *L. Cnut. p.* 50.—*Woruld-sceat a part of the world, a region*, *Bt.* 2: 180.—*Woruld-scipe worldly office or business; secular negotium*, *Dial. pref.*—*Woruld-snoter worldly man, a philosopher*, *Martyr.* 22: 12.—*Woruld-sorg worldly care, anxiety*, *Past.* 51, 7.—*Woruld-spæd a worldly event, worldly property, riches*, *Bd. S.* p. 442: *Bt.* 5, 1.—*Woruld-spreca worldly speech or conversation*, *L. Eccl.* 21.—*Woruld-stæc worldly rule or discipline*, *L. Conc. Anh.* 31.—*Woruld-strudere public robber; publicus grassator*, *Lap.* 19.—*Woruld-þearf worldly adventure*, *Bd. S.* p. 487, 19.—*Woruld-þeaw worldly affair*, *Bt.* 1.—*Woruld-þegn, woruld-bea; worldly servant; secular minister*, *L. Lund. W.* p. 11, § 11.—*Woruld-þeostru (F. stru) worldly darkness*, *Bt.* 2: p. 186.—*Woruld-þing worldly things*, *Bt.* 24, 4.—*Woruld-wela worldly wealth or property, riches*, *Bt.* 26, 2.—*Woruld-weorc worldly work*, *L. Ex.* 3, 24.—*Woruld-weorðscipe worldly worship or honour*, *L. Cnut. Eccl.* 6.—*Woruld-wið worldly contest*, *L. Elf. ep.* I. 12.—*Woruld-willnung worldly wishing or desire*, *Bt.* 41, 3.—*Woruld-wita a worldly man, a philosopher, senator*, *L. Conc. Anh.* 31.—*Woruld-wite a worldly or secular law*, *L. North. Pres.* 10.—*Woruld-wrence worldly cunning*, *Past.* 30, 1.—*Woruld-wulder worldly glory*, *Bt.* 24, 4.—*Woruld-wuniende dwelling in the world, worldly*, *Bt. R.* p. 168.—*Woruld-wyn worldly joy*, *Cd.* 218.—*Woruld-yrmb worldly misery*.

**Cd. 45.**—Woruld-yð *a worldly wave*, *Bt. R. p. 154.*  
**Wós, es; n.** Juice, oose, broth; liquor, succus:—*Herb. 90, 7.*  
**Oíetes wos** juice of fruit, *R. 32: Elf. gl. Som. p. 61.* De-coctura, *Herb. 30, 3.*  
**Wosan** to be; esse, *R. Jn. 1, 46.*—**Wosas estote**, *R. Mt. 10, 16, Lye, v. wesah.*  
**Wosig Oozy**, juicy, moist; succulentus, humidus, *Herb. 138, 1.*  
**WOD** Eloquence, a speaking out, a prophesy, song, poem; eloquium, effatum, carmen sacrum:—**Woða** wynsumast most pleasant of songs, *Cod. Exon. 96 a, 8.* Clamor. **Woðe** hofun clamorem ediderunt, *Cod. Exon. 45 b, l. penult.* **Woð** wera prophesy of men; effatum hominum, *Lye; wandering [as if wað] of men, Thorpe, Cd. 205.*—**Woð-bora** An orator, prophet; effata proferens, rhetor, *Cot. 194.* Propheta, *Cod. Exon. 12 a, 16.* Orator, *Cod. Exon. 78 b, 19.*—**Woð-craeft** the art of eloquence, poetry; rhetorica, poësis, carmen, cantus, *Cod. Exon. 57 b, 13.*—**Woð-giefu** the gift of eloquence; facundiae dos, *Cod. Exon. 108 b, 4.*—**Woð-song** prophetic song, *Cod. Exon. 8 b, 7.*  
**o-weorc** A wicked work; prava actio, *Som.*  
**oxon** increased; creverunt, *C. Mt. 13, 7; p. of weaxan.*  
**rac** banishment, *Bt. 38, 1, v. wræc.*  
**RACIAN**, wracnian; *p. ode; pp. od [Plat. wraken, wroken to reject, exclude: Dut. wraken to disapprove, to reject: Dan. vrage to reject, to turn out, to throw off: Swed. wräka to reject: Icel. reka, hrekkja pellere, agere, propellere.—wræc banishment]* To be banished, to live in banishment or abroad, to travel; exulare, peregrinari:—**lc** wracnode mid Labane perrinus fui apud Labanem, *Gen. 2, 4.* Mid Scottum wracode apud Scotos exulabat, *Id. S. p. 523, 17: 545, 38.* and þe hig on wracnodon erra in qua peregrinabantur, *Id. 6, 4.*  
**aco** revenge, *Ors. 1, 3, v. racu.*  
**ACU**, wræcu, *e; f. [Scot. roik spite, revenge: Plat. rake f: Dut. wraak f: Frs. rek f: Ger. rache f: Old. er. riche, geriche, rihti, kehti, kericchi, all signifying, udicta, ultio: Moca. wraka*

*persecutio: Icel. ræki f. uindicta]* Revenge, vengeance, evil, punishment; ultio, vindicta:—**Seo wracu** is min ultio est mea, *Deut. 32, 35: Gen. 4, 24.* **Se tohopa þære wræce** the hope of the revenge, *Bt. 37, 1, Card. p. 290, 6.* **Pys synt wrace dagas** hi sunt ultionis dies, *Lk. 21, 22: 18, 7, 8.* **Ðon he gesyhð wrace cum viderit vindictam**, *Ps. 57, 10.* **Ðat ge witon mine wrace ut vos cognoscatis meam ultionem**, *Num. 14, 34.* **God wraca Deus ultionum**, *Ps. 98, 1.* **Ða gerisno wræccum digna pœnis, plagis**, *Lk. 12, 48.*

**c Wræc** revenge, *Bd. S. p. 503, 32, v. wracu.*

**Wræc**, wrac, *e; f. Banishment, exile; exilium:—On wræc into exile, Cd. 134: 203: 43.* **On wræce in exile**, *Cd. 161: 189.*

**Wræc** exiled, wretched, *Hem. p. 242, v. wrec.*

**Wræc**, wræcon revenged, avenged, defended; *p. of wrecan.*

**Wræca** an exile, *Cd. 2, Th. p. 3, 22, v. wræcca.*

**Wræca** An avenger; vindex, *L. Athelst. 6.*

**Wræcca**, wrecca, *an; m. An exile, a stranger, wretch; exul, advena, miser:—He wræcca wæs he was an exile, Bd. S. p. 517, 38: 519, 1.* **Wundorlic wræcca** a wondrous wretch, *Cd. 207.* **Ðu sædest þæt þu wrecca wære** thou saidest that thou wert an exile, *Bt. 5, 3.* **Wineleas wrecca** a friendless exile, *Cd. 50.* **Swiðe earme wreccan** very miserable exiles, *Bt. 36, 2.* **Wræccan** hi ofslogon advenas interfecerunt, *Ps. 93, 6.*

**Wræcca**, wrecca; *g. m. f. n. an; adj. It has only the def. declension. Exiled, banished, wretched, miserable; miser:—Wræccan laste with exiled step, Cd. 114: 136.* **Ða wreccan** munecas lagon on buton þam weofode the wretched monks lay about the altar, *Chr. 1083.*

**Wræc-full**, wrec-full belonging to banishment, wretched, laborious, revengeful; ad exilium pertinens, ultionis avidus, miseris plenus, *Lye.*

**Wræcing** Revenge, punishment; ultio, poena, *L. Ethelr. Const. p. 115, § 5.*

**Wræc-laste**, wrec-laste An exile step, banishment; exulis gressus, exilium, *Cod. Exon. 82 a, 15: Cd. 215.*

**Wræclastian**; *p. ode; pp. od. To be banished; exulare, Cot. 177.*

**d Wræclíc**; *adj. [wræc banishment]* 1. Exiled, miserable, foreign; extraneus, miser. 2. Unusual, wonderful; inusitatus, mirabilis:—1. **Sceop wræclícne ham** formed an exile home, *Cd. 2: Hem. p. 243, 7.* 2. **Him þæt wræclíc** þuhte that to him seemed wonderful, *Cd. 188: 158: 143.*

**Wræclíce** Abroad, from home; peregre:—**Ferde wræclíce** abiit peregre, *Lk. 15, 13.*

**Wræc-lif** exile life, banishment.

**Wræc-mæcgas** miserable men, *Cod. Exon. 13 a, 6.*

**Wræc-mon** a banished man, a fugitive, *Cd. 148.*

**Wræcnian** to travel, to be banished; peregrinari, exulare, *Elf. gr. Som. 25, v. wrecnian.*

**Wræc-sið**, wrec-sið [sið a journey, going, lot] Lot of an exile, banishment; exulis sors, in exilium discessus, pro varia scilicet vocis sið significatione, exilium, peregrinatio, *L. pol. Cnut. 86: Bt. 10.*

**Wræc-siðian** To go as a banished man, to travel; exul abire, exulare, peregrinari, *Elf. gr. Som. 25.*

**Wræc-stow** an evil place, *Bt. 11, 1.*

**e Wræd** a wreath, band, flock; fascia, grex, *Cod. Exon. 91 b, 6, v. wræð.*

**Wræd-melum** in companies; gregatim, *Cot. 95.*

**Wrægde** accused; accusavit, *Chr. 1069, v. wregan.*

**WRÆNE**; *sup. ost; adj. [Plat. wrenskan, wriensken the neighing of a stallion when brought to the mare. In Osnaburg rünsken the braying of an ass at a similar time, is called ransken: in Hanover rämken: Old Ger. wrenis ros a covering stallion: Dan. vrinsk fiery, unruly, as a stallion; vrinske to neigh: Swed. wrensk lascivus; wrenskas to neigh]* Lustful; libidinosus, lascivus, *Ors. 1, 12.*

**Wrænna** a wren, *R. 38, v. wrenna.*

**Wrænnes**, se; *f. Lust, lechery, luxury; lascivia, libido, luxuria:—Aþenod to wrænnesse extended to lust, Bt. 31, 1.* **Brucan ungemetlicre wrænnesse** to enjoy unlimited lust, *Bt. 32, 1.* **On wrænnesse** his lif lyfian to live his life in luxury, *L. Eccl. 32.*

**WRÆST**; *comp. ra, re; adj. [Icel. hress vivax, animosus; hreysti f. fortitudo]* Firm, steady, good; firmus, stabilis:—**Ne wiston wræstran** ræd

- knew no better counsel, *Cd.* 181.
- <sup>f</sup> **Wræstan** to writhe, twist; intorquere, v. gewræstan.
- Wræste** Firmly, well; firmiter *Cod. Exon.* 111 b, 17.
- Wræstlere** a wrestler, v. wraxlere.
- Wræstlian** to wrestle, v. wraxlian.
- Wræstlic.** 1. *Belonging to wrestling; palæstricus.* 2. *Delicate, pleasant; delicatus:—*1. *Som.* 2. *Col.* 64.
- Wræð** A flock, herd; grex, *R. Mt.* 8, 32.
- WRÆD**, **wrað** [*Plat.* wrunk f. a kind of female head-dress: *Dut.* wrong f. a wreath: *Dan.* vride, vrie to twist: *Swed.* wrida totwist] 1. A WREATH, bandage; ligamentum, fascia. 2. A pillar, prop, support, defence; columna, sustentaculum, munimen:—1. *Gewriðen mid wræðe tied with a bandage, Past.* 17, 9. 2. *Seo wræð-studu þam wage to wræðe geseted wæs hæc destina parieti in munimentum adposita erat, Bd. S. p.* 544, 24. *Wraðe sealde gave for a support, Cd.* 9, *Th.* p. 11, 13.
- <sup>s</sup> **Wræðian**, **wreðian**; p. ede; pp. od. [*wræð a prop*] To support, sustain, prop; sustinere, sustentare, suffulcire:—*Heora ælc winð wið oðer and þeah wræðeð oðer of them each strives with another and yet supports another, Bt.* 21, *Card.* p. 114, 7. *Wreðiað fæste æghwilec oðer every one firmly supports another, Bt. R.* p. 164. *Mid his cricce wreð-iende cum ejus baculo sustentans, Bd. S. p.* 610, 28.
- Wræðo**, **wæððo** wrath, *C. R. Mk.* 3, 21, v. wræð.
- Wræð-studu** a stud-prop, a column; ad sustentaculum destina, *Bd. S. p.* 544, 17, 24.
- Wrætlic**; adj. [*q. wræclīc*] Wonderful, unusual; mirabilis, inusitatus, inauditus:—*Wrætlic me þinceð it seems to me wonderful, Cod. Exon.* 108 b, 4. *Wrætlic weall-stana geweorc wonderful wall-stone work, Menol. F.* 465. *Wiht wrætlic a wonderful creature, Cod. Exon.* 108 b, 20: 125 b, 20.
- Wrætlice**; adv. *Wonderfully*; mire, mirum in modum:—*Wrætlice wrixled wonderfully changed; mirum in modum variatus, Cod. Exon.* 60 a, 9.
- Wrætte** The herb hellebore; veratrum, helleborus, *L. M.* 3, 8, *Som.*

- <sup>b</sup> **Wrætte** A wonder; miraculum, mirandum opus:—*Wrættum gefrætwað adorned with wonders; est mirandis operibus, ornatus, Cod. Exon.* 108 b, 9. *Wrah covered, v. wrigan.*
- Wrang** [*Old Ger.* wrang trux, ferox: *Dan.* vrang wrong, unjust: *Swed.* wrång, id.: *Icel.* rángr obliquus, pravus, mendosus] **WRONG**; injuria:—*Mid wrange with injury, Chr.* 1124.
- Wrang wrung**, pressed; p. of wringan.
- Wrastlica** Delicate, nice; delicatus, *Col.* 64.
- Wrát** wrote; scripsit; p. of writan.
- Wrað a prop**, support, v. wræð.
- Wrað bound**, v. wriðan.
- WRA'D**, **wræð**, e; f. [*Plat.* *Dut.* wreed sævus, atrox; wreedhyd f. sævitia, crudelitas: *Dan.* vrede c. wrath, anger: *Swed.* wrede m. like the *Dan.*: *Icel.* reidi f. ira, animus hostilis] **WRATH**, anger; ira, indignatio, furor:—*Hi wæran intinga þære wræðe they were a cause of the anger, Chr.* 1052, *Gib.* p. 166, 46. *Grap on wraðe griped in wrath, Cd.* 4.
- <sup>b</sup> **Wrað**, **wræð**; def. se wraða; adj. **WROTH**, angry, enraged, earnest, sharp; also one angry, an enemy, foe; iratus, vehemens, urgens, acris, hostis:—*Wrað on mode wrath in mind or mood, Cd.* 21: 35: 108. *þam werode wrað wroth with the host, Cd.* 2. *Wrað mon-cynne angry with mankind, Cd.* 63. *Him God wæs wrað geworden with them God was angry, Cd.* 219. *Wearð wrað þam geongan cnapan erat urgens apud juvenem, Gen.* 39, 10. *Folmum þinum wraðum with thy enraged hands, Cd.* 48. *Ic eom wraðre þonne wermod sy I am sharper than wormwood is, Cod. Exon.* 111 a, 14. *Þurh þæs wraðan gepanc through the enemy's device, Cd.* 30. *Wraðra sum some of enemies; inimicorum aliquis, Cd.* 128. *Wið wraðra gryre with fear of foes, Cd.* 143. *Gewræcon on wraðum on foes would wreak, Cd.* 94.
- Wraðe**; adv. 1. *Fiercely, furiously, dearly; vehementer, graviter.* 2. *In haste, quickly, swiftly; cito:—*1. *Wraðe ongeald dearly paid, Cd.* 89. *Wraðe winnað shall fiercely war, Cd.* 104. *Wind wraðe blaweð a wind blows furiously, Bt. R.* p. 158.

- Swiðe wraðe geendode wry swiftly ended, Bt.* 1, *Card.* p. 2, 14.
- <sup>j</sup> **Wraðlic** *Enraged, vehement, dire; infestus, urgens, Cd.* 18.
- Wrað-mod** wrath in mind or mood, angry, *Cd.* 26: 38.
- Wraxlere**, es; m. A WRESTLER; luctator, *Som.*
- Wraxlian** [*Plat.* wrangeln, wrangeln luctari: *Dut.* worstek to wrestle with any one: *Fra.* wraxlia luctari] To WRESTLE; luctari:—*Elf. gr. Som.* 19. *Wraxlode luctatus est, Gen.* 32, 24.
- Wraxlung**, e; f. **WRESTLING**; luctatio, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64.
- Wreah covered**; p. of wreac.
- Wreaung**, e; f. *Correction; castigatio, Ps.* 72, 14.
- Wrec** revenge, *Ps.* 77, 11, v. wracu.
- Wrec wretched**, exile; miser, *Chr.* 1066, v. wræcca.
- Wrecan** To go into exile; to be banished; exulare:—*þu scealt wid-last wrecan thu shalt into wide exile ga Cd.* 48.
- <sup>k</sup> **WRECAN**, **gewrecan**; he wrið-p. wræc, bewræc, gewræc, v. wræcon; pp. wreccan, gewreccen; v. a. [*Scot.* wroken venged, *Jamieson*: *Plat.* wiken, wreken: *Dut.* wreken wreken: *Fra.* wreka: *Gr.* rächen: *Old Ger.* richen, rachen, rahhon, all signify to revenge, wreak: *Moet.* wiken persequi.—*wracu revenge*] 1. To exercise, pour out, inflict. **WREAK**; exercere, infligere. 2. To revenge, correct, chastise, punish; ulcisci, corrigere, punire. 3. To avenge, defend, vindicate; vindicare, ulcisci. i. e. defendere:—1. *Torð wreccan wreak anger; indignationem exercere, iram effundere, Cd.* 116. *Ne mota wyt wreccan torn Godes w may we wreak God's anger, Cd.* 117, *Th.* p. 152, 33. *Wrecað Godes yre gefnafa Dei iram, Ez.* 32, 27. *Hu torn gewræc his anger wrested, Cd.* 4, *Th.* p. 4, 24. 2. *wrece fædera unrihtwisnes on bearnum ulciscor patrum iniquitates in filiis, Ez.* 20, 3. *Deut.* 5, 9: 18, 19. *þu wyrd is nyt þara þe wræc all fortune is useful for them whom (it) corrects, Bt.* 48, 2. *He gewreccan þohte he thought to punish, Cd.* 64, *Th.* p. 71, 13. *þec weceð and wreceð shall waken and chastise thee, Cd.* 203. 3. *Ic wrece big vindicabo eum, Lt.* 18, 2.



Wrec me wið minne wiðer-  
winnan *vindica he contra meum*  
*adversarium, Lk. 18, 3: Gen.*  
*42, 22. He wricð his þeo-*  
*was vindicabit ejus servos,*  
*Deut. 32, 43. He bið full*  
*wrecen he is fully avenged, L.*  
*Athel. p. 64, 46.*  
Wrecan; *p. wrehte. To speak,*  
*tell, explain; enarrare, ex-*  
*ponere:—Wrecan wordum*  
*tell by words, Menol. F. 139:*  
*Bd. S. p. 511, 20, v. recan.*  
Wrecca an exile, *Bt. 36, 2, v.*  
*wrecca.*  
Wreccen wretched, *Chr. 1066,*  
*from wrec.*  
Wreccena of avengers, *L. pol.*  
*Alf. 4; for wracena, g. pl. of*  
*wracu.*  
Wrecenys revenge, *C. Lk. 21,*  
*22, v. wrecnys.*  
Wreccum wretched, *Cd. 169,*  
*from wrec.*  
Wrecend, *es; m. An avenger;*  
*ultor, Th. An.*  
Wrecfull full of misery, *Cd. 219,*  
*v. wræc-full.*  
Wrec-laste an exile step, *Cd. 219,*  
*v. wræc-laste.*  
Wrecnian; *ic wrecnige; p. ode;*  
*pp. od. To banish; exulare,*  
*L. pol. Cnut. 38.*  
Wrecnys, *se; f. Revenge, ven-*  
*geance; ultio, R. Lk. 21,*  
*22.*  
Wrecon might, revenge, *Jud. 15,*  
*11, v. wrecan.*  
Wrec-scipe A going abroad,  
banishment; peregrinatio, ex-  
ilium, *Lye.*  
Wrec-sið the journey of an exile,  
*v. wræc-sið.*  
Wrecsiðian to travel, *v. wræc-*  
*siðian.*  
Wrecen A champion; defensor,  
*Conb. p. 177, 5.*  
Wreogan, wregean; *p. wrégde,*  
*pp. gewréd, forwréd; v. a.*  
*[Plat. wrogen, wrögen: Dut.*  
*wroegen: Frs. wrogia, wreia,*  
*wroga: Ger. rügen: Ot. Tat.*  
*Not. ruagen, ruogen, ruogan,*  
*wrogen: Moes. wrohjan ac-*  
*cusare; wrohs accusatio: Dan.*  
*röbe: Swed. röja to betray,*  
*discover: Icel. rægja calum-*  
*niari; rógr m. calumnia] To*  
*accuse; accusare, insimu-*  
*lare, deferre:—And agunnon*  
*hine wregan, Lk. 23, 2. Se*  
*þe eow wregð est qui vos*  
*accuset, Jn. 5, 45. Ge hyne*  
*wregað eow eum accusatis, Lk.*  
*23, 14: Mk. 15, 4. Þa þe*  
*wregdon illi qui te accusa-*  
*unt, Jn. 8, 10: Mt. 27, 12:*  
*Mk. 15, 3. Þat hi wrehtun*  
*hyne ut illi accusarent eum, Mt.*  
*2, 10.*  
Wregdlic Accusative, accu-  
satus; accusativus:—Wre-

gendlic gebige accusative case,  
*Elf. gr. Som. 7.*  
Wregere Accuser; accusator,  
delator, *Som.*  
Wreginc, wreg-ing, wreg-ung.  
*An accusing; accusatio, Som.*  
Wrehte, wrehton; *for wregde*  
*accused, incited; p. of wregan,*  
*wrecan; or, for rehte related,*  
*cared for; p. of recan.*  
Wrehtend, *es; m. An inciter,*  
*mover; instigator, incentor,*  
*Cot. 106.*  
Wreian to accuse, *Fulg. 20, v.*  
*wregan.*  
WRENC, wrence, *es; m. [Scot.*  
*wrink, wrynck a turning or*  
*winding, a trick, a fraud, a*  
*subterfuge, Jamieson] Deceit,*  
*deception, stratagem; fraus,*  
*dolus, stratagema:—Mid þam*  
*ilcan wrence with the same*  
*stratagem, Ors. 6, 36. He*  
*teah forð his ealdan wren-*  
*ceas he drew forth his old*  
*deceits, Chr. 1003.*  
WRENN, an; *m. [Ir. Gael.*  
*drean m.] A WREN; parrax,*  
*regulus; motacilla, regulus*  
*Lin:—Elf. gl. Som. p. 66.*  
Wreogan To revenge; *ulcisci,*  
*Ps. 77, 64.*  
Wreohtere An accuser; accusa-  
tor, *Prov. 18.*  
WREON, wryon, bewreon; *ic*  
*wreo, he wryhð; p. wreah,*  
*we wrugon; pp. wrogen; v. a.*  
*[Frs. wrichta to cover, screen,*  
*hide; wrichta pl. clothes] To*  
*cover, conceal, hide; tegere,*  
*celare, protegere:—Mid hræg-*  
*le wryon with garment to*  
*cover, Cd. 76. Ic wreo me*  
*her I conceal me here, Cd. 40.*  
*Flod ealle wreah beorgas flood*  
*covered all mountains, Cd. 69.*  
*Unholt wrugon wudu-beama*  
*nos saltus celarunt arborum,*  
*Cod. Exon. 129 a, 15, v. wri-*  
*gan.*  
Wreotan, reotan. *To make a*  
*cracking noise, to creak; cre-*  
*pitare, Cot. 151.*  
Wreoð a wreath, *v. wræð.*  
Wreoðian to support, to bind,  
*Cot. 84, v. wræðian, wriðan.*  
Wreðian to support, *Bd. S. p.*  
*610, 28, v. wræðian.*  
Wreuna a wren, *v. wrænna.*  
Wricð, wriceð exercises, utters,  
*Cd. 213: Gen. 42, 22, v. wre-*  
*can.*  
Wridan To bud, flourish; fruti-  
care, pullulare:—*Weaxað*  
*and wridað shall wax and*  
*flourish, Cd. 75, v. wriðian.*  
Wrigan; *ic wrige, þu wriht, he*  
*wrihð, wrigð; p. wráh, we*  
*wrigon; pp. wrigen. To cover,*  
*RIG, clothe; tegere, vestire:*  
*—For hwon wriht þu sceome*  
*why coverest thou (thy) naked-*

ness? *Cd. 42. Se þe wrigð*  
*wæterum qui tegit aquis, Ps.*  
*103, 8, v. wreon.*  
Wrigan To tend, to move towards,  
endeavour; *tendere, conari,*  
*niti:—Ælc gesceaft wrigað*  
*wið his gecyndes every crea-*  
*ture tends towards his kind, Bt.*  
*25: Bt. R. p. 169.*  
Wrigyls a garment, *C. Ps. 62, 8,*  
*v. hrægel.*  
Wriht coverest, *Cd. 42, v. wri-*  
*gan.*  
Wrinkle A WRINKLE; *ruga,*  
*Som.*  
Wrinclian To WRINKLE; *rugare,*  
*Som.*  
WRINGAN, he wringð; *p. wrang,*  
*we wrungon; pp. wrungen;*  
*v. a. [Plat. Dut. wringen:*  
*Ger. ringen: Dan. vrænge:*  
*Swed. wränga: Icel. hrínga*  
*gyrare, circulare] To WRING,*  
*strain, press; stringere, pre-*  
*mere, exprimere:—Win wrin-*  
*gan to press wine, Bt. 5, 2.*  
*Ic nam þa winberian and*  
*wrang on þæt fæt accipi uvas*  
*et exprimebam in poculum, Gen.*  
*40, 11.*  
Wrislan to change, *v. wrixlan.*  
WRIST, *e; f. [Plat. wrist f:*  
*Dut. gewricht n. a joint: Frs.*  
*ruist, writs, werst, wirst, wrst,*  
*wirts f. a hasp, a joint, the*  
*wrist; Dan. vrist c. the instep;*  
*tarsus: Swed. wrist m: Icel.*  
*rist f. sartago, craticula, con-*  
*vexum, seu dorsum plantæ pe-*  
*dis] The WRIST; carpus:—*  
*Oð þa wriste unto the wrist,*  
*L. In. 78.*  
WRIT, *es; n. [Icel. rit n. rit-*  
*ning f. scriptura] A WRIT,*  
*writing, letter; scriptura,*  
*charta, literæ scriptæ:—*  
*Fande writes invenit chartam,*  
*Chr. 963, Gib. p. 118, 18.*  
WRITAN; *ic write, þu writst,*  
*he writ, we writað; p. ic, he*  
*wrát, þu write, we writon;*  
*pp. writen; v. a. [Plat. riten*  
*trahere, also to make a draught,*  
*design or sketch with a pen or*  
*other instrument: Icel. rita*  
*scribere] To WRITE, compose,*  
*to give or bestow by writing;*  
*scribere, describere:—Me*  
*gepuhte writan þe mihi visum*  
*est scribere tibi, Lk. 1, 3.*  
*Wrat mid hys fingre scripsit*  
*cum ejus digito, Jn. 8, 6, 8.*  
*Ic wrat on fif bec I composed*  
*in five books, Bd. S. p. 648, 31,*  
*Ptolomeus wrat ealles þises*  
*middan-geardes gemet on*  
*anre bec Plotemy wrote of the*  
*measure of all this middle-earth*  
*in one book, Bt. 18, 1, Card.*  
*p. 94, 15. Þa þe hi ymbe*  
*writon those about whom they*  
*wrote, Bt. 18, 3.*

- Writ-bec** *Writing-books*; scriptorii libelli, pugillares, *Cot.* 173.
- Write-brede** *A writing-table*; scriptoria tabula, *Martyr.* 13, *Aug.*
- Writere, gewritere, es**; m. *A* **WRITER**, scribe, notary; scriptor, notarius, scriba:—*Lease* *writeras false writers*, *Elf. pref. Hept.*: *Bt.* 18, 3. *Folces writeras populi scribae*, *Mt.* 2, 4. *Rihtwisnys þara writera justitia scribarum*, *Mt.* 5, 20.
- Wrið** *An ounce, inch*; uncia, *Ben.*
- Wriða, an**; m. *A thong, rein, bridle*; lorum, *Som.*
- WRIÐAN**, gewriðan; p. wrið, we wriðon; pp. wriðen, bewriðen, gewriðen; v. a. [*Dan. vride, vrie to twist, bend, wreath*: *Swed. wrida, like the Dan.*] 1. *To WREATH*, bind, bind up; ligare, alligare, constringere. 2. *To WRITHE*; torquere:—1. *He wrið hys wunda alligavit vulnera ejus*, *Lk.* 10, 34; *Gen.* 38, 28. *Behead him þæt he þa tolysdan geþeodnesse minre heafud wunde gesette and wriðe jussit ei ut ille dissolutam juncturam mei emicranii componeret et alligaret*, *Bd. S.* p. 620, 13. 2. *Ic wriðe torqueo*, *Elf. gr.* 28, 58.
- Wriðels** *A band, cover*; fascia, velamen, *Cot.* 93.
- WRIÐIAN**; p. ode; pp. od [*Plat. wrieten to grow luxuriantly by spreading about, to grow like bushes*; wriet m. *a thorn or other bush growing luxuriantly*] *To bud, fructify, grow, flourish*; fruticare, germinare, succrescere:—*Ne sceolon unc betweenan wroht wriðian between us two shall not strife grow*, *Cd.* 91. *Weox and wriðade mægburh Semes Shem's race waxed and flourished*, *Cd.* 82.
- Writing** **WRITING**; scriptio, scriptum, *Som.*
- Writing-feðer, writing-fyðer.** *A WRITING-FEATHER, a pen*; scriptorius calamus, *Ps.* 44, 2.
- Writing-isen** *A writing-iron, an iron pen*; scriptorium ferramentum, stylus, *Martyr.* 13, *Aug.*
- Writ-seax** *A penknife*; scriptorius culter, scalpellum, stylus, *Som.*
- Writ-puffian** *to shoot forth*, v. wriðian.
- Wrixendlic, wrixindlic.** *Mutual, one another*; mutuus, *Dial.* 2, 7.
- Wrixendlice**; adv. *Mutually*,

- reciprocally, in turn*; mutuo, vicissim:—*Hi wrixendlice hine bædon illi vicissim eum rogabant*, *Bd. S.* p. 598, 42: *C. Ps.* 32, 15.
- WRIXL, gewrixl, es**; n. *A change, exchange, turn, course*; vicia, vicissitudo, reciprocatio:—*Wræclíc wrixl a wonderful change*, *Cod. Eron.* 13 b, 18. *Wæl-gara wrixl a change of deadly weapons*, *Cd.* 93, *Th.* p. 120, 5. *Geset þæt gewrixle appointed the change*, *Bt.* 21, *Card.* p. 114, 20, 30. *Hwylc gewrixl sylð se man for hys sawle*, *Mt.* 17, 26. *On his gewrixles*, *Lk.* 1, 8.
- Wrixlan, wrixhan, gewrixlian**; p. ode; pp. od. *To change, exchange, answer, respond, vary*; permutare, mutare, alternare, reciprocare:—*Cwæð þæt him to micel sæwiste wære, þæt hy swa emnlíce wrixledon said that were too great dishonour to them, that they exchange so equally*, *Ors.* 4, 6. *Wrixliende exchanging*, *Bd. S.* p. 927, 39, *B.* *Wrætlíce wrixled wonderfully changed*, *Cod. Eron.* 60 a, 10. *Hie hæfdon gewrixled they had exchanged*, *Cd.* 18, *Th.* p. 22, 3. *Wordum wrixlan to respond in words*, *Beo.* 13, 73, *K. l.* 1741: *Cod. Eron.* 83 b, 7.
- Wrixlung, e**; f. *A changing, exchanging, borrowing, loan*; permutatio, reciprocatio, mutuum, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.
- Wroc** *a trunk*, v. wrot.
- Wrogen concealed**; pp. of wreon.
- Wroh covered**, v. wreon.
- Wroht worked, wrought**, v. wyr-can.
- WRÖHT, e**; f. [*Plat. wroge, wröge, wröginge f: Dut. wroeging f. a remorse, regret: Frs. wroging f. accusatio: Ger. rüge f: Old Ger. ruoge f: Ot. rūagstab accusatio: Tat. 114, 1, uuelihphen rūagstab bringet ir uuidar thesan man? quam accusationem profertis contra hunc hominem? Moes. wrohs accusatio, v. wregan*] 1. *Accusation, blame, fault*; accusatio, criminatio, culpa. 2. *Strife, contention*; lis, dissidium. 3. *A crime, scandal*; flagitium, crimen, offensa. 4. *Damage, injury, calamity*; damnum, calamitas:—1. *Hwylce wrohte bringe ge ongean þisne mann quam accusationem adfertis contra istum hominem?* *Jn.* 18, 29. *He gewregde his broðru þære mæstan wrohte ille criminatus est ejus fratres maxima accusatione*, *Gen.* 37,

- 2: *Lk.* 1, 6. 2. *Wroht was asprungen strife was dissipated*, *Cd.* 5. *Wroht berende kindled strife*, *Cd.* 149. *On me wrohte aleceas a me attack crime*, *Cd.* 12. *Du laðlice wrohte onstealde thou wickedly hast crime perpetrated*, *Cd.* 43: *Pa.* 113, 165. 4. *Næs nænig wroht on hrægle was no injury a (their) raiment*, *Cd.* 195. *Hw non seo wroht com when the calamity came*, *Ors.* 6, 4. —*Wroht-berend an accus- accusationem ferens, accusator, delator. Nota ver quod*, in *M. Pa.* 126, 5. *Scri- onicus interpres pro crim- legisse videtur excusator: et quasi idem faisset cum excusator, reddidisse per hanc to- cem, wroht-berend.* —*Wroht-bora an accuser, delator*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 73. —*Wroht-gæd desirous of strife*; *lis andæ Past.* 47, 1. —*Wroht-gæd criminations*, *Cd.* 2. —*Wroht-lic accusing*; *accusatoria Lup.* 8. —*Wroht-sæwer sower of strife*, *Past.* 46, 2. —*Wroht-scipe crime*, *Cd.* 51. —*Wroht-smið a worker of evil the devil*, *Cod. Eron.* 16 a, 2. *Wroht-spicol [spræcol is inju- tive] one speaking injuriously a whisperer*; *injuriousque susurro.*
- Wroht** *A whisperer*; *susur- Elf. gr.* 36, 38.
- Wrong** *A prison*; carcer, *Cot.* 209, *Lyc.*
- Wrot** *A trunk, proboscis*; *phantis promuscis*, *Cd.* 5, 166: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 53.
- WROTAN** [*Plat. wröten, wröen, roden, raden, rüen grub up, root up the ground pigs: Dut. wroeten to root to moil and toil: Ger. rüten, rotten, ausrotten: Old Ger. ruitan, urritan: Lat. rode, oplode, rydde: Sev. utrota, rota ut: Lat. rüen, cruere, egerere: Grk. ὀρύττω to dig & Brocket. North Country wro- wrot to bore, to root up as a hog: Chan. wrote. It is of the same root with the Fr. rüen, Ger. reisen to pull & draw with force: Lat. rüen, rutare, ruptare, rostrare the snout of a swine.* —*Wrot a trunk*] *To root*; *sub- rostro versare*, *Elf. gr.* 28, 6.
- Wrugon concealed**; p. of wrogon.
- Wrungen wrong**; pp. of wrogon.
- Wryhta** *a wright*, v. wyrhta.
- Wryhtere** *a writer*, v. writere.



Wryhð *conceals, hides*; tegit, v. wreon.

Wua *who*. — Wua sua *whoso*, Chr. 1135, v. hwa.

Wuce, wice, uce; an; f. q. also wucu, e; f. [Plat. weke f: Dut. week f: Ger. woche f: Ker. uuehcha: Ot. uuecha, uuechu, uuehho: Dan. uge c: Swed. wecka f: Icel. vika f. In the Slavonic dialects veca, wec, wik signify a period, age, a space of time: in the Moes. wiko is a row, an order, which, together with the Lat. vices, are visibly related to wice or wuce] A WEEK; hebdomas, septimana: — Ymb wucan after a week, Cd. 132. On þære forman Lencten-wucan in the first Lent-week, Rub. Mt. 16, 28: 18, 15. Mid þy an wucu þæs fæstenes gefylled wæs when one week of the feast was complete, Bd. S. p. 615, 3. On þære þryddan wucan ær myddan wintra in the third week before mid-winter (Christmas), Rub. Mt. 3, 1. Pritig and six wucena buton twam dagum thirty and six weeks except two days, Chr. 495. Prim wucum fulle tribus septimanis completis, Bd. S. p. 617, 7. — Wuc-þen a weekly servant, R. Ben. 35. — Wuc-þenung a weekly service or office, R. Ben. 35.

Wuda-cærfille, wudu-cearfille. WOOD-CHERVIL, wild chervil; sylvestre cherefolium, leontice, cacalia, gingidium sylvestre, Cot. 207: Herb. 86.

Wuda-land WOOD-LAND; saltuosa terra: — Wudæ-land, Test. Ælfed.

Wud-bind, wudu-bind. WOOD-BIND, black ivy; periclymenon, capparis, terebinthus, hedera nigra, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64: C. R. Mk. 1, 6.

Wud-culfre, wudu-culfre, an; f. The WOOD-CULVER, wood-pigeon; palumbes, Elf. gl. Som. p. 66.

Wude wood, v. wudu.

Wude-feoh. Literally wood-money, a ticket of wood which admitted to the play; lucar, þear: Grk. θωπικον merces cilicet pro loco vel sede in spectaculis publicis apud Romanos data, Lye.

Wude-fin, wudu-fin. A pile or cap of wood; ligni strues, Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.

Wude-delic Woody, wild; sylvestris, Elf. gr. Som. 9, 18.

Wude-merce Wood-mint, parsley; apiaster, Elf. gl. Som. p. 6. Apium, Cot. 206.

Wuderas Wooden shoes or patens; calones, calcei lignei: — Cot. 43. Wudieras, wudigeras, Elf. gl. Som. p. 65, 68.

Wude-rofe, wudu-rofe. Yellow asphodil, wood-rowel; hastula regia, Elf. gl. Som. p. 66. Malache agrestis, Herb. 53.

Wude-stoc, Wude-stoke [Flor. Kni. Wodestoke: Hunt. Wodstoc: Hovd. Wudestocke: Brom. Wodestoke a woody place. Som. says, "Locum sylvestrem (qualis iste quondam) nomen sonat] WOOD-STOCK; nomen vici in agro Oxoniensi, L. Ethelr. in pref: Chr. 1123.

Wude-þistel, wudu-þistel wood-thistle, v. wode-þistel.

Wude-wasan Gods of the woods, satyrs, robbers; satyri, fauni, sicarii, Elf. gl. Som. p. 56.

Wudewe a widow, Lk. 2, 37, v. wuduwe.

Wudian; p. ode; pp. od. To cut wood; ligna cedere: — Iosue him behead þæt hi wudedon him Josua iis præcepit ut illi ligna cederent iis, Jos. 9, 27.

Wudieras wooden shoes, v. wuderas.

Wudi-ham [wudu wood, ham a habitation] ODIHAM, a woody residence, Hants; nomen vici in agro Hantonensi, Chr. 1116.

WUDU; nom. ac. g. d. wuda; pl. nom. ac. a; g. ena, a; d. um; m. q. also wude, es; m. [v. cognate words in weald] 1. Wood; lignum. 2. A wood, forest. 3. A tree; arbor. 4. What is made of wood, a ship; navis: — 1. Her ys wudu and fyr, Gen. 22, 7. Abraham þa het Isaac beran þone wudu, Gen. 22, 6, 9: Cd. 139. Wudu treowa wood of trees, L. pol. Cnut. 5. 2. Se wudu wagode the forest shook, Bt. 35, 6. On fel-dum wudes in campis sylva, Ps. 131, 6. Eofor of wuda aper ex sylva, Ps. 79, 14. Ða wudas bifodon the woods trembled, Bt. 35, 6. Treowa wuda arbores sylvarum, Ps. 95, 12: 49, 11: 103, 21. Forceorf hira wudas succidite eorum lucos, Ex. 34, 13: Num. 13, 19. 3. Ælc wudu wile weaxan every tree will grow, Bt. 34, 10. Sumes wuda eard bið on dunum of one tree (the) native soil is on hills, id. Ælces landes gecynd is þæt hit him gelicne wudu tydrige every land's nature is that it nourishes suit-

able (wood) trees, Bt. 34, 10, Card. p. 232, 21. 4. Ofer sealtne sæ sund wudu drifan per salsum mare navem propellere, Cod. Exon. 17 b, 16. — Wudu-ælfenne, WOOD-ELVES, fairies, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79. — Wudu-æppel WOOD-APPLE; sylvestre pomum, L. M. 2, 12. — Wudu-beam a forest tree, a tree; sylva arbor, arbor, Cd. 199. — Wudu-bearwe a grove of wood, a grove; arboreum nemus, Cod. Exon. 58 a, 7. — Wudu-bend woodbind, v. wud-bind. — Wudu-bill A WOODBILL; falcastrum, Cot. 84. — Wudubrun bugloss or oxtongue; buglossa. — Wudu-bucca a wood or wild goat; agrestis caper, Som. — Wudu-cærfille wood-chervil, v. wuda-cærfille. — Wudu-coc A WOODCOCK; sylvestris gallus, gallinago, Cot. 159: R. 38. — Wudu-culfre a wood-pigeon, v. wud-culfre. — Wudu-cunelle wild marjoram; sylvestris cunila, L. M. 3, 22. — Wudu-docce the wood or wild dock; sylvestre lapathum, Herb. 36. — Wudu-fæsten the wood-fastness; sylvarum, i. e. sylvis facta munitio, Chr. 894. Ligneum munimentum, scilicet arca Noë, Cd. 65. — Wudu-fille wood or wild thyme; sylvestre serpyllum, L. M. 3, 8. — Wudu-fin a wood-pile, stack of wood, v. wude-fin. — Wudufugl wood or wild fowls; sylvestris avis, Bt. 25. — Wudugat a wood or wild goat; agrestis caper, Som. — Wudu-heawere A WOOD-HEWER; ligni cæsor, Deut. 29, 11. — Wudu-holt a wood-grove, a grove; arborum saltus, nemus, Cod. Exon. 56 a, 19. — Wuduhunig wood or wild honey, Mt. 3, 4: Mk. 1, 6. — Wudu-leahtric, wudu-lectric WOOD-LETTUCE, wild lettuce; sylvestris lactuca, Herb. 31. — Wudu-leswe a wood pasture, feeding in the wood; sylva depastura, Chart. in Hickeys Diss. Epist. p. 80. — Wudumær the wood-mare, an echo; sylvestris nympa, echo, Cot. 71. — Wudu-rædden wood rule or right to feed in woods; sylvarum regimen, sive jus in sylva depasturam, Chart. Werfrithi, apud Bd. S. p. 771, 47. — Wudu-rofe wood-rowel, v. wude-rofe. — Wudu-snite A linnet; sylvestris carduelis, Som. — Wudu-þistel wood-thistle, v. wude-þistel. — Wudu-treow a forest tree, a tree,

*Ps.* 95, 12, v. wudu.—Wudu-wald, wudu-weald a woody weald, a forest; sylvestris saltus, *Cot.* 113.—Wudu-weaxe Wood-waxen, a green herb; genistella tinctoria, capparis, *L. M.* 1, 35: 3, 30, *Som.*—Wudu-wind *The with-wind, convolvulus, woodbine, wild vine; convolvulus, viburnum, Cot.* 165.

<sup>b</sup>Wudulic; *adj.* Woody; sylvestris, *Cot.* 8.

Wuduwa, an; m. A WIDOWER; viduus:—Donne is rihtast þæt he þanon forð wuduwa þurhwunige then is most proper that he thenceforth remain a widower, *L. Const. W.* p. 150, 59, v. wuduwe.

Wuduwan-hād the state of a widow, WIDOWHOOD; viduæ status, viduitas, *Past.* 31.

WUDUWE, wudewe, widewe, weodewe, an; f. [*Plat.* we-dewe, weduwe, wedu f: *Dut.* weduwe f: *Frs.* weda, wida, vedua f: *Ger.* witwe f. wittib f: *Old Ger.* uuituua, uuitua, uuitaua, uuiteuua, wydwe, witewe: *Moes.* widowo, widuwo vidua: *Fr.* veuve f: *It.* vedova f: *Slav.* wdova f: *Sp.* viuda f: *Sans.* vadhu a woman who has been married: *Wel.* gweddw single; gwr gweddw, gwraig weddw a widow, anciently a single or unmarried woman, a maid. *Wachter* derives it from videre in dividere, the Old Etruscan iduare to divide] A WIDOW; vidua. Among the Anglo-Saxons, twelve months was the legal time for widowhood. If the widow married within the year, she lost all the property she derived from her first husband, *L. Cnut. pol.* 71, *W.* p. 144, 45. A widow who remained twelve months without a husband might afterwards marry, *L. Const. Ethel. W.* p. 109, 9:—Pa com an earm wuduwe, *Mk.* 12, 42, 43: *Lk.* 21, 2, 3: *Cd.* 94. Geong wuduwe a young widow, *Elf. Ep.* I. 42. Wudewe oð feower and hund-eabtartig geara vidua ad quatuor et octaginta annorum, *Lk.* 2, 37. Anre wudewan sunu cujusdam viduæ filius, *Lk.* 7, 12. To anre wudewan ad quandam viduam, *Lk.* 4, 26. Eower wif beoð wudewan vestra uxores sient viduæ, *Ex.* 22, 24. Pa þe wudewena hus forswelgað qui viduarum domos devorant, *Mk.* 12, 40: *Lk.* 20, 47.

Wuffa, Wuffingas. WUFFA,

WUFFINGS; Vuffa, Vuffingæ:—Wuffa, fram þam East-Engla cyningas forþon Wuffingas wæron nemde Wuffa, from whom East-Anglian kings were hence named Wuffings, *Bd. S.* p. 518, 38, v. Uffingas.

<sup>c</sup>Wuhhung, e; f. Madness, fury, rage; in the pl. The furies; rabies, furor:—Him þære wuhhunge gesteoran to correct the madness in him, *Bt.* 16, 4. Wuhunga Furia, *Diræ, Eumenides, Cot.* 91.

WUHT, wiht, uht; g. d. e; pl. nom. g. ac. a; d. um; f. [*Plat. Dut. Frs.* wicht n. a little child: *Ger.* wicht m. a child, and in the compound words, armerwicht m. a poor fellow; bösewicht m. a villain: *Old Ger.* wiht, weht a being, a creature: *Ot.* armuuiht pauper; crumbu uuiht homines distorti; hella wiht diabolus: *Ker.* coweht something: *Moes.* waiht what, ought, wight; res quævis, aliquid; ni waiht nulla res. The *Ger.* wichtel n. a hobgoblin, the nightmare, spirit of the mountain: *Icel.* vætt f. vættr c. genius, daemon] 1. A creature, WIGHT, animal, thing; creatura, animal, res. 2. Aught, any thing; aliquid, v. aht:—1. Ne wene ic þæt ænig wuht sie þe wiðwinne nor imagine I that there is any creature which opposes, *Bt.* 35, 4, *Card.* p. 252, 9. Ne mæg ic nane cwica wuht ongitan þe lyste forweorðan I cannot find any living animal which wishes to perish, *Bt.* 34, 10, *Card.* p. 232, 1. Nanre wuhte lichoma no creature's body, *Bt.* 16, 2, *Card.* p. 78, 27. Swilca wuhta him deriað such animals annoy them, *Bt.* 16, 2, *Card.* p. 80, 4: 39, 3. Wuhta nan creaturarum nulla, *Bt. R.* p. 196. 2. Wuht laðes aught of sin, *Cd.* 26. Wuht hearmes aught of harm, *Cd.* 30. Ne wæs wiht geworden there had not aught been, *Cd.* 5, *Th.* p. 7, 8, 9, 10. Ic ne mæg wuht oncnawan I cannot aught understand, *Cd.* 26, *Th.* p. 34, 6. Nan wuht godes not aught of good, *Bt.* 38, 3.

Wuht A vein; vena, *Som.*

Wuhte Adversity; adversitas, *Som.*

Wuhung a fury, madness, v. wuhhung.

Wul wool, v. wull.

Wul-browa [bræw the brow] The soft hair first appearing on the face, down; lanugo, *Som.*

<sup>d</sup>Wul-camb A wool-comb; lampecten, *Som.*

Wulder glory, v. wuldor.

Wulderlice Gloriously; glorios. *Bd. S.* p. 500, 10.

WULDOR, wulder; g. wuldres; d. wuldre; m. [*Moes.* wultus gloria] Glory; gloria:—Godes wuldor Dei gloria, *Le.* 9, 23: *Ja.* 11, 40. Cýðe wuldor Godes predicere gloriam Dei, *Ps.* 18, 1: *Ja.* 11, 4. Ancennedes wuldor magniti gloria, *Ja.* 1, 14. Gode sy wuldor Deo sit gloria, *Le.* 2, 14. Sy wuldor Driht sit gloria Domino, *Ps.* 103, 32. Wuldres God God of glr. *Bt. R.* p. 175. To þines lices wuldre in tui populi gloriam, *Lk.* 2, 32. Mid ure lum wuldre cum magna gloria, *Mk.* 13, 26.—Wuldor-bea, wuldor-beah a crown of glory gloria vel gloriosa corona, *Ps.* 64, 12.—Wuldor-beax to crown with glory; glr. coronare, *Som.*—Wuldor-blæ glorious fruit or reward; gloriosum præmium, *Jeth.* p. 24, 35.—Wuldor-cýning glorifying; gloria vel gloriosus. *Cod. Exon.* 54 a, 15: 62 a, 1.—Wuldor-fæder fater; glory; gloria vel gloriosus pater, *Bd. S.* p. 597, 21.—Wuldor-fæst fast in glr. glorious; gloria firmus, gloriosa magnificus, *Cd.* 162: 5-29: *C. T. Ps.* 86, 2.—Wulder-fæstlice Gloriously; gloria. *Chr.* 189.—Wuldor-ful, wuldor-full full of glory, gloriosus; gloria plenus, gloriosus. *Nic.* 28: *Ps.* 86, 2.—Wulderfullian to glorify; glorificare, *Ps.* 85, 6.—Wuldor-fullice gloriously; gloriose, *Lk.* 13, 17.—Wuldergast glory spirit; gloria gloriosus spiritus, *Cd.* 111.—Wuldor-gesteald a glorious abode; gloria statio, magnæ sedes, *Cd.* 4: 171.—Wulderhama, wuldor-homa a glorious covering; gloriosus amictus, *Cd.* 190: *Cod. Exon.* 54 a, 15.—Wuldor-lic glr. glorious; gloriosus, admirabilis, *Ps.* 8, 1. Orthod. *Cot.* 143.—Wuldor-speo glorious riches, gloriosus gloria fructus, gloriosus. *Cd.* 5.—Wuldor-torht glr. bright; gloria illustris, gloriosus, *Cd.* 6.

Wuldrian, gewuldrian; v. wuldrige; p. ode; pp. od: v. 1. To glorify, praise; glorificare. 2. To boast; glorificare.—1. Ic wuldrige nama þu glorificabo nomen tuum, *Ps.*

85, 11. Gif ic wuldrige me  
*syllne si ego glorificem me ip-  
 sum*, Jn. 8, 54. God wul-  
 drode *Deum glorificavit*, Lk. 5,  
 25. Se Hælend næs þa gyt  
 gewuldrod, Jn. 7, 39. 2.  
 Hy wuldriað on þe ealle glo-  
 riabuntur in te omnes, Ps. 5,  
 14.  
 Wuldrung, e; f. *A glorying*,  
 boasting; *gloriatio*, Scint.  
 63.  
 WULF, es; m. [Plat. wulf m:  
*Dut. Ger. wolf m: Tat. Not.*  
*uolva, uolua, uolv, ulf*,  
*olf, ulp: Moes. wulfs lupus:*  
*Dan. ulv. c: Sued. ulf m.*  
*warg m. lupus: Icel. ulfr, ylgr,*  
*vargr m. lupus. The Lat.*  
*vulpis, a rapacious animal*  
*like the wolf. is a near rela-*  
*tion to it: Sued. ulfwa ululare:*  
*Icel. ylfu lupa; ylfra, yla ulu-*  
*lare] A WOLF; lupus:—Wul-*  
*fes heofod a wolf's head, L.*  
*Edw. Conf. 7. Rapiende*  
*wulfas rapaces lupi, Mt. 7, 15.*  
*Some wurdon to wulfan or*  
*wulfum some were changed to*  
*wolves, Bt. 38, 1. Betwux*  
*wulfas inter lupos, Mt. 10, 16:*  
*Lk. 10, 3. ¶ Wulfes camb,*  
*combwolf's thistle; chamæleon,*  
*Herb. 26: Elf. gl. Som. p.*  
*66. Wulfes fest, fist wolf's*  
*fest, loadstool, mushroom; lupi*  
*crepitus, fungus. Wulfes*  
*tæsel, wolf's thistle or teasel;*  
*lupi carduus, chamæleon alba,*  
*Herb. 152.*  
 ulf-heort WOLF-HEARTED,  
 cruel; *lupinum cor habens*,  
 atrox, Cd. 178.  
 ulf-hole a wolf's hole or den;  
*lupinarium*, Cot. 121.  
 WULLE, es; n. q. [Plat. wull,  
 wulle, wulf: *Dut. wol, wolle*  
*f: Frs. wille, wille, ulle f:*  
*Ger. wolle f: Not. der den*  
*sne tuot also uolla qui dat*  
*nivem ut lanam, Ps. 147, 16:*  
*Moes. wulla: Dan. uld c:*  
*Sued. Icel. ull f: Bret. ulven*  
*f: Ir. Gael. olann, olunn f.*  
*ool; olla adj. woollen:*  
*Russ. wolna, welna: Bohm.*  
*wlna: Hind. wal] WOOL;*  
*lana:—Uawæscen wull un-*  
*washed wool, Elf. gl. Som.*  
*p. 80. Se wæg wulles a*  
*weg of wool, L. pol. Edg. 8.*  
 Se sælð snaw swa swa wulle  
 qui dat nivem sicut lanam, Ps.  
 147, 5.  
 wullen woollen, v. wyllen.  
 ull-hnoppa WOOL-NAP; la-  
 nugo, villus, tomentum, Cot.  
 122.  
 ull-tewestre A wool-carder or  
 preparer; *lanifica*, Obs. Lun.  
 10, 25.  
 ulmod A distaff; *colus*, Som.

Wul-wæga campana, Elf. gl. Som.  
 p. 67.  
 Wuman woman, v. wiman.  
 Wuna a custom, Bd. S. p. 494,  
 11, v. gewuna.  
 Wunanes a habitation, v. wune-  
 nes.  
 WU'ND, e; f. [Fr. wnde, vnde  
 f: *Dut. wond f: Plat. Ger.*  
*wunde f: Old Ger. uunta,*  
*uuunto: Moes. wund vulnus:*  
*Icel. und f. vulnus, plaga:*  
*Wel. gwan a prick, stab: Ir.*  
*Gael. gunta wounded] 1. A*  
 WOUND, sore, ulcer; *vulnus*,  
 ulcer. 2. A wounding; *vul-*  
*neratio:—1. Wund wið wunde*  
*vulnus pro vulnere, Ex. 21, 25.*  
 Sloh Iob mid þære wyrstan  
 wund struck Job with the worst  
 sore, Job. p. 166, 31. Eal on  
 anre wunde all in one sore,  
 Job. p. 166, 32. Gehæled  
 fram þære wunde healed of the  
 wound, Bd. S. p. 512, 1.  
 Wrað his wunda obligavit  
 ejus vulnera, Lk. 10, 34. 2.  
 On mine wunde ad meam  
 vulnerationem, Gen. 4, 23.  
 Wúnd wounded, Ors. 3, 7, v.  
 wúndian.  
 Wúndel, wúndl. A wound; *vul-*  
*nus, ulcus:—Wundela wounds,*  
*Herb. 176, 5.*  
 Wunden wound, twisted, Cd. 95.  
 —Wunden-locc wounded-lock,  
 twisted or platted hair, Jdth.  
 p. 22, 25; pp. of windan.  
 Wunder a wonder, Bt. R. p. 194,  
 v. wundor.  
 Wunder-clofe Camphor; cam-  
 phora, Som.  
 Wunderlic wonderful, Bt. 33, 4:  
 35, 5, v. wundorlic.  
 Wunderlice wonderfully, Bt. 33,  
 4, v. wundorlice.  
 Wúndian; ic wúndige; p. ode;  
 pp. wúndad, gewúnded, wúnd;  
 v. a. To WOUND, tear; *vulne-*  
*rare, lacerare:—Se þe mann*  
*wundað qui hominem vulnerat,*  
*Ex. 21, 12: Jos. 11, 6. He*  
*wund wæs ille vulneratus erat,*  
*Ors. 3, 7. Ungeheredre*  
*leoma toslitnyse wundade*  
*inaudita membrorum discerp-*  
*tione lacerati, Bd. S. p. 479,*  
 14. And eft he hym sende  
 oðerne þeow, and hi þone on  
 heafde gewundodon, Mk. 12,  
 4.  
 Wundne wounded, Bt. R. p. 159;  
 ac. of part. wund.  
 Wundon wound, twisted; p. of  
 windan.  
 WUNDOR, wonder, wundur,  
 wonder; g. wundres; d. wun-  
 dre; pl. nom. ac. wundru; n.  
 [Plat. wunner, wonder n:  
*Dut. wonder n: Ger. wunder*  
*n: Ker. in untrum in mirabi-*  
*libus: Mons. vunter, uuuntar:*

Dan. Sued. under n: *Icel.*  
*undur n. prodigium, mira-*  
*culum] A WONDER; miracu-*  
*lum, prodigium:—Peah hit*  
*læsse wundor sie though it be*  
*a less wonder, Bt. 39, 3, Card.*  
*p. 330, 17. Nis þæt nan*  
*wundor that is no wonder, Bt.*  
*30, 2: Deut. 1, 37. Wun-*  
*drum scinað with wonders or*  
*wonderfully shines; mirifice*  
*splendet, Bt. R. p. 186. Synd*  
*þas wundru gefremode on*  
*him sunt hæc miracula edita in*  
*eo, Mt. 14, 2. Swa fela wun-*  
*dra swa tam multa miraculo-*  
*rum quam, Lk. 4, 23. Ic*  
*wirce wundru faciam miracula,*  
*Ex. 12, 12. On eallum mi-*  
*num wundrum þe ic wirce in*  
*omnibus meis miraculis quæ*  
*faciam, Ex. 3, 20.*  
 Wundor-full WONDERFUL, ad-  
 mirable; *mirabilis, mirandus*,  
 Som.  
 Wundorfullice WONDERFULLY;  
 mire, mirabiliter, Som.  
 Wundorlic, wunderlic; comp.  
 ra, re; sup. ost; adj. Won-  
 derful, wondrous; *mirabilis*,  
*mirandus, mirus:—Hyt ys*  
*wundorlic on urum eagum*  
*id est mirabile in nostris oculis,*  
*Ps. 117, 22: Mt. 21, 42:*  
*Mk. 12, 11. Þæt ys wun-*  
*dorlic istud est mirum, Jn. 9,*  
 30. He wearð þa swiðe of-  
 þyrst for þam wundorlice  
 slege erat valde sitiens propter  
 istam mirandam cadem, Jud.  
 15, 18: Bt. 33, 4. Wundor-  
 licra more wonderful, Bt. R. p.  
 176. Wundorlicost most won-  
 derful, Ors. 2, 4.  
 Wundorlice, wunderlice; adv.  
 In a wonderful manner, won-  
 derfully; mire, mirum in  
 modum:—Wundorlice afirhte  
 mirum in modum terrefacti,  
 Gen. 20, 8. Þæt ge witon hu  
 wundorlice, &c. ut cognoscatis  
 quam mire, &c. Ex. 11, 7.  
 Wundr a wonder, v. wundor.  
 WUNDRIAN, wundrigan; p. ode;  
 pp. od; v. a. Sometimes governs  
 a g. [Plat. wunnern: *Dut.*  
*wonderen: Ger. wundern:*  
*Old Ger. uuunteron, uuon-*  
*teron, uuuntarn: Dan. undre,*  
*undre sig to admire or wonder*  
*at a thing: Sued. undra to*  
*admire, wonder: Icel. undraz*  
*mirari. —wundor a wonder]*  
 To WONDER, to wonder at,  
 to admire; *mirari, obstu-*  
*pescere, mirificare:—Ic wat*  
*þæt ælc þara wile þæs wun-*  
*drian I know that each of them*  
*will wonder at it, Bt. 39, 9,*  
*Card. p. 346, 9. Ongann ic*  
*wundrigan began I to wonder,*  
*Bt. 40, 1, Card. p. 360, 19.*

Gif hwa wundrie hu hit ge-  
wurðan mihte þæt si quis mi-  
retur quomodo id fieri potuit ut,  
Jud. 15, ult. Ða wundrode  
he tum miratus est ille, Mt. 8,  
10. Wundrode þæt folc his  
lare admiratus est populus ejus  
doctrinam, Mt. 7, 28. Ealle  
ge wundrigeað omnes vos mi-  
ramini, Jn. 7, 21. Wundro-  
don, Mt. 19, 25: 21, 20: Mk.  
6, 2. Wundrigende mirans,  
Lk. 24, 12.

Wundrum; adv. [d. of wundor]  
With wonders, wonderfully;  
mirifice, Cod. Exon. 62 b, 20:  
Cd. 177, Th. p. 222, 28.

Wundrung, e; f. A WONDER-  
ING, astonishment; admiratio,  
stupor: — Hig wundredun  
mycelre wundrunge obstupu-  
erunt magno stupore, Mk. 5,  
42.

Wund-swaðe a wound - track,  
a scar; vulneris vestigium, ci-  
catrrix, C. V. Ps. 37, 5.

Wune practice, custom, v. ge-  
wuna.

Wunelic accustomed, v. gewune-  
lic.

Wunelice commonly, v. gewune-  
lice.

Wunenes, wunones, se; f. A  
dwelling, habitation; mansio,  
habitatio: — He him wuno-  
nesse stowe sealde ille ei man-  
sionis locum dedit, Bd. S. p.  
626, 13. Sealde him wune-  
nesse dedit eis mansionem, Bd.  
S. p. 487, 18.

WUNIAN, awunian; ic wunige;  
p. ode; pp. gewunod; v. n.  
[Rlat. wanen: Dut. wonen:  
Ger. wohnen: Old Ger. uo-  
nan, uonon, uuanen: Dan.  
boe: Swed. bo, wistas: Icel.  
búa habitare, incolere: Scot.  
to won, to win, to wyn to  
dwell; wonnyng, wyning a  
dwelling: Dan. vaaning c. a  
dwelling: Swed. wåning f. a  
dwelling. This word is closely  
related to buan] 1. To won,  
dwell, inhabit, reside, rest;  
habitare, degere, morari. 2.  
To remain, stay, continue, be,  
exist; continuare, manere,  
durare, esse, consistere:—1.  
Westen wunian to inhabit a  
desert, Cd. 202, Ic wylle to  
dæg on þinum huse wunian  
volo hodie in tua domo morari,  
Lk. 19, 5. Wuna mid unc  
commorare cum nobis, Lk. 24,  
29. God wunað on him Deus  
habitat inter eos, Num. 16, 3.  
To þam þæt we wunedon on  
þinum lande ut nos habitare-  
mus in tua terra, Gen. 47, 4.  
Wunigeað on þam ylcan huse  
moremini in illa ipsa domo,  
Lk. 10, 7. Hig wunedon on

Galilea habitabant in Galilea,  
Mt. 17, 22. 2. Wunian  
awa to aldre to remain through-  
out all ages, Cd. 220. He  
ana unawendendlic wuniað  
he alone remains unchangeable,  
Bt. 35, 5, Card. p. 258, 15.  
Wunað on ecnesse manet in  
æternum, Jn. 8, 35. Hi wu-  
nedon oð þysne dæg mansis-  
sent ad hunc diem, Mt. 11, 23.

Wunnen, wunnon laboured,  
fought, v. winnan.

Wunones a dwelling, v. wune-  
nes.

Wun-stede, wun-stow a dwelling-  
place; mansionis locus, Som.

Wun-sum pleasant, v. wynsum.

Wununes a dwelling, v. wunenes.

Wunung, e; f. 1. A WONING,  
dwelling, habitation; mansio,  
habitatio. 2. An inner room,  
chamber; conclave: — 1. Sy  
wunung heora on west fathabi-  
tatio eorum deserta, Ps. 68,  
30. Wununge habban to have  
a dwelling, L. Ethelr. Const.  
W. p. 116, § 8. On feldli-  
cum wunungum in campe-  
stribus habitationibus, Jos. 10,  
40. 2. Ðu wircst wununge  
binnan þam arce tu facies  
conclavia intra arcam, Gen. 6,  
14.

Wunung-stow a dwelling-place,  
a dwelling; mansionis locus,  
habitatio, Elf. gl. Som. p. 63.

Wuolde would, Bt. R. p. 151,  
for wolde, v. willan.

Wurættan To torment; torquere,  
vexare, R. Mk. 5, 7.

Wurað wroth, angry; iratus, C.  
Mt. 27, 7, v. wrað.

Wuraðo wrath, anger; ira, C.  
Mt. 3, 7, v. wrað.

Wurcæð work, for wyrcað, v.  
wyrcan.

Wurcean to work, Ors. 5, 5, v.  
wyrcan.

Wurd a word, Mt. 26, 75, v.  
word.

Wurde, wurdon was, was made,  
v. weorðan.

Wurdlian to talk, v. wordlian.

Wurht, wurhton, for worhte,  
worhton worked, made; fecit,  
fecerunt, v. wyrcan.

Wurm a worm, Deut. 32, 24, v.  
wurm.

Wurma, wyrma, an; m. A shell-  
fish, from the juice of which  
they formerly dyed a purple  
colour; murex: — Wurman  
geblonden dyed purple, Cod.  
Exon. 60 a, 10.

Wurma-man A herb which dyes  
yellow; lutum herba, unde  
color luteus, Som., Lye.

Wurmille The herb origany or  
wild marjoram; origanum, Som.

Wurm-read [wurma a shell-fish,  
read red] Scarlet, crimson;

coccineus: — Wrað wur-  
readne þrad þæra cras-  
ligasit coccineum filum a l.,  
Gen. 38, 28. Ic geseah wur-  
readne basing witi crassa  
chlamydem, Jn. 7, 21.

Wurmsig, wurmsihig, gewur-  
smed, gewurms. Full of  
ter, suppurated; parulenta,  
Elf. gl. Som. p. 58.

Wurpan to cast, Ex. 4, 3: Jn.  
4, 3: Mt. 15, 26: 17, 27  
Mk. 4, 26: Jn. 6, 37: 27:  
Ex. 1, 22, v. weorpan.

Wurpon cast, v. weorpan.

Wurst worst, Deut. 28, 33, v.  
wyrrest.

Wurt wort, herb, v. wyr.

Wurð worth, value; pret.  
Ex. 21, 35: Mt. 27, 6, 13:  
Gen. 44, 2: L. Cmt. Exon. 11:  
Jn. 6, 7: Gen. 23, 6: Ex. 2:  
34: Deut. 14, 25: 24, 17:  
weorð.

Wurð worth, worthy; dignus  
Lk. 7, 7: 21, 36, v. wyrðe.

Wurðedon worshipped, v. weorð-  
ian.

Wurð-full WORTH-FULL, i.  
worthy, honourable; reveren-  
dus, honorandus, dignus, Jn.  
28, 58: Lk. 14, 8, v. weorð-  
full.

Wurð-fullice full worthy, i.  
nourably; digne, v. weorð-  
fullice.

Wurð-fullnes, se; f. Fullness,  
thinness, honour; dignitas, i.  
Wurðian to worship, honour, i.  
18, 20, v. weorðian.

Wurðian To perish; perire: —  
Ge wurðað peribitis, Deut. 32:  
26, v. for-weorðan.

Wurðig worthy, v. weorðig.

Wurðigean to worship, i.  
Th. p. 228, 24, v. weorðan.

Wurðing worship, L. Proth. 2:  
v. weorðung.

Wurð-leas WORTHLESS: pret.  
expers, nullius pretii, i.  
Elf. gl. Som. p. 62.

Wurðlic worthy, estimatus, i.  
weorðlic.

Wurðlice worthily, v. weorð-  
lice.

Wurðmetednes, se; f. [weorð-  
meted, adorned] A worthy, i.  
or invention; adinventio, i.  
76, 12.

Wurð-mynd honour, dignitas, i.  
weorð-mynd.

Wurðnes honour, v. weorðnes.

Wurðon be, v. weorðan.

Wurðra more worthy, Cd. 2:  
v. weorð.

Wurðscipe worship, honor, i.  
nity, v. weorðscipe.

Wurðung worship, v. weorðung.

Wurðung-stow a place of wor-  
ship, the tabernacle; adven-  
tis locus, Lev. 1, 1.

Wurt-mete [wyrte a herb, etc.]



*food*] *Herb-meat, pottage*; *herbis confectus cibus, juscum*: — *Wurt-mete mid meluwe juscum cum farina, pulmentum, plisanarium, polentum, Elf. gl. Som. p. 61.*  
*Wurt-ruma a root, Mk. 11, 20, v. wurt-ruma.*  
*Wusa the river Ouse, v. Usa.*  
*Wuso Little children*; *filioli, R. Jn. 13, 33.*  
*Wussung instruction, Swith. Vit. v. wissung.*  
*Wuta, for wiste knew, R. Mk. 7, 24, v. witan.*  
*Wuta, an; m. 1. A wise man, senator; sapiens. 2. A witness; testis:—1. Past. pref: C. Mt. 21, 23. 2. C. Mt. 26, 60, v. wita.*  
*Wutan let us, C. Mt. 27, 49: Bt. 35, 6, C., v. utan.*  
*Wuðuuta, for uðuuta or uðwita a prophet.—Wuðuuto scribes; scribæ, C. Mk. 12, 35.*  
*Wutung, e; f. An instinct; instinctus, Som.*  
*Wyc a village, v. wic.*  
*Wyd wide, Mt. 7, 13, v. wid.*  
*Wyda in a wood, Bt. 38, 2, for wuda, v. wudu.*  
*Wyder-standan to withstand; resistere, Ps. 16, 9, v. wiðer-standan.*  
*Wyderu Withering, dryness; marcor, ariditas, Som.*  
*Wydewe a widow, Gen. 38, 14, v. wuduwe.*  
*Wycl a slave, servant, Ex. 20, 17, v. weal.*  
*Wygracestrescir Worcestershire, Chr. 1041, v. Wigeraceaster.*  
**WYLL**, *wyll, well, es; m. also wylle, an; f. wylla, an; m. [Frs. walle f. a well, spring: Plat. well, quell f. born, quick-born: Dut. wel, born, bron f. a spring: Ger. quelle f. a spring; welle f. a wave: Not. cheh-prunno a spring; uuello, uualia fluctus: Swed. källa f. a fountain; källsprång m. the spring or source of the fountain: Icel. kyll m. rivus] A WELL, fountain; fons, scaturigo:—Dær wæron twelf wyl-las, Ex. 15, 27. Wætersprync-wylla of water-spring wells, Cd. 192. Se Hælend sæt æt þam wylle, Jn. 4, 6. Hluttera wella wæter hi druncon they drank water of pure wells. Iacobes wyl Jacobi fons, Jn. 4, 6. Wyll forð-ræendes wæteres fons pro-ruentis aquæ, Jn. 4, 14. Wæs wyl upp yrnende erat fons exortus, Bd. S. p. 478, 27. An wyll asprang of þære eorðan, Gen. 2, 6. Nu seo wylle and þæt wæter now the well and the water, Bd. S. p. 478, 29.*

*Wylle aweolle a fountain bubbled up, Bd. S. p. 625, 23. To þe þam willan ealles wisdomes becuman to come to thee the fountain of all wisdom, Bd. S. p. 649, 3. Mid þa halwendan wyllan fulluht-bæðes aðwoqe washed in the holy fountain of baptism, Bd. S. p. 552, 35: 582, 13. Mid þa wyllan að-wægen washed in the well, Bd. S. p. 551, 31. Mid þam wil-lan aþwægen washed in the well, Bd. S. p. 620, 33. Hluttera wyllan lucidi fontes, Bd. S. p. 520, 4. Wilnað heort to wyllan wætera desiderat cervus ad fontes aquarum, Ps. 41, 1.*  
**WYLDAN** *to wield, govern, v. wealdan.*  
**WYLDDE** *Powerful, ruling; potens, dominans, Ps. 18, 14, v. wild.*  
**WYLDING**, **wylddingc.** *Rule, government; regimen, dominatio, L. M. Ps. 102, 22.*  
**WYLDRE** *more powerful, v. wild.*  
**WYLDST** *rulest, v. wealdan.*  
**WYLEGE** *a basket, Mk. 8, 19, v. wilege.*  
**WYLEN** *a female slave, v. wyln.*  
**WYLFEN** *Of a wolf, wolfish; lupinus, lupi instar, Som.*  
**WYL-GEspryng** *a well-spring, Bd. S. p. 605, 28, v. wyll-spring.*  
**WYLISC** *Welsh, L. Wal. 6, v. Wilisc, Wælisc.*  
**WYLL** *a well, Jn. 4, 14, v. wyl.*  
**WYLLA** *the will, v. willa.*  
**WYLLAN**, **willan**; *ic wolde, we woldon [Plat. Dut. willen: Ger. wollen: Ker. uellan: Ot. uuolan: Moes. wiljan welle: Dan. ville: Swed. wilja: Icel. vilia: Slav. wola: Fr. vouloir: It. volere: Grk. βουλομαι.—willa a wish] To WILL, wish; velle:—Se Hælend cwæð; ic wylle, beo ge-clænsed, Mt. 8, 3. Gyf þu wylt, þu myht me geclænsian, Mt. 8, 2. Swa swa þu wilt so as thou wilt, Bt. 33, 4. Bide me swa hwæt swa þu wylle, Mk. 6, 22. Wylst þu þæt fyr cume of heofone, Lk. 9, 54. Gif he wille si velit, Mt. 27, 43. Sam he wille, sam he nylle whether he will or will not, Bd. S. p. 623, 4. We wyllað volumus, Mt. 12, 38. We willen we will or wish, Bt. 40, 7. Sam we willan, sam we nyllan whether we will or will not, Bt. 34, 12. Wylle ge vultis vos, Mk. 15, 9. Deah hi willon though they would, Bt. 35, 4. He wolde he would, Bt. 39, 12. Gif he wolde if he would, Bt. 16, 4. We woldon volebamus, Nic. 21. Swa hwæt swa hig*

*woldon quodcunque voluerunt, Mt. 17, 12.*

**WYLL**-burne *a well-brook, a well-spring, Cd. 12.*

**WYLL**-cærse *watercress, v. wille-cerse.*

**WYLL**en, **wullen.** **WOOLLEN**; *laneus:—Heo næfre linenum hræglum brucan wolde, ac wyl-lenum illa nunquam lineis vestimentis uti voluit, ac laneis, Bd. S. p. 588, 6: Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.*

**WYLL**-stream *A well-stream, a river; e fonte rivus:—Wylle-streamas rivers, Cod. Exon. 57 a, l. ult.*

**WYLLIC** *Of a well or fountain; fontanus, Cot. 89, 180.*

**WYLL**-spring **A WELL-SPRING, a fountain; fons, scaturigo:—**Feower ean of anum wyll-sprynge þe gað four rivers which go from one fountain, Elf. T. p. 25. Wyll-springas or wil-springas þære mice-lan niwelnyssse fontes magnæ abyssi, Gen. 7, 11: 8, 2.

**WYLM**, **weolm**, **welm**, **wælm**, **es; m.** [*Plat. Dut. walm m. steam, vapour: Plat. Ger. qualm m; the same word as walm, only distinguished by the prefixed superfluous q. The Ger. walm; m is only used in some provinces: Ker. walm fervor animi: Dan. qualme c. vapour, steam; walmue c. poppy; papaver: Swed. qwalm n. suffocating vapour: Icel. vella f. fervour; æstus; from vella ebullire, scatere*] **1. Heat, fervour, fire, a raging; fervor, calor, ignis, æstus. 2. Heat of mind, zeal, anger, rage, feud; ira, furor:—1. Wylm þæs wæfran liges heat of the surrounding flame, Cd. 185. Wylme gesealde to the fre gave, Cd. 91. Hleowan to wylme to bubble with heat, L. In. 78. Bryne welme bidan to abide scorching heat, Cd. 213. Gedufan in þone deopan wælm to dive into the deep fire, Cd. 213. Fyres wylm fre's heat, Cd. 183. Flor is on welme floor is on fire, Cd. 213. Gestilde seo sæ fram þam wylme quievit pontus a fervore, Bd. S. p. 542, 3. 2. Beswungen mid þam welme þære hat-heortnesse scourged with the heat of the anger, Bt. 37, 1: Bt. R. p. 187. Hyge wælm ošteah rage drew off the mind; mentem ira distraxit, Cd. 47. Þurb wælm per furorem, ze-lum, Bd. S. p. 491, 30. Of wylme ex furore, Bd. S. p. 490, 13. Mid miclum wylme onstýred with great rage excited, Bd. S. p. 477, 41.**

Heaðo wylmas *high or deadly feuds*, *Cd.* 149.  
 Wylm-hat *burning hot*; *calore ardens*, *Cd.* 121.  
 WYLN; *g. d. ac.* wylne; *pl. nom.* *g. ac.* wylna; *d.* wylnum; *f.* [weal a slave] *A female slave*; *famula, ancilla*:—Heo ys þyn wyln, *Gen.* 16, 6: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74: *R.* 86. Ado þas wylne heonon, ne byð þære wylne sunu soðlice yrfenuma mid minum bearne Isaace, *Gen.* 21, 10, 13. Ic let mine wylne to þe *dimisi meam ancillam ad te*, *Gen.* 16, 5: *Ex.* 20, 17. Alædde aweig þa wylne *abduxit ancillam*, *Gen.* 21, 14. Se þe slicð his wylne *ille qui percusserit ejus ancillam*, *Ex.* 21, 20, 31. Wylna *ancilla, ancillas*, *Gen.* 20, 14. Nabbon ge wylna *ne habete vos ancillas*, *Lev.* 25, 44.  
 Wylpen *The goddess of war*; *Bellona*, *Som.*  
 Wyl-spring *a well-spring*, *v.* wyll-spring.  
 Wylst *wishest*, *v.* wyllan.  
 Wylsumnes *devotion*, *v.* willsumnea.  
 Wylt *wilt*, *v.* willan.  
 Wylt *rules*, *Bt.* 5, 3, *v.* wealdan.  
 Wylð *boils, flows*, *Ors.* 1, 1, *v.* weallan.  
 WYN; *g. d. ac.* wynne; *pl. nom.* *g. ac.* wynne; *d. um*; *f.* [Plat. *wunne f. gaudium*: *Frs. Het. winna gaudium*: *Ger. wonne f.* *Old Ger. wunne f.* *Ot. Not. uuunna*: *Ker. uuunni-lust voluptas*: *Wil. uuunna des euuegen libes gaudium æternæ vitæ. Adelung refers to the Swed. wän beautiful, fine, pleasant*; *wän m. a friend*] *Joy, pleasure, delight*; *gaudium, jubulum, jubilatio*:—Heh-selda wyn *joy of thrones*, *Cd.* 213. Ic wolde agan me geweld wuldres and wynne *I would obtain for myself power of glory and of delight*, *Cd.* 217. Neoman to wynne *to take to delight*, *Cd.* 217. Wynna *of delights*, *Cd.* 45. Wynnum *cum gaudiis, inter gaudia*, *Cod. Exon.* 44 b, 7. Hægstealdra wyn *joy of bachelors*, *Cd.* 89, *Th.* p. 111, 28. On wynne *in delight*, *Cd.* 19, *Th.* p. 23, 29. Worulde wynnum *in world's joys*, *Cd.* 218, *Th.* p. 277, 27.  
 Wyndel, wyndle *a wound*, *L. Presb.* 23, *v.* wundel.  
 Wynde-loccas *platted locks*, *Cot.* 34, *v.* wunden, &c.  
 Wyn-dream *Rejoicing with delight, exultation, great joy*; *jubilatio, exultatio, jubulum*, *Ps.* 46, 5: 150, 5.

Wyndrian *to wonder*, *Bt.* 32, 2, *v.* wundrian.  
 Wyndwiað *shall blow*; *ventilabimus*, *C. T. Ps.* 43, 7, *v.* awyndwian.  
 Wyn-leás *Joyless, unpleasant*; *gaudii expers, injucundus*, *Cd.* 43.  
 Wyn-lic *Joylike, joyous, pleasant*; *jucundus, suavis, amœnus*, *Cd.* 23.  
 Wyn-lond *a pleasant land*; *amœna terra*, *Cod. Exon.* 57 a, 6.  
 Wyn-lust [lust delight] *great pleasure, delight*; *voluptas*, *Med. Quadr.* 1, 8: *L. Eccl. pref.*  
 Wynnað *labour*; *laborant*, *Bt.* *R.* p. 154, *v.* winnan.  
 Wynnung, e; *f.* Cockle, darnel; *zizania*, *Som.*  
 WYNSTRE; *def.* se wynstra [*Frs. winstere sinister*: *Old Ger. uuinister left*; *sinister*: *Tat.* 33, 3, *ni uizze thin uuinistra uuas thin zesuuu tuo nesciat tua sinistra quid tua dextra faciat*, *v. Wachter, sub wins-ter*: *Dan. venstre left*: *Swed. wänster, wenstre, wänstra left*: *Icel. vinstri sinister*] *The left*; *sinister*:—He hef-de his wynstran hand ofer, &c. *levavit ejus sinistram manum super*, &c., *Gen.* 48, 14. Abæd his swurd mid his wynstran handa *distinxit ejus gladium cum ejus sinistra manu*, *Jud.* 3, 21: *Deut.* 5, 32. Gesettan on wynsteran healf *collocare a sinistra parte*, *Mt.* 25, 33. Him wæs gelice gewylde his wynstre and his swiðre *ei erat similiter in potestate ejus sinistra et ejus dextra*, *Jud.* 3, 15: *Mt.* 6, 3.  
 Wynsum; *g. m. n. es*; *f. re*; *comp. ra, re*; *sup. ast, est*; *adj.* [wyn pleasure] *Pleasant, winsome, delightful, sweet, grateful, prosperous*; *jocundus, lætus, gratus, jucundus, dulcis*:—To brucenne wynsum *ad comedendum gratus*, *Gen.* 2, 9. Me wynsum wæs *mihi dulce, jucundum erat*, *Bd. S.* p. 647, 27. Min geoc ys wynsum *meum jugum est suave*, *Mt.* 11, 30. Drihtne wynsum *onsægednys Domino gratum sacrificium*, *Ex.* 29, 18. Hwæt þincð þe wynsumes *quid videtur tibi jucundi, grati*? *Bt.* 27, 4. To wynsumum *stence in gratum odorem*, *Lev.* 1, 9. Micle þe wynsumre *much the more pleasant*, *Bt.* 23: 34, 5. Wereda wynsumast *of bands most joyous*, *Cd.* 32. Lareow se wynsumesta *doctor suavissimus*, *Bd. S.* p. 644, 3.

Wynsumian *to rejoice, exult*, *v.* winsumian.  
 Wynsumlice; *adv.* *Pleasantly, merrily*; *jucunde, suaviter*, *Bt.* 24, 3.  
 Wynsumnes, se; *f.* [wynsum pleasant] 1. *Pleasantness, winsomeness, sweetness, exultation, delight*; *jocunditas, exultatio, amœnitas, suavitas*. 2. *Devotion, dedication*; *devotio*:—1. Wynsumnisse *orcerd amœnitatis, deliciarum hortus*, *Eden*, *Gen.* 2, 8. Stow þære winsumnysse *locus deliciarum*, *Eden*, *Gen.* 2, 10. Þære wynsumnysse *bræð suavitatis odor*, *Gen.* 8, 21. 2. Wynsumnes *gebæda devotio orationum*, *Bd. S.* p. 609, 5. Mid wynsumnysse *heortan cum devotione cordis*, *Bd. S.* p. 553, 23.  
 Wyppedes-fleot [fleot a bay, Wyppedes of Wypped] WYPPEDFLEET; Wippedi *æstuarium in agro Cantiano, ubi Hengestus et Æsca, duces Saxonum, Britannos fugavit amisso interea præfecto suo Wippedo, unde nomen loci*, *Chr.* 465.  
 Wyr work, *v.* weorc.  
 WYRCAN, wyrcean, wircan, wircean, gewyrcean; *ic wyrce, wirce*; *þu wyrcest, wircest*; *he wyrceð, wirceð*; *we wyrcað, wircað*; *p. ic, he worhte*; *þu worhtest*; *we worhton*; *pp. geworht*; *v. a.* [Plat. *Dut. werken*: *Ger. wirken*: *Old Ger. uuerhon, uuerchon, uuerkon, uuirchen, uuirken*: *Moes. waurkjan, gawaurkjan operari*: *Dan. virke*: *Swed. werka to work, to operate*: *wirka to embroider with a needle, to weave*; *yrka to exercise a trade*: *Icel. verka operari, opus facere*.—weorc work] 1. *To work, labour*; *operari, laborare*. 2. *To do, make, form, produce, construct, build*; *facere, fabricare, ædificare*. 3. *To institute, appoint, celebrate*; *instituere, inire, celebrare*:—1. Niht cymð þonne nan man wyrcean *ne mæg*, *Jn.* 9, 4. He axode hwæt hig wyrcean cuðon *interrogavit quid illi operari scirent*, *Gen.* 47, 3. Gað and wircað *ite et opera facite*, *Ex.* 5, 18. Ga and wyrce *to dæg ito et operare hodie*, *Mt.* 21, 28. Land or eorðan wyrcean *terram elaborare, colere*, *Gen.* 2, 5: 3, 23: 9, 20. 2. Ic þas þing wyrce *ego has res facio*, *Mt.* 21, 24, 27: *Lk.* 20, 8. Wyrcest þu þas þing *facis tu istas res*, *Mt.* 21, 23: *Lk.*



20, 2. Ic worhte earce construi arcam, *Deut.* 10, 3: 11, 5. Ða bredu þe ic worhte tabulas quas feceram, *Deut.* 10, 5. Sawl and lichoma wyrcað anne mon soul and body make a man, *Bt.* 34, 6. Wircan gildene celf, gegoten cealf fabricare aureum vitulum, fusilem vitulum. Wircan sæd, wæstm producere semen, fructum, *Gen.* 1, 11, 12: *Lk.* 8, 8. Wirc þe nu ænne arc, *Gen.* 6, 14, 15, 16. Ic wyrce maran berenu ædificabo majora horrea, *Lk.* 12, 18. 3. Wyrcean gemot, gesomnunga or gepinges indicere concilium, consilium capere, inire, *Mt.* 27, 1, 7: *Mk.* 15, 1. Wyrcean geþeagt ongean capere consilium adversus, *Mt.* 12, 14. Wyrcean gebeorscipe facere canam, instituire convivium, *Jn.* 12, 2. Wyrcean Eastro celebrare Pascham, *Mt.* 26, 18. Wyrce-sacu a worker of strife, a calumniator; qui excitat lites, altercator, *Som.* Wyrnes, se; *f.* A working; operatio:—Wundra wyrnes miraculorum operatio, *Bd. S.* p. 505, 1: 538, 39. Ðurh godcunde wyrncysse per divinam operationem, *Bd. S.* p. 550, 16. WYRD, gewyrd, e; *f.* [Hence *Doug. Werdes: Chau.* Wierdes the Fates.—word what is spoken or decreed; verbum, et κατ' ἐξοχήν το verbum, scilicet quod fatus est, sive decrevit Deus] 1. Fate, fortune, destiny, an event; fatum, fortuna, eventus, rerum ordo, cursus naturæ, series eventuum. 2. The Fates; Fata, Parcæ:—1. Ðios wandriende wyrd we wyrd hatað this varying fortune we call fate; hic vagus ordo rerum, nos fatum vocamus, *Bt.* 39, 6, *Card.* p. 336, 20. Ðæt þæt we wyrd hatað, þæt bið Godes weorc that which we call fate, that is God's work, *Bt.* 39, 5, *Card.* p. 336, 7. Gif seo wyrd hweorfan mot if fortune may change, *Bt.* 4, *Card.* p. 12, 12. Winnan wið þa wyrd to contend with fortune, *Bt.* 20, *Card.* p. 108, 12. Ic wille secgan þæt ælc wyrd bio god I will say that every fortune is good, *Bt.* 40, 1. Hwæt wenst þu be þære godan wyrde what thinkest thou concerning the good fortune, *Bt.* 40, 2, *Card.* p. 362, 8. Wyrde bidan to abide fate, *Cd.* 119. Wenan þære wyrde to expect the event, *Bt. R.* p. 168. Wyrda wal-

dend ruler of destinies, *Cd.* 163. 2. Wyrda gesceaft the 'Fates' decrees; Fatorum decreta, *Cd.* 178. Wyrda gerynu mysteries of the Fates; Fatorum arcana, *Cd.* 179: 202. WYRDAN; *p. de; v. a.* [Plat. verdoon: *Dut.* verdoen: *Frs.* werda: *Old Ger.* verwarten corrumpere] To corrupt, violate, destroy, infringe, harm; corrumpere, fœdare, violare:—His eagan bregþ wyrde ejus oculi palpebram fœdaverat, *Bd. S.* p. 611, 18. Gif hwa Cristendom wyrde si quis Christianismum corruperit, *L. Edw. Guth.* 2. Gif hwa Godes lage oððe folc lage wyrde if any one violate God's law or peoples' law, *L. N. Presb.* 46: *L. pol. Cnut.* 14, 80, v. awer-dan. Wyrd-gesceapum By chance; fortuito, *Cot.* 82. Wyrdnes, se; *f.* Order, appointment; ordo, *Bt.* 39, 5. Wyrd-scipas comitia, *Ben.* Wyrd-writere A writer of events, an historian; eventuum scriptor, historicus, *Wank. Cat.* p. 17, 1. Wyregung, wyrgung, e; *f.* A cursing; maledictio, *L. Ps.* 108, 17, v. wirginia. Wyrest worst, v. wyrrest. Wyrst returnest; redeas, *Bt. R.* p. 185, v. hweorfan. Wyrgednes a curse; maledictio, *Elf. gr. Som.* 37: *Ps.* 108, 16, v. wirginia. Wyrgian to curse, v. wirgian. Wyrting a cursing, v. wyregung. WYRHTA, gewyrhta, an; *m.* [*Dut. Ger.* werker *m.* one who works; particularly used in compound words, as handwerker a handicraftsman, a mechanic, &c.] A WRIGHT, an artificer, a maker, workman, labourer; operarius, opifex, faber, artifex:—Se wyrhta ys wyrðe hys metys, *Mt.* 10, 10: *Lk.* 10, 7: *Bt.* 14, 1. Ealra gescefta wyrhta maker of all creatures, *Cd.* 226. Ut-eode ahyrian wyrhtan on his wingearð, *Mt.* 20, 1. Sendan wyrhtan to hys ripe mittere operarios in ejus messem, *Mt.* 9, 38: *Lk.* 10, 2. Geworðenre gecwydrædenne þam wyrhtum facta conventione cum operariis, *Mt.* 20, 2. Wyrian to curse, *Mt.* 5, 11, v. wirgian. Wyrig-cwydol ill-tongued, foul-mouthed; maledicus, *Bd. S.* p. 486, 1. Wyrigung, e; *f.* A cursing; maledictio, *Som.*

Wyrhte A wright, workman; operarius, *C. Mt.* 6, 1. Wyrines a curse, *Bd. S.* p. 504, 4, v. wirginia. Wyrld-writere A writer about the world, a geographer; orbis descriptor, geographus, *Som.* WYRM, worm, wurm, es; *m.* [*Plat.* worm *m.* *Dut.* worm, wurm *m.* *Ger.* wurm *m.* *Old Ger.* uuurm, uuorm vermis, serpens: *Moes.* waurm serpens: *Dan.* orm c. vermis: *Swed.* orm *m.* serpens: *Icel.* ormr *m.* serpens, anguis: *It.* verme *m.*] 1. A WORM; vermis. 2. A serpent, reptile; serpens:—1. Ðar hyra wyrm ne swylt, and fyr ne byð acwenced, *Mk.* 9, 44, 46, 48. Wyrm þe borað treow vermis qui perforat arbores, teredo, termes, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 60. 2. Wyrmes geþeagt serpent's council, *Cd.* 28. Windað ymbe wyrmas serpents wind round, *Cd.* 216. Wearp hine on wyrmes lic cast him into a serpent's body; projecit se in serpentis corpus, *Cd.* 25. Wyrm warm; calidus, v. wearm. Wyrma a shell-fish; murex, v. wurma. Wyrma-man a herb which dyes yellow, v. wurma-man. WYRMAN; *p. de; pp. ed; v. a.* [wearm warm] To WARM, to make hot; calefacere:—Wyrmdede hine calefaciebat se, *Mk.* 14, 54: *Jn.* 18, 25. Wyrmdon hig calefaciebant se, *Jn.* 18, 18. Wyrmente calefaciens, *Mk.* 14, 67. WYRM-cynn The worm kind; serpentum genus, *Lk.* 11, 12. Wyrmella, wyrmelo wild marjoram, v. wurmille. Wyrmgaldere, wyrmgalere an enchanter of s-rpents; serpentum incantator, *Martyr.* 9, *Jnl.*: *Cot.* 120, 129. Wyrmhælsere a worm-diviner, v. wyrmgaldere. Wyrms, worms, es; *m.* Corrupt matter, corruption; tabes, sanies, virus, pus:—Iob as-cræp þone wyrms of his lice mid anum crocscearde, *Job.* p. 166, 33: *Dial.* 2, 26: *Elf. gr. Som.* 8, 13. Wyrmsæle a hall of serpents; serpentum domus, *Jdth.* p. 23, 13. Wyrms-hræcing reaching or spitting matter; tabis excreatio, phthisis, *Ben., Lye.* Wyrmsig, wyrmihtig full of matter; purulentus, tabidus, *Cot.* 151: *R.* 17, v. wurmsig. Wyrmprowend A worm, serpent,

a scorpion; serpens, scorpio, Som.

Wyrn-wyrt *Wormwood*; absinthium, Som.

WYRNAN; p. de. [v. cognate words in warian] To WARN, forbid, refuse, hinder, deny, guard; prohibere, vetare, impedire, denegare:—Hie wyrnan þohton they thought to deny, Cd. 145. Ne us wyrnð þæt we yfel don nor hinders us that we do evil, Bt. 41, 4. He eow nyle wyrnan he will not refuse you, Bt. 42. Ne wyrn þu him ne renue tu ei, Mt. 5, 42. Gif þu þam frum-garan bryde wyrnest if thou to the patriarch (his) wife deny, Cd. 126. Ðæt þu him þines godes wyrne ut tu ei tui boni (participationem) deneges, Deut. 15, 7. Gif he him rihtes wyrnde si ille ei jus denegaverit, L. Athelst. 3: Ors. 1, 7.

Wyrnes, se; f. Crookedness, naughtiness; pravitas, Som.

Wyrp A throw, cast, stroke; jactus, ictus, a lapide projecto:—Anes stanes wyrp lapidis jactus, Lk. 22, 41. Wearð hire mid anum wyrpe an ribb forod erat ei uno ictu costa fracta, Ors. 4, 6.

Wyrpan to cast, turn, Bd. S. p. 616, 34: 620, 12: Deut. 7, 15, v. weorpan.

Wyrre for a war; propter bellum, Chr. 1118: 1119, v. uuerre.

Wyrrest, wyrst; def. se wyrresta; seo, þæt wyrreste; adj. [sup. of yfel] WORST; pessimus:—Eallra þinga wyrrest worst of all things, Bt. 38, 4. Swa byð þysse wyrrestan cneoesse ita fiet huic pessimæ generationi, Mt. 12, 45. Nan man of þisse wires-tan cneoesse nullus homo ex hac nequissima generatione, Deut. 1, 35. Sloh mid wyrstan wund percussit cum pessimo vulnere, Job. p. 166, 31.

Wyr; adv. [comp. of yfele] Worse:—Gyt wyr licode still pleased worse, Bt. 16, 1, Card. p. 76, 19. Hit þe wyr ne mæg breowan it cannot worse grieve thee, Cd. 38. Fryð wyr ge-healden peace worse preserved, L. Athelst. II. pref: L. Edg. Conf. 8: Bt. R. p. 152.

WYRSE; adj. comp. of yfel [Moes. wairs: Swis. wirs, wirsch, wirser: Frs. wra worse: Dan. værre worse: Swed. värre worse: Icel. verri worse] WORSE; pejor, deterior, nequior:—Wyrse and wyrse worse and worse, Bd. S. p.

611, 24. Se slite bið þe wyrsa fissura fit pejor, Mt. 9, 16. Ne wearð wyrse dæd nor was there a worse deed; non erat pejus factum, Cd. 28. Ðæt þe wyrse bið quod deterius est, Jn. 2, 10. Me þær wyrse gelamp then worse befell me; mihi inde pejus accidit, Cd. 217. He awende hit to wyrsan þinge he turned it to a worse thing, Cd. 14. Ne bið no þy bettran, ac þy wyrnan would not be the better, but the worse, Bt. 39, 11, Card. p. 352, 12. Wurðað þæs mannes ytemestan wyrnan þonne þa ærran sunt hujus hominis ultima deteriora quam priora, Mt. 12, 45.

Wyrshræcing a spitting of matter, Elf. gl. Som. p. 57, v. wyrms-hræcing.

Wyrslan; p. ode; pp. od. To become worse, to wax worse; pejor, deterior fieri:—Sio wund wyrslað the wound becomes worse, Past. 21, 2. Aa hit wyrslode it ever became worse, Chr. 1086.

Wyrslie; comp. ra, re; adj. Vile, wicked; vilis, Cod. Exon. 111 a, 5.

Wyrst worst, Job. p. 166, 31, v. wyrrest.

Wyrst the wrist, v. wrist.

Wyrst art, becomest, v. weorðan.

Wyr - us - spiung, for wyrms-us-spiung. A casting up or spitting of matter; tabis exscreatio, phthisis, Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.

WYRT, e; f. [Plat. oort n. herba; oorthof m. a garden for vegetables: Ger. würze f. spices: Old Ger. wurze omnis generis herba: Lip. wiste holera; wurti herba: Rab. vurs olus: Tat. 73, 2, thas minnista allero uuurzo minimum omnibus oleribus, i. e. mustard: Dan. urt a herb: Swed. ört f. herb, plant, vegetable: Icel. urt, jurt f. herba, v. ort-geard] 1. WORT, a herb, plant, a general name for all sorts of herbs, scented flowers, and spices; herba, olus. 2. A root; radix:—1. Seo wyrt weox, Mt. 13, 26. Sumra wyrta of some herbs, Bt. 34, 10, Card. p. 232, 13. Ge þe teoðiað sælce wyrte vos qui decimatis quodvis olus, Lk. 11, 42. God geworhte heofenan and eorðan, and eall gærs, and wyrhta, Gen. 2, 4, 5. Ðære eorðan wyrta terræ herba, Gen. 3, 18. Wyrta sæd-bere herba semen ferentes, Gen. 1, 29. Bleda wyrta Germina herbarum, Ps. 36, 2.

Ealra wyrta mæst olerum maximum, Mt. 13, 32. Mk. 4, 32. 2. Stode wudu-beam whitig, se was wyrta-fæst, beorht on blædum, he stood a goodly forest-tree, strong by roots was firm, bright in boughs, &c. Cd. 199.—Wyrta-gemong a mixing of herbs. R. Jn. 12, 3, v. wyrta-gemang. — Wyrta-bed a wort-bed, a herb-bed; pulvinus, Herb. 7, 1.—Wyrta-box a herb or perfume-box; aromatum theca, Lye. — Wyrta-brædas n. herbs, spices; herba odorifera aromata, Som., Lye.—Wyrta-drenc A herb-drink, a purgative; herbis confecta potio catharticon:—Wyrta-drek wið atre herbis confecta potio contra venenum, antidotum, Cd. 2.—Wyrta-forboren herba incantatus, L. M. 1, 45, idem fortasse quod Gall. exherba.—Wyrta-gælstre an enchantress by herbs, enchantment; per herbas incantatrix, venefica, Obs. Lum. 5.—Wyrta-geard wyrt-geard a wort-yard, a orchard, C. Ps. 143, 16, v. ort-geard.—Wyrta-gemang wyrta-gemanc [gemang a mixture of herbs, spices, perfumes; herbarum collectio, commixtio, myxaria, aromata, Mk. 16, 1: Lk. 23, 56: 34, 1.—Wyrta-geard a herb-garden, v. wyrta-geard.

Wyrta wort, unfermented beer, v. wert.

Wyrð worth, value; pretium. Hloth. 3: Mt. 26, 9, v. weorð.

Wyrð is, becomes, shall be, v. weorðan.

Wyrðan to be, become, Bt. 44, 3: R. p. 137, 33, v. weorðan.

Wyrðe, weorðe; comp. re. n. sup. ost; adj. [wearð wert] WORTHY, honourable, estimable, worth, deserving, hæbe dignus, honorabilis; dignus juxta leges, promeritus:—Ne eom ic wyrðe þæt þu ingange under mine þecene, Mt. 23, 8: Mk. 1, 7: Lk. 3, 16: 10, 6: 15, 19, 21: Jn. 1, 27. Hwa ys wyrðe! Mt. 10, 11, 13. Forgifenyse wyrðe Gen. 4, 13. Loles wyrðe worthy of praise, Bt. 20, 2, 4. Wyrðe hys metys. Mt. 10, 10. Wites wyrðe worth of punishment, Bt. 38, 6: 2, 2, 9. Mæg hine gedon weorðne may make him honourable, Bt. 27, 1. Ðæt f. wurðe syn þæt, Lk. 21, 34. Ne synt wyrðe nos aut digni Mt. 22, 8. Folc-rihtes wyrðe worthy of the people's right, L. Edg. pol. 1. Dagen-wertes

wyrðe *worthy of or liable to a*  
*Thane's were or fine, L. Conc.*  
*Esh. 2. Anfealdre lade*  
*wyrðe worthy of a simple de-*  
*fence, L. Cnut. pol. 20. Wol-*  
*dest þu deman wites wyrðran*  
*wouldest thou judge more*  
*worthy of punishment, Bt. 38,*  
*6: 27, 2. Þæt he sie his*  
*geferena weorðost that he is*  
*of his companions most worthy,*  
*Bt. 24, 2, Card. p. 126, 19.*  
*yrðeð is, is made, v. weorðan.*  
*yrð-full full of worth, v. we-*  
*orð-full.*  
*yrð-fullice full worthily, ho-*  
*norably, R. Ben. interl. 2, v.*  
*weorð-fullice.*  
*yrðian to honour, Cot. 147, v.*  
*weorðian.*  
*yrðing A harrow; occa, Lye.*  
*yrð-land plowed land, v. yrð-*  
*land.*  
*yrðlic worthy, v. weorðlic.*  
*yrð-mynd honour, v. weorð-*  
*mynd.*  
*yrðscipe worship, honour, v.*  
*weorðscipe.*  
*yrðte worth, price, L. In. 59,*  
*v. weorð.*  
*yrðung an honouring, worship,*  
*v. weorðung.*  
*yrð-mete wort-meat, pottage,*  
*v. wurt-mete.*

Wyrð-ruma, wyrðt-ruma, an; m.  
 [wyrð a herb, rum room] 1. *A*  
*root; herba spatium, radix.*  
 2. *Stock, origin; stirps, origo,*  
*principium: — 1. Nu is seo*  
*æx asett to þæs treowes wyrð-*  
*ruman nunc est securis posita*  
*ad arboris radicem, Lk. 3, 9.*  
*Nabban wyrtrum or wyrtru-*  
*man non habere radicem, Mt. 13,*  
*6: Mk. 4, 6, 17: Lk. 8, 13. 2.*  
*Hwæt limpeð þæs to þe, of*  
*hwylcum wyrtruman ic acen-*  
*ned si quid pertinet id ad te,*  
*de qua stirpe ego genitus sim,*  
*Bd. S. p. 477, 28. Of wyrð-*  
*ruman beamitenyasse acenned*  
*ex radice pollutionis generatus,*  
*Bd. S. p. 494, 38.*  
 Wyrð-tun an enclosure for herbs,  
 a garden; herbarum septum,  
 hortus, Jn. 18, 1: 19, 41:  
 Lk. 13, 19.  
 Wyrð-wád the herb woad, v.  
 wád.  
 Wyrð - walian, wyrð - wælian;  
 p. ode; pp. od. *To fix the*  
*roots, to root, plant, set;*  
*radices figere, radicari, plan-*  
*tare: — Ongeliedde wyrð-wæ-*  
*læs[t] hie introductos plantasti*  
*eos, Cant. Moys. Ex. 15, 21.*  
*Du wirt - wæledest hig tu*  
*plantasti eos, T. Ps. 43, 8.*

Du wyrð-walodes[t] wirt-wala  
 hys tu plantasti radices eorum,  
 T. Ps. 79, 10, Lye.  
 Wyrð-wala A root; radix:—  
 Du wyrð - walodes[t] wirt-  
 wala hys tu plantasti radices  
 eorum, T. Ps. 79, 10.  
 Wyrð-weard A plant-keeper, a  
 gardener; olerum custos, hor-  
 tulanus, Jn. 20, 15.  
 Wyrð-wele A root; radix, C. T.  
 Ps. 51, 5, Lye.  
 Wyrðhta a wright, a workman,  
 v. wyrhta.  
 Wyt we two, Gen. 13, 8, v.  
 wit.  
 Wyðer-lecan To deprive, bereave;  
 privare, T. Ps. 83, 13.  
 Wyðer - name [wiðer against,  
 name a taking] A counter  
 distress; altera sive secunda  
 captio vel districtio; districtio  
 in districtorem, Lye.  
 Wyðer-tihtle A reprisal, reprimen-  
 tion; contraria accusatio,  
 L. pol. Cnut. 24. Calumnia,  
 L. Edw. 1.  
 Wytte-wæga The tongue of a  
 balance; momentum, statu-  
 men trutinæ, Elf. gl. Som. p.  
 67.  
 Wyxt growest; creascis, Gen. 17,  
 6.—wyxð grows; crescit, Mt.  
 13, 32, v. weaxan.

## Y

Yrnia Ireland, v. Yrland.  
 yn, ycean; p. ycte; pp. geyht  
 eke, increase; adjicere, au-  
 gere, Ps. 70, 15: Bd. S. p.  
 84, 15: 505, 16, v. ecan.  
 Y, an. [Ger. unke f. rana  
 umbina Lin: Plat. utze,  
 tze a toad, rana bufo Lin.] 1.  
 [frog; rana. 2. The sea-  
 evil, like a frog; botrax, ba-  
 rachus, i. e. rana marina,  
 arruca:—1. Cot. 176. Ycan  
 egs, Ps. 104, 28. 2. Elf.  
 Som. p. 60: Cot. 155.  
 Ycensetur etiam inter par-  
 tes corporis humani, nomine  
 botrax, Elf. gl. Som. p. 71.  
 Ydisc, ydisc. Household stuff,

property; supellex, Gen. 45,  
 20.  
 Ydel Leisure; otium, Mor. præc.  
 61, Lye.  
 Ydel, &c. idle, at leisure, vain,  
 useless, Ex. 20, 7: Ps. 23, 4:  
 38, 9, v. idel, &c.  
 Ydelnes vanity, folly, idleness,  
 Ps. 25, 4: 30, 7: 38, 8, 15:  
 77, 37: 143, 5, 10, 13, v. idel-  
 nes.  
 Ydisc property, v. yddisc.  
 Ydl idle, v. ydel.  
 Yelding delay, v. ylding.  
 Yeldo Cranes; grues, Cot. 181,  
 Lye.  
 Yfel, es; n. [the n. of the adj.  
 yfel evil, used as a noun] 1.

EVIL, misery, punishment;  
 malum naturale, miseria, sup-  
 plicium. 2. Malice, guilt,  
 wickedness; malum morale,  
 malitia, scelus: — 1. Tacn  
 þæs mæstan yfeles a token of  
 the greatest evil, Bt. 38, 3.  
 Treow ingehydes godes and  
 yfeles arbor scientiæ boni et  
 mali, Gen. 2, 9, 17. Onfon  
 yfel recipere malum, Lk. 16,  
 25. Gildan god mid yfele  
 rependere bonum cum malo,  
 Gen. 44, 4. 2. Þæs yfelan  
 yfel wickedness of the wicked;  
 improbi nequitia, Bt. 37, 3.  
 Hwæt yfeles dyde þæs quid  
 mali fecit iste, Mt. 27, 23:

Lk. 23, 22. Foreheald to yfele *proclivis ad nequitiam*, Gen. 8, 21. Alysian of yfele *liberare a malo*, Mt. 6, 13: Lk. 11, 4. Ealle þas yfelu *omnia hæc scelera*, Lk. 7, 23.

<sup>1</sup>YFEL; *def.* se yfela, yfla; *seo*, þæt yfele, yfle; *comp.* wyrse; *sup.* wyrst, wyrrest; *adj.* [Plat. oewel, övel: Dut. euvel, evel: Fra. evel: Ger. uebel, übel: Isd. Ker. Ot. ubil, upil: Moes. ubils] EVIL, *bad, vile, wicked*; *malus, infelix, miser, pravus, scelestus*: — Þæt hit sie yfel wyrd *that it is evil fortune*, Bt. 40, 2. Yfel mann of yfelum gold-horde bryngð yfel forð, Mt. 12, 35. Se yfela þeowa *improbis servus*, Mt. 24, 48. Yfelne wæstm don *vilem fructum dare*, Lk. 6, 43. Afyr fram þe þone yflan ege *put away from thee the evil fear*, Bt. 6. Innan of manna heortan yfele geþancas cumað, Mk. 7, 21. Hyra weorc wæron yfele, Jn. 3, 19. Yfele men magon yfel don *wicked men can do evil*, Bt. 36, 7. Se yfla willa *the evil will*, *id.* Se anweald þara yfelena *the power of the wicked*, Bt. 36, 7. Witnian þa yfelan *to punish the wicked*, Bt. 41, 2. He gehælde manega of yfelum gastum *sanavit multos ab improbis spiritibus*, Lk. 7, 21. — Yfel-cund *evil kind, envious*; *malignus*, L. Ps. 14, 5. — Yfel-cweðende *evil speaking*, Ps. 36, 23. — Yfel-dæd *an evil deed*; *prava actio*, Ps. 34, 20. — Yfel-don *to do evil*, C. Jn. 18, 30. — Yfel - dysig *evil ignorance*; *stultus*. — Yfel-habban *to have or suffer evil*, Mt. 4, 24. — Yfel - hæbbende *afflicted*. — Yfel-sacan *to oppose with evil, to blaspheme*. — Yfel-sacung *blasphemy, reproach*, C. Ps. 93, 23. — Yfel-willan *to wish or intend evil*, Bt. 36, 6. — Yfel-willendnys *evil wishing, malice*, Ps. 51, 1. — Yfel-wilnian *to desire evil*; *malignare*, C. Ps. 82, 3. — Yfel-wyrcan *to do evil*, Bt. 38, 6. — Yfel-wyrda *evil-tongued*.

Yfele; *comp.* wyrse; *sup.* wyrrest; *adv.* [yfel evil] *Evil, evilly, miserably, badly, wickedly*; *male, i. e. misere, perperam*; *item male, i. e. improbe, sceleste*: — Min dohtor ys yfele gedreht, Mt. 15, 22. Boc yfele of Grecisce on Leden gehwyrfed *a book badly translated from Greek into Latin*, Bd. S. p. 648, 23. Yfele secgan or spreca *male*

*dicere, obloqui*, Elf. gr. Som. 37: Mk. 9, 39: Jn. 18, 23: Yfele don *male facere*, Gen. 44, 5: Mk. 3, 4.

<sup>2</sup>Yfelian, geyflian, yflian; *p. ode*; *pp. od.* [yfel evil, an] *To do evil, to injure, hurt, afflict*; *malo afficere, affligere, injuriam facere, nocere, lædere*: — Þe oðre unscyldige yfelað *who shall injure others innocent*, Bt. 38, 7, Card. p. 320, 18. Þe hine yfelode *who injured him*, Bt. 38, 6, Card. p. 320, 6: Bd. S. p. 583, 31. Hit is riht þæt mon yfelige þa yfelan *it is right that one afflict the wicked*, Bt. 38, 8. Yfele-don Cristene men *afflizerunt Christianos homines*, Bd. S. p. 476, 21.

Yfelic, yfellic. *Evil-like, bad*; *malus*, Gr. D. 1, 5.

Yfelnes, se; *f.* [yfel evil] EVILNESS, *evil, wickedness*; *malitia, malum, improbitas*: — Micel yfelnys ingens *malitia, magna improbitas*, Gen. 6, 5. Ðu lufudest yfelnyse *dilexisti malum, scelus*, Ps. 51, 3: 35, 4.

Yfemest, yfimest, *for use-mest highest, uppermost*, Bt. 25: 33, 4, v. ufan-weard.

<sup>1</sup>Yfera [for ufera higher; *comp. of up high*] *Higher; superior*: — Yfera hus *an upper room, dining-room*, Cot. 176. Þæt cyng ah þone yferan *ut rex habeat superiorem, i. e. superioris conditionis hominem*, L. Edw. Guth. 4.

Yfla evil, v. yfel.

Yflian *to do evil*, v. yfelian.

Yfimest uppermost, v. yfemest.

Yfre over, above, v. ofer.

Yfter after, v. æfter.

Ygland an island, v. ealand.

Ygðelice easily, Ors. 2, 5, v. yðelice, eaðelice.

Yhte *Folded or wrapped together*; *complicatus*, Som.

Yl a porcupine, v. il.

YLC; *def.* se ylca; *seo*, þæt ylce; *g.* þæs, þære, þæs ylcan; *adj.* [v. ælc] *Same, the same, ILK*; *idem eadem, idem*: — Seo ylce boc *the same book*, Bd. S. p. 578, 16. He gebæd þa ylcan spræce *precatus est eundem sermonem*, Mk. 14, 39. Cweðende þæt ylce gebed *loquutus eandem orationem*, Mt. 26, 44. On þam ylcan rice *in eadem regione*, Lk. 2, 8. On þisse or þisre ylcan tide *in hac eadem hora*, Ex. 9, 18. Æfter þære ylcan wisan *after the same wise (manner)*; *secundum eundem modum, eodem modo*, L. pol. Alf. 38. Ðyssum ylcum tidum *in the*

*same times*; *his iisdem temporibus*, Bd. S. p. 621, 14.

<sup>2</sup>Ylc swa same as, cœa a. a. ita, Som.

Yld, eld age, time, mœa. Gæ. Vit. 2: Elf. T. p. 7: 8: C. 1004: Cd. 104, v. yldo.

YLDAN. [yld age] 1. a. a. 7. *delay, put off, postpone*: *deferre, procrastinare, distin-lare*. 2. v. a. *To make delay to tarry*; *tardare, morari*. — 1. Ne ylde he hit þa læg; *distulit ille id diutius, &c.*, Bd. S. p. 512, 34. 2. Ða brydguma ylde *dam sponsi moratus est*, Mt. 25, 5. Ða þe yldende wæron *to ante-tenne qui tardi erant ad con-stendum*, Bd. S. p. 630. Ps. 39, 24.

Yldest; se yldesta; *seo*, þæt yldeate; *adj. sup.* [æld] ELDEST, *oldest in age*; *et* as those advanced in age were generally the first chief in authority and esteem. hence *first, head, chief, principal*; *natu maximus, antiquissimus, maximus, princeps*: — Fram þam yldestan oð þone gingetan *maximo natu ad minimam*, G. 44, 12. Yldest byrla *butler*; *primarius pan-narum*, Elf. gl. Som. p. 7. Hwylc hyra yldest wæron *nam eorum maximus erat*, L. 9, 46: 22, 24. Ða yldesta *the eldest*, Cd. 80. Ða yldestan men *primarii viri, principes*, Ex. 34, 31: Lk. 25, 7: Gen. 50, 7. Ða yldestan setl *primi consensu, principales sedes*, Lk. 20, 45.

<sup>2</sup>Ylding, elding, eldung; *Delay, dallying, idleness, truce, leisure*; *mora, indies*. — Ne wæs þa ylding æt *mora*, Bd. S. p. 483, 31. Ða ic yldinge onfo to liffæst *inducias accipiam moram*, Bd. S. p. 538, 34. He ylde sume lytle yldinge *et sume little delay*, Dial. i. 2. Butan ænigre yldinge *et out any delay*, Bd. S. p. 430.

YLDU, yldu, e; *f.* *Of the declining in a.* [Heb. ילד] *tulde generation, from the world to bring forth, also was brought forth*: Arab. *المولد*, from *المولد* *world*. 1. Age; *etia*. 2. Age; *saeculum, ævum*. Old age; *senectus*. 4. *Seniority, elders, seniors*.



homines; *q. d. sæculum* degentes, senioritas, optimates:—1. Oð nigon and fiftig wintra minra yldo to nine and fifty years of my age, *Bd. S. p. 647, 32.* Ylde he hæfð ætatem ille habet, *Jn. 9, 21.* Lange ylde hæfde longam ætatem habuit, *Bd. S. p. 626, 35.* On þære ærestan yldo his lifes in prima ætate ejus vitæ, *Bd. S. p. 633, 32.* For þære micclan ylde propter magnam ætatem, *Gen. 48, 10: Lk. 3, 23.* 2. On þære forman ylde þissere worulde in the first age of this world, *Elf. T. p. 5.* On ure yldo in nostro sæculo, *Bd. S. p. 587, 32.* 3. Yldo ne de-rede age might not impair, *Cd. 23.* On tide ylde in tempore senectutis, *Ps. 70, 10.* On his ylde in ejus senecta, *Gen. 21, 7: 37, 3.* On hyre ylde in ejus senecta, *Gen. 21, 2: Lk. 1, 36.* On godre ylde in bona senecta, *Gen. 15, 15: 25, 8.* 4. Yldo bearn child of man, *Cd. 23.* Ylða æghwilec every one of men; hominum quilibet, *Cd. 24.* Yldo ofer eorðan men on earth, *Cd. 163.* Yldum bringð brings to men, *Menol. F. 174: Chr. 1004.* dra m; seo, þæt yldre; g. yldran [*Arab. أجد*], wald a parent.—*comp. of eald old*] The ELDER, older; in *pl. elders*, parents; senior, major natu, prior; majores, parentes:—Hys yldra sunu wæs on æcere, *Lk. 15, 25.* Laban hæfde twa dohtra seo yldre hatte Lia, and seo gingre Rachel, *Gen. 29, 16.* Ure yldrena lage nostrorum seniorum legem, *Mt. 15, 2.* Ofer yldran supra seniores, *Ps. 118, 100.* After yldrum after elders, (parents), *Cd. 56.* Hwæðer ys yldra uter est major? *Lk. 22, 27.* Se þe yldra ys ille qui major est, *Lk. 22, 26.* dsta eldest, v. yldest. dung delay, v. ylding. fete, ylfette [*In Upper Ger. the swan is called elbisch, elbescha: Mons. alpiz. In the Capitularia of Charlemagne, it is called etleha*] A swan; olor, cygnus, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 62: Hexaem. 8.* ðge A chatterer; garritor, *Som. p. es; m. An elephant; elephas:—Ylpes bile an elephant's snout, Elf. gl. Som. p. 58.* Ylpas elephants, *Hexaem. 9, 5.*

Ylpen, elpen; *adj. Belonging to an elephant; elephantinus:—Ylpen ban elephant bone, ivory, Somn. 95, 96.* Elpen-ban ivory, *Ps. 44, 10.* Ylpen - bænen, elpen - bænen ivory-boned, made of ivory; eburneus, *Herb. 131.* Ylpend an elephant, *Ors. 5, 7, v. elpend.* Yltsa, yltste oldest, *Ex. 17, 15, v. yldest.* Yltwist A fowling, catching of birds; aucupium, *Col. 14, Som.* YMB, ymbe, emb, embe; *prep. ac. [Plat. um, umme: Dut. Dan. om, omme: Frs. umbe: Ger. Icel. um: Old Ger. umb, umbi, umbe: Swed. om: Wel. am: Ir. Gael. umainn about us, around us: Grk. ἀμφι: Lat. in compound words, amb] About, around, concerning, according to, towards, after; circa, circum, erga, post:—To hym com mycel menegeo ymb Tyrum and Sydne, Mk. 3, 8.* Mycel menigu ymb hyne sæt, *Mk. 3, 32.* Licgað me ymbe around me lie, *Cd. 19.* Farað nu ymbe þa burh, *Jos. 6, 3, 4.* Þæt þing þæt þis spell ymb is the thing that this argument is about, *Bt. 34, 5.* Onginnað nu ymb þa fyrde þencean begin now concerning the warfare to consult, *Cd. 21.* Hig dydon ymbe hine fecerunt erga eum, *Mt. 17, 12.* Ymb litel fæc after a little space, *Guthl. Vit. 17.* On þisre tide nu ymbe twelf monð hoc tempore jam post duodecim menses, *Gen. 17, 21.* Ymb XIII gear after thirteen years, *Cd. 106: Gen. 7, 4.* Ymb-acsian to ask about; interrogare de, *Bt. 39, 4.* Ymb-ærn [yrnan to run] went round; circuibant, *Bd. S. p. 474, 10.* Ymb-begang a going about, a circuit; circuitus, *Bd. S. p. 627, 25, B.* Ymb-bignes a bending about, a circuit; circuitus, *Bd. S. p. 627, 25.* Ymb-bindan to bind about; circumcingere, *C. Mk. 9, 42.* Ymb - bugan to bow or bend round; circumflectere, *Som.* Ymb-cæfed embroidered about, clothed around; circumamic-tus, *T. Ps. 44, 15.* Ymb-cearfian to cut round, circumcise; circumcidere, *C. Lk. 1, 59.* Ymb-cerr a turn about, a going; transmigratio, *C. Mt. 1, 12.* Ymb-cerran, ymb-cyrran to turn

round, to turn, move; circum-volvere, *Bt. R. p. 192: C. Mt. 23, 4.*

Ymb-clyppan to clip round, to embrace; amplexi, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 58.*

Ymb-cyme, ym-cyme a coming round, an assembly; conventus, *L. Wiht. § 1.*

Ymb-cyrran to turn round, v. ymb-cerran.

Ymbe about, *Cd. 19: Jos. 6, 3, 4, v. ymb.*

Ymbeaht a collection, v. am-beht.

Ymbe-bætan to bridle about, to restrain.

Ymbe-faran, ymb-faran to go round; circuire, *Ors. 2, 5.*

Ymbe - fon, ymb - fon to take around, to surround, comprehend, contain; comprehendere, *Bt. 24, 1, C: Ors. 1, 1.*

Ymbe-gang, ymb-gang a going round, a circuit; ambitus, *Jos. 6, 5.*

Ymbe-hweorfan, ymb-hweorfan to turn round, to surround, encompass, to move round, revolve; circumcingere, *C. Mt. 23, 15: Bt. 4: 39, 3.*

Ymbe-hwyrft, ymb-hweorft, es; m. [ymb about, hwyrft a circuit] A circuit about, a circumference, circle, rotation, an orbit, orb, the world; circuitus, orbis, mundus:—*Elf. gl. Som. p. 56: Bt. 39, 3: Ps. 33, 7: 96, 3: Lk. 2, 1: Jos. 13.* ¶ On ymb-hwyrfte in a circle, around, *Bd. S. p. 614, 45.*

Ymbe-licgan, ymb-licgan to lie around, to surround; circum-jacere, *Ors. 1, 1: Bt. R. p. 175.*

Ymbe-sieran, ymb-sieran to lay snares for; insidiari, *Bt. 16, 2.*

Ymbe-spræc, ymb-spræc a discourse about; sermo de, *Nat. S. Greg. p. 30, 2.*

Ymbe-sprecan, ymb-sprecan to speak about; loqui de, *Bt. 14, 2.*

Ymbe-swincan, ymb-swincan to labour after; laborare pro, *Bt. 18, 2.*

Ymbe-þencan, ymb-þincan to think about.

Ymbe-þonc a thought about, consideration, care; circumspec-tio, *Past. 35, 1.*

Ymbe-trymian, ymb-tryman to set around, to surround, fortify, protect; circumdare, munire, *Ps. 17, 4: 21, 11: 31, 9: Mt. 27, 66: Jos. 6, 1.*

Ymbe-utan, ymb-utan, emb-utan; *adv. [ymb round, utan outwardly] Round about, on all sides, all about on the outside;*

- circumcirca, circumquaque, undique:—Sprecan swiðe feorran ymbuton to speak very far round about, *Bt.* 39, 5, *Card.* p. 334, 12. Scinan ymbutan to shine round about, *Cd.* 221.
- † Ymbe-utan, ymb-utan, emb-utan; *prep. ac.* [ymb about, utan without] Round about, around, round, without, beyond, except; circa, circum, extra, ultra:—Ða geseah se Hælend mycle menigeo ymbutan hyne, *Mt.* 8, 18. Ymbeutan þæt weofod circa altare, *Ex.* 29, 20: *Lev.* 3, 2. Ymbeutan þa eardung-stowe circa tentorium, *Num.* 11, 24. Ymbutan eow without you; extra vos, *Bt.* 11, 2. Ðam nis nan wuht bufan, ne nan wuht benyðan ne ymbutan (God) whom nothing is above, nor any thing beneath or beyond, *Bt.* 36, 5, *Card.* p. 280, 2.—The compound word ymbe-utan, is often separated; as, Ymb hine utan round about him, *Cd.* 216. Ymb ofn utan round about (the) oven, *Cd.* 186.
- Ymb-færeld [færeld a journey] a journey about, a circuit; circuitus, *Jos.* 6, 5.
- Ymb-faran to go about, v. ymbe-faran.
- Ymb-fleogan to fly around, *Cd.* 226.
- Ymb-fon to encircle, v. ymbe-fon.
- \* Ymb-frætwian to adorn or embroider around, *V. Ps.* 143, 15.
- Ymb-gan, ymb-gangan to go round, to surround; circuire, *Bd. S.* p. 531, 32: *Ps.* 26, 11.
- Ymb-gang a going round, v. ymbe-gang.
- Ymb-gefretwian to adorn or deck around, *C. T. Ps.* 143, 15.
- Ymb-gerenian to adorn or deck around; circumornare, *Ps.* 143, 15.
- Ymb-gesettan to set round; circumponere, *Bd. S.* p. 604, 2.
- Ymb-gyrdan to gird around; accingere, *Elf. gr. Som.* 28.
- Ymb-habban to have about, to contain, comprehend; continere, *Bt.* 24, 1.
- Ymb-haldan to hold around, to contain; continere, *Cd.* 213.
- Ymb-hangen covered around, clothed; circumamictus, *Ps.* 44, 15.
- Ymb-heapian to heap around, to heap up; glomerare, *Bd. S.* p. 511, 25.
- Ymb-hedig [hydig cautious] anxious about; sollicitus de, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74.
- Ymb-hegian to hedge about;

- circumsepire, *Elf. gr. Som.* 30.
- † Ymb-hochian to be anxious about, v. ymb-hogian.
- Ymb-hoga, an; m. Anxiety about, care, desire, sollicitude; anxietas de, cura, desiderium:—Se ymbhoga þyssa woruld-sælða the desire of this world's honours, *Bt. R.* p. 158. Se ren ungemetlices ymbhogah the rain of immoderate care, *Bt.* 12. Æghwylc dæg hæfð genoh on hys agenum ymbhogan singulus dies habet satis in ejus propria sollicitudine, *Mt.* 6, 34.
- Ymb-hogian to be anxious about; sollicitus esse de, exercitari, *L. Ps.* 118, 23, 27, 48.
- Ymb-hringan to wind about, to ring or fence about; glomerare, *Col.* 98. Circumsepire, *Bd. S.* p. 546, 30.
- Ymb-huong a cutting round, circumcision; circumcisio, *C. R. Jn.* 7, 22.
- Ymb-hwearfan to surround, v. ymbe-hwearfan.
- Ymb-hwearft a circuit, v. ymbe-hwyrft.
- Ymb-hydig, ymb-hydi [hydig anxious] Anxious about, sollicitous, heedful; sollicitus, solers, circumspectus:—Ne beo ge ymbe-hydig ne estote vos solliciti, *Lk.* 12, 22, 26: *Mt.* 6, 28.
- \* Ymb-hydignys a care about, anxiety; sollicitudo, solertia, *L. Ps.* 13, 2.
- Ymb-hydu Anxiety; sollicitudo, *Soma.* 397.
- Ymb-licgan to surround, v. ymbe-licgan.
- Ymb-liðan to sail round; circumnavigare, *Bd. S.* p. 622, 17.
- Ymb-lyt an expanse, *Cd.* 213.
- Ymb-ren, ymb-ryne, es; m. [ryne a course] A round course, a revolution, circuit, anniversary; circumcursus, revolutio, circuitus, curriculum, decursus, anniversarius, anni decursu redeuns, cyclus, circulus:—Geares ymb-ryne a year's course, *Æqu. Vern.* 21: *Rubr. Mt.* 20, 29: *Lk.* 8, 40: 9, 12: *R. Lk.* 1, 26.
- Ymb-ridan to ride round; circumequitare.
- Ymb-sæt besieged, *L. Ps.* 21, 11, v. ymb-sittan.
- Ymb-sceadewan To overshadow; obumbrare, *Soma.*
- Ymb-sceawian To look about; circumspicere, *Soma.*
- Ymb-sceawiendlice circumspectly, cautiously; circumspicere, *Bd. S.* p. 637, 5.
- Ymb-acinan to shine around; circumfulgere, *Lk.* 2, 9.

- \* Ymb-scrydan; p. scryðe to clothe about, envelope; circumvestire, *Mt.* 6, 25.
- Ymb-seald compassed about, v. ymb-syllan.
- Ymb-seon to look around; circumspicere, *Bt. R.* p. 161.
- Ymb-set A setting about, a siege; circumsepio, obsessio, *Bd. S.* p. 542, 19.
- Ymb-setnung [setnung a sedition] A sedition, commotion; seditio, *R. Lk.* 21, 9.
- Ymb-setting a setting round, a besieging; obsessio, *Lys.*
- Ymb-sirian [syrian to deliberate] to consider about; deliberare super, *Past.* 56, 6, 7.
- Ymb-sittan, ymb-settan to sit or set about, to surround, besiege; circumsehere, obsidere, *L. Ps.* 21, 11: *Bd. S.* p. 577, 31.
- Ymb-snidan, ymb-sniðan; p. -snáð; pp. -sniden To cut round, to circumcise; circumcidere, *Lk.* 1, 59: *Gen.* 17, 23.
- Ymb-snidennys, se; f. A cutting round, circumcision; circumcisio, *Jos.* 5, 6: *Jn.* 7, 22.
- Ymb-spannan to span or clas round, to embrace; circumplecti, *Bd. S.* p. 616, 7.
- Ymb-sprecan to speak about.
- Ymb-standan to stand about, to surround; circumstare, *Bd. S.* p. 589, 9: *Ps.* 140, 1.
- \* Ymb-standennes, se; f. An encompassing; circumstantia, *L. Ps.* 140, 3.
- Ymb-styrian To stir about, to overturn; evertere, *Lk.* 11, 1.
- Ymb-swape Circuits or circumstances of words, taken out at length, turnings and compassings; circuitus verborum, circumlocutio, analogia, *Soma.*
- Ymb-swapyn encircled, clothed about; circumdatus, circumamictus, *C. Ps.* 44, 11, 15.
- Ymb-sweep swept about, *Bd. S.* p. 541, 42, v. swápan.
- Ymb-swifan to turn about, to revolve; circuire, *Soma.*
- Ymb-swincan to labour after, v. ymbe-swincan.
- Ymb-syllan; p. -sealde; p. -seald. To give around, to surround; circumdare, *Ps.* 21, 6: *Bd. S.* p. 542, 23.
- Ymb-syrwan to enclose, v. ymb-sieran.
- Ymb-þeahhtian to consult about, deliberare super, *Bd. S.* p. 575, 12.
- Ymb-þringan to press around, circa premere, undique irrere in, *L. Ps.* 16, 11.
- Ymb-þriodung A consultation, deliberatio, *Soma.*



Ymb-trynian to fortify, v. ymbe-trymian.  
 Ymb-trymning *A fortification*; munimen, *Elf. gr. Som.* 9, 12.  
 Ymb-tyrnan to turn about, to surround; circumversare, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 79.  
 Ymb-utan round about, *Bt.* 39, 5, v. ymbe-utan.  
 Ymbutan-standan to stand round about; circumstare, *Jn.* 11, 42.  
 Ymbutan-syllan to give round about, to surround; circum-dare, *Ps.* 81, 13.  
 Ymb-wærlan to turn about; circumire, convertere se ad, *C. Lk.* 7, 9, 44.  
 Ymb-weaxan to grow about; circumcingere adeo ut augeat, *Ors.* 3, 9.  
 Ymb-wendan to turn about; convertere se, *C. Jn.* 20, 14.  
 Ymb-wicgean to encamp about; circa castrametari, *Cd.* 146.  
 Ymb-windan to wind round, to entangle; circumvolvere, circumcingere, *Ps.* 118, 61.  
 Ymb-wlatian, emb-wlatian, em-wlatian. To look about, consider, contemplate; circumspicere, contemplari, *Elf. gr. Som.* 25.  
 Ymb-wlatung *A beholding*; aspectus, *Elf. gr. Som.* 28.  
 Ymb-wyrcan to work round, to surround with works; circum-operari, *Bd. S.* p. 542, 24, *B.*  
 Ymb-yrnan to run round, to environ; circumcurrere, circuire, *Ps.* 58, 7, 16.  
 YML, ymle. 1. *A scroll, schedule*; scheda, schedula. 2. *A weevil, mite*; curculio:—1. *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72. 2. *Elf. gr. Som.* 9, 3.  
 YMEN, ymn [*Chal.* חִמְנוֹן eimnun, hymnun *a hymn*] *A HYMN*; hymnus:—Ymen callum haligum his hymnus omnibus sanctis ejus, *Ps.* 148, 14. On ymnum andettað him in hymnis confitemini illi, *Ps.* 99, 4.  
 Ymen-bóc *A hymn-book*; hymnorum liber:—Ymen-bec hymnorum libri, *Bd. S.* p. 648, 36.  
 Ymen-sang *A hymn-song, a hymn*; hymnaria cantio, hymnus, *Dial.* 2, 3, 4: *V. Ps.* 64, 1.  
 Ymest highest, v. yfemest.  
 Ymn *a hymn*, v. ymen.  
 Ymnere, es; m. *A book of hymns*; hymnarium, *Cod. Eron.* 1 b, 17, *Som.*  
 Ym-sprecan to speak about, *Bt.* *R.* p. 188, v. ymbe-sprecan.  
 Ynca The third part of a dram,

*a scruple*; scrupulum, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 55.  
 YNCE, es; m. [*Plat. Dut.* once f: *Ger. Dan.* unze f: *Swed.* untz f: *Fr.* once f: *It.* oncia: *Sp.* onza f: *Port.* onca f. all signifying an ounce] *An INCH*, uncia:—Wund ynces lang vulnus uncia longum, *L. pol. Alf.* 40. Ofer ynce supra unciam, *L. Ethelb.* 66. Æt twam yncum pro duabus unciis, *id.*  
 Yndsa, yntsa, an. *An OUNCE*; uncia:—Hæfde ane yndsas goldes had an ounce of gold, *Ors.* 4, 10. Fiftig yntsena seolfres quinquaginta unciarum argenti, *Deut.* 22, 29.  
 Yne-leac [*leac a leek*] *An onion, a scallion*; unio, cepa, ascalonia, *Cot.* 166, v. enneleac.  
 Ynner inner; interior, v. inner.  
 Ynnost inmost, v. innost.  
 Yntsa an ounce, v. yndsa.  
 YPPAN; p. ypte; pp. ypped, gepped [*Plat. apenen: Dut.* openen: *Ger.* öffnen: *Old Ger.* offonon: *Dan.* aabne: *Swed.* öppna: *Icel.* opna aperi] *To show forth, lay open, disclose, to betray*; aperire, pandere, prodere:—Mid his sylfes dæde ypte sui ipsius actione manifestavit, *Bd. S.* p. 604, 40, *T.* Ypped manifestus factus, detectus, *Cot.* 143.  
 Yppe Plain; open, manifest; apertus, manifestus:—Gif hit weordeð yppe si id stat manifestum, *L. In.* 21, 43.  
 YPPE *A sight, show*; spectaculum:—*Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68. Gligmanna yppe orchestra, rostra, *id.*  
 Ypping, e; f. *An opening, showing, expanse*; manifestio, detectio, expansum:—Brun yppinge brown expanse; atrum expansum (aquarum), *Cd.* 167.  
 Ypplen The top, height; cacumen, arx, *Som.*  
 Ypwines-fleot [*fleot a bay, Ypwines of Ipwine*] *EBB'S-FLEET*; Hypwiniæstuarium in insula Thanet, ubi Hengestus et Horaa, duces Saxonici, a Vortigerno Britannorum rege in subsidium acciti, primum in Britanniam appulerunt, *Chr.* 449, *Ing.* p. 14, 6.  
 Yr angry; iratus, *Cd.* 4, v. yrre.  
 Yraland Ireland, *Price's Warton*, vol. I. xcvi, v. Yrland.  
 Yrað subject; pertinent, *Ors.* 1, 1, v. hyran.  
 Yre an ounce, v. ora, yndsa.  
 Yren, yre, iren; adj. *Iron, made of iron*; ferreus:—Mid anre æxe yre with an iron axe, *Chr.*

1012. Scyttelas yrenne he forbræc vectes ferreos confregit, *Ps.* 106, 16: 149, 8. Yren bendas iron bonds, *Cd.* 19, v. isen, iren.  
 YRF, orf, ierfe, erfe, yrfe, es; m. [*Plat. arve m. hæres*; arve n. hæreditas, peculium: *Dut.* erfigenam m. f. heir, heiress; erf, erfgoed, erve n. erfenis f. inheritance, patrimony, heritage: *Ger.* erbe m. erbin f. heir, heiress; erbe n. inheritance, patrimony: *Old Ger.* erbo, eribo, erve, eribu hæres; arbe, arbi, arpi, erbe property, inheritance: *Moes.* arbja hæres; arbi hæreditas: *Dan.* arving c. an heir, heiress; arv c. inheritance: *Swed.* arfwing c. an heir, an heiress; arf n. inheritance: *Icel.* arfi, erfingi m. hæres; arfr m. erfd f. hæreditas: *Wel.* erwi an estate, inheritance. According to *Ihre and Adelung*, the original signification of this word was earth; as is shown in the *Wel. Gael.* ar land, earth; erw an acre of land; erwi, erwydd land, estate, inheritance; *Etrurian* ar, arv a field: *Lat.* arvum: *Heb.* ארץ arj, arts the earth: *Chal.* ארץ araa: *Old Fr.* artos a country: *Icel.* yrkia, erfidi aratio: *Grk.* ἔρα the earth, then the culture of the earth, and all that is acquired by it, any kind of property, landed property: from *Heb.* ארשיר irse a possession, inheritance, from ארשיר irs to possess, inherit] 1. Cattle; pecus. 2. Property, substance, goods, inheritance; peculium, bona, facultates, hæreditas; hæres:—1. Gað and offriað eowrum Gode, for an eowre yrfe sceal beon her, *Ex.* 10, 24. Trode bedrifan forstolenes yrfe vestigium insequi furtim ablati pecoris, *L. Wal.* 1. On mannun and on yrfe in homine et in pecore, *Ex.* 8, 17. 2. Yrfe drihtnes hæreditas domini, *Ps.* 126, 4. Yrfe hyrde guardian of (the) heritage; hæreditatis custos, *Cd.* 52. Scyldig his yrfe reus ejus hæreditatis, *L. In.* 6. Heold land and yrfe Malalebel Mahalaleel held land and inheritance, *Cd.* 58. Heold maga yrfe held (his) father's heritage, *Cd.* 62.—Yrf-cwalm cattle pestilence, murrain; pecorum lues, *Chr.* 986.—Yrfe-bóc a book of inheritance or heritage, a charter, will; hæreditatis

liber, charta, testamentum, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*—Yrfe-fyrst *time of inheritance*; hæreditatis (ineundæ) tempus, cretio, i. e. certorum dierum spatium, quod instituto hæredi datur ad deliberandum, utrum expediat ei adire hæreditatem, nec ne; *Ulp. R. 13: Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*—Yrfe-gedal *a division of inheritance*; hæreditatis divisio, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*—Yrfe-laf *hereditary remnant*; hæreditatis reliquæ, *Cd. 162.*—Yrfe-land, serf-land *hereditary land*; hæreditaria terra, *Past. 1, 2.*

Yrfe-numa [niman to take] *One who takes the inheritance, an heir*; qui hæreditatem capit, hæres:—Des ys yrfe-numa, uton gan and ofslean hyne, *Mt. 21, 38.* Her is se yrfe-numa, *Mk. 12, 7: Gen. 15, 3, 4: 21, 10.* Habban to yrfe-numan *habere in hæredem*, *Gen. 5, 4.*—Yrfe-stol *an hereditary seat, a mansion*; hæreditaria sedes, mansio, *Cd. 79: Cod. Eron. 52 a, 6.*

Yrfe-weard, erfe-weard, es; m. [weard a ward, guard, lord] *Lord of inheritance, an heir*; hæreditarius dominus, hæres:—Her ys se yrfe-weard, *Lk. 20, 14: Cd. 83: Bd. S. p. 490, 18.*

Yrfe-weardnes, yrfe-wyrdnes, erf-wyrdnes, se; f. *An inheritance*; hæreditas:—Syllan yrfe-weardnesse *dare hæreditatem*, *Ps. 2, 8: 60, 5: Deut. 32, 9: Mk. 12, 7.*—Yrfe-writend [writend a writer] *a writer of inheritance, a testator.*—Yrf-weard *an heir*, v. yrfe-weard.

Yrf-weardian, geyrfweardian; p. ode; pp. od. *To inherit*; hæreditare, possessionem hæreditariam habere:—Dæt þu yrfe-weardige eorðan *ut tu possideas terram*, *Ps. 36, 36: 36, 9, 11, 23, 31.*

Yrfweard-writere *An heir-writer, one who specifies his heir, a testator, also a legatee*; legatarius, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 57.*

Yrgðo *Negligence, sloth*; ignavia, segnitias, *Bd. S. p. 483, 15.*

YRHD, e; f. 1. *Sluggishness, sloth, laxiness, wearisomeness*; segnitias, tedium. 2. *Cowardice, fear, dread*; formido, pavor:—1. For his yrhðe *propter ejus segnitiam*, *L. pol. Cnut. 21.* Dæt wæs geworden þurh lyðre yrhðe *Godes bydela that was done through a base sloth of God's messengers*, *Lup. 21.* 2. For yrhðe þe

eow eglað *præ pavoris quo vos tædet*, *Deut. 28, 67.*

Yrisc *IRISH*; Hibernicus, *Som.* Yrland, Iraland, Ireland, Yrland. *IRELAND*; Hibernia, *Chr. 918: 1051.*

Yrmian; p. ode; pp. yrmed, geyrmed; v. a. [earn poor, miserable] *To afflict, HARM, torment, to make unhappy, to render miserable or desolate*; miserum facere, vexare, affligere, desolare:—He eorð-cyningas yrmede *he afflicted earthly kings*, *Bt. R. p. 160: Bd. S. p. 480, 24: Cod. Eron. 66 a, 1.*

Yrming *A miserable being, a wretch*; miser:—Pa yrmingas þe þær to lafe wurdon *the wretches who were left there*, *Ors. 2, 7.* Sio frofor an eall-ra yrminga *consolatio unica omnium miserorum*, *Bt. R. p. 181.*

Yrmð, eormð, ermð, e; f. [yrmað, yrmð, from yrmian to afflict; earn poor] *Misery, distress, calamity, solicitude, want, poverty*; miseria, calamitas, sollicitudo, paupertas:—For yrmðe unspedig *propter miseriam inopum*, *Ps. 11, 5.* Hi alisde of heora yrmðe *deliver them from their misery*, *Elf. T. p. 10, 10.* Of yrmðe *a sollicitudine*, *Mk. 4, 19.* Of hyre yrmðe eall þæt heo hæfde *sealde ex ejus penuria omne quod ipsa habuit immisit*, *Mk. 12, 44.* Gif he þære tide yrmðo beswicode *si ille illius temporis calamitates effugeret*, *Bd. S. p. 512, 36.* Se þe hine fram swa monegum yrmðum generede *qui se tot calamitatibus eriperet*, *Bd. S. p. 514, 19.*

YRNAN, he yrnð; p. arn, we urnon; pp. urnen [v. cognate words in rennan to run] *To run*; currere, decurrere, fluere:—Ic yrn curro, *T. Ps. 118, 32.* Sio ea yrnð *fluvius decurrit*, *Ors. 1, 1.* Ic arn cucurri, *V. Ps. 61, 4.* Urnon hym togeanes *concurrerunt ei obviam*, *Mt. 8, 28.* Hym to urnon *eum ad cucurrerunt*, *Mk. 9, 15.* Dider urnon *illuc cucurrerunt*, *Mk. 6, 33.* He arn cucurrit, *Gen. 18, 7: Mk. 5, 6: Lk. 24, 12.* Hig twegen urnon *ætgedere hi bini cucurrerunt simul*, *Jn. 20, 4.* Wæteru yrnende *aquæ decurrentes*, *Ps. 57, 7.*

YRRE, ierre, irre, eorre, es; m. [Frs. ira angry, enraged. Perhaps related to the Plat. Dan. iver m: Dut. yver m: Ger. eifer m: Not. eiuro:

*Swed. ifwer m: all signifying passion, wrath: Icel. yfa f. dissidium; æra is furor agere, demerare: Arab.*

*to be hot, and thence to be aggravated or angry*] *IRE, anger, indignation, fury*; ira, furor, indignatio:—Godes yrre *hæz God's anger bore*, *Bca. 11, 4.* Godes yrre ys ofer hig *Da ira est super eos*, *Nam. 16, 14.* Seo geaceadwisnes *æceal wealdan þæs yrres the reason ought to govern the anger*, *Bt. 33, 4.* *Card. p. 204, 20.* Ic ondret his yrre *metuebam ejus iram*, *Deut. 9, 19.* Cwæð mī yrre *dixit cum indignatione*, *Lk. 14, 21: Gen. 44, 15 Mk. 3, 5.*

Yrre; adj. *Angry*; iratus:—Hwi eart þu yrre *quæ tu iratus?* *Gen. 4, 6.* He wæs yrre *ille erat iratus*, *Ex. 16, 20: Deut. 9, 8: Mt. 16, 34: 22, 7.* Wæron hi yrre *geworden they were made angry*, *Bd. S. p. 503, 16.*

Yrre; adv. *Angrily*; irate:—Yrre andswarode *angrily answered*, *Cd. 183.*

Yrrenga, yrringa; adv. *Angryly* in anger; iracunde, irate:—Yrringa spræc *angrily*, *Cd. 43.* Yrringa stinga *a sting in anger*, *Bt. 31, 3: p. 172.*

Yr-scipe *Anger*; ira, *L. Ps. 25.*

YRSIAN, eorsian, irsian; p. ode. pp. od, geyrsod; v. a. [Pæ. Ger. rasen: Dan. rase: Swi. rasa *furere*] *To be angry*; irasci, indignari, succensere:—Hulange driht þu yrsast *quo domine irasceris?* *Ps. 73, 5: 79, 5.* Ic bidde þe ne yrsie *oro ut tu ne irascaris*, *Gen. 18, 32.* Moises yrsode *Moses iratus est*, *Nam. 31, 15.* Yrsodon swiðe wið þine *irascunt valde in eum*, *Gen. 37, 12.* Hi yrsodon Moyses *irascunt Moysen*, *Ps. 105, 16.*

Yrsinga *angrily*, v. yrrenga. Yrsung, eorsung, irsung, e; f. *Anger, angeriness, readiness to anger*; ira, iracundia, irascibilitas:—To yrsunge *gecegean ad iram provocare*, *L. Eccl. 33.* An gecynde *ælc saule yrsung wære ælc ættrilis qualitas cujusque animæ irascibilitas est*, *Bt. R. p. 178.*

Yrð, ernð, e; f. *Earth, ploughed ground, what ploughed ground produces, produce, corn*; tardus arabilis, istius agri preventus, seges:—Genihsun

yrð *copiosa seges*, *Bd. S. p. 606, 1.* Ripe yrð fortreddon *naturam segetem calcarunt*, *Bd. S. p. 480, 35.* — Yrð - land *ploughed land*, *Col. 16.*  
 Yrðling, yrðlingc, yrðlingc, eorð-ling, es; m. *A farmer; agricola*:—*Gen. 9, 20.* Laboratores sind yrðlingas, *Elf. T. p. 40.*  
 Yt Is; est:—*Rabbi, þæt ys, lareow, Jn. 3, 2.* Þæt þe acenned ys of flæsce, þæt ys flæsc, *Jn. 3, 6, v. wezan.*  
 Ys ice, v. is.  
 Ysel ashes, v. ysle.  
 Ysen iron, *Elf. gr. Som. 9, 52, v. isen.*  
 Ysirn iron, v. isern.  
 Y-siðes [sið time] *At a time, timely*:—*Ysiðes sona tempore cito, statim, L. Const. § ult.*  
 Ysle, e; f. also an, q. [*Lanc. isles ashes: Plat. oesel, ösel, oessel, öse f. the snuff of a candle, the glowing wick of a lamp or candle; usel and oesel f. signify in some Ger. provinces, glowing ashes: Icel. eyaa f. cinis ignitus: It. esca f. tinder, ashes: Sp. yesca f. tinder, glowing ashes*] *Ash, ashes, white ashes, a hot ember; favilla*:—*Ge syndon dust, and acean, and ysela vos estis pulvis, et cineres, et favilla, Guthl. Vit. 4.* Ða ysala upflugon mid þam smyce *favilla ascenderunt cum fumo, Gen. 19, 28.* —In onlicnesse upastigendra yselena or ysala *similitudine ascendentium favillarum, Bd. S. p. 628, 23.* Bearwas wurdon to axan and to yslan *groves became cinders and ashes, Cd. 119.*  
 Ysop, an. [*Plat. Ger. ysop m: Dan. Sued. isop m: Icel. ysop n: Heb. אֲזוּבָה azub: Arab. عَصَا عِصَا*] *Hyssop; hyssopum; hyssopus officinalis Lin*:—*Ysopan sceaf hyssopi fasciculus, Ex. 12, 22: Jn. 19, 29.*  
 Yst, gist, es; m. *A tempest, storm, whirlwind, whirlpool; procella, tempestas*:—*Mycel yst windes magnus turbo venti, Mt. 4, 37: Lk. 8, 23.* Gast ystes *spiritus procellæ, C. Ps. 106, 25.* He gesette yst his on lyfte *statuit procellam ejus in auram, C. Ps. 106, 29.* Gast ysta *spiritus procellarum, C. Ps. 10, 7.* Æfter eallum þam ystum urra geswinca *post omnes tempestates nostrorum laborum, Bt. 34, 8.*  
 Ysting Stormy; procellosus, *Som. cats; edit, Mk. 2, 16: Gen. 27, 10, v. etan.*  
 Ytan; p. ytte [from ut out] *To out, drive out, to expel, banish;*

*expellere, ejicere*:—*Her man ytte ut Ælfgar eorl here they banished earl Ælfgar, Chr. 1058, v. utian.*

Ytas the Jutes; *Jutæ, Bd. S. p. 584, 24, B: Cod. Exon. 85 a, 9, v. Iotas.*

Ytre; comp. ytere, yttre, utre; sup. ytemest; adj. [*Dan. ud, ydere, yderst extra, exterius, extreme: Icel. út, utar, ytst, id.*] 1. *Outward; exterius, posterus.* 2. *Outer, more outward; exterior, ulterior.* 3. *Outmost, utmost, utter, last; extremus, ultimus, novissimus*:—1. On ytan in *extera parte, Chr. 993.* 2. Of helle þa yteran *ex inferno ulteriori, T. Ps. 85, 12.* Ofslon on þa ytran *percussit in posteriora, Ps. 77, 72.* 3. Ealra ytemest *omnium ultimus, ultima, Lk. 20, 32.* Ic wylle þyssum ytemestum syllan volo *huic ultimo dare, Mt. 20, 14.* To þam ytemestan dæge becu-man to come to the last day, *Bd. S. p. 575, 30.* Ær þu agylde þone ytemestan or ytemystan *feorðling utquedum reddideris ultimum quadrantem, Mt. 5, 26: Lk. 12, 59.* On þa ytemesta sæ in *extremo mari, Ps. 138, 8.* Ðæs mannes ytemestan *hujus hominis ultima, Mt. 12, 45.* Ða ytemestan word the last words, *Bd. S. p. 599, 12.*

Yteren *Belonging to an otter; lutrinus*:—*Cyrtel yterenne a cloak of otter-skin; tunica (e pelle) lutrina, Ora. 1, 1.*

Yð, e; pl. nom. g. ac. a; d. um; f. [*Icel. yða f. æstus aquarum vel fluminum; udi m. udor; unn f. fluctus; yða æstuaræ, effervescere*] *What rises up, a wave, flood; fluctus*:—*Yð up færeð a wave ascends, Cd. 157.* Yðe þeahton waves have covered, *Cd. 158.* Ea-stream-yða þec wurðiað *river-stream-floods thee adore, Cd. 192, Th. p. 240, 11.* Ealle yða þine þu ingelædest *omnes fluctus tuos induxisti, Ps. 87, 7.* Sealte yða salt waves, *Cd. 163.* Seo sæ mot brucan smyltra yða *the sea may enjoy serene waves, Bt. 7, 3.* Yða he awearp on þæt scyp *fluctus jactabat in navem, Mk. 4, 37.* Scyp ofer-goten mid yðum *navis operata fluctibus, Mt. 8, 24.*

Yð; comp. yðre; sup. yðest; adj. *Easy, light; facilis, levis*:—*Yð dæde hit wæs Gode facile factum id erat Deo, Lup. 3, 10.* Ge yðran, ge un-yðran *both light and heavy, L. Eccl. 29, v. eað.*

Yð; sup. yðæst; adv. *More easily; facilius*:—*Ðe yð the more easily, Ors. 2, 2.* Yðæst *most easily, Cod. Exon. 26 b, 11, v. eaðe, éð.*

Yðelic easy, v. eaðelic.

Yðelice easily, *Ors. 3, 7, v. eaðelice.*

Yðgodon, for yðodon *overflowed; inundaverunt, Ps. 77, 23, v. yðian.*

Yðgung, e; f. *A floating, swimming; fluctuatio, inundatio, C. T. Ps. 54, 25.*

Yð-hengest *A sea-horse, a ship; marinus caballus, vector, navis*:—*Yð-hengestas ships, Chr. 1003.*

Yðian; p. ode; pp. od. [*yð a wave*] *To rise as a wave, to flow, fluctuate, to overflow; inundare, redundare, fluctuare*:—*Ða þæs flodes wæteru yðedon ofer eorðan quum diluvii aquæ redundarunt super terram, Gen. 7, 6.* Yðigende *floating. Yðiende burne an overflowing brook, Prov. 18.* Yðigende mod *fluctuans animus, Past. 21, 1.*

Yð-laf *a sea leaving, a survivor of the flood, Cd. 171.*

Yð-mearas *Ships; naves, Cod. Exon. 20 b, 4.*

Yððan-ceaster *a castle in Essex, v. iðan-ceaster.*

Yting *A way, journey; via, iter*:—*On ytinge in a journey, abroad; in itinere, peregre, R. Ben. 55: Hom. Nat.*

Ytst *eatest; comedes, Gen. 3, 18, v. etan.*

Ytt *eats; comedit, Mk. 2, 16, v. etan.*

Ytinga-ford [*Hovd. Thitinga-ford: Brom. Ichyngford: Matt. West. Ittingeford*] *Hitchingford, q. Hitching, Herts; Ittingarum vadum, nomen loci ubi pax facta est inter Anglos et Danos, Chr. 907.*

Ywan; p. de; pp. ed; v. a. *To show, open, reveal; ostendere, monstrare, demonstrare*:—*Ðine myltse ywe us thy mercy show us, Cod. Exon. 11 b, 2.* Ywde ic him *I showed to them; ostendi ego iis, Bd. S. p. 572, 25: 496, 2: 604, 40.* Ywað me anne peninc *ostende mihi denarium, Lk. 20, 24.* Ic þe ywan wille brade foldan *I to thee will show a wide country, Cd. 83.* Him ywed wæs to him had been revealed, *Cd. 180.*

Ywincg *A showing; ostensio, demonstratio, Som.*

Ywodest *formedst; formasti, Ps. 103, 28, for hiwodest, v. hiwian to form.*

p

98o

p

98p

p A

98q

p Æ C

\* In expressing the sounds of *th*, the Anglo-Saxon orthography was more consistent than the present English. We now use *th* to represent two sounds, as heard in the words *thing* and *smooth*; the Anglo-Saxons, with greater propriety, used two distinct characters to denote these two separate sounds. The *hard* or *sharp* sound of *th* heard in *thing* is represented in Anglo-Saxon by þ, þ *th*; and the *soft* or *flat* sound, as found in *other*, *brother*, is denoted by ð, ð *dth*. Þ or þ *th*, representing the hard or sharp sound, is used in Anglo-Saxon at the *beginning* of *words and syllables*; as, þing *thing*, þeþencan *to bethink*. Ð or ð *dth*, denoting the *soft* or *flat* sound, is employed at the *end of words and syllables*; as, sôð *sooth*, brôðer *brother*. This is the plan adopted in the present work. As the scribes of the more recent Anglo-Saxon MSS. have not been very precise in the use of þ *th*, ð *dth*, it will be desirable to show the reasons by which the sounds and the use of these characters have been determined.

It is evident that þ *th* is the *hard*, and ð *dth* the *soft* sound; 1st, Because as Ð is clearly taken from D, it is most probable that Ð represented the sound which comes nearest to D: it is also evident, on the other hand, that þ, as well as the Icelandic þ are taken from the Runic Þ, and, therefore, it probably denoted the same hard sound. 2ndly, Because ð *dth* is found so frequently at the end of a syllable, and between two vowels, where the softer sound is still retained in English, and where, according to the old orthography, ð *dth* is found in Icelandic and in Ger. and Dan. a mere *d*; as, sôð, Eng. *sooth*, and Icel. saðr; oðre, Eng. *others*, Icel. aðrir: A.-S. brôðer: Eng. *brother*: Ger. bruder: Dan. broder.

On the contrary, þ is found most at the beginning of words, where the *Icel.* has always the hard sound; as, þeod *people*: Icel. þjóð; þencan *to think*: Icel. þenkja. Þ, þ. Hanc literam proprie reor pronuntiandam ut Græcorum Θ in Θαιος, et Anglorum th in thing; Ð, ð, vero ut Angl. th in smooth, &c. Sed confunduntur hi characteres a scriptoribus.

Anglo-Saxon words ending in -ð, -uð [Eng. th: Ger. Dan. Swed. -d, -t: Icel. -ð] are all of the feminine gender; as, myrð *mirth*; treowð *troth*, a covenant; yrmð, *misery*; geoguð *youth*; gesyhð *sight*, &c.

Þá; ac. f. s. nom. ac. pl. of se; article; pron. 1. The; τῆν; οἱ, αἱ, τα; τούς, τας, τα. 2. It is also used as a demonstrative or relative pronoun; this, those, who, which, whom, &c.; hic, ille, iste; qui, quæ, &c.:—1. On þa halgan ceastre, Mt. 4, 5. Þa hæðenan the heathen, Bd. S. p. 518, 19. Þa betstan meregrotan optimas margaritas, Bd. S. p. 473, 18. 2. And þa þe god worhton, farað on lifes æryste, and þa þe yfel dydon, on domes æryste, Jn. 5, 29. Ofer þa feoll se stypell on Syloa over whom fell the steeple in Siloam, Lk. 13, 4.

Þa, þa þa; adv. [Plat. Dut. daar: Frs. Ger. da: Old Ger. tho, thar, dhar, do dhuo, dhoh: Dan. da when, as: Swed. där, der when, as; då: Old Swed. tå when then, at that time that: Icel. þá, tum, cum, ubi] Then, until, while, whilst, when, as; tum, tunc, quum, quando, dum:—Þa cwæð heo, þæt ys soð, Mt. 15, 27. Þa þa men slepon quum homines dormirent, Mt. 13, 25. Þa com tum venit, Mt. 15, 1. Þa he com quando venit, Mt. 13, 54. Þa se brydguma ylde dum sponsus moratus est, Mt. 25, 5. Þa he þa gehyrde tum ille quando audituit, Bd. S. p. 486, 28. ¶ Þa . . . þa then . . . when; when . . . then; quum . . . tum.—Þa sona as soon,

immediately; tum cito, statim, Mt. 14, 22.—Þa sona hi so soon as; tum repente quum, Mk. 9, 8. Þa hwile þe tæ while that, the while, whil: dum, dum adhuc, interea dum. donec, quamdiu, Mt. 5, 23: Jn. 9, 4, 5. Þa gyt ðær wæs as yet, moreover; adhuc, Gen. 18, 29: Mt. 12, 46.

Þac, þæc, þeac, es; a. [Plat. Dut. dak n: Ger. dach n: Old Ger. Not. tach, thak, tæ. dak: Mon. dabun tectum. testa: Dan. tag n: Swed. tak n: Icel. þak n. þekia f. tectum. Ir. Gael. tubh, tubha, n. tugha m. thatch: Fr. toit s. It. tetto m. a roof, house: Sp. techo m. ceiling, habitaculo. techo de paja straw, thatch. Port. tecto m. The Grk. τῆν στέγας a roof: and the Lat.

TECTA tecti, thacht n. s. under, are near relations. Ger. dachaidh f. a home, dwelling place, is exact Ger. dach a roof: Ir. Gael. teach n. a house, an apartment] THATCH, a covering; tectum stramineum seu funeum, tectum cujusvis generis:—Mycelne aad gesomnode on þecum, &c. plurimum congeris aduersit in tecto fovea, &c. Bd. S. p. 542, 22. Ml þæce beþæht thatched e. thatch, Bd. S. p. 534, 32: C. R. Mt. 8, 8.

Þaccian To touch gently, to stroke; leniter palpare, demulcere, Past. 41, 4, 64, Lp.

ÞÆCELA [Plat. f: Dut. n: Dan. c. fakkel: Ger. fackel f: (4) Ger. fachala: Mon. fackah flamma: Ot. fakol: Frs. facola: Borh. facolo: Swed. fackla f: It. fiaccola f: Sp. hacha f: Wend. bakla. Related to the Lat. fax, facula the Grk. φλόξ, φλογος. The long refers to the old Norð fack, fak fire, and the w. fachen, anfachen to make fire to kindle: Lat. mid. focu affocare, to kindle; focus, ignis fire] A light, candle, lamp; lucerna, R. Lk. 11, 34. Þæcilla, þæcille, þæccile, C. Jn. 5, 35. Þæcele lampada, L.



Mt. 25, 1. Fax, facula, Cot. 164.

þæcen a roof, v. þecen.

þæc-tigil a covering tile, a roof tile; tecti tegula, Som.

þæder thither, Ex. 32, 34, v. þider.

þæge These, of them; illi, illa, illorum, used for the pl. article þa, þara:—Sume þæge quidam illorum, Jn. 12, 20. He wyrcð maran þonne þæge synt ille faciet majora quam illa sunt, Jn. 14, 12.

þægn a minister, servant, soldier, Chr. 656: R. Mt. 5, 25: Ors. 4, 1, v. þegen.

þægtung Counsel; consilium:—C. Mt. 28, 12. Þæhtung, C. Mk. 3, 6.

þæh though, Cd. 219, v. þeah.

þælian To draw, draw out; haurire, C. Jn. 2, 8.

þæl - wæl [Flor. Tealweale: Brom. Thælwald. — þil a stake, plank, weal a wall] THÆLWALL, Cheshire; locus est in agro Cestriensi, ad Merseie fluvii ripam; ubi arcem construxit et præsidio firmavit rex Edwardus senior, Chr. 923.

þæm to the; sometimes found for þam; d. s. and pl. of se.

þæn a minister, servant, v. þegen.

þæn then, v. þænne.

þæncung a thanking, L. Edm. 5, in tit., v. þancung.

þæne, þænne the, that; for þone; ac. m. s. of se.

þænian [þan wet] To moisten, make wet; rigare, madefacere, madescere, Dial. 1, 4.

þænne then, when, yet, Mt. 25, 27: Mk. 13, 4: Lk. 13, 28: 18, 8, v. þonne.

þær, þar, þer; adv. [Plat. Dut. daar, aldaar: Fra. da: Ger. da, allda, dort, dahin, dorthin: Old Ger. and Moes. thar

ibi: Dan. der: Swed. der, Icel. þar ibi] 1. THERE;

ibi, illic. 2. Where, whither;

ibi, quo:—1. Gebæd hine

þær to Gode, Gen. 13, 4: 8, 24. Þær ic eom ibi ego

sum, Mt. 18, 20. Læt þær

elinque illic, Mt. 5, 24. Wæs

na þær erat solus illic, Mt. 4, 23. 2. Þær naðor om

ne moððe hit ne fornymð,

and þar þeofas hit ne delfað

e ne forstelað. Witodlice

ær þin gold-hord is, þær is

in heorte, Mt. 6, 20, 21. ¶

þær þær there where, where;

ibi ubi, Gen. 2, 11: Jn. 12, 6. Þær . . . þær where . . .

ere, there . . . where; ubi . . . ibi, Mt. 6, 21: Ps. 52, 6.

-Þar-abutan thereabout, Mk.

14, 69.—Þær-æfter thereafter,

afterwards, L. Const. W. p.

112, § 7.—Þær-inne therein,

C. R. Ben. 50.—Þær-mid

there in the midst, therewith.

—Þær-of thereof, Gen. 27, 9.

—Þær-on thereon, Deut. 32,

52.—Þær-rihte there directly,

instantly, immediately, just;

ibi recta, statim, Mt. 3, 16:

4, 20.—Þær-to thereto, thereof,

besides, Deut. 12, 32.—Þær-

togeanes against that, on the

contrary.—Þær-ufon-on there-

upon, thereover.—Þær - ute

thereout, without, out of doors,

abroad; foras.—Þær - wið

therewith, Gen. 47, 16.

Þæra: g. pl. of se. Of the, of

those; τῶν:—Manega þæra

Iuda ræddon þis gewrit many

of the Jews read this writing,

Jn. 19, 20, v. þara.

Þæra there, Jn. 4, 40, v. þær.

Þære; g. d. f. of se. Of or to

the, that, whom; hujus, huic;

cujus, cui:—Þa tumbude

þære Herodiadiscean dohtur

beforan him, Mt. 14, 6.

Þærƿ need, v. þærƿ.

Þærƿ Leaven; fermentum, C.

Mt. 16, 6, 11, q. unleavened,

v. þærƿ.

Þærfa the poor, a poor man, C.

Lk. 16, 20, v. þærfa.

Þær-inne therein, v. þær, &c.

Þærle very, much, Chr. 1097, v.

þærle.

Þær of thereof, v. þær, &c.

Þær on thereon, v. þær, &c.

Þær rihte directly, v. þær, &c.

Þærsc thrashed; p. of þerscan.

Þærscan to thrash, C. Mk. 5, 5,

v. þerscan.

Þærscere, es; m. A THRASHER;

triturator, Som.

Þærscwald a threshold, Bd. S. p.

5, 7, in tit., v. þærscold.

Þærþær there, v. þær, &c.

Þær-to thereto, v. þær, &c.

Þær-ute thereout, out of doors,

v. þær, &c.

Þær-wið therewith, v. þær, &c.

Þæs; g. m. n. of se. Of the,

that, whom, whose; τῶν, hu-

jus, illius, cujus, Mt. 2, 20:

Jn. 7, 16: 9, 4: Gen. 1, 11:

Mt. 9, 9.

Þæs; adv. Of this, for this, so

far, so much so, thus, since

that, whereby, whereof; eo,

adeo, in tantum:—Þæs deop,

þæs micel so deep, so great,

Cd. 39. Þæs fela so many,

Cd. 205. Þæs stronglic so

strongly, Cd. 224. ¶ Þæs þe

ma or mare so much the more;

eo magis, Mt. 20, 31: Mk. 10,

26, 48: Lk. 5, 15: Jn. 5, 18.

To þæs to that degree, so; in

tantum, adeo. To þæs heard,

and to þæs stanihte so hard

and so strong; adeo dura et

petrosa, Bd. S. p. 605, 27.

Þæs þe since that, after, for

that, because that, that; quan-

do, postquam, eo quod, se-

cundum quod, quatenus, ut.

Þæs þe he genam since that

he took, Cd. 129. Þæs þe

for that, Cd. 225. Þæs þe

he us axode juxta quod ille

nos interrogavit, Gen. 43, 7.

Þæs þe man don mæge qua-

tenus homo facere possit, L.

Eccl. Cnut. 19.

Þæs-lic, geþæs-lic; adj. [þæs

of this, lic like] Meet, fit,

agreeable, worthy; huic simi-

lis, aptus, congruus, dignus:

—Hyra cyðnes næs þæslic

eorum testimonium non erat

par, Mk. 14, 59. Þa cyð-

nessa næron þæslic testimo-

nia non erant paria, Mk. 14,

56. Naht þæslices deaðe ni-

hil digni morte, Lk. 23, 15.

Þæs-lice In like manner, wor-

thily, fitly; similiter, taliter,

L. Ps. 147, 9. Digne, Scint.

9.

Þæslicnysa, se; f. Agreeableness,

suitableness, conveniency, fit-

ness; congruitas, convenien-

tia, decentia, Som.

Þæsma Leaven, a leavened lump;

fermentum, R. Ben. 2.

Þæt; nom. ac. n. s. of se. The,

THAT; and the relative that,

which; το, id, istud, quod:

—Þis is þæt bigspell. Þæt

sæd ys Godes word, Lk. 8,

11. Soðlice þæt þe ofer þone

stan asaweñ is, þæt is se þe

þæt Godes word gehyrð, and

hrædlice þæt mid blisse on-

fehð, Mt. 13, 20. Þæt þu

sædest id tu diristi, Mt. 26,

64. Þa wæs þæt gewrit ge-

fylled þæt cwyð, and he wæs

mid unrihtwisum geteald,

Mk. 15, 28. Þæt ic eow

secge quod ego vobis dico, Mt.

10, 27. Ealle þæt he ahte

omne quod habuit, Mt. 18, 25.

Þæt; adv. From that place,

thence, only; inde, tantum-

modo, duntaxat, Mon. Angl.

p. 990, Som.

Þæt; conj. [Plat. Dut. dat:

Ger. dass: Ker. daz: Isd.

dhazs: Ot. Tat. thaz: Moes.

thatei quod; conj. and also

pron. qui, quæ, quod: Dan. at

conj. den, det pron: Swed. att

conj. det pron: Russ. da, da-

bi: Grk. οτι. Adelung ob-

serves that the Plat. dat, the

Eng. that, the Swed. det, the

Moes. that, the A.-S. þæt, are

conj. and also the n. gender of

the article or pronoun] That,

so that, because; quod, ut,

quia:—God geseah þa þæt

hit god wæs, *Gen.* 1, 4: *Mt.* 16, 8. Bæd þæt hig bædon þæt rogavit ut illi intercederent ut, *Gen.* 28, 8, 9. Þæt he sy ut ille sit, *Mt.* 10, 25. Swa þæt adeo ut, *Mt.* 13, 54.

\*Þætte [contracted from þæt that, þe which] That, so that; ut, quia; often used for þæt, conj. Þafa a favourer, v. gefafa.

Þafetere A pardonner, forgiver; condonator, *Som.* Lye says, qui sinit, consentit; facilis, indulgens, *Past.* 20.

ÞA FIAN, þáfigan, gefáfigan; p. ode; pp. od. 1. To suffer, permit; permittere. 2. To consent, admit, allow, obey; consentire:—1. Þafa þat, *Mt.* 7, 4. Þafodest þu permittedst thou, *Cd.* 102, *Th.* p. 135, 21. Se þe hit þafað who permits it, *Bt.* 38, 6. Nolde gefafigan, *Mt.* 24, 43. 2. Ge þafiað eower fædera weorcum vos consentitis vestrorum patrum factis, *Lk.* 11, 48. Þafigan onginnan to begin to obey, *Cd.* 181, *Th.* p. 227, 22.

Þaforlic; comp. ra, re; adj. Useful; utilis, *C. R.* *Lk.* 17, 2. Þafung permission, *Bt.* 5, 1, v. gefaþung.

Þag, þah throve, *Cd.* 105: 132, v. þeon.

Þage, for þa when, then as, *Th. An.*

\*Þam; d. s. and pl. of se. To or by the, to this, that, these, those, whom, which; τω; τοις, ταις, τοις; illo, illis; cui, quo, quibus:—Þam Hælende Salvatori, *Mt.* 14, 12. To þam wise to the woman, *Gen.* 3, 1, 4, 13, 16. Of þam treowe of the tree, *Gen.* 2, 17. Of þam yðum a fluctibus, *Mt.* 14, 24. On þam dæge in illo die, *Ex.* 14, 30: *Mt.* 7, 22. On þam dæge þe in isto die quo, *Gen.* 2, 4: *Mt.* 24, 50. Eallum þam þe omnibus illis qui, *Gen.* 1, 30. An of þam unus ex iis, *Gen.* 2, 11: *Mt.* 10, 29. On þam dagum in illis diebus, *Gen.* 6, 4: *Mt.* 3, 1: 24, 19: *Mk.* 1, 9. On þam in quo, *Gen.* 2, 8: *Mt.* 3, 17. Þam God bebeade quibus Deus præcepit, *Ex.* 6, 26. Betwux þam inter quos, quas, *Mk.* 15, 40.

Þametan To applaud, rejoice; plaudere, *M. Ps.* 97, 8.

Þan, for þam; d. s. and pl. of se. To the, &c., v. þam:—Þan þridan dæge tertio die, *Gen.* 42, 18. For þan propterea, quoniam, *Mt.* 14, 2.

Þan Moist, wet; madidus, humidus:—Þanan madida, *Cot.* 133.

Þanan thence, *Ors.* 3, 7, v. þanon.

\*ÞANC, þonc, es; m. [*Fra.* thonc f: *Plat. Dut. Ger.* dank m: *Old Ger.* danch, danh, thanc, thank, thanca: *Moes.* thanks: *Dan.* tak c: *Swed.* tack m: *Icel.* þackir f. gratia, grates: *Ir. Gael.* taing f. thanks] Will, mind, thought, favour, the acknowledgment of a favour, THANK, thanks; voluntas, arbitrium, gratia, gratiæ:—Næs na eowres þances non erat ex vestro arbitrio, *Gen.* 45, 8. Heora agnes þances of their own will; eorum propria voluntate, *Bt.* 7, 2. Þines agnes þances of thy own will, wish or choice, *Bt.* 8, *Card.* p. 38, 27. Þurh uncres hear-ran þanc through favour of our lord, *Cd.* 37, *Th.* p. 49, 22. Hæfð se þeowa ænigne þanc num accipit servus ullam gratiam? *Lk.* 17, 9. Secgan Drihtne þanc to give God thanks, *Cd.* 225, *Th.* p. 229, 19. Nanes þances we-orðe of no thanks worthy, *Bt.* 35, 4. Þe ic þancas do tibi gratias ago, *Lk.* 18, 11: *Jn.* 11, 41. Þancas dyde gratias egit, *Mk.* 14, 23: *Lk.* 22, 17. ¶ Þances, þonces, on þanc, on þonce, to þance, to þonce, used adverbially, with gratitude, gratefully, thankfully, gratis, freely; grate, gratis:—To þance geþenod gratefully served, *Cd.* 25, *Th.* p. 32, 20. Hie on þanc curon they thankfully accepted, *Cd.* 112, *Th.* p. 147, 20.

Þances gratefully, freely, v. þanc.

Þanc-full, þanc-ful. THANKFUL, content, ingenious; gratiarum plenus, gratus, contentus:—Wæron þancfulle heora gemærum erant contenti eorum finibus, *Bd. S.* p. 646, 36. Efficax, *Obs. Lun.* 16. Animosus, *Obs. Lun.* 13. Ingeniosus, *Consid. Æt. Lun.* Idoneus, *Cot.* 105.

Þancian, gefancian; p. ode; pp. od; v. a. governs the d. of person, and g. of thing [þanc thanks] To THANK, to give thanks; gratias agere, gratulari:—Sceolde his drihtne þancian þæs leanes should thank his lord for the reward, *Cd.* 14. Gode þancode Deo gratias egit, *Mk.* 8, 6. Hym þancode ei gratias egit, *Lk.* 17, 16. Þe þanciað yfelum minum qui gratulantur (de) malis meis, *Ps.* 34, 29. Þanciende gratias agens, *Mt.* 26, 27: *Jn.* 6, 23.

Þanc-metuncg [þanc, metan to measure, metuncg, metincg measuring] Deliberation, consi-

deration; deliberatio, *Bd. S.* p. 497, 23.

\*Þancol, þancul thoughtful; þoncol.

Þancol-mod a thoughtful m.; provident, wise; providus, mi, cautus, *Cd.* 82: *Mt.* 24, 5.

Þancung, þoncung, e; f. thanking, thanksgiving, thei-gratiarum actio, gratia, gratia:—Þancunge don gratias agere, *Bd. S.* p. 511, 31: 595, 19.

Þanc-weorð, þanc-weorð, thankworthy, acceptable, grateful; gratus, v. þonc-wyrð.

Þanc-weorðlice thankworthily; acceptably; grate, gratia: *Bd. S.* p. 624, 2.

Þanc-wurð, þanc-wyrð, worth, grateful; gratus, *Bd. S.* p. 649, 10: *Bt.* 23.

Þanc-wurðlic, þanc-wyrð, thankworthy, grateful; gratus, *Som.*

Þanc-wurðlice, þanc-wyrð, þanc-wurðlices thankworthily; gratefully; grate, gratia: *Bd. S.* p. 609, 2.

Þanecan þe whence, *Bd. S.* 1, v. þonecan.

Þanne than, then; quan, *Bd. S.* 11, 26, v. þonne.

\*Þanon, þanone, þanone, þanon, þonon; adv. [*Plat. Dut. Ger.* van dane: *Dut.* dan; van daan, van daar: *Fra. Ger.* dannen is always construed with von &c. from dannen from thence: *Old Ger.* von is not used: *Fra.* danan hinc; danan: *Ot.* thanana: *Dea.* denderaf: *Swed.* dādan: þadan inde, þadan a: þadan af exinde, abinde: *Th.* dra ibi, eo versus. *Th.* THENCE, whence; inde, exinde, illinc, unde:—And þe he com on Iudeisce endas Iordane, *Mk.* 10, 1: *Gen.* 10. Ne gæst þu þanon at ibis tu illinc, *Mt.* 5, 28: 12, 59. He þanon &c. eode ille inde iit, *Mt.* 4, 25. *Mk.* 6, 1. Hi þanon &c. illi inde ierunt, *Jth.* 11. He for þanum digne illinc, *Mt.* 11, 1: 12, 2. Þanon ic ut-eode unde ego, *Mt.* 12, 44.

Þar there, where; ibi, *Bd. S.* 21, 17: *Mk.* 4, 5, 15, v. þær.

Þara there, *Jn.* 11, 15, 31, v. þær.

Þara; g. pl. of se. Of those, of whom; eorum; illarum, illorum; quarum, quorum:—Þa an þara rihtwisara than one of the just, *Bt.* 5, 1. *Card.* p. 14, 13: 34, 6, *Card.* p. 220, 30.



*Parfa a beggar, R. Jn. 9, 8, v. þearfa.*

*Parigend Malignant, wicked; malignans, T. Ps. 63, 2.*

*Paroflicra more useful, better; utilius, R. Lk. 17, 2, for þe-arflicra, v. þearflic.*

*Paraca, for þærscan to thrash, buffet, R. Mk. 14, 65.*

*Parfia mægð The country of Tarsus in Cilicia; Tharsis regio, Ps. 71, 10.*

*Þas; s. ac. f; pl. nom. ac. of þes. This, these; hanc; hi, hæ, hæc; hos, has, hæc:—Þæt seo weord þas woruld wende that fortune governed (turned) this world, Bt. 5, 1. Þas þing sceolun gewurðan, Mt. 24, 6. On þas gnornunga into these lamentations, Bt. 7, 2. Gif sum dysig man þas bocraetifanygnarant man read this book, Elf. pref. Gen. p. 1.*

*Þat the, that, v. þæt.*

*Þawan To THAW; regelari, solvi, Æqu. Vern. 37.*

*ÞE [Plat. Dut. de: Ger. der: Old Ger. dër, ther, thie: Dan. Sued. den: Old Swed. then, thenne: Icel. sá is, ille] 1. THE, that, those; an indeclinable article, often used for all the cases of se, seo, þæt, especially in adverbial expressions and in corrupt A.-S., as in the Chr. after the year 1138. 2. Who, which, what; qui, quæ, quod. Þe is thus very frequently used as a relative, and often doubled, as þe þe, or joined with se:—1. Þe bet the better; eo melius, Bt. R. p. 184. Þe swiðor the rather; eo magis, Jn. 19, 8: Gen. 37, 5. Þer efter, in þe lengten, þestrede þe sunne after this, in the Lent, the sun darkened, Chr. 1140. Þe swiðor þe the rather than; magis quam, Bt. R. p. 178. Þe ma þe the more than, Bt. R. p. 35, 3: 37, 1. Þe læs the less, lest, lest perhaps; quo minus, ne forte, Ex. 19, 21, 24: Mt. 7, 6. Þe læs hwænne lest at any time, Mk. 4, 12. 2. Be ælcon worde þe of Godes muðe gæð by every word which goeth out of God's mouth, Mt. 4, 4. Se þe he who, Mt. 2, 6: 3, 11. Þe þe he who, Bd. S. p. 502, 8. Þe on heofonum ys qui cælis est, Mt. 5, 45. Þu eart tu qui es, Mt. 6, 9. Þe þe vos qui, Mt. 7, 11, 23. Þa þe illi qui, Mt. 5, 4, 6. THREE, to thee; te, tibi, Mt. 26: Mk. 14, 30: Gen. 13, 5, 17; d. and ac. of þu. conj. Than, whether, either,*

*or; whether . . . or; quam, an, sive, vel, aut; utrum . . . an:—Þe swiðor þe the rather than, Bt. R. p. 178. Þe ma þe the more than, Bt. 35, 3. Hwæðer hit sig þe soð þe leas utrum id sit verum an falsum, Gen. 42, 16. Þe þara soðena gesælða limu, þe sio gesælð self whether members of the true happiness, or the happiness itself, Bt. 34, 6, Card. p. 220, 30. Ys hit alyfed þe na est istud licitum an non? Mt. 22, 17. Þe mid scynesse, þe mid lustfullnysse utrum suggestione, an delectatione, Bd. S. p. 497, 10. Hwæðer he wacode þe slepte whether he watched or slept, Bd. S. p. 513, 39. Þe on æfen, þe on midre nihte, þe on hancrede, þe on mergen an in vespere, an in media nocte, an in gallicinio, an mane, Mk. 13, 35. Hwæðer þe an, utrum, Lk. 7, 20.*

*ÞE a minister, servant, C. Mt. 20, 27, v. þeow.*

*Þeac thatch, covering, Bd. S. p. 567, 43, v. þac.*

*Þeac wash; lava, T. Ps. 50, 3, v. þwean.*

*Þeaf a thief, C. Jn. 10, 1, v. þeof.*

*Þeáh grew, flourished, Lk. 2, 52, v. þeon.*

*Þeah ate; comedebat, Bd. S. p. 553, 30, v. þicgan.*

*ÞEAB, þeh [Plat. Dut. doch, dog: Frs. thach: Ger. doch: Ot. Tat. thoh: Wil. doh: Moes. thau, thaubjaba etiamsi: Dan. dog: Swed. dock. All signify, yet, however, but, yes: Ker. dohdoh, is exactly the Eng. though. Adelung thinks it is composed of the Ger. da and auch. — Tooke says it is the imp. of þafian, þafigan to allow, permit, grant, Diversions of Purley, by Taylor, vol. I. p. 177] THOUGH, although, yet, still, however; quamvis, licet, si, siquidem, Mt. 16, 26: Mk. 6, 23: Lk. 18, 4. Etiam si, quanquam, Jn. 4, 2. Tamen, veruntamen, Mt. 11, 22.—Þeah þe although; etsi, etiamsi, Mt. 26, 33, 35: Mk. 14, 29.—Þeah hwæðere yet nevertheless, moreover, but yet, but; quinetiam, sed veruntamen, sed tamen, nihilo secius, Mt. 11, 24: Lk. 10, 20. Sed, vero, Mt. 17, 27. Certe, Lk. 11, 8.—Þeah gita as yet, hitherto; adhuc, Bt. R. p. 184.*

*ÞEAHT [Plat. Dut. bedacht n. gedachte f. thought, reflec-*

*tion: Frs. tocht f: Ger. bedacht m. gedanke m. thought: Old Ger. gidachtdi, thata thought: Moes. andathahts considered: Dan. Swed. tanke m. thought: Icel. þánki m. mens, cogitatio.—v. þencan] THOUGHT, counsel: consilium, Bt. 5, 3, v. geþeaht.*

*Þeahte covered, thatched; p. of þeccan.*

*Þeahte, þeahton covered; p. of þeccan.*

*Þeahtend, geþeahtynd, es; m. A counsellor, an adviser; consiliarius, Th. An.*

*Þeahtere, geþeahtere, es; m. A counsellor, adviser; consiliarius:—Þæs cyninges þeahteras the king's counsellors, Bd. S. p. 516, 25.*

*Þeahtian, geþeahtian; p. ode; pp. od [þeaht thought] To take thought, to consider, ponder, consult; consulere, consilium capere, conferre, deliberare:—Elf. gr. Som. 28, 3. Þeah-tode þeoden ure mod-geþonce our lord pondered in mind; deliberavit dominus noster animo, Cd. 5: Bd. S. p. 512, 11. Þeahtedon ongean hyne consilium inierunt adversus eum, Mk. 3, 6. Betwih him þeahtiende inter se consulentes, Bd. S. p. 624, 35.*

*ÞEARF, e; f. [Plat. darf, bedarf m: Frs. darwe, terwe f. like the A.-S: Ger. bedarf m. nothdurft m. what is necessary, or the necessary provisions: Old Ger. durft necessity, what is necessary: Dan. tarv c: Swed. tariff f. n. what is necessary or required, wants: Icel. þörf f. indigentia, opus, necessitas; þurf f. indigentia, necessitas: Moes. tharf necesse habeo] Need, necessity, cause, want, advantage, profit; opus, usus, commodum, necesse:—Hwæs wære, me mare þearf cujus erat mihi magis opus? Gen. 25, 22. Nys me þæs nan þearf, þæs anes ic ah þearfe non est mihi istius nullum opus, hujus unius ego habeo opus, Gen. 33, 15. God þe sælces mannes þearfe wat God knows the necessity of every man, Bt. 39, 10. Ge habbað micle þearfe þæt ye have much need that, Bt. 42. For eowre þearfe pro vestro comodo, Gen. 45, 5. We willað eow eowre þearfe forgifan nos volumus vobis vestra necessaria ministrare, Bd. S. p. 487, 15.*

*Þearf unleavened, v. þeorf.*

*Þearfa, þærfa, an. Poor, destitute, in want of, the poor, needy, a poor man; qui opus habet,*

indigens, pauper, egenus:—  
Hrægles þearfa destitute of  
raiment, *Cd.* 40. Nafa þu  
nanes þearfan wedd ne habeto  
tu nullius pauperis pignus,  
*Deut.* 24, 12. Se þearfa  
bearð æmtige pusan the poor  
man bears an empty purse, *Col.*  
*Monas.* Ða gastlican þear-  
fan spirituales pauperes, *Mt.*  
5, 3: *Lk.* 6, 20. Gener þear-  
fena refugium pauperum, *Ps.*  
9, 9. Syllan þearfon dare  
pauperibus, *Jn.* 12, 5. Ic  
syllle þearfum ego do pauperi-  
bus, *Lk.* 19, 8.

¹<sup>Þearfan</sup>, beþearfan, geþearfan,  
þurfan; ic, he þearf, þurfe, þu  
þearft, þurfe; we, ge, hi þur-  
fon, þyrfon, þyrfen, beþurfon;  
p. ic, he þorste, þu þorftest,  
þorfton; sub. þurfe, þurfon  
[þearf need] To need, to have  
need, to want, behove, avail,  
profit; opus habere, necesse  
habere, indigere, causam ha-  
bere:—Ne þearf ic nor need I,  
*Bt.* 35, 3: *Cd.* 99. Ne þearft  
þu ondrædan nor needest thou  
dread, *Cd.* 99: *Bt.* 5, 3. Ne  
þearf he nanes þinges nor  
needs he any thing; non in-  
diget ille nullius rei, *Bt.* 24,  
4. Hu þearf mannes sunu  
maran treowe how needs man's  
son a greater pledge, *Cd.* 163.  
Ðearfende indigens, pauper, *Bd.*  
*S.* p. 591, 6: *Cd.* 114: *Jn.* 13,  
29. Menn ne þorfton þolian  
men needed not to suffer, *Cd.* 30.  
Ne ic ne þurfe her seccan,  
*Jn.* 4, 15. Ðu ne beþearft  
tu ne eges, *Ps.* 15, 1. Eower  
fæder wat þæt ge ealra þyssa  
þinga beþurfon, *Mt.* 6, 32.  
Sam hi þyrfon whether they  
want, *Bt.* 26, 2.

Ðearfednes, se; f. Poverty,  
want; paupertas, inopia:—  
On wilsumlicre þearfednysse  
in voluntaria paupertate, *Bd.*  
*S.* p. 569, 2: 604, 28.

Ðearfende needy, in misery, v.  
þearfan.

Ðearf-leáse needlessly, *Job.* p.  
166, 22.

Ðearf-lic; adj. Poor, needy, ne-  
cessary; pauperi similis, pau-  
per, egenus, utilis, necessa-  
rius, *Wulfst. Par.*

Ðearflice; comp. or; adv. Of ne-  
cessity, diligently, cautiously;  
districte, accurate:—Ðencean  
þearflice meditari accurate, *Bt.*  
*R.* p. 151. Ðearflicor utilius,  
*C. Lk.* 17, 2. Districtus, *Bd.*  
*S.* p. 490, 11.

Ðearflicnes, se: f. Beggary,  
poverty, want; mendicitas,  
paupertas, necessitas:—On  
þearflicnysse in paupertate,  
*Ps.* 30, 13.

¹<sup>PEARL</sup>; adj. Sharp, heavy,  
severe, hard; acer, vehemens,  
gravis:—Pearl æfter-lean  
hard retribution, *Cd.* 4: *Bt. R.*  
p. 152.

Pearle; adv. Very, earnestly,  
exceedingly, strongly, severely,  
much, too much; valde, abun-  
de, vehementer, nimis:—  
Gedrefed þearle turbatus val-  
de, *Ps.* 6, 3. Gewæht ic eom,  
and'geeadmet þearle afflictus  
ego sum. et humiliatus nimis,  
*Ps.* 37, 8. Pearle geswenct  
valde vexatus, *Num.* 21, 4.  
Pearle good very good; valde  
bonus, *Bt. R.* p. 174. Pearle  
onæled severely burned; vehe-  
menter combustus, *Cd.* 222.  
Gehihte þearle aurit vehemen-  
ter, *Ps.* 104, 22. Ic þe ge-  
menigfilde swiþe þearle ego  
te multiplicabo quamplurimum,  
*Gen.* 17, 2.

Pearl-mod sharp-minded, bold;  
acrem, strenuum habens ani-  
mum, *Jdth.* p. 22, 18, 34.

Pearl-wise strict-wise, severe;  
districtus, i. e. rigidus, seve-  
rus, austerus, *Bd. S.* p. 599, 35.

Pearlwisnes, se; f. A difficulty,  
severity; districtio, i. e. seve-  
ritas, austeritas:—Seo þearl-  
wisnes þæs heardan lifes dis-  
trictio arctoris vitæ, *Bd. S.* p.  
599, 31.

¹<sup>PEARM</sup>, es; m. [*Lincolnshire*  
tharm, tharn the intestines  
washed for making hog's pud-  
dings, *Bailey*] An intestine,  
entrail, the inward part of man  
or beast; intestinum, ile:—  
Pearmes utgang intestini exi-  
tus, ani procidentia. Pear-  
mas intestina, ilia, exta, vis-  
cera, fibrae, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71  
b. Smæle - þearmas minuta  
ilia, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 71 a.—  
Pearm-gyrd, þearm-gyrdel a  
bowel-girdle, a truss, *Elf. gl.*  
*Som.* p. 59.

Þearscthrashed, beaten, v. þerscan.

Þeatr A theatre; theatrum, *Ors.*  
4, 1, *Lye.*

¹<sup>PEAW</sup>, þeau, es; m. A custom,  
manner, habit, behaviour, THEW,  
rite, endowment, quality; in the  
pl. manners; mos, ritus, con-  
suetudo, institutum, ratio, lex:  
—Swa Iudea þeau ys sicut  
Judæorum mos est, *Jn.* 19, 40.  
Hit wæs þeau is erat mos,  
*Gen.* 50, 3. Wæs in þa tid  
þeau erat isto tempore mos,  
*Bd. S.* p. 604, 15. Anmode  
þeawas qui unius moris sunt;  
unanimis moribus, *Ps.* 67, 6.  
Hæfde beteran þeau had a  
better habit, *Cd.* 208. Gif þe  
heora þeawas liciað if their  
manners please thee, *Bt.* 7, 2.  
Ðara þeoda þeawas sint swiþe

ungelica the nation's man-  
are very unlike, *Bt.* 18, 2. Ða  
wæs freoðo-þeawas then we  
loving thews (manners), *Cd.*  
4. Swiþe yfel man ealra  
þeawa valde improbus kan-  
omnium morum, i. e. omnia  
moribus, *Ors.* 6, 14. Gece-  
ne on his þeawum probus in  
ejus moribus, *Bd. S.* p. 554, 9.

¹<sup>ÞEAW</sup> a servant, *Lea.* 25, 42, v.  
þeow.

Þeaw-fæst firm in manner, up-  
right, obedient; morigerus,  
*Cd.* 92: 126.

Þeaw - fæstnes Firmatus is be-  
haviour, obedience, disciplina,  
morigeratio, obedientia, dis-  
ciplina, *R. Ben.* 7.

Þeawlic Custom-like, fashionable,  
figurative; figurativus, *Sea.*

Þeawlice, geþeawlice; adv. Ac-  
cording to manners, decently,  
properly, well, obediently; mo-  
rigerate, obedienter, *Ca.*  
*Monas.* Rite, *Bd. S.* p. 544, 5.

¹<sup>ÞEC</sup> Thee, to thee; te, tibi:—  
Ne bið þec mæl-mete to thee  
shall not be meal-meet; tu  
erit tibi pastus, *Cd.* 201. W.  
þec biddað we pray thee: tu  
te oramus, *Cd.* 188.

¹<sup>ÞECCAN</sup>, beþeccan; p. þeact.  
beþeahte; imp. þece: p. p.  
þeaht, beþeaht, beþeht; t. p.  
[*Plat. Dut.* dekken: *Gr.*  
decken: *Old Ger.* decken:  
*Ot.* theken, thagan: *in-*  
*dhecchan:* *Ker. dahan:* *in-*  
*tahan;* in *Upper Ger.* they-  
use dachen, dagen, tagen:  
cover: *Dan.* tække to cover  
with a roof, to thatch; dække  
to cover, to wrap up, to spread  
*Swed.* täcka, betäcka, *Cap.*  
*Icel.* þekja tegja, *in-*  
*Sp.* tejar to cover with tiles.—þac thatch] To cover,  
conceal, THATCH; tegere, co-  
rire:—Sceome þeccan to cover  
nakedness, *Cd.* 45: 76. Ða  
sylf þecest lic mid læst-  
thyself coverest (thy) body with  
leaves, *Cd.* 42. Seo wæs  
wæstmum þeaht which was  
with fruits covered, *Cd.* 52.  
Gefaren hæfdon helmum þa-  
ahte had come with heads  
covered, *Cd.* 93.

¹<sup>ÞECE</sup> cover, v. þeccan.

¹<sup>ÞECELE</sup>, þecelle. A torch: in  
facula:—Stod se leoma in  
of swylce fyren þecelle erat  
radius ab eo quasi ignis in  
*Bd. S.* p. 645, 28, v. þeccan.

¹<sup>ÞECEN</sup>, e; q. f. A roof: v. p.  
affords a cover, hence a house:  
tectum, domus:—Underneath  
þecene sub meo tecto, *Mt.* 5,  
8: *Lk.* 7, 6. Ofer þecene  
super tecto, *Mt.* 12, 15. Hig  
þecena stramen, *lectorem.* p.

101, 8: 128, 5: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61.  
 Pecere, es; m. A THATCHER; tector, *Lye.*  
 Þef a thief, *Chr. 1124, v. þeóf.*  
 Þefe-þorn [þufian to flourish, þorn a thorn] A sort of thorn, Christ's thorn, a bramble of quick growth, dog-rose, wild-brier; spina, rhamnus, vel melius, rosa canina, *Cot. 165: T. Ps. 57, 9.*  
 Þefian Torage; æstuarie in animo, *Dial. 1, 9.*  
 Þegde consumed, v. of þegde.  
 Þege a taking; sumptio, *Cd. 173, v. win-þege.*  
 ÞEGEM, þegn, þægen, þægn, þeng, þen; g. þegnes; d. þegne; m. [*Plat. Dut. Ger. degen m. a sword, but seldom a soldier: Old Ger. degen, thegan servus, dominus, miles: Ot. uses thegan in all these senses; Ot. Krist. 1. v. c. 20, v. 43, giscéident sih in ala uuár hérero inti thegan thar tunc ibi separabuntur dominus et servus; and 1. 1. c. 3, v. 26, speaking of the ancestors of the holy virgin, says, thaz uuárun édil thegana erant domini nobiles; 1. 1, c. 3, v. 48, St. John is called Christ's minister, Iohánnes thegan siner minister ejus; 1. iv. c. 22, v. 19, speaking of Pilate's soldiers, thes hérizoben thegana; and 1. iv. v. 17, c. 17, Hímililge thegana, satellites caelestes, speaking of angels. Olaus Wormius, in monumentis Danicis, p. 264, gives in a Runic inscription, herden guden diagen exercitus boni ductoris: Icel. þegn m. subditus, homo liber; þion m. servus, minister. Perhaps the termination of the Eng. chieftain, and the Fr. capitaine may be derived from þegn, v. þenian*]  
 1. Generally A servant, an attendant; servus, minister. 2. It was then used to denote a particular attendant, as A disciple, scholar; abiit tandem generalis hæc vocis significatio in particularem, ut per eam denotaretur etiam Christi servus, discipulus. 3. A soldier, knight, a military honour; servus militaris, miles, satellites, eques. 4. A servant of the king, A THANE, nobleman, Baron. A king's Thane, an Anglo-Saxon nobleman, was inferior in rank to an eorl and ealdorman; he was afterwards denominated a baron, *L. Wilk. p. 250: 276.* There was an inferior Thane in the Conqueror's

time, called a knight, who attended the king's Thane or Baron. The rank of a Thane, as well as the other titles of dignity among the A.-S., was not inherited, but was personal, hence it was attainable by all, even by the servile; but, before any one could be elevated to the dignity of an inferior Thane, he must be in possession of five hides of his own land, a church, a kitchen, a bell-house, a judicial seat at the burgh gate, and a seat in the witenagemot. Whoever by his industry and talent obtained these, became a Thane by right, *L. Const. Ethel. W. p. 112, 3, 4, 5, 6.* Quum autem ministri et satellites regnum plerumque de primoribus regni essent; inde evenit ut þegn etiam acciperetur pro princeps, optimas, primas, satrapa, dominus, Thanus. Thanus autem fiebat qui habuit quinque hidas terræ, ecclesiam et culinam, turrim sacram, et atrii sedem, ac officium distinctum in aula regis, *L. Lund. W. p. 70, § ult.* Ejus proinde capitis æstimatio erat, apud Anglos, 2000 thrymsæ, sive, ex lege Merciorum, 1200, s. id. p. 72, *L. Athel. W. p. 64, § 13.* Unde etiam Twelf-hund-man dictus est. Regis Thanus, i.e. apud A.-S. superioris ordinis Thanus, et Comiti gradu proximus, qualem hodie Baronem regis appellamus, v. *Wilk. gl.:*—1. Gif þu heora þegen beon wilt if thou wilt be their servant, *Bt. 7, 2: Jn. 18, 18.* Pharaones þegnas Pharaonis servi, *Ex. 10, 7.* To þinra þegna husum in tiorum servorum domos, *Ex. 8, 3.* 2. Þegn unforcuð godspelles gleawe, gast on sende, Matheus Matthew, a blameless disciple, skilful in the gospel, gave up the ghost, *Menol. F. 338.* Hwa þegna quisnam discipulorum, *Bt. R. p. 193: 183: C. Mk. 4, 34.* 3. Ic hæbbe þegnas under me I have soldiers under me, *Mt. 8, 9: Jn. 19, 2: Bt. 38, 1.* Sealdun þam þegnum micel feoh dederunt militibus multam pecuniam, *Mt. 28, 12.* Minum þegnum secgean meis militibus narrare, *Bd. S. p. 477, 19.* 4. Cyningas mid miclon geferscipe hiora þegna kings with a great company of their Thanes, *Bt. 37, 1.* Hwæt wille we secgan be þam þegnum what shall we

say of the Thanes, *Bt. 29, 2.* Cyninges þegn a king's Thane, *Bd. S. p. 511, 22: 591, 6, 8: 632, 8.* Mid untime þegna and eorla with innumerable Thanes and Earls, *Bt. R. p. 186.* Cyninges þegnas the king's Thanes; regis Thani, *Chr. 755.*—Þegen-boren one born of a Thane, one of good birth; generosa sive nobili familia oriundus, *L. Wal. 5.*—Þegen-hyssas, þegn-hyssas a Thane's attendants, clients; clientes, *Cot. 43.*—Þegen-lagu the law or privilege of a Thane; Thani jus, privilegium, *L. Eccl. Cnut. 6.*—Þegen-ræden, þegn-ræden Thaneship, the state or relation of a client to a Thane; clientela, *Cot. 58.*—Þegen-riht thane-right or privilege of a Thane, *L. Athel. W. p. 64, § 11.*—Þegen-scipe, þegn-scipe Thaneship, the dignity, order, or office of a Thane, valour, service, duty; Thani dignitas, ministerium, &c.; servitium, officium, *L. pol. Edg. 3: Ors. 3, 9: Cd. 39.*—Þegen-scolu, þegn-scolu a Thane's attendants; clientum turma, clientela, *Cot. 43.*—Þegen-were, þegn-were a Thane's were or fine; Thani capitis æstimatio, *L. Ænh. W. p. 120, § 3, v. wer.* Þegenlice; adv. Thanelike, nobly, bravely, manfully; fortiter, viriliter:—Beo þu huru gehyrt and hicg þegenlice estot tu modo fortis et conare viriliter, *Jos. 1, 18.*  
 Þegh the thigh, v. þeoh.  
 Þegin a thane, soldier, *Bd. S. p. 590, 33, v. þegen.*  
 Þegn a thane, minister, servant, *Menol. F. 338: Bd. S. p. 511, 22, v. þegen.*  
 Þegnað, þegnað serves; ministrat, *Bd. S. p. 605, 31, v. þegnian.* Þegnian; p. ode to serve, *Cd. 28, Th. p. 37, 6: Bd. S. p. 555, 7: 583, 14, v. þenian.*  
 Þegn-scipe service, valour, v. þegen-scipe.  
 Þegnung service, duty, *Cd. 112, v. þenung.*  
 Þegon took, v. þicgan.  
 Þeh Thee; te, tibi, *C. Mt. 4, 6, for þe; ac. of þu.*  
 Þeh though, although, yet; etsi, quamvis, tamen, *Ex. 32, 11: Mk. 11, 18: Jn. 20, 5, v. þeah.*  
 Þeign a servant, thane, *C. Mt. 8, 9, v. þegen.*  
 Þell What is boarded, a story; tabulatum:—Þell-fæsten storied hold; arx e tabulatis compacta, *Cd. 73.*  
 Þen, es; m. [contracted from

þegn, þegen] *A minister, servant; minister, servus:—*Sy he eower þen, *Mt.* 20, 26: 23, 11. *De sylle þam þene te tradat ministro, Mt.* 5, 25. *Pa þenas ministri, servi, Ex.* 5, 10: *Mk.* 14, 65: *Jn.* 2, 9: *Bd. S.* p. 567, 21. *Sendon hyra þenas miserunt eorum ministros, Jn.* 7, 32.

<sup>a</sup> *Denade served, Bd. S.* p. 566, 28, v. þenian.

**PENCAN**, bepencan, gepencan; p. þóhte, bepóhte, gepóhte; imp. þenc; pp. bepóht, gepóht [*Frs.* *thinzia* to think, believe: *Plat. Dut. Ger.* *denken: Ker.* *denchen: Ot.* *thenken* bigonda thaton he begun to think: *Moes.* *thagkjan cogitare: Dan.* *tænke: Swed.* *tänka: Icel.* *þenkia cogitare, meditari*] 1. To THINK, reason, meditate, consider, imagine; cogitare, sentire, considerare. 2. To think of, remember, purpose, meditate, conclude, determine; reminisci, statuere:—1. *Pa agunnon þencan þa boceras tunc coeperunt cogitare scribere, Lk.* 5, 21. He ne mæg witan hwæt he þencð he cannot know what he thinks, *Bt.* 39, 9. *Þencað dagis and nihtes, T. Ps.* 1, 2. Ne þence we nanes yfeles nor think we of any evil, *Gen.* 42, 31. *Þencende meditating, Gen.* 24, 63. 2. *Þæt þu bringan þencst that thou rememberest to bring, Cd.* 140. Wit þencað bidan we think (determine) to abide, *Cd.* 111. *Þe Hælende heran þenceð who to the Saviour shall remember to be obedient, Cd.* 221. *Gif ge willað þone fruman sceaft gepencan if ye will remember the first creation, Bt.* 30, 2, *Card.* p. 170, 19.

<sup>o</sup> *Pencean to think, v. þencan.*

**PENDEN**; *adv.* While, whilst, meanwhile, as long as, how long; *dum:—**Penden þu her leofast while thou here livest, Cd.* 43. *Her þenden lifde here while (he) lived; hic dum vixit, Cd.* 131. *Penden he on þysse worulde wunode whilst he in this world remained, Jdth.* 22, 18: *Bt. R.* p. 151.

*Þenede overthrew, Ps.* 105, 25, v. þenian.

**ÞENESTRE** [þen a servant] *A female servant, waiting-maid; ministra, cultrix.*

**ÞENG** a minister, servant, *Bd. S.* p. 513, 17: 591, 38, v. þegen.

**ÞENGEL** King, lord, prince; rex, dominus:—*Manna þengel prince of men, Cd.* 151.

**ÞENIAN**, þenigan; ic þenige; p. ode; pp. od, geþenod; v. a. [*Plat. denen: Frs.* *thiania: Dut. Ger.* *dienen: Old Ger.* *thionon, thionon: Ker.* *deonon: Lip.* *thionda servit; thianin wi serviamus nos: Ot.* *thionan: Isd.* *dheonan: Dan.* *tjene, betjene: Swed.* *tjena, betjena: Icel.* *þiena, þiona servire. Some derive this word from the Grk. θειναι to work; others, among whom is Adelung, from the Old Ger.* *deo, deon low, humble: Ker.* *deolich humilis; deoheit humilitas; dienen servire, therefore properly means to humble, to subject one's self; which, in the earlier state of barbarism, could only be shown by compulsive personal services, or services done in socage: Ker.* *however uses theonan to subject, to subdue, to humble, to make serviceable. The Icel.* *þia in servitutem redigere, fatigare, of the same signification, may perhaps be considered as the root.—þen a servant, v. þegen*] 1. To serve, minister; servire, ministrare, administrare. 2. To reach to, to extend, stretch out, overthrow; extendere, intendere, prosternere:—1. *Drihten, nys þe nan caru þæt min swustur let me ænlypige þenian, Lk.* 10, 40. *Gif him sceoldan men þenigan if men should serve him, Bt.* 41, 2, *Card.* p. 374, 9. *Þena me ministra mihi, Lk.* 17, 8. *Se þe þenað ille qui ministrat, Lk.* 22, 27. *Wenð þæt he þenige Gode putabit quod ille cultum præstat Deo, Jn.* 16, 2. *He þenode him ille ministrabat ei, iis, Gen.* 39, 4: 40, 4. *Heo þenode him illa ministravit iis, Mt.* 8, 15: *Mk.* 1, 31: *Lk.* 4, 39. *Gyf hwa þenige me si quis ministret mihi, Jn.* 12, 26. *We ne þenedon þe nos non ministravimus tibi, Mt.* 25, 44. *Þe him þeniað qui ei ministrant, Bt.* 37, 1. *Þenigende ministrans, Mt.* 27, 55. 2. *Þu þenodest palm-twigum heora tu extendisti palmites eorum, Ps.* 79, 12. *Þene mildheortnyssæ þine extende misericordiam tuam, Ps.* 35, 11. *Þenydon bogan intenderunt arcum, Ps.* 10, 2. *Þæt he þenede hig ut ille prosterneret eos, Ps.* 105, 25.

*Þening a service, supper, Bd. S.* p. 566, 6, v. þenung.

*Þening - man a serving-man; ministrator, C. R. Ben.* 48.

<sup>a</sup> *Denode served, Gen.* 39, 4, v. þenian.

**ÞENUNG**, þening, þenung. þening, e; f. 1. *Duty, service, attendance, use; servitium, officium, ministerium, usus, obsequium.* 2. *What is served, Food, a repast, supper, feast; cibarium, cena, convivium.* 3. *Those who serve, Attendants, servants, a retinue, train; famulitium, comitatus, satellitium, clientum turba*—1. *Sacerdlice þenung sacerdotale officium, Bd. S.* p. 572, 4. *Þenunga dagas minister dies, Lk.* 1, 23. *Ic was cigesett to minre þenunge eoram restitutus meo ministro Gen.* 41, 13. *To his deaðþearflicre þenunge ad rem necessarium usum, Bd. S.* p. 572, 8. *Ic lustlice fram þære þenunge gewite ego libenter obsequi discedo, Bd. S.* p. 566, 6. *Sat beforan him on þenunge constit coram eo in ministerio, Dn.* 10, 8. *Æfter þam Þenunge geþencð þine þenunga pæs Pharaoh recensebit tui ministeria, Gen.* 40, 13. 2. *Ger-wa ure þenunga pæs cibaria, Gen.* 43, 16. *Þe Drihtnes þenung was gram-cud, Jn.* 13, 2. *He was his þenunge, Jn.* 13, 4. *Þe 26, 17. 3. Seo healle and deað, and heora arleasne þenunga hell and death and wicked attendants, Nic. 2. Gif him mon ofstihð þam þenunga and þæs anwealde one deprive him of the realm and of the power, Bt. R. p. 7. 1. Þara þenunga ofstah deprived of attendants, Bt. R. 1, *Card.* p. 238, 18.*

*Þenung - boc a service-book, ministerialis liber, liber leviticus sic dictus, Pref. L. Lev.*

*Þenung-fata serving vessels; ministerialia vasa, C. R. Ben. 4.*

*Þeo to the thigh; d. of þeoh.*

*Þeo grow, increase; vigeo, þeon.*

*Þeo the, who, Pref. 2, calc. to Jun. for seo, heo, þe.*

**ÞEOD**, þiod, e; f. [*Frs.* *thiadiad, thiade, tiade, thiodeth, deit, diet, deed a genatio, populus: Old Ger.* *deuteut, diet, dheod, deota thiat, thiut, thiod: Nal. don diet Judæorum populus. Ker.* *deota plebis: Lip.* *thi gens; thiade gens; theogentium; thiodon sacra: Tat.* 195, 3, *thin thioz bisgoffa saltum thih mit gens et pontifex tradidit te mihi: Moes.* *thiuda geu.*



Old Swed. thiaud, thiod, thyd  
 gens, natio: Icel. þjóð, þjóð f.  
 gens, natio, populus; þyði n.  
 gens, natio: Wel. Arm. Bret.  
 tud, tut f. natio, gens: Ir.  
 Gael. tuath f. country people,  
 tenantry; the aggregate num-  
 ber of any land proprietors,  
 farmers or peasantry] 1. A  
 nation, people; gens, natio,  
 plebs. 2. A country, province;  
 provincia:—1. Deod winð on-  
 gean þeode gens contendet in  
 gentem, Mt. 24, 7: Mk. 13,  
 8. Cham ys fæder þære Ca-  
 naneiscre þeode, Gen. 9, 18.  
 Ic deme þa þeode ego iudicabo  
 istam gentem, Gen. 15, 14. Ma-  
 negra þeoda fæder multarum  
 gentium pater, Gen. 17, 4, 5.  
 Beo gemænigfyld on þeoda  
 esto multiplicatus in gentes,  
 Gen. 35, 11. Lærað ealle  
 þeoda doceat omnes gentes,  
 Mt. 28, 19. Ic þe gesette  
 on þeodum ego te ponam in  
 gentibus, i. e. faciam in gen-  
 tes, Gen. 17, 6. 2. Diran  
 beton se was on þære þeode  
 þe swa hatte (they) call  
 Dura, which was in the pro-  
 vince so called, Cd. 180, Th. p.  
 226, 15.—Deod-cyning a na-  
 tion's king, a great king; gen-  
 tis rex, Cd. 90: 92.—Deod-  
 feond the people's enemy; po-  
 puli inimicus, publicus hostis.  
 —Deod-ford Thetford, Nor-  
 folk, Chr. 870, v. Deod-ford,  
 after þeoden. —Deod-guma  
 a man of the nations, a man,  
 Jdth. p. 24, 25.—Deod-herge  
 a popular army, Cd. 98.—  
 Deod-land, þeod-lond a peo-  
 ple's land, country, province,  
 Bd. S. p. 588, 1: Cd. 84.—  
 Deod-lic people-like, popular,  
 national; gentilis, Elf. gr. Som.  
 9, 45.—Deod-licetere [licce-  
 tere a hypocrite] a deceiver of  
 the people, a general or great  
 deceiver; publicus, i. e. sum-  
 mus hypocrita, Tract. de Spir.  
 i. septif. —Deod-loga [loga a  
 liar] a common cheat, a liar;  
 publice mendax, gentium de-  
 ceptor, impostor publicus,  
 Tract. de Spir. septif.—Deod-  
 nagen a nation's strength or  
 force; gentis robur, turma,  
 aterva, Cd. 160. —Deod-  
 nearc [nearc a boundary] a  
 nation's frontier, Cd. 149.—  
 Deod-sceaða, þeod-sceaða  
 sceaða a thief] a public or  
 common thief or robber; pub-  
 cus latro, tyrannus, L. Eccl.  
 nat. 26.—Deod-scipe, es; m.  
 cipe office, state] people, na-  
 tion, discipline, manner, fashion,  
 law, system; gens, Jn. 11, 48;  
 disciplina, C. Ps. 2, 12: Cd.

169: Bd. S. p. 527, 33; sys-  
 tema vel codex disciplinæ,  
 testamentum sacrum, Bd. S.  
 p. 494, 29; testimonium, C.  
 Mt. 24, 14.—Deod-wita [wita  
 a wise man] a national wise  
 man, a philosopher, a senator;  
 publice sapiens, i. e. cujus  
 sapientia nota est ac pervul-  
 gata, philosophus, histori-  
 cus, scientia demum quacun-  
 que præstans, senator, Lup.  
 I. 21: Bridfr. p. 128: Jud.  
 p. 161.

Deodan to join, associate with,  
 serve, Bt. 16, 3, v. geþeodan.

DEODEN; g. þeodnes; d. þeod-  
 ne; m. [Old Ger. theada rex:  
 Ot. githiuto princeps: Krist.  
 l. 1, c. 1, v. 101, uueltit er  
 githiuto mánagero liuto impe-  
 rat eorum princeps variis na-  
 tionibus: Icel. þjóðkóngr m.  
 monarcha, (principaliter) rex  
 universæ gentis; tiggí m. rex,  
 (poetis): Ir. Gael. tuathachd  
 f. a sovereignty, a lordship:  
 Moss. thiudans rex: Arab.

þi tha; 𐌿𐌿 wdwð a friend,  
 because a lord is a friend to  
 his dependants.—þeod people]  
 The people's ruler, the king,  
 prince, chief, lord, Supreme;  
 rex, dominus: —Him was  
 þeoden hold to him was (the)  
 Lord gracious, Cd. 60. On  
 þæs þeodnes byrig in that  
 prince's city, Cd. 181. Þeod-  
 nes dom the Lord's decree,  
 Cd. 181. Þeodne þeowian  
 serve (the) Lord; Domino  
 servire, Cd. 14. Comon to  
 þeodne foran came before the  
 prince; venerunt domino co-  
 ram, Cd. 176: Jdth. p. 21, 9.  
 Þegnas þeodne sægdon minis-  
 ters to (their) lord said; thani  
 regi dicebant, Cd. 182. Þin-  
 ga for þeodne pray before (the)  
 Lord; supplica coram domi-  
 no, Cd. 203. Se þeoden wið  
 Abrahame spræc the Supreme  
 with Abraham spake, Cd. 106.  
 —Deoden-madmas [madm a  
 jewel] princely treasures, Cd.  
 22.

Deod-ford, Deot-ford [Hunt.  
 Brom. Tedford: Matt. West.  
 Thedforde. —þeod people's,  
 ford a ford, or Deot the river  
 Thet] THETFORD, Norfolk;  
 Sitomagus, Chr. 870: 1004:  
 1010.

Deodisc A people, nation, lan-  
 guage; populus, gens, lingua:  
 —On manig þeodisc in many  
 a language, Bt. 19, Card. p.  
 106, 10.

Deodnys a joining, R. 99, v. ge-  
 þeodnes.

DEOF, þef, þyf, es; m. [Plat.

deef m: Dut. dief m: Frs.  
 tias m: Ger. dieb m: Old Ger.  
 thioþ, diuf, thiub, theob:  
 Moes. thiubs fur: Dan. tyv  
 m: Swed. tjuf m: Icel. þjófr  
 m.] A THIEF, robber; fur, la-  
 tro. A thief was punished  
 severely; he forfeited three-  
 fold, L. Ethelb. 10; or he was  
 to lose his life, unless he  
 could redeem it by paying  
 his were, L. Wihtr. W. p. 12,  
 30. Ina's laws define three  
 sorts of offenders. They  
 were called thieves to seven  
 men; from seven to thirty-five  
 a band; and afterwards an  
 army:—Deofas we hatað oð  
 seofon men, from seofon hloð  
 oð fif and þrittig, and siððan  
 bið here fures nos vocamus ad  
 septem homines; a septem, tur-  
 mam, ad quinque et triginta; et  
 deinde est exercitus, L. In. 12.  
 Se þeof toward were, Mt.  
 24, 43. Gif man þone þeof  
 finde, Ex. 22, 7. Deofas fu-  
 res, latrones, Mt. 6, 19, 20:  
 Jn. 10, 8.—Deof-gyld a pay-  
 ment for theft; furti compen-  
 satio, L. Ethelr. 1. —Deof-  
 man a man who is a thief, a  
 thief; fur, malefactor, Mt.  
 27, 16.—Deof-sceol [sceol a  
 shoal, gang] a gang of thieves;  
 latronum cætus, Bt. 14, 3.—  
 Deof-scip a thief-ship, a ship  
 used by pirates; piratica na-  
 vis, Cot. 130.—Deof-slege a  
 slaying of a thief; furis occi-  
 sio, L. In. 16.—Deof-slyhte a  
 striker or slayer of a thief;  
 furis occisio, L. In. 35.

Deofian To THIEVE; furari:—  
 Deofad stolen or taken by theft,  
 Som.

Deofð, þyfð, e; f. q. [þeofian  
 to thief] A theft, robbery;  
 furtum, surreptio:—Deofðe  
 gewita a witness of theft, L.  
 In. 7. An or on þeofðe in  
 theft, L. Wihtr. W. p. 12, 28.  
 Onsacan þære þeofðe to clear  
 (himself) of the theft, L. In. 46.  
 Deogincg [þeo gincg] A thriv-  
 ing, increase, profit; profec-  
 tus, Scint. 35, 76, Som.

DEOH; g. þeos; d. þeo; n. [Plat.  
 dee n: Dut. dy, dye f: Frs.  
 thiach, deth, tiach n: Ger.  
 dickbein n: Old Ger. deich m.  
 thigh n: Rab. deoh: Isd.  
 dhech: Wil. tiehe, diehe:  
 Icel. þjó n. nates, clunes glutos  
 ansa falcis vel curvatura ansæ]  
 The THIGH; femur, coxa:—  
 Elf. gl. Som. p. 71. Inne-  
 weard þeoh femur, id. Utan-  
 weard þeoh femur, id. Un-  
 der min þeoh sub meo femore,  
 Gen. 24, 2: 47, 29. Under  
 Abrahames þeoh sub Abra-

*hami femore, Gen. 24, 9. On his þeo in ejus femore, Gen. 32, 25. On Iacobes þeo in Jacobi femore, Gen. 32, 32. Ofer þeoh þinum super femore tuo, Ps. 44, 4.—Þeoh-ece THIGH-ACHE; femoris dolor, Som. — Þeoh-scanca thigh-shank or bone; femoris os, coxa, Cot. 163.—Þeoh-seax, þeoh-sex a thigh-knife, a sword; dirk; gladius vel securis femori aptatus, semispatha, pugio, Cot. 169.*

**ÞEON**, geþeon; ic, þeo, geþeo, he geþyð; *p.* þeah, þáh, þag, geþeah; *we* þugon; *sub.* geþeh, geþeo; *pp.* geþogen, þungen [*Ray, North Country words, to daw or to dow to thrive: Plat. dyen, deihen, gedeihen proficere: Dut. gedyen to prosper, succeed: Frs. dina to rise, to grow thicker: Ger. gedeihen: Old Ger. gedeichen: Not. gediehen: Ot. thihan, kedihan proficere, vigere: Moes. thihan proficere, vigere; thaih proficiebat: Icel. tía præstare, exhibere*] *To thrive, flourish, grow, increase, proceed, accomplish, perfect, gain, profit; proficere, vigere, pollere, pubescere, adolescere:—Se Hælend þeah on wíedome Jesus proficiebat sapientia, Lk. 2, 52. His yl-drum þah to frofre to his parents grew for a comfort, Cd. 55. Sunu weox and þah (the) son waxed and throve, Cd. 105. Cniht weox and þag (the) boy waxed and throve, Cd. 132. Þeah hwa þeo on eallum welum though one increase in all riches, Bt. 19. Þeonde growing, Dial. 1, 10: Cd. 169: L. Lund. p. 71, 19.*

**ÞEONDE** [*part. of þeon to grow*] *Increasing, growing, powerful; vigena, pollens, potens:—Dial. 1, 10. Þeonest [þeondest] men most powerful men, nobles; optimates, Chr. 656.*

**ÞEONDEN** *a lord; dominus, Cd. 94, q. for þeodne.*

**ÞEONEN**, þeonon *thence, Chr. 656, v. þanon.*

**ÞEOR** *An inflammation, a blistering heat; morbus quidam ita dictus apud Saxones. Inflammatio, impetigo, phlegmona:—Þeor on fet an inflammation in the feet, L. M. 1, 47. Þeor adle in eagum an inflammatory disease in the eyes, Som.*

**ÞEORCUNG**, scilicet leohtes. *Twilight; crepusculum lucis, R. Conc. 2, Lye.*

**ÞEOR-DRENC** *a drink used in inflammations; potio in mor-*

*bum þeor dictum, L. M. 3, 30, Lye.*

**ÞEORF**, þærf, þerf; *adj. Unleavened, unleavened bread; azymus, sine fermento: forsan a þearf; pauper, q. d. Tenuis, jejunos, aridus; vel is qui non nisi a pauperibus comeditur quibus non suppetit pecunia ad fermentum emendum:—Boc þeorfne hlaf corit azymum panem, Cot. 208. Þeorfne hlaf þu scealt etan azymum panem tu edes, Ex. 34, 18. Þeorfe mettas azymi cibi, Ex. 12, 17: Lev. 8, 2: Jos. 5, 11. Þeorfe heorð-bacene hlafas azymi foco cocti panes, Ex. 12, 39. And etað þeorf seofon dagas, Ex. 12, 15, 18.*

**ÞEORFLING** *What is unleavened; azymum quid, Cot. 16.*

**ÞEORFNYS**, se; *f. Without leaven, sincerity; fermenti absentia, sinceritas:—On þeorfnyssum sifernysse and soðfæstnysse in clean meats of purity and truth; in non fermentatis (panibus) sobrietatis et veritatis, Elf. Pasch. Hom. p. 12, 3.*

**ÞEORF-SYMBEL** *feast of unleavened bread; azymorum festum, Ex. 23, 14.*

**ÞEORSC-WOLD** *a threshold, Bt. 21, v. þerscold.*

**ÞEOR-WÆRC** *an inflammatory disease; theor morbus, Som.*

**ÞEO-WENNE** *an inflammatory wen; quoddam verrucæ genus, theor dictum, L. M. 3, 59.*

**ÞEOR-WYRM** *an inflammatory worm; theor vermis, impetigo vermicularis, herpes, L. M. 1, 47.*

**ÞEOR-WYRT** *A kind of liver wort; herba quædam contra impetiginem valens, L. M. 1, 32: 3, 30.*

**ÞEOS**; *s. nom. f. of þes. This, she; hæc, illa:—Fægre þonne þeos folde fairer than this earth, Cd. 218. Ealla hu egeslic þeos stow ys, Gen. 28, 17: Mt. 14, 15: 24, 34. Þeos bið geciged fæmne, Gen. 2, 23: Mk. 12, 44.*

**ÞEOSSUM** *to this; huic, Cd. 215, for þisum; d. s. of þes.*

**ÞEOSTERLIC** *Obscure, dark; tenebrosus, obscurus, Som.*

**ÞEOSTERNYS**, se; *f. Darkness; tenebræ, Ora. 6, 2.*

**ÞEOSTOR-FULL** *Dark; tenebrosus, Ps. 17, 13.*

**ÞEOSTRE** *dark, Bt. 7, 4, v. þystre.*

**ÞEOSTRIAN** *to darken, v. aþystrian, þystrian.*

**ÞEOSTRU** *darkness, Gen. 1, 2, 4, 5: Cd. 213: Bt. 6: 35, 3, 6, v. þystru.*

**ÞEOSTRUNG** *Twilight; crepusculum, Som.*

**ÞEOTAN**, þiotan, he þyt; *p.* þeat, þuton; *pp.* þoten [*Plat. tuten, tütten: Dut. toeten: Ger. dütten, tuten to wind or blow a horn; tosen to make a rattling bustling noise, to roar: Old Ger. dioxan to sound in a noisy manner; doz the noise, sound: Dan. tude: Sued. tjuta to howl like a wolf: Icel. þiota ululare, fremere, stridere, þyt p. þaut pp. þotid*] *To howl; ululare:—Þeas þonne hi spræcan sceolan howled when they should speak. Bt. 38, 1, Card. p. 302, 11. Þeotende howling, Martyr. 21, Oct.*

**ÞEOTE**, an; *f. [Plat. tute, tite a pipe, tube] A conduit or pipe to convey water, a fall of water, canalis, fistula:—Cot. 85: Elf. gl. Som. p. 68. Þeotan cataractæ, Cot. 31. Organa, Cd. 147, 177. Þeotyn cataractæ. C. Ps. 41, 9.*

**ÞEOT-FORD** *Thetford, Norfolk, Cr. 952: 1094, v. Þeod-ford.*

**ÞEOW**, þeaw, es; *m; þeom an; m. [Old Ger. in the Sex laws, they servus: Lip. thre ancilla: Ot. thiia ancilla Moes. thiwe famulus: Is. þyr m. servus; þion m. servus minister] A servant, bondman, slave; servus, mancipium. A large portion of the A.S. population was in a state of slavery. This unfortunate class of men were bought and sold with land, and were conveyed in the grants of it promiscuously with the cattle and other property upon the land. They are frequently mentioned in wills, charters, and laws. Ælfhelm bequeathed his mansion at Gristhorpe, with all the property that stood thereon, both provisions and men, Test. Ælfhelmi, Lye's Dict. App. 11. Chart. 1, 30:—Nis nan eorl Moises gelices mines þeow non est nullus homo Manu servilis mei servi, Num. 12, 7. Se min þeowa eorl is min servus, Gen. 44, 17. Se eower þeow is illa vestra servus, Mt. 20, 27. Þeowas þeowa servorum servus, Gen. 9, 25. Þæs þeowan hinc istius servi dominus, Lk. 12, 46. Wurpað þone untræwe þeowan ejicite inutiles servos, Mt. 25, 30. Ðu goda þeow tu, bone serve, Lk. 19, 17. Ðu goda þeow and getryw tu bone serve et fidelis, Mt. 21, 23. An þæs biceops*



peowena *quidam sacerdotis servorum*, *Jn.* 18, 26. Bead his þeowan *præcepit ejus servis*, *Gen.* 50, 2. Ða cwæð he to hys þeowum *tum dixit ille ejus servis*, *Mt.* 22, 8. Clypode he hys tyn þeowas *vocavit ille ejus decem servos*, *Lk.* 19, 13. Ealle þeowan *Drihtnes Omnes servi Domini*, *Ps.* 133, 1: 134, 1.

Peow; *adj.* *Servile, obedient, like a slave, slavish*; *servilis*: — Ða oðra gesceafta þeowe *sint the other creatures are servile*, *Bt.* 41, 3, *Card.* p. 378, 17. Ealla gesceafta he hæfde getiohhod þeowe buton englum and monnum *all creatures he had appointed servile but angels and men*, *Bt.* 41, 3, *Card.* p. 378, 15. ¶ Peow man or mon *a servile man, a slave*, *L. In.* 3: *L. Ethelr.* 3: *L. Cnut.* 29.—Peow esne *a servile man, a slave*, *L. Eccl. Alf.* 17: *L. Wihtr. W.* p. 12, § 6.—Peow mennen [mennan *a handmaid*] *a bondwoman*, *L. Eccl. Alf.* 21: *Cd.* 101: 102.—Peow-had *a state of slavery, servitude*, *Bd. S.* p. 567, 42: 627, 25.—Peow-weorc *servile work*, *L. Wihtr. W.* p. 11, § 3.

Peowæt *a servant, servitude*; *servus*, *L. pol. Cnut.* 66. *Servitus*, v. þeowet.

Peowa-man *a slave-man, a slave*; *manceps*, *Elf. gr. Som.* 9, 55, v. þeow.

Peowat-dóm *service*, *Past.* v. þeowdóm.

Peow-boren *slave-born*; *servus natus*, *R. Ben.* 2.

Peowdóm, þeowdóm, es; *m.* *Service, servitude, thraldom, use, worship*; *servitus, servitium, mancipatio, famulatus*:—Ne wolde þeowdóm þolian *would not thraldom endure*, *Cd.* 102: 103. Wyrta þeowdome manna *herbas servituti hominum*, *Ps.* 103, 15. Mid ælcon þeowdome *cum omnigena servitute*, *Ex.* 1, 14. For lufan þæs godcundan þeowdomes *pro amore divini famulatus*, *Bd. S.* p. 593, 30.

Peowe, an; *f.* *A female servant, maid-servant, a female slave*; *famula, serva, ancilla*:—Seo Godes þeowe *Dei famula*, *Bd. S.* p. 578, 5. Seo Cristes þeowe *Christi famula*, *Bd. S.* p. 577, 13.

Peowe-mennen *a bondwoman*, v. þeow, *adj.*

Peowen, e; *f.* *A female servant, maid-servant, a female slave*; *ancilla, famula, serva*:—Seo Godes þeowen *Dei*

*famula*, *Bd. S.* p. 576, 14. Se fæder hire sealde ane þeowene *pater ei dedit quandam ancillam*, *Gen.* 29, 29. Ic hæbbe þeowas and þeowena *ego habeo servos et ancillas*, *Gen.* 32, 5, v. þinen.

<sup>b</sup>Peowet, þeowett, es; *m.* *Servitude, bondage*; *servitus, servitium*:—Ðe eow utalædde of þeowetes or þeowettes huse *qui vos eduxit e servitutis domo*, *Deut.* 6, 12: 13, 10. Bigan to þæs cynges þeowette *emere ad regis servitium*, *Gen.* 47, 19. Of þeowete or þeowette utalædan *e servitute educere*, *Ex.* 6, 6: *Deut.* 5, 6.

Peowetlic *Servile, like servitude*; *servilis*, *Elf. gr. Som.* 9, 28.

Peowetling *A little servant or slave*; *servulus*, *L. Const. Ethel. W.* p. 113, 52.

Peow-hád, es; *m.* *Servitude, the condition of a servant, service, ministry*; *servi conditio, servilis status, servitium*:—Halig ryfte onfeng, and Godes þeowhade *sanctum habitum suscepit, et Dei ministerium*, *Bd. S.* p. 587, 42.

<sup>c</sup>Peowian; ic þeowige; *p.* þeowode, geþeowode; *pp.* þeowod, geþeowod; *v. a.* [þeow *a servant*] 1. *To serve, minister*; *famulari, servire*. 2. *To enslave, to sell or give over to slavery*; *mancipare, in servitutum redigere*:—1. Ne mæg nan þeow twam hlafordum þeowian, *Lk.* 16, 13: *Mt.* 6, 24. Hu ne þeowode ic þe *nonne ego serviavi tibi*? *Gen.* 29, 25. Ic þeowode þe *ego serviavi tibi*, *Gen.* 31, 41. Ic þe þeowode, *Lk.* 15, 29. Him anum þeowast *ei soli servies*, *Mt.* 4, 10: *Lk.* 4, 8. We þeowiað bliðlice þam cynge *nos serviemus hilariter regi*, *Gen.* 47, 25. Peowigende *serving*, *Lk.* 2, 37. Peowigende, *Bd. S.* p. 531, 13: 582, 23. 2. Ðæt he us sylfe þeowige *ut ille nos sibi mancipet*, *Gen.* 43, 18.

Peowin *a maid-servant*, *C. Ps.* 85, 15, v. þeowen.

Peow-man *a slave*, v. þeow, *adj.*

Peow-mennen *a female slave*, v. þeow, *adj.*

Peown, e; *f.* *a female servant or slave*, *T. Ps.* 115, 6, v. þeowen.

Peow-ned, þeow-nyd [ned *need*] *Necessary servitude, thraldom, slavery*; *servitus*, *Cd.* 94: 188: 189.

Peowot *servitude*, *Ors.* 3, 7, 9, v. þeowet.

Peowotlic *servile*, v. þeowetlic.

<sup>d</sup>Peowracan *To threaten, menace*; *comminari*, *Ps.* 102, 9.

Peowrace *A threatening*; *comminatio*, *R. Ben.* 27.

Peowrigende *Threatening*; *minax*, *Elf. gr. Som.* 9, 60.

Peowt *servitude*, *Jud.* 3, 8, v. þeowet.

Peowtlic *servile*, *Elf. gr. Som.* 9, 28, v. þeowetlic.

Peowtling *a little servant*, *Hymn.* v. þeowetling.

Peowumdóm *servitude*, *L. Ps.* 104, 16, v. þeowdóm.

Peowutdóm *servitude*, *Past.* in *pref.*, v. þeowdóm.

Peow-weorc *slave-work*, v. þeow, *adj.*

Per, þere *there, where*, *Num.* 20, 1, v. þær.

Perf *unleavened*, *R. Mt.* 26, 17, v. þeorf.

Perflicnes *beggary*, v. þearflicnes.

Perh *through*, *C. Mt.* 27, 18, v. þurb.

Perh-giended *finished, performed*; *perfectus, factus, effectus*, *R. Lk.* 1, 45.

<sup>e</sup>Perh-tryman *to affirm*; *perhibere*, *C. Jn.* 3, 28.

Per-inne *therein*, *Th. An.*

Per-riht *forthwith, immediately*, v. þærrihte.

Persc *A stroke, beating*; *plaga*, *Som.*, v. geþersc.

PERSCAN; he þyrscð; *p.* þærsc, we þurscon; *pp.* þorscen, geþorscen; *v. a.* [Plat. dröschén, dösschen, drosken, dosken: Dut. dorschen, derschen, darschen: Ger. dreschen: Not. draßecan: Mons. gidrosan uuiridit triturbatur: Moes. thraskan triturare; gatrask area: Dan. tærské: Swed. tröska: Icel. þreskia triturare: Bohm. trasti: Pol. trzasc: Wend. drashem. Ihre and Wachter derive this word from the Ger. treten to tread, as the oldest method of thrashing] *To thresh, beat, strike*; *percute, ferire, verberare, pulsare*, *Dial.* 1, 2: *Past.* 20, 5.

Perscel, þerscol. *A threshing instrument, a flail*; *Lanc. THRESSHEL*; *tritatorium, tribula, flagellum*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 55: *Cot.* 29.

Persc-old, þersc-wald, þerx-old, þeorsc-wold, þyrsc-wold, þresc-wald, þerx-wold, þærsc-wald, es; *m.* [Plat. Dut. drem-pel *m.* from the Ger. trampeln *calcare*: Frs. dreple, dorpel *f.* Old Ger. drisc-uili, dirsguc-fili, driscuile, druscuuel, truscheufel: Dan. tærskel *c.* Swed. tröskel *m.* Icel. þreskiölldr, þröskuldr *m.* limen.—þerscan *to beat, wald, weald, wood, Lye*]

A THRESHOLD; limen, *Cot.* 122: *Ex.* 12, 22: *Deut.* 6, 9.  
**PES** *m*; *f.* *peos*; *n.* *pis*: *g. m.* *n.* *pises*; *g. f.* *pisse*: *d. m. n.* *pisum*, *pissum*, *pysum*; *d. f.* *pisce*, &c.; *pron.* [*Plat.* *dese*, *düsse*, *disse*, *desse m. f.* *hic*, *hæc*; *dit n. hoc*: *Dut.* *deze m. f.* *dit n*: *Frs.* *this m.* *thjus f.* *thit n*: *Ger.* *dieser m.* *diese f.* *dieses n*: *Isd.* *dheser m.* *hic*; *desiu f.* *hæc*: *Ker.* *thiez*, *thiz n. hoc*: *Ot.* *dicz*, *ditz n. hoc*: *Dan.* *denne m. f.* *hic*, *hæc*; *dette n. hoc*: *Swed.* *denne m.* *denna f.* *detta n*: *Icel.* *þessi m. f.* *hic*, *hæc*; *þetta n. hoc*] **THIS**; *hic*, *iste*; *οἷτος*: — *Hwanon ys pysum þes wisdom and þis mægen whence is to this (man) this wisdom and this power*, *Mt.* 13, 54. *Wenst þu hwæt byð þes cnapa?* *Lk.* 1, 66. *Nys þes Iosepes sunu nonne est hic Iosephi filius?* *Lk.* 4, 22. *Pes is Godes sunu hic est Dei filius*, *Jn.* 1, 34: *Mt.* 27, 54. *Pes is min leofa sunu hic est meus dilectus filius*, *Lk.* 9, 35. *Peos stow ys weste this place is desert*, *Mt.* 14, 15. *Pis tacen eow byð hoc signum vobis erit*, *Lk.* 2, 12. *Pises hi wundriað at this they wonder*, *Bt.* 39, 3, *Card.* p. 330, 8. *Geornfullnes þisse weorulde sollicitudo hujus sæculi*, *Mt.* 13, 22: *Deut.* 1, 35. *On eallum þissum in omnibus his*, *Lk.* 16, 26.

**Pestrian** to be obscured, darkened; *obscurus fieri*, *Chr.* 1140, v. *þystrian*.

**Pet** that, *Chr.* 656, v. *þæt*, *se*.

**Pseudóm**, *þewdóm service*; *servitus*, *Chr.* 675, v. *þeowdóm*.

**Pewian** to serve, *Chr.* 963, v. *þeowian*.

**Pi** the, to the, with the; *τῷ*; *Bd.* S. p. 548, 42: *Chr.* 616, *Ing.* p. 31, 22: *Ps.* 2, 12, v. *þy*.

**PIC**; *def.* *se þicca*; *seo*, *þæt þicce*; *comp.* *ra*, *re*; *adj.* [*Plat.* *Dut.* *dik*: *Ger.* *dick*: *Old Ger.* *thicco*, *thicko thick*: *Ot.* *Wil. Not.* *uss diccho*, *thiko*, *thicoo* and *dikke* as an adverb; often, many times: *Dan.* *tyk*: *Swed.* *tjock*: *Icel.* *þyckr* *densus*, *crassus*: *Arab.*

**دكحى** *dchy density, darkness*] **Dense**, **THICK**; *densus*, *refertus*, *frequens*: — *Se þicca mist the thick mist*, *Bt.* R. p. 155: 35, 4. *Lætst me hider and þider on swa þicne wudu leadest me hither and thither in so thick a wood*, *Bt.* 35, 5. *Sio eorðe is hefigre*

and *þiccre þonne*, &c., the earth is heavier and thicker than, &c., *Bt.* 33, 4.

**Picce**; *adv.* 1. *Thickly, closely*; *dense*. 2. *Frequently, often*; *frequenter*: — 1. *Picce gewefen hrægel dense contexta vestis*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 68. *Picce gefylled thickly filled*; *dense impletus*, *Cd.* 98. 2. *Hio spræc him þicce to she spake to him often*, *Cd.* 32. *Feollon þicce fell thickly*, *Cd.* 95.

**Piccetū**, **piccettū**. *Thickets*; *loca condensata*, *dumeta*, *Ps.* 28, 8.

**Piccian** To **THICKEN**; *densare*, *condensare*, *inspissare*, *Elf. gr. Som.* 37.

**Picnes**, *se*; *f.* [*pic thick*] **THICKNESS**, *depth*; *densitas*, *profunditas*, *caligo*, *locus condensatus*: — *Næfde eorðan þicnesse non habuit terræ profunditatem*, *Mk.* 4, 5. *Picnæs caligo*, *Ps.* 96, 2. *Picnys locus condensatus*, *L. Ps.* 28, 8.

**Piccol**, **piccul**. *Thick, gross, fat*; *corpulentus*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74.

**PICGAN**, *þicgean*, *geþicgan*, *þigān*; *p. þah*, *geþah*, *we þigdon*, *þygedon*; *v. a.* To receive, take, partake, take as food, taste, to eat; *accipere*, *sumere*, *scilicet cibum*, *edere*; *plerumque vero jungitur cum voce blaf, mete, &c.*: — *Naht fules ne þicge nihil immundi ne comedat*, *Jud.* 13, 4. *Picgean þa foresetenysse hlafas accipere propositionis panes*, *Bd. S.* p. 496, 14. *Mete þicgan to take meat*, *Bd. S.* p. 588, 12. *Swæsendo þicgean cibum sumere, vesci*, *Bd. S.* p. 617, 14. *Swæsende or swæsendo þeah cibum sumpsit*, *Bd. S.* p. 553, 30: 600, 16. *Mæte þygde*, *id.* 617, 11. *Urum lichoman cymð eall his mægen of þam mete þe we þicgað to our body comes all its strength from the meat that we eat*, *Bt.* 34, 11. *Wit twa eaples þigdon we two of apples ate*, *Cd.* 222, *Th.* p. 290, 7. *Ge beod-gereordu eowre þicgeað ye your table meals take*, *Cd.* 74. *Þonne hig mete þicgeað quando illi cibum sumunt*, *Mt.* 15, 2. *Hyra hlaf þicgað eorum panem edunt*, *Mk.* 7, 5. *Mete þygedon cibum acceperunt*, *Bd. S.* p. 553, 28. *He forbæd blod to þicgenne he forbade to eat blood*, *Elf. T.* p. 9.

**Piclice**; *adv.* **THICKLY**, often, oft; *dense*, *frequenter*: — *Heo spræc þa to Adame ful*

*þiclice she spake then to Adam full oft*, *Cd.* 33.

**Picnæs**, *þicnys thickens, thicken*, v. *þiccnæs*.

**Pidde** pressed, v. *þydan*.

**Pider** thither; *illuc*, *istuc*, *L. Bt.* 25: *Bd. S.* p. 532, 1. *Gen.* 39, 1: *Deut.* 1, 37: *P.* 131, 18: *Cd.* 151, *Th.* p. 190, 9, v. *þyder*.

**Pider-weard**, *þider-weardes*, *þyder-weard*. **THITHIRWARD**; *illorsum*, *istorsum* — *Behealdan þyder-weardes picere istorsum*, *Gen.* 19, 2. *Tiohhian þider-weardes producere, aggredi ut perducere istorsum*, *Bt.* 39, 5, *Card.* 334, 14. *Faran þider-weardes ire illorsum*, *Jos.* 10, 7.

**Die** Gain, profit, savings, *lucrum*, *parsimonia*, *Som.*

**Piefe-feoh**, *þiefe-fioh* *Stolen property, stolen goods*; *furtum præda*, *res furto sublatum*, *Som.*

**Piefð** theft, v. *þeofð*.

**Piende** thriving, for þeode, v. *þeon*.

**Pienen** a maid-servant, *P. L.* 3, v. *þinen*.

**Piestru** darkness, v. *þystru*.

**Pig** the, *Ex.* 18, 13, *for þam*, v. *of se*.

**Pigdon** ate, v. *þicgan*.

**Pigan** to take food, *Cd.* 222, *Th.* p. 290, 7, v. *þicgan*.

**Pigen**, *e*; *f.* [*þicgan to take food*] 1. *The eating*; *comestura*, *esus*. 2. *Food*; *cibus* — 1. *Lactuca is bitter on þigra a lettuce is bitter in eating*, *Pasch. Hom.* p. 12. 2. *þahgan þigene onfon the food to take*, *Pasch. Hom.* p. 13, 23.

**Pignen** a maid-servant, *C. L.* 22, 56: *Bd. S.* p. 536, 16, v. *þinen*.

**PIL**, *pill*. A stake, board, *pin-joint*; *stipes*, *tabulatum*, *samentum*, *Cot.* 175. *Item temo, quem hodie cum THILL vocamus*, *Lyc.*

**Pila** The famous island so called Thule: — *Þonne be west-norðan Ibernia is þæt færmeste land þæt man hæfð* (*Thila*), *Ors.* 1, 2, *Som.* v. *þyle*.

**Pi læs** lest; *ne*, *Som.*

**Pildigende** Patient, *refren*; *patiens*, v. *geþyldgian*.

**Pilian**, *þillian*. To plant, *bo*; *tabulare*, *contignare*, *Som.*

**Piling**, *þilling*, *e*; *f.* A *board*, *plank*, *what is boarded*, *tabulatorium*: — *R.* 58. *Bræc þiling a joining of boards*, *floor*; *tabularum compages*, *area ad tritrandum frumentum*, *R.* 57.

n PIN  
 lic the like, *Bt.* 8: *Num.* 12, 30, v. þyllic.  
 niama *A perfuming, incense*; suffitus, *Num.* 16, 47.  
 a thin, *Bt.* *R.* p. 155, v. þyn.  
 1; g. s. of þu. *Of thee*; tui: —Nan þin gelica none like thee; nullus tui similis, *Bt.* 13, 4, *Card.* p. 198, 10.  
 1; g. m. n. es; f. re; adj. iron. THINE; tuus:—Si þin niama gehalgod, to-become in rice, gewurðe þin willa it tuum nomen sanctificatum, adueniat tuum regnum, fiat tua voluntas, *Mt.* 6, 9, 10: *Lk.* 11, 1. Pines fæder God tui parus Deus, *Gen.* 31, 29: 46, 3. Þidde þinne fæder ora tuum arem, *Mt.* 6, 6. Be þinum genum wille ex tuo proprio olo, *Gen.* 31, 30. Of þinre nægðe a tua cognatione, *Gen.* 2. 1. Hig wæron þine hi rent tui, *Jn.* 17, 6. Ealre mine synt þine, and þine ynt mine omnia mea sunt tua, et tua sunt mea, *Jn.* 17, 10. Ðat þu me bereafodest þinra oþtra quod tu me privares eorum filiarum, i. e. tuis filiarum, *Gen.* 31, 31.  
 an, þynan. To vanish, to make vanish, to consume, devour; vanescere, facere ut evanescat aliquid, destruere, devorare, depasci:—Hy þynde ipsam epastus est, *C. Ps.* 79, 14, *Lye.* c a thing, *Elf. T.* p. 4, 20, v. ing.  
 ICAN, þincean to think, imagine, conceive; cogitare, sentire, *Bt.* *R.* p. 161, v. þencan. can, het þincð, hi þincað; p. et þuhte, hi þuhton; pp. geþuht; v. impers. To seem, to appear; videri:—Hi woldon wiðe bitere þincan they would try bitter seem, *Bt.* 22, 1, *Card.* p. 118, 13. Ðis þinceð ærisne this seemeth fitting, *Cd.* 14, *Th.* p. 149, 17. Egeslic uhte dreadful seemed, *Cd.* 23, *Th.* p. 292, 1. Ealle him rimu blodige þuhton to them waters seemed bloody, *Cd.* 170, *Th.* p. 214, 20. This verb becomes personal by admitting the object in the objective case; as, he þincð me thinks, I think; mihi videtur, *Bt.* 24, 3. Me geþuhte it seemed to me, I thought; mihi visum est, *Lk.* 3: *Mt.* 18, 12. Swa me incð so I think; ita mihi videtur, *Bt.* 33, 1: 36, 3. Ðe þæt riht ne þinceð to me it seems not right; mihi id rectum non videtur, *Cd.* 15, *Th.* p. 19, 11. Hwæt þincð þæt þu sy what seems to thee that thou art, what think-

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 est thou that thou art? *Jn.* 8, 53. Ðe þincð it seems to thee or thou seemest; tibi videtur. Swa longe swa þe þincð so long as thou seemest; tam diu quam tibi videtur, *Bt.* 38, 2. Ðyncð him þæt he seems, it seemeth to him; videtur ei quod, *Bt.* 33, 2. Ðeah us þince þæt though it seem to us that, we think that; quamquam nobis videatur quod, *Bt.* 39, 8. Hu þincð eow quomodo videtur vobis, *Mt.* 21, 28. Ðincð him genog to them it seems enough; videtur iis satis, *Bt.* 14, 2. Manegum men þincð þæt to many a man it seems that; multo homini videtur quod, *Bt.* 29, 1.  
 Ðincg a thing, *Lk.* 23, 22: *Jn.* 16, 23: *Mk.* 11, 33: 12, 17, v. þing.  
 Ðincð honour, top, v. geþingð.  
 Ðincðenes, se; f. Top, height, honour, dignity; promotio ad culmen, honor, dignitas, *Lye.*  
 ÐINDAN To swell; tumescere:—Ðindan ongean intumescere. Ætstod se stream and ongan to þindenne ongean adstitit flumen et cepit intumescere. Ðindende tumescens, *Prov.* 26, v. aþindan, to-þindan.  
 ÐINEN, þinnen, þienen, þignen, e; f. [þen a servant] 1. A maid-servant; ancilla, serva, famula, ministra. 2. A midwife; quæ ministrat parturientibus, obstetrix:—1. Balan suna Rachele þinene Bilhæ filii, Rachele ancillæ, *Gen.* 35, 25. Sunu þinnenre þine filius ancillæ tuæ, *Ps.* 85, 15: 115, 6. Heo hæfde ane þinene illa habuit quandam ancillam, *Gen.* 16, 1. Sende heo ane hire þinena þider misit illa quandam ejus ancillarum illuc, *Ex.* 2, 5. Sette þa þinena collocavit ancillas, *Gen.* 33, 2. Agynð beaten þa cnihtas and þa þinena cæpit cedere servos et ancillas, *Lk.* 12, 45. 2. Ða þinena obstetrices, *Ex.* 1, 17, 21. Egypta cynning cwæð to þam þinenum Egyptiorum rex dixit obstetricibus, *Ex.* 1, 15, v. þeowen.  
 ÐING, þincg, þinc, es; n. [Frs. ding, dinge n. thing f. res, causa judicialis: *Plat. Dut. Ger.* ding n. res, causa: *Not. Ot. Wil. Tat.* thing, ting, dinc, ding, geding, keding, göding, güding, loddung, all in the sense of res, ens, spes, causa, controversia, judicium, forum, comitia jus, jurisdictio, pactum, negotium, verbum, sermo: *Dan.*

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 Swed. ting c. res, ens, &c.; ting n. judicium, forum; stor-thing n. the present Norwegian Parliament: *Icel.* þing n. forum, conventus, res pretiosæ, utensile familiare; þing n. pl. parochia; þinghá or þingá f. tribus, pagus; þingi n. colloquium, consultatio, concubinitus] 1. A THING; res. 2. Gift, office; munus, officium. 3. Cause, sake, place, state, motive, reason; causa, gratia. 4. Council; concilium:—1. An þing þe is wana una res tibi est deficiens, *Mk.* 10, 21: *Lk.* 18, 22. Ðonne beoð hit eall an þing, and þæt an þing bið God then it is all one thing, and that one thing is God, *Bt.* 33, 2, *Card.* p. 190, 1. Anes þinges ic þe wolde ærest acsian of one thing I would first ask thee, *Bt.* 34, 1. Dyde þas þing fecit hanc rem, *Ex.* 9, 6. Ðæt ge don þa þing ut vos faciatis has res, *Deut.* 32, 47. Æfter þissum þingum secundum has res, *Lk.* 6, 23, 26. Ælc þing þe lif hæfde omnis res quæ vitam habuit, *Gen.* 7, 23. Nan þing none thing, nothing; nulla res, nihil, *Bt.* 34, 9. Nan þing grenes nihil viridis, *Ex.* 10, 15: *Lk.* 9, 36. Nyste ic nan þing þises nescivi ego nihil hujus, *Gen.* 21, 26. On eallum þingum in omnibus rebus, *Gen.* 24, 1. Manega oðre þylce þing ge doð multas alias tales res vos facitis, *Mk.* 7, 8. 2. *C. Mt.* 2, 11: 5, 23. 3. For minum þingum for my things, for my sake, *Bt.* 7, 3. For minon þingon, *Jn.* 12, 30. For mines wifes þingon meæ uxoris causa, *Gen.* 20, 11: *Jn.* 11, 15: 12, 30. On þisum þingum in this state, *Apol.* For hwilcum þinge pro qua causa, quamobrem, *Lk.* 8, 47. Forlegnyssæ þingum scortationis causa, *Mt.* 5, 32. For ænegum þinge quavis de causa, *Mt.* 19, 3. 4. Faran to þinge to go to a meeting; ire ad conventum, convenire, *Cod. Exon.* 21 b, 4, 5, v. geþing.  
 Ðingere, es; m. An interceder, mediator, advocate; intercessor, orator, advocatus:—Mid þam gife his þingeres cum gratia ejus intercessoris, *Bd. S.* p. 608, 3. Noldon næenne þingere secan would not any advocate seek, *Bt.* 38, 7, *Card.* p. 322, 9. Ðingeras advocates, *Bt.* 38, 7, *Card.* p. 320, 1.  
 ÐINGIAN; p. ode; pp. od, geþungen [Frs. thingie to plead

at the bar, to have a lawsuit, to go to law: *Plat. Dut.* dengen to cheapen, to higgie, to go to law, to plead at the bar, to aspire after a place: *Ger.* dengen to cheapen, higgie, hire: *Old Ger.* thingon, dingon, gi-thingon, gidingen, dingan to speak, transact, hire, to go to law, to plead at the bar: *Lat. mid.* thingare judicialiter tradere, donare, promittere: *Dan.* tinge to cheapen, higgie, bargain for something: *Swed.* tinga to agree, bespeak, engage, hire; tingta to hold or keep the assizes: *Icel.* þinga agere, deliberare de re.—þing a thing] To address, speak, to hold a council, to supplicate, pray, to intercede, ask forgiveness, to plead; loqui, concionem habere, supplicare, intercedere:—To Gode þingian ad Deum orare, *Bd. S.* p. 503, 40. For hi þingian þæt pro iis supplicare ut, *Bd. S.* p. 485, 36. For hine þingian pro se supplicare, *Bd. S.* p. 556, 43. Butan he þingian wille except he will ask forgiveness, *L. pol. Alf.* 2. Ic eow þingade I for you interceded, *Cd.* 224, *Th.* p. 296, 29. Satanus þingaþ Satan supplicates, *Cd.* 223, *Th.* p. 292, 28. Ða þingeras þingiaþ þæm þe þær man yflaþ, and ne þingiaþ þam þe þæt yfel doþ. Ðæm wære mare þearf, þe þa oðre unscyldige yfelaþ, þæt him mon þyn-gode to þam ricum the advocates plead for those who suffer injury, and do not plead for those who do the injury. To them were more need who injure others innocent, that for them one pleaded to the powers, *Bt.* 38, 7, *Card.* p. 320, 15.

Þing-ræden, e; f. Intercession; intercessio:—Heora synna þurh his þingrædene forgeaf eorum peccata per ejus intercessionem remisit, *Job.* p. 168, 14.

Þing-stow A council place, a place where courts were held, a court of justice, town-hall; concilii locus, forum, *C. Mk.* 7, 4.

Þingþ A condition, dignity; conditio, *R. Ben.* 34, &c., v. geþingþ.

Þingung, e; f. A pleading, intercession, mediation; oratio, intercessio, interventus:—Þurh his þingunge per ejus intercessionem, *Bd. S.* p. 591, 30. Þurh þa broðorlican þingunge per fraternam intercessionem, *Bd. S.* p. 592, 22. Þurh þingunge his þære ea-

digan meder per intercessionem ejus beatæ matris, *Bd. S.* p. 640, 42.

Þinnes thinness, *Herb.* 36, 3, v. þynnes.

Þinnian To THIN; tenuare, rarefacere, *Som.*

Þinnul, þynnul. Thin, lean; macilentus, *R.* 89: *Elf. gl.* *Som.* p. 74.

Þinnung, e; f. A thinning, making thin; attenuatio, maceratio, *Som.*

Þinra more thin; comp. of þin.—of your; g. pl. of þin your.

Þinþ honour; honor, honoratus, *L. Const. W.* p. 117, § 3, v. geþingþ.

Þio to a thigh, v. þeoh.

Þiod a nation, people, *Bt.* 38, 1: 19: *Ex.* 15, 17, v. þeod.

Þioden ruler, lord, *Bt. R.* p. 165, v. þeoden.

Þiod-fruma a nation's founder; gentis princeps, rex, dominus, *Bt. R.* p. 196.

Þiodisc a people, nation, *Bt. R.* p. 162, v. þeodisc.

Þiof a thief, v. þeof.

Þiofende By stealth; furtive, *Som.*

Þiofento, þiofunta, þiofunto thefts; furta, *C. Mt.* 15, 19, v. þeofþ.

Þioflan to thieve, *Prov.* 9, v. þeofian.

Þiof-scole a gang of thieves, *Bt.* 14, 3, *C.*, v. þeof-sceol.

Þioh the thigh, v. þeoh.

Þiohte full of potter's clay; argillosus, v. þoiht.

Þion to flourish, *Bt.* 38, 5, v. þeon.

Þios this, she; hæc, ista, *Bt.* 5, 3: 39, 6, v. þeos.

Þiostr dark, *Bt.* 37, 2, v. þystre.

Þiostran to obscure, dim; obscure, *Bt.* 38, 5, v. þystrian.

Þiostrig Dark, blinded; tenebrosus, caligine obductus, occæcatus, *C. Mk.* 8, 17.

Þiostro darkness, *Bt.* 35, 6: 36, 2: 38, 5: 39, 3, v. þystru.

Þiotan to howl, *Bt. R.* p. 190, v. þeotan.

Þiow a servant, *Bt.* 7, 3, v. þeow.

Þiowen a maid-servant, *T. Ps.* 122, 2, v. þeowen.

Þiowht servitude, v. þeowet.

Þiowian to serve, obey, *Bt.* 39, 13: *Bt. R.* p. 196, v. þeowian.

Þirel a hole, *L. Ethelb.* 50, v. þyrel.

Þirel Pierced, bored through; perforatus:—Gif þa ban biþ butu þyrel si ossa sint utraque perforata, *L. Alf. pol.* 40. Gif butu þyrele sien si ambæ perforatæ sint, *L. Ethelb.* 48, *Lye.* v. þirlian.

Þirlian, þyrlan; ic þirlige: a ode; pp. od [þyrel a hole] *T.* THIRL, THRILL, drill, perforare, penetrare:—Þirlic his ear mid anum æle perforet; aurem cum quadam subula. *Ex.* 21, 6. Þirlice his ear mid æle, *id.*, *Leu.* 25, 10. Þyrlas perforatus, pertrusus, *Ps.* 41, 4.

Þirlung a drilling, boring, v. þyrelung.

Þirsc - flór, þyrscel-flór. A THRESHING-FLOOR; area ad tritrandum, *Gen.* 30, 10.

Þis, þys; s. nom. ac. a. of þis. 1. THIS; hoc. 2. It is found in the m. and in the pl. nom. and ac. *This* e. these; hic; hi, hæc, hæc:—1. Þis word hoc verbum, *Mt.* 18, 15. Þis cyn hoc genus, Þis tacen hoc signum, *Lk.* 2, 12. Þys godspel hoc evangelium, *Mt.* 24, 14: 25, 15: *Mk.* 14, 9, &c. Ða is drihtne geworden hoc est domino factum, *Mt.* 12, 11. Ða he þis sæde quia dixerat, *Lk.* 11, 27. Ðæt he þis do ut tu hoc facis. *Lk.* 11, 28. Hig begunn to wircanne illi incipere facere, *Gen.* 11, 6. Hwæt wat ic þis wære scire, *Lk.* 1, 18. 2. Hu is to þe nonne est hic ille qui, *Lk.* 25: 9, 8. Þis synd þa he þe hi sunt dies qui, *Leu.* 2, 10. Þis synd or syndon þa sunt þe hæc sunt jura que, *Ex.* 1: *L. Edw. Guth.* 1. Þis synd þa bebodu and laga and laga þe hæc sunt precepta et jura et leges que, *Leu.* 46. Þis bodian hæc mittere, *Lk.* 1, 19.

Þisl [Plat. diessel, diessel, estel m: *Dut.* diessel m: deichsel f: *Pol.* dyszel] beam or shaft of a wagon, constellation Charles's wain, temo, pertica curru, arca Ursa constellatio:—*Ex.* 1, 1: *Som.* p. 55. Wænes þis rus temones, *Bt. R.* p. 122. Tunglu þe we hatað sind þisla sidera que nos vocamus currus temones, *Bt. R.* p. 122.

Dis-lic this like, v. þys-lic.

Disne, þysne; s. ac. m. of þis. This; hunc:—Hwa sear þisne anweald, *Mt.* 21, 12: *Mk.* 11, 28: *Gen.* 19, 37: 32, 32: 45, 15: 47, 48: 10, 8: 11, 4: 29, 4. *Jos.* 4, 9.

Dison To this, *Jn.* 11, 7. þis sum; d. of þes.

Pissa Of these, *Cd.* 96. þis þes.



Disse *Of or to this*, *Lk.* 11, 50, 51: *Dent.* 4, 35; *g. d. f.* of þes.

Dissum *To this*; *huic*, *Mt.* 17, 20: *Mk.* 12, 31: 8, 4; *s. d. m. n.* of þes.

Dissum *To these*; *his*, *Lk.* 16, 26; *pl. d.* of þes.

DISTEL; *g. pistles* [*Plat. Dut.* *Ger. distel f.* *Tat. thistilo*: *Dan. tidsel c.* *Swed. tistel m.* *thistle, a pole in a waggon, &c.*: *Icel. pistill m. carduus, tribulus*] A THISTLE; *carduus*:—*Elf. gl. Som. p.* 64. Pistles *blosm cardui flos, pappus, R.* 44.

Distel-twig *A thistlefinch, a linnet*; *carduelis avis, Cot.* 160.

Distru *darkness, v. bystru.*

Disum, bissum, bysum, byssum *To this*; *huic*, *Mt.* 21, 21: *Mk.* 11, 23: *Bt.* 35, 4; *d. s.* of þes.

Dis hour, *C. R. Mt.* 8, 13, *v. tid.*

Dis a maid-servant, *C. Mt.* 26, 71, *v. þeowe.*

Dis to threaten, reprove; *minari, Scint.* 31: *R. Ben.* 27, *v. þywan.*

Dis a female servant; *ancilla, v. þeowen.*

Dis-wracan *threats*; *minæ, Som.*

Dis the beam or shaft of a waggon, *v. þisl.*

Dis [Ger. thon m. *argilla*: *Old Ger. tahn, ton*: *Icel. tó f. cespes graminosus*: *Ir. Gael. tod m. a clod, a sod.* Perhaps related to the *Grk. χθων earth*] Clay, potter's clay; *argilla, Cot.* 11, *Som.*

DOCIERIAN, pocrian [*Dut. keeren*: *Frs. kera*: *Plat. keren*, all signify to turn, twist, wind, stop. The *Plat. tokenen*, signifies to give, offer, to turn to: *Ger. kehren to clean, sweep*: *Ot. kerren*: *Mons. cheron*: *Grk. κοπεω to turn, turn about*: *Ot. Wil. cheren.* The *Ger. zukehren*, like the *Plat. tokenen*: *Dan. kere, kære to turn*; *kiøre to go, ride or be carried in a coach, to drive a coach, to carry goods in a waggon or cart*] To run up and down, to be carried, borne or conducted; *cursare, cursitare, verti, ferri*:—*Cot.* 48, 178. Docrige him on minne weg (let) him be conducted in my way, *Bt.* 36, 1, *Card. p.* 268, 29.

ODEN *A noise, din, whirlwind*; *turbo, Elf. gr. Som.* 9, 3: *Past.* 18, 2.

ofa, þofan. *Seats in a boat*; *transtra, juga, Elf. gl. Som. p.* 73: 77.

ofscipe, es; *m. Companionship, friendship*; *contubernium, familiaritas, amicitia*

vinculum:—Se him was geara on gastlicre þofscipe geþeoded *who was formerly joined to him in spiritual friendship*, *Guthl. Vit.* 8.

Doht *thinking, thought, v. geþoht.*

Dohte, þohton *thought, v. þencan.*

Doiht [þo potter's clay] *Full of potter's clay*; *argillosus, Cot.* 11, *Som.*

Dol *The THOLE, a piece of wood to support the oars*; *scalmus, a quo pendet remus, Lye.*

Dole-mód, þolmód. *Bearing, patient*; *patiens animi*:—*C. R. Ben.* 58. He gewelgað þa þolmodan ille locupletat patientes, *Job. p.* 167, 30.

Dolemódnes, þolomódnes, se; *f. Patience, forbearance*; *patientia, C. R. Ben.* 11.

\*POLIAN, þoligean, apolian, geþolian; *p. ode*; *pp. od* [*Chau. tholed suffered*: *Dut. Ger. dulden to suffer, tolerate*: *Ot. thulten. It is the intensivum of the old verb dolen, used by Ker. doleen, kedolen, fardolen, doln*: *Moes. thulan pati, tolerare*; *thulains patientia, tolerantia*: *Dan. taale to suffer, tolerate*; *taal n. patience*: *Swed. tåla to suffer, tolerate*: *Icel. þola tolerare, ferre*; *þol n. tolerantia*: *Fr. tolerer*: *It. tollerare*: *Sp. Port. tolerar*: *Arab. ثل thl to destroy*] 1.

To suffer, bear, endure, sustain; *pati, tolerare, sustinere.*

2. To lose, forfeit, to be fined; *perdere, multari, plecti.*

3. To want; *carere, egere*:—1.

Þæt he wolde faran to Hierusalem, and fela þinga þolian fram yldrum, and bocerum and ealdor-mannum þæra sacerda, *Mt.* 16, 21: *Mk.* 8, 31.

Poligean, *Lk.* 24, 26, 46.

Þeowdom þolian *thraldom endure*, *Cd.* 102. Swa lange ic eow þolige quamdiu ego vos tolerabo? *Mk.* 9, 19: *Lk.* 9, 41. Fela þinga þolode multas res passus est, *Mk.* 5, 26.

2. Polige his hyde, oððe his hyd-gylde *plectatur tergo, sive ipsius tergi pretio, L. In.* 3.

Polige his freotes multetur libertate, *ib.* Polige a his þegenscipes perdat in perpetuum ejus *Thani-dignitatem, L. pol. Edg.* 3.

3. Ic þolige sumes þinges I want something, *Elf. gr. Som.* 26, 2. Ic þolige mines feos I have want of my money, *Elf. gr. Som.* 41.

Polibyrdays, se; *f. Patience, sufferance*; *tolerantia, Som.*

Þolmód patient, *v. þole-mód.*

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Polobyrd *Suffering*; *patiens, Scint.* 2.

Þolomód patient, *Scint.* 2, *v. þole-mód.*

Þolomódnes *Patience*; *patientia, tolerantia, R. Ben.* 7, *v. þolemódnes.*

Þolung, e; *f. A suffering*; *passio, Lye.*

Þon, used chiefly in adverbial expressions for þam; *d. s. and pl. of se. To the, &c., v. þam*:—For þon þe propterea quod, eo quod, *Gen.* 2, 3: *Mt.* 7, 13. On þon þæt de eo quod, ob id quod, *Bd. S. p.* 527, 28.

Þon then, when, *Ps.* 117, 9: 55, 9, *v. þonne.*

Þona Hence; *hinc, C. R. Lk.* 4, 9.

Þonan thence, whence, from the time that; *inde illinc, deinde, unde*:—Þonan mæst cymeð thence most come, *Bt. R. p.* 187. Þonan gewitan inde abire, *Bd. S. p.* 601, 34. Up þonan up from thence, *Cd.* 227. Þonan he ær com unde prius venit, *Bd. S. p.* 600, 13: *Bt.* 25. Þonan þe . . . þonan whence . . . thence; *unde . . . inde, Bt.* 26, 2, *v. þanon.*

Þonc, es; *m. will, wish, mind, choice, thanks*; *voluntas, gratia, Bt.* 8: 16, 3, 4: *Bd. S. p.* 513, 23, *v. þanc.*

Þonc-full thankful, content, *R.* 115: *Bd. S. p.* 572, 33, *v. þanc-full.*

Þoncol, þancol, þancul, geþancol; *adj. Thoughtful, meditating, cautious*; *meditans, cogitabundus, providus, prudens, cautus*:—Hete-þoncol hate meditating, hatred; *odium, nequitiam meditans, Jdth.* p. 23, 4, 28.

Þoncol-mód a thankful mind, wise, *Bt. R. p.* 172, *v. þancol-mód.*

Þoncung a thanking, *Bd. S. p.* 641, 2: *Ors.* 1, 5, *v. þancung.*

Þonc-wyrð acceptable, thank-worth, worthy of thanks, pleasant, *Jdth.* 11, 19, *v. þanc-wyrð.*

Þone the, that, him; *ac. m. s. of se.*

Þonecan When; quando:—Þonecan þe whensoever, as often as, how often soever; quando-cunque, quotiescunque. Þonecan þe hit wære whensoever it was; quotiescunque id factum esset, *Bt.* 18, 3: 25.

Þongade, for þancode thanked, gave thanks, *R. Mt.* 26, 27, *v. þancian.*

Þonges of thanks, with thanks, *Chr.* 897, *v. þances.*

Þongung, for þoncung thanking, *R. Mt.* 15, 36.

Þonne, þænne; *adv. Then, im-*

mediately, when, since, whilst, afterwards; tunc, tum, quum, quando, dum:—And þonne cum þu syððan and bring þine lac, *Mt. 5, 24: 12, 29.* Eadige synd ge þonne hi wyriað eow, *Mt. 5, 11: 6, 5, 6, 16: Gen. 40, 14.* ¶ Þonne þonne then when, when; tunc quum, *Bt. 13.*

<sup>a</sup> Þonne; conj. connecting a conclusion with the preceding reasoning, &c. Therefore, wherefore, but, than; ergo, sed, autem, vero, quam:—Hu mæg þonne his rice standan how therefore can his kingdom stand, *Mt. 12, 26.* Þonne is þeaw sed est mos; mos est autem, *Bd. S. p. 489, 5.* Gif þonne si vero, ei ðe, *Lk. 14, 32.* Betere þonne melius quam, *Mt. 6, 25.* Ma þonne plus, pluris quam, *Lk. 12, 23.* Twyfealdlycor þonne duplo magis quam, *Mt. 23, 15.* Strengra, strengre þonne fortior, validior quam, *Ex. 1, 9: Num. 14, 12: Mt. 3, 11: Lk. 3, 16.* Ða welan beoð hliseadigran and leoftælran þonne þonne hie mon selð, þonne hie beou þonne hie mon gadrað and healt the riches are more honourable and more estimable when any one gives them, than they are when he gathers and holds them, *Bt. 13, Card. p. 58, 13.*

<sup>b</sup> Þonon thence; inde, illinc, *Bd. S. p. 543 a, 25 b, 26: Bt. 39, 5: Cd. 223, v. þanon.*

Þonon-weard thenceward; inde, isthinc, *Bt. 35, 6.*

ÞOR, Þur, es; q. m. [Mr. Turner remarks, *Hist. A.-S. vol. I. p. 213* "as Thor (tor) means a mountain, his name may have some connexion with the ancient eastern custom of worshipping on mountains or hills. He was called the god of thunder, hence his name Thuner. The word seems to imply the mountain deity;" but it may be from Heb.  $\text{תר}$  tr, thr, thor to go round, circulate; hence Thor who presided over the heavens in circulation. Lye says, *Vox Celtica* dewr erat fortis, ferox, audax; unde forsan: Grk. θοῦπιος, θοῦπος, bellicosus, strenuus, impetuosus, temerarius; et A.-S. proinde Þor eadem etiam significans, cui necnon affinis plane nostra, dare. Inde autem nomina propria Thorismund, fortis manibus, &c. Habuerunt etiam Cimbri et Islandi suam Thor, vel Tor, audax, audacia; quas etiam in

compositis difficultatem, arduitatem, molestiam denotavit; ista scilicet quas non nisi Thori vel strenui alicujus, Herculeo quidem labore, superanda essent. Exemplis sint ista, Tor-aere annonæ difficultas: Tor-foera iter difficile: Tor-fein-ginn difficilis acquisitu: Tor-goetur difficilis inventu: Tor-kennast difficulter agnosci: Tor-leide arduum iter: Tor-nemur difficilis captus: Tor-synt quod facile discerni nequit: Tor-virki arduum opus, &c., v. *Wacht. Gl. Thor, Hickes's Gr. Icel. p. 71 m, 2*] THOR, one of the principal idols of the Saxons, Germans, &c. He was the same as the Roman Jupiter. Thor, being the most powerful of the gods, was set in the midst, and higher than the rest; formed like a naked man, holding in his right hand a sceptre, and in his left seven stars or planets. He presided in the air; caused thunder, winds, showers, fair weather, &c. On the fifth day of the week sacrifices were offered to Thor, that he might protect the people from thunder and storms. Hence Þors-dæg Thursday; Saxonum et aliorum veterum Septentrionalium Jupiter sive Hercules; numen scilicet in aëre præsidens, cui, peste vel fame imminente, sacrificiis humanis supplicabatur. Huic sacra quinta feria hebdomadis dicebatur. Þors-dæg Thursday; dies Jovis, Lye.

<sup>c</sup> Þor, in composition, signifies Utility; in compositione, utilitatem denotavit, Lye.

Þor-fæst Useful; utilis:—Ne on eorðo ne on feltune þor-fæst is neque in terram neque in sterquilinum utile est, *R. Lk. 14, 35.*

Þor-fende wanting; egens, pauper, *C. R. Mt. 11, 5, v. þearfan.*

Þorfte ic, he; þu þorftest; we, ge, hi þorfton, þorftan needed, wanted; opus habuit; indigebat:—Ne þorftest þu no need hast thou, *Bt. 14, 3, Card. p. 72, 1: Chr. 938.* Ðe ma þe ær þorfte the more than before needed; magis quam prius indigebat, *Bt. 35, 3.* Menn ne þorfton þolian men needed not to suffer, *Cd. 30, v. þearfan.*

Þorh through, v. þurh.

Þorh-leás [þor useful] Useless; utilitatis expers, inutilis:—*C. Mt. 25, 30.* Þor-leos, id. *C. R. Lk. 17, 10.*

<sup>d</sup> ÞORN, þyrn, es; m. [Plat. Dat. doorn m. & thorn: Ger. dorn m: Ker. Not. dorn: Ot. thorn. Dan. torn c: Swed. torne s. Icel. þorn n. spina, sentis: Ir. Gael. dreas m. & brier, thorn. Bramble: Wel. draen & thorn. Bret. drean, draen m. & thorn. Pol. tarn] A THORN; spina dumus, tribulus:—Þornas spinae, sentes, *Gen. 3, 13: Pl. 57, 9: Mk. 4, 7: Lk. 8, 7.* On þornas in spinas, inter spinas, *Mt. 13, 7: Mk. 4, 7.* Cyne-helm of þornum coronæ ex spinis, *Mt. 27, 29.*

Þorneg, þorn-æie, þorn-ey. þorn-ig [þorn thorn, ig m. island; thorny island] s.

THORNEY, Cambridgeshire, in agro Cantabrigiensi, et orientali parte insule Eboracis; ubi Saxulphus, prius abbas Petroburgensis, consentiente Wulphero reg. Merciar, monasterium, non potius eremitarum domum struxisse perhibetur. Hæc tandem a Danis everta restauravit Æthelwoldus episcopus Wintoniensis, A. D. 972. 2. The ancient name of Westminster, which came to disuse because of Thorney in Cambridgeshire; nomenque insularis fluvio Thameſi circumdatæ, ubi, quum prius Christianæ fidei dogmata apud Britones recipere fundata est Ecclesia, quæ proinde etiam ad regiam sepulchram, regaliūque repositorium specialiter designabatur. Dejectis enim Christianis, sæviante Diocæsiani imperatoris persecutione, in templum Apollinis convertebatur. At quæ tandem fidem evangelicam amplexus est Sebertus orientalium Saxonum rex, circa hoc funditus Apollinis templo, ecclesiam denuo construxit, A. D. 610, in honorem S. Petri apostoli; cui nomen inditum est, ut et toti pagæ circumjacenti, a situ suo Londinium versus, West-Monasterium:—1. Chr. 1049: 1154: Mon. Angl. I. 242, Tor not. p. 39. 2. Chr. 1074 Ing. p. 229, 5: 231, 20.

Þorniht THORNY; spinosus, *Cot. 198: R. 48.*

Þorn-þifel A great bramble, blackberry-bush; rubus, *Ma. Angl. I. 223, v. þyfe-þorn.*

Þorof unleavened bread, *C. Vt. 26, 17, v. þeorf.*

ÞORPE, es; m. [Plat. Icel. dorp n: Frs. therp n. & village; torp, terp n. cultura.]



ground: Ger. dorf n: *Tat.* thorp, thorf: *Ot.* thorf: *Wil.* dorf: *Dan.* *Swed.* torp n: *Icel.* þorp n. oppidum, pagus. *Adelung* says that the most reasonable derivation of this word is from the Ger. trupp a troop, from a gathering together, a heap; and he refers, in proof, to the *Icel.* þyrping f. congregatio, turba; at þyr, þaz congregari; the *Wel.* torf a multitude, troop; the *Lat.* turba; the *Grk.* δορυφορ] A THORP, village; Thorp, near Kettering, Northamptonshire; vicus, villa, fundus. Migravit tandem apud nos hoc vocabulum in nomen proprium, cujus frequentia occurrunt exempla in omni fere comitatu; ut Bishop's-thorp, episcopi (scilicet Eboracensis) villa, in agro Eboracensi, &c. &c.:—*Þorpes villas*; *pl. Chr.* 963, *Ing.* p. 155, 10.

*Þorcen beaten, thrashed*; *pp.* of þerscan.

*Þost-hundes hound's dung*; *fl.* mus caninus, *Med. ex. Quadr.* 11, 8, 9.

*Þoteran To howl, cry out*; clamare, ululare, *Hymn.*, v. þeotan.

*Þoterung, e*; f. *Howling, mourning, wail, lamentation*; ululatus, ejulatus, gemitus:—*Elf.* T. p. 37, 11. *Þotorung, id.* Mt. 2, 18.

*Þoðthough, Chr.* 1125, 8, v. þeah. *oðer, þoðor, es*; m. A ball; pila, sphaera, *Cot.* 155: *Elf.* gl. *Som.* p. 68.

*Þotorung a mourning, Mt.* 2, 18, v. þoterung.

*Þotrian to howl, Cot.* 50, v. þoteran.

*Þaca of the brave, Cd.* 160.

*Þacian, þracian. To dread, fear*; horrere, timere:—*Þraciende timens, C. R. Lk.* 1, 50.

*Þæc* [*Icel.* þrek n. gravis labor, molestia, tolerantia, robur animi] *Force, brunt, strength, boldness*; robur, fortitudo, audacia:—*Þrymmes þrac* *gloria robur, Cod. Exon.* 16 b, l. *Occurrit autem præcipue* *compositis.* *Þrac-wiges* *brunt of war, Cd.* 151. *Guð-þrac hostile forces*; militare *þur, duellum, proelium, Cd.* 93. *Hild-þrac martial place, Cd.* 98. *Wæpen-þrac weapon's force*; armamentum *robur, bellum, Cd.* 104.

*Þæ-wald a threshold, v. þerscan.*

*Þæ, þred* [*Plat. Dut.* draad *Þrs. treed f*: *Ger.* draht *Upper Ger.* traat; in some

provinces it is n: *Old Ger.* thrad, trat: *Dan.* traad c: *Swed.* tråd, trå m: *Icel.* þrádr m. flum: *Bohm.* drat: *Pol.* drut. From the Ger. drehen to turn, twist. Thread was also in Ger. called vinsten, from winden to wind, turn. The Ger. wire, Eng. wire, are also derived in the same manner from wiren to turn, twist] THREAD; flum:—*Scint.* 80. *Hangað be smalan þræde hangeth by a small thread, Bt.* 29, 1.

*Þrægian* [*þrag a course*] To run; currere, *Bt. R.* p. 192.

*Þræging A checking, chiding*; increpatio, correptio, *T. Ps.* 17, 18.

*ÞRÆL, es*; m. [*Old Dut.* drille f. mulier vaga, levis, meretrix: *Old Ger.* trülle f. id: *Eng.* trull, trill m. a servant: *Dan.* træl m. a slave, bondman, serf: *Swed.* träl m. a slave, bondman: *Icel.* þræll m. servus; þræla servire] A slave, one in thralldom; servus, *R. Mk.* 10, 44: *L. Const. Ethel. W.* p. 112, 4.

*Þræs A hem, fringe, border*; instita, limbus, *Cot.* 120, 125, 145: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 61.

*Þræst Dregs or lees of wine*; sæx, *Ps.* 74, 8.

*ÞRÆSTAN* [*Plat. trasse f. trosje n. a thin rope in a vessel*: *Old Ger.* trassen to draw, pull: *Icel.* þrista cogere, urgere: *Fr.* tresser to twist, weave] To rack, torment, twist; torquere:—*Ongan his limu þræstan coepit ejus membræ torquere, Bd. S.* p. 536, 15. On þam fyre bærndon and þræston in ignibus torrebant et torquebant, *Bd. S.* p. 548, 48. *Þræste wæron torti erant, Bd. S.* p. 628, 4. *Grimme sare ongan þræsted beon acri dolore coepit tortus esse, Bd. S.* p. 632, 18.

*Þræsting A twisting, affliction, trouble*; afflictio, castigatio, vexatio, *Past.* 43, 9.

*Þræstnea, se*; f. Trouble, pain, grief; tormentum, vexatio, *Som.*

*Þræwen thrown*; tortus, for þrawen; *pp.* of þrawan.

*Þræwung a chiding, T. Ps.* 38, 14, v. þreaung.

*Þraflan*; *pp.* geþrafod. To urge, compel, correct, press, blame; urgere, *R. Ben.* 64: *Past.* 21, 1.

*Þrafung chiding, v. þreaung.*

*ÞRAG, þrah, e*; f. [*Icel.* thrauk n. diuturnus labor; þrauka diurnare] A space or course of time or events, a season, time,

space; cursus, decursus temporis, cursus eventuum, ordo rerum:—*Þon seo þrag cymeð when the time comes*; cum ordo temporis advenit, *Cod. Exon.* 52 b. He þy wyrs meahthe þolian þa þrage, þa hio swa þearl becom he could the worse bear the event when it became so heavy; ille eo pejus potuit tolerare istum ordinem rerum, quando ipse tam gravis incidit, *Bt. R.* p. 152. *Þrage in time, for a while*; in tempus, diu, *Cd.* 132. *Þrage siððan a while after*; diu exinde, *Cd.* 62. *Lange þrage for a long space*; in longum tempus, diu, *Cd.* 71. *Þragum in courses of time*; temporis cursu, temporibus interjectis, *Cd.* 215.

*Þrah a season, Cd.* 203, v. þrag. *Þrall A servant, servitude*; servus, *C. Mk.* 10, 44. *Servitus, Lye.*

*Þrang thronged, pressed, Cd.* 8; p. of þringan.

*Þrang A throng*; turba, *Som.*

*Þrauo Witty sayings, subtleties, quirks*; argutiæ, *Som.*

*ÞRAWAN*; *pp.* geþrawen. 1. To throw, cast; jacere, jactare. 2. To THROW, wind, as to throw silk; crispate, torquere. 3. To wheel, turn round; circumrotare, *Som.*

*Þre three, Chr.* 1135, v. þry.

*ÞREA*; f. Correction, chiding, infliction, punishment, chastisement, affliction; correptio, invectio, correctio, pœna, inflictio, vindicta:—*Heah þrea high or capital punishment*; alta vindicta, *Cd.* 119. On strengo þeodscipes and þrea to wlæc in vigore disciplinae et correptionis nimis tepidus, i. e. remissus, *Bd. S.* p. 492, 18. *Þære uplecan þrea sweopon supernæ districtiois flagella, Bd. S.* p. 507, 2. *Þoliað we nu þrea on helle suffer we now chastisement in hell, Cd.* 21. *Þrea and þeowdom þolian chiding and thralldom to endure, Cd.* 103. *Æfter þære þrea post istam castigationem, Bd. S.* p. 611, 1. *Mid heardre þrea hi onsþrac cum aspera invectione illos corripbat, Bd. S.* p. 527, 11.—*Þreanied penal suffering*; afflictio inevitabilis, *Cd.* 183: 188. *Þrea-ned, Cod. Exon.* 72 b, 5. *Þrea reprove, vex, v. þreagan, &c.*

*Þreacs rottenness, v. þreahs.*

*Þread blamed, v. þreagan.*

*Þreaf A handful, a THRAVE of corn*; manipulus, *Som.*

*Þreag pain, v. þrea.*

<sup>1</sup> **PREAGAN**, preagean, prean; p. preade; pp. pread; v. a. [v. drefan to which it is related: Plat. drören, bedrören: Dut. droevig, maken, bedroeven: Frs. bedroafjen: Ger. trüben, betrüben: Old Ger. truoben, trouben: Tat. 180, 5, gitruobit ist min sela unz in tot tristis est anima mea usque ad mortem: Moes. draiban vexare, affligere; drobian turbare: drobnan turbari: Dan. bedröve: Swed. bedröfwa: Icel. praungva premere; prengia urgere, coercere] 1. To chide, blame, reproach, reprove, reprehend; corripere, castigare, increpare, objurgare, arguere. 2. To vex, torment, punish; vexare, torquere, affligere:—1. Preagean, Mk. 8, 32. Ic hyne preage ego illum castigabo, Lk. 23, 22. Ic preage þe arguam te, Ps. 49, 22. Þu preadest þeoda tu increpuisti gentes, Ps. 9, 5. Þu preadest ofermod tu increpuisti superbos, Ps. 118, 21. Prea hine openlice corripito eum libere, Lev. 19, 17. Abraham preade Abimelech mid wordum Abrahamus reprehendit Abimelechum cum verbis, Gen. 21, 25. He preade þæne wind objurgavit ventum, Lk. 8, 24. Hi preageað illi castigant, Bd. S. p. 490, 17, 18. Preadon hig objurgarunt eos, Mt. 19, 13. Pread correptus, castigatus, Ps. 89, 12, Bd. S. p. 508, 24: 634, 10. 2. Prea hig afflige eam, Gen. 16, 6. Ðæt þu me ne preage ut tu me ne torqueas, Mk. 5, 7: Lk. 8, 28. Come þu hider ær tide us to preagenne venisti tu huc ante tempus nos ad vexandum, Mt. 8, 29.

**Preaging**, preaging, e; f. A checking, chiding; correptio, castigatio, Scint. 36.

**Preahs** Rottenness; caries, Cot. 49.

**Preal** a servant, discipline, correction; servus, disciplina, R. Ben. 32, 33, 34: Prov. 29, v. præl.

**Prealic** Severe, dire; afflictionis plenus, severus, calamitosus, Cd. 66.

**Prean** to chide, torment, v. preagan.

**Preapian** to THREAP, reprove, afflict, v. preagan.

**Preapung**, e; f. A checking, chiding, THREAPING; correptio, increpatio, Som.

**PREAT**, es; m. [Plat. Ger. trupp m: Allemanic Laws troppus: Dan. trop c: Swed. tropp m: Fr. troupe f: It. truppa f:

Sp. tropa f. The Ger. trupp is an intensivum of trabon to trot, still preserved in vortrab m. the van, and nachtrab m. the rear] 1. A host, assembly, multitude, swarm, company, band, troop; turba, cœtus, turma, multitudo, collectio, cohors, examen, caterva. 2. As a band or company is used to intimidate, hence, A threatening, THREAT; comminatio, minæ:—1. Ængla preat a host of angels; angelorum cœtus, Cd. 215: 216. Mægen preat a great band; ingens multitudo, Cd. 174. Wyrma preat a swarm of serpents; colubrorum examen, Cd. 221. Se preat þara Godes þeowa caterva Dei ancillarum, Bd. S. p. 574, 34. Gegaderodun ealne þone preat coëgerunt universam cohortem, Mt. 27, 27. Gesomnadum preate arwurðra bisceopa collecto cœtu venerabilium episcoporum, Bd. S. p. 585, 12. Þegen mid preate prince with a band, Cd. 222. Engla preatas hosts of angels; angelorum turmæ, Cd. 222. Mid engla preatum cum angelorum cœtibus, Bd. S. p. 596, 12. 2. Mid swiðlicum preate with a severe threat, Elf. T. p. 43, 13: Cod. Exon. 72 b, 5.

**PREATIAN**; p. ode; pp. gepreatod, gepreat [Plat. drauen, drouwen, droen: Dut. dreigen: Frs. truwa, druwa: Ger. drohen, dräuen: Old Ger. drocn, dron: Ker. dreuuan: Ot. threuuen: Dan. true: Swed. truga to force by threatening: Icel. praungva premere.—Plat. verdreten, verdröten: Dut. verdrieten: Ger. verdriessen: Old Ger. driessen: Ot. firthriezen: Not. irdriezen, pedriezen: Wil. bedruzen: Moes. usthrintan molestum esse, negotium alicui facessere; ustrudian to grow tired, weary: Dan. trætte to tire, fatigue, to make weary, to harass; trættes to grow tired, to have a quarrel, strife; fortryde to repent a thing, to resent, to envy, grudge: Swed. trötta; v. a. to tire, weary; tröttna; v. n. to grow weary; förtreta to offend, vex one; förtryta; v. n. to grudge: Icel. præta contendere: prióta, prota deficere (þryt, þraut, at prota, prióta) þrit pertæsus, imminutus, used Num. 21, 4; translated in the Plat. Ger. Bible, of 1578, vordraten; in the Dut. Bible verdrietig; in the Ger. Lutheran Bible ver-

drossen] To urge, p. THREATER, reprove, chide, rect, admonish, disquiet, fy, torment; urgere, arguere, increpare, reprehendere, minari, terrorem incutere—Mid þære bisne men preate by the example to urge æt. Bt. 38, 3, Card. p. 308, 1. Ðæt hio hine preatige æt admonish him, Bt. 40, 1. Card. p. 360, 12. Preatode þeprehendit te, Gen. 31, 42: 10. Mid yfele gepread, 8, 6. Preatende wgem, lentus, C. Mt. 11, 12.

**Preat** - mælum in troops of swarms; turmatim, multatim, Som.

**Preatung**, e; f. As wing. correction; correptio, correctio:—To preatunge and lare for correction and learning, Bt. 40, 1: On. 3.

**Preaung**, præung, preu; e; f. Reproving, chiding, threatening; increpatio, correptio, castigatio, minæ—preaunga þinre abiscuratua, Ps. 17, 18: 103, 5. preaunga andwlitan þæne increpatione vultus tui, Ps. 17, 17. Hit gewarend æt ge wið heora preaunga wið olecunga it forewarn against their threats against allurements, Bt. 40, 1: Card. p. 28, 8.

**Prea-weorc** punishment; correctionis pœna, dolor, Cd. 2.

**Prewian** To reprove, reprehendere, arguere, corripere:—Na ic preawie þe ego reprehendam te, I. A. 9.

**Prewung** a chiding, Ps. 73, v. preaung.

**Prec** Wearisomeness; tædium Ps. 118, 28.

**Precswald** a threshold, Bd. S. 618, 34, v. preac-wald.

**Pred** thread, v. præd.

**Prengde** forced, pressed, v. þreagan.

**Preo**, prio; f. n. of þry. Þres, tria:—Preo þe sceapa tres greges minas, 29, 2. Gif he þas þres ne deð si ille has tres non fecerit, Ex. 21, 11. Se þe preo hæfð he who has three, Bt. 14, 2. Preo twentig þusenda tria et viginti millia, Ex. 32, 28. Preo or hundred trecenti, Gen. 23: 6, 15. Preo gear anni; in tres annos, Lk. 4, 13, 7. Preo and þritig three and thirty years, 224. Preo and hundreð wintre tres et octoginta et

**Ex. 7, 7.** *Preo eardung-stowa tres mansiones, tria tabernacula, Mt. 17, 4: Mk. 9, 5: Lk. 9, 33.* On preo to-dælde in tres partes divisit, *Bd. S. p. 627, 21.* Preo nyht tres noctes, *Mt. 12, 40.* Ymb preo niht about three nights; circiter tres noctes, *Cd. 222.*

**Preo-dæglic** every three days; triduanus: — *Preo - dæglic fæsten triduanum jejunium, Bd. S. p. 600, 8.*

**Preodian** To think, deliberate; cogitare, statuere, deliberare: — On his mode þohte and preo-dode in ejus animo statuit et deliberavit, *Bd. S. p. 521, 27.*

**Preodung, e; f.** Consideration; deliberatio, *Bd. S. p. 497, 23.*

**Preo-feald** THREEFOLD; triplex, *Som.*

**Preo-hyrne, preo-hyrned** three-horned, three-cornered; tricornis, triangularis, *Herb. 173, 1.*

**Preora of three; trium, Ex. 3, 18, v. þry.**

**Preot a crowd, R. Mk. 5, 27, v. þreat.**

**Preotteða, preotteða m; f. n.** preotteðe. The thirteenth; tertius decimus: — *Þæs preotteðan geares of the thirteenth year, Chr. Gib. p. 207, 31, v. þritteoða.*

**Preottýne** THIRTEEN; tredécim, *Bd. S. p. 485, 23: 596, 26.*

**Preowan** To strive for; agonizare, *Cot. 140, 194.*

**Prepel** [preapian, preagan to afflict]: — Unhela þrepel an instrument of torment; equuleus, *R. 15.*

**Pre-reðre** A trireme, a galley with three oars on each side; triremis, *Bt. 38, 1.*

**Prea a hem, frill, v. þræs.**

**Preacian** to thresh; verberare, ferire, v. þerscan.

**Preac-wald a threshold, v. þersc-old.**

**Preste; q. for** præste twisted, tortured; tortus; *Bd. S. p. 479, 13, v. þræstan.*

**Presting affliction, v. þræsting.**

**Preung a chiding, Bt. 40, 1, MS. C, v. þreaung.**

**Þri three; tres, Ex. 2, 2: Gen. 6, 10: 40, 12, 18: 42, 17: Jas. 9, 16, v. þry.**

**Þri-beddod** THREE-BEDDED; tres habens lectos, triclinium, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 78.*

**Þriccan; pp. geþricced** to tread on, to oppress, v. þryccan.

**Þrida, þrydda m; seo, þæt þridde.** The third; tertius, tertia, tertium: — *Se þrydda, oð þone sefoðan, Mt. 22,*

*26. Se þridda dæg tertius dies, Gen. 1, 13: 40, 20. To þam þriddan dæge in tertium diem, Ex. 19, 11, 15. On þone þriddan dæg ad tertium diem, Gen. 22, 4. Oð þone þryddan dæg usque ad tertium diem, Mt. 27, 64. On þam þriddan dæge, Gen. 31, 22. Þære þriddan ea nama tertii fluminis nomen, Gen. 2, 14. Oð þa þriddan cneorysæ ad tertiam generationem, Gen. 50, 23. On þam þriddan monðe in tertio mense, Ex. 19, 1. On þære þryddan wæccan in tertia vigilia, Lk. 12, 38.*

**Þridung, þrydung** consideration, *Cot. 62, v. þreodung.*

**Þrie-fald, þrie-feald.** THREEFOLD; triplex, *Elf. gr. Som. 9, 61: Bt. 33, 4.*

**Þrie-fæt, þrie-fet a trivet; tripos, Cot. 37, v. þry-fæt.**

**Þrie-reðre a vessel with three rows of oars; triremis, Ors. 3, 1: 5, 13.**

**Þrieste bold, v. þriste.**

**Þrietan** to threaten, *Bt. 40, 2, v. þreatian.*

**Þri - feoðor a three-cornered figure, a triangle, triquetrus, triangularis, Som.**

**Þri-fyldan** To put in three folds, to triplicate, triple; triplicare, *Elf. gr. Som. 24.*

**Þrig three, Herb. 6, 3, v. þry.**

**Þriga thrice, three times; ter: — Ettio þriga cyninga Ætio ter consuli, Bd. S. p. 481, 42, v. þriwa.**

**Þri-hæmed thrice married; trigamus, Som.**

**Þri-heafdede three-headed; tri-ceps, Elf. gr. Som. 9, 55.**

**Þrihing** the third part of a province; tertia pars provincie, *L. Edw. Conf. 34.* **Þrithinga.** — **Þrihing-gerefa a governor of the third of a province; tri-thingæ gubernator, L. Edw. Conf. 34.**

**Þri-hlidede, þri-ledede** opening three ways; tripatens, *Som.*

**Þri-lefe** THREE-LEAF; trifolium, *Elf. gl. Som. p. 66.*

**Þrilic** Of three, third; trinus, *Som.*

**Þrim** to or with three; tribus, *Gen. 9, 19: 38, 24: Mt. 13, 33: 27, 40; d. of. þry.*

**Þrim glory, v. þrym.**

**Þrim-hád the Trinity; Trinitas, Som.**

**Þri-milchi** May, v. þry-milchi.

**Þrimsa, þrymsa.** The Thrimsa was silver money, or a coin about the value of three pence; but it is reckoned by Hicke to be the third part of a shilling, or four pence, *Hicke's Diss. Epis. p. 110. Lye says,*

*thrymsa, moneta argentea apud Anglo-Saxones recepta; scilicet Orientales, Occidentales, et Australes; raro etenim aut nunquam apud Mercios in usu fuit. Valebat autem tres denarios. Quum enim Thani capitis æstimatio erat 2000 Thrymsarum, (L. Lund. W. p. 71, § 11) apud Mercios autem 1200 solidorum (W. p. 72). Patet 2000 Thrymsas æquales fuisse 1200 solidis, et proinde æqualem fuisse unam Thrymsam tribus quintis partibus solidi: valebat autem tunc temporis solidus ipse quinque denarios. Denique quum 266 Thrymsæ æquales erant 200 solidis (L. Lund. W. p. 71, § 12) erat una thrymsa æqualis tribus quartis partibus ipsius solidi quam proxime. Valebat autem solidus isto tempore quatuor denarios. Universim itaque Thrymsa fuit trium denariorum nummus, v. Wilk. et Som. Gl. Hicke's Diss. Epist. p. 110, omnino autem Clarke on Sax. Coins, p. 229.*

**Þrines, þrinis, þrinis, þrynes, þrynnes, se; f. THREENESS, Trinity; Trinitas: —** Seo halige þrinis the holy Trinity, *Elf. T. p. 2, 25.* **Heofoncund þrynes heavenly Trinity, Cod. Exon. 13 a, 17.** We andettað, æfter haligum fæderum, swæslice and soðlice, Fæder, and Sunu, and haligne Gast, þrynnesse in annesse efen-spediglice nos confitemur secundum sanctos patres, proprie et veraciter, Patrem, et Filium, et Sanctum Spiritum, Trinitatem in Unitate consubstantialem, *Bd. S. p. 585, 35.* **Þæt we þa þrynnesse on annesse weorðian that we the Trinity in Unity adore, Athan. 3.**

**ÞRINGAN; p. þrang, we þrun-gon; pp. geþrunge; v. a. [Plat. Dut. Ger. dringen: Ger. also drängen: Ot. thringan: Moes. threihan comprimere: Dan. trænge: Swed. tränga: Icel. þrengia urgere, coercere, comprimere; þraungra premere; þraung f. a throng; turba compresis] 1. To press, to crowd, THROG; premere, comprimere, constringere. 2. To rush, to rush on or upon; irruere: — 1. Þas menegio þe þringað turba te constringit, Lk. 8, 45. Þrungeon hyne comprimebant eum, Mk. 5, 24. Þu gesyht þas menigu þe þringende tu vides turbam te comprimantem, Mk. 5, 31. 2. Þrang þystre genip a dark**

cloud rushed on; irruit tenebrosa nubes, *Cd.* 8. Drihten let wille-burnan on woruld bringan (the) Lord let (well-brooks) fountains rush on the world, *Cd.* 69, *Th.* p. 82, 35. Þringð on þa þistro rush into the darkness, *Bt.* 3, 2. Þrang on irruit in, *Ors.* 5, 12.

\* Þrinis the Trinity, *Elf. T.* p. 2, 25, v. þrines.

Þrio three, *Bt.* 33, 4: 35, 6, v. þreo.

Þrio-dogor the space of three days; trium dierum spatium, triduum, *Somp.*

Þrio-feald threefold, *Bt.* 33, 4, v. þrie-fald.

Þrio-fealdlice, þrio-feldlice in a threefold manner, threefold; tripliciter, *Som.*

Þrisc A THRUSH; *turdus*, v. þrosc.

ÞRISTE [*Plat.* driest: *Ger.* driest: *Old Ger.* turstig, durstig bold; thursti boldness: *Dan.* Sued. dristig: *Icel.* dreiss n. *superbia, insolentia*; dreissugt *insolens, superbus*] Bold, daring; audax, temerarius:—Womma þriste daring in crimes; criminibus audax, *Cd.* 64. Synnum þriste bold in sins; peccatis audax, *Cd.* 91. Þristum wordum with bold words; audacibus verbis, *Cd.* 193.

\* Þriste Boldly; audaciter, *Cd.* 102, *Th.* p. 135, 10.

Þristfull Full bold, presumptuous; audaciæ plenus, præsumptuosus, *Pref. R. Conc.*

Þrist-hydig [hydig heedful] Unbelieving; fidei parcus, confidendo cautus, incredulus, *Menol.* 431.

Þristian To dare, presume; audere, *Som.*

Þrist-læcan, þrist-lecan. To dare, provoke; audere, provocare:—Þristlæht provoked, *Som.*

Þristlice; comp. or; adv. Boldly, rashly; audaciter, temerarie:—*Cod. Exon.* 20 b, 10. Þristlicor confidentius, *Gen.* 44, 18.

Þristnys, se; f. Boldness, stubbornness; audacia, *Scint.* 8. Pertinacia, *W. R.* p. 343.

Þrit [v. þreatian] Weary, discouraged, diminished; pertæsus, imminutus, *Num.* 21, 4.

Þrið a threat, crowd, v. þryð.

Þrið-full, þryð-full. Full of threats, threatening; minax, *Cod. Exon.* 66 a, 3.

Þrið - gesteald, þryð - gesteald [gesteald a station] A camp station; turmarum, cohortum, legionum statio, *Cod. Exon.* 12 b, alt.

\* Þritig, þrittig. THIRTY; triginta:—Þrittig fæðma on heahnisse triginta cubitorum in altitudine, *Gen.* 6, 15. Swylce twentig furlanga oððe þrittig quasi viginti stadia aut triginta, *Jn.* 6, 19. Wæs þritig wintre erat triginta annorum, *Gen.* 41, 46. An and þritig unus et triginta, *Jos.* 12, 24. Þreo and þritig tres et triginta, *Gen.* 46, 15. Þritig þusend triginta millia, *Jos.* 8, 3. Twa læs þrittiga duo minus triginta, duo de triginta, viginti octo, *Jos.* 31, 22. Þridde eac þrittigum tertius additus triginta, tricesimus tertius, *Bd. S.* p. 476, 17. Þrittigum siða mare triginta vicibus, i. e. tricies major, plus, *Bd. S.* p. 556, 22.

Þritteoða, þrytteoða m; seo, þæt þritteoðe. The thirteenth; decimus tertius, *Rubr. Mt.* 11, 20.

Þrittig - feald THIRTY-FOLD; trigecuplus, triceni, *Mt.* 13, 8: *Mk.* 4, 20.

Þrittigoða m; seo, þæt þrittigoðe. The thirtieth; tricesimus:—Þy þrittigoðan geare tricesimo anno, *Bd. S.* p. 647, 29. On þam twam and þrittigoðan geare in the two and thirtieth year, *Chr. Gib.* p. 21, 4.

\* Þriwa, þrywa; adv. Three times, thrice; ter:—Þriwa on gere ter in anno, *Ex.* 23, 14, 17: 34, 23: *Mt.* 26, 34, 75: *Mk.* 14, 30, 72: *Lk.* 22, 61: *Jn.* 13, 38: 21, 14.

Þri-winter Three winters, three years; tres annos natus, triennis, *Gen.* 15, 9.

ÞROC, es; n. A table; mensa:—Mynetera þrocu nummulariorum mensæ, *Mk.* 11, 15.

Þroh-brogden Thrust through; trajectory, transfixus, *Som.*

Þrokonholt TROKENHOLE; vicus in insula Eliensi, *Chr.* 656, *Ing.* p. 43, 3, 4.

Þrop a meeting of cross-ways, a country village; compitum, vicus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67, v. þorpe.

ÞROBLE, þrostle [*Plat.* droosel f: *Ger.* *Dan.* drossel f. and in some *Ger.* provinces, droschel, drochel, trosthele: *Dan.* fieldtrost: *Swed.* trast m: *Icel.* þröstr m: *Wel.* tresglen: *Gael.* truid m. a thrush, starling; liathruisig, liathroeg f. a fieldfare; *turdus iliacus* Lin: *Bret.* drask, draskl m: *Slav.* or *Russ.* Pol. drozd, drozd. *Turdus* or Thrush is the generic name according to Lin. The most common species

in England are *turdus viscivorus* mistle thrush; *turdus pilaris* fieldfare; *turdus musicus* thrush; *turdus merula* blackbird. The *Icel.* þröstr is *turdus iliacus*] A THROAT: *merula*, *plara*, *turdus*, *Cd.* 130: *R.* 38: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 66.

\* Þrosm Vapour, smoke, a chess heap; vapor, fumus, chess:—Þrosm and þystro rum and darkness, *Cd.* 18. Þrosm me beþeahste fumo obscurum, *Cod. Exon.* 9 b, 8. Ugar nendlice fulnes was mid þro fyres þrosm uppe awallan: incomparabilis (intolerabilis) factor erat cum ignis super ebulliens, *Bd. S.* p. 623, 25. Atogenum þara fyra þrosm retracts ignium superiorum, *Bd. S.* p. 628, 24: *Ps.* 10, 7.

Þrote, an; f. [*Dut.* with in prefixed s, strot m: *Ger.* droesel f: in some *Ger.* provinces, stross f. m: *Old Ger.* drozel: *Dan.* strube c: *Swed.* strupe m: *It.* strozza f.] The THROAT; guttur:—On þa þrotan in the throat, *Bt.* 1. On þrotan heora in the throat, *Ps.* 149, 6. Þrot the throat, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 70. —Þrot-bolla the throat-gurgulio, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 70. *L. pol. Alf.* 40.

\* Þrowend A scorpion, a sign of the zodiac; scorpio, *Som.*

Þrowere, es; m. A martyr; qui patitur, martyr:—Ciricius tid þæs þrowere Ciricii festum martyris, *Chr. Gib.* p. 104, 17.

ÞROWIAN, þrowigean; f. or pp. geprowod; v. a. [*Þr.* troren, trören, truren: *Þr.* treuren: *Ger.* trauren: *Þr.* Ger. traunen, truren: *Old Ger.* ren: *Tat.* thrunen to driven, vexed, to suffer pain In an old Fragment on Charlemagne, it is used active. einen troren to move: *Old S.* dryrmian to make sad the Moes. drobnan to drive drobian to drive; draban are, affligere, are all related to this word. The *Ger.* troren is an intensification, formed by the final syllable ern, from the old traunen, thrunen, which *Tat.* and the old *S.* poets often use, and which are formed from *Old* rianan to cry, lament, to hurt, by prefixing t. *Adelung*, is *Ger.* trüben to trouble, &c. stating that the etymology of this word is often mistaken. He properly distinguishes the *Old* Ger. v. a. druban, truben, m.



modern trüben, turbare, (which like triben to drive, signify to plague: the Moes. draiban the A.-S. drefan, the Lat. turbare) from the old v. n. thruu-uen to be driven, vexed, plagued, the A.-S. þrowian, and from which, the Ger. trauren to mourn, is the intensivum] To suffer, endure; pati, luere penas, agonizare:—Þæt we sceolun susel þrowian that we must torment endure, Cd. 213: 222. Ne wolde torn þrowigean would not anger suffer, Cd. 111: 183. Ic þrowige I suffer; ego patior, Elf. gr. Som. 29. Ic þrowode I suffered; ego passus sum, Cd. 224: Bt. 31, 1. Hungor hi þrowiað famem illi patientur, Ps. 58, 7. Ys to þrowigenne est passurus, Mt. 17, 12.

Þrowiendlic, þrowigendlic. Passive, suffering; passivus:—Þrowigendlice word passive voice; passiva vox, passivum verbum, Elf. gr. Som. 19, p. 35, 12.

Þrowing, þrowung, e; f. A suffering, agony, instrument or manner of suffering; passio, martyrium:—Þæt he recenust to þrowunge become ut ille ocissime ad martyrium perveniret, Bd. S. p. 478, 12. Ungan arweorðian þa þrowunge haligra martyra incept honorare eadem sanctorum martyrum, Bd. S. p. 479, 1. Be Cristes þrowunge de Christi passione, Bd. S. p. 598, 13.—Þrowung-ræding a reading about martyrs; martyrii lectio, recensio, martyrologium, R. Conc. 1.

Þrowystre She who suffers, a female martyr; quæ patitur, martyr femina, Lye.

ÞRUH, þryh; f. [Ger. truhe f. a trunk, chest; todtentruhe f. a coffin. In the common Upper Ger. Dialect. truche, druche, druhe: Bohm. truhla: Pol. truna a coffin: Icel. pró f. carum excisum; þruh is visibly related to trog a trough] A grave, sepulchre, coffin; loculus, locellus, sarcophagus:—Gemetton þruh of hwitum stane fægere geworhte inwenerunt locellum de albo marmore pulcherrime factum, Bd. S. p. 588, 30. Þa þruh to þam mynstre gelsæddon locellum ad monasterium retulerunt, Bd. S. p. 588, 34. On niwe þruh in novo locello, Bd. S. p. 580, 25. Hyne on hys nywan þruh alede laid him in his new sepulchre, Nicod. 11. On treowene þruh

in ligneo locello, Bd. S. p. 588, 21. On þa stænenan þruh gesettan in lapideo sarcophago posuerunt, Bd. S. p. 589, 40.

Þrum to three; tribus, Chr. Gib. p. 107, 11, v. þrim, þry. Þrut a crowd, v. þreat.

ÞRY, þri m. f.; n. þreó; g. þreora; d. þrim, þrym. [Plat. dree: Dut. drie: Frs. thre, thria, tree: Ger. drey: Isd. dhrie: Ot. thri, dria: Moes. thrin, thrins: Dan. Swed. tre: Icel. þrir: Krimean Tartars, tria: Pol. trzey: Wel. Arm. Bret. Ir. Gael. Bohm. Wend. Russ. tri: Grk. τρεις] THREE; tres:—Þa eorlas þry the three earls, Cd. 95. Þa hyssas þry the three youths, Cd. 197. Twegen oððe þry duo aut tres, Mt. 18, 20. Þry on twegen, and twegen on þry tres adversus duos, et duo adversus tres, Lk. 12, 52. Þry hlafas tres panes, Lk. 11, 6. Þry dagas tres dies, Mt. 12, 40. Þreora daga færeld trium dierum iter, Ex. 3, 18: 5, 3: 8, 27: Num. 10, 33. Þreora geara wæstmas trium annorum fructus, Lev. 25, 21. Hwilec þara þreora quisnam istorum trium? Lk. 10, 36. On þreora gewitnyse trium testimonio, Mt. 18, 16. On þreora sestra gemette quasi trium amphorarum, Jn. 2, 6. On þrim dagum in tribus diebus, Mt. 27, 40: Mk. 15, 29: Jn. 2, 20. Binnan þrim dagum intra tres dies, Jn. 2, 19. Aftter þrym dagum post tres dies, Mt. 26, 61: 27, 63: Mk. 8, 31: 14, 58: Lk. 2, 46. Þam gingum þrym to the three youths, Cd. 176. Betwuh þam þrim amongst those three, Bt. 42. Geseah þri weras vidit tres viros, Bt. 18, 2. Of þisum þrim ex his tribus, Gen. 9, 19. On þrim gemetum melewes in tribus mensuris farinæ, Mt. 13, 33. To þrym hund penegum pro trecentis denariis, Mk. 14, 5. Wið þrym hundred penegon pro trecentis denariis. On þisum þrym hundrydum in istis trecentis, Jud. 7, 7.

Þryæ three, Bd. S. p. 490, 14, v. þry.

ÞRYCCAN; p. þrycte; pp. þrycced; v. a. [Plat. drücken: Dut. drukken: Ger. drücken: Upper Ger. drucken: Ker. Not. drucchen: Tat. thrucken: Dan. trykke: Swed. trycka: Icel. þryckia premere: Arab. طرق trk retinuit, prohibuit] To tread on, to trample,

thrust, oppress; trudere, conculare, premere, comprimere:—Under heora fotum þrycað under their feet trample, Bt. 4. Þe me þrycton qui me premebant, Bd. S. p. 536, 37. Mid þæs unclænan gastes inswogennisse þrycced immundi spiritus invasione pressus, Bd. S. p. 507, 4.

Þrycnes, se; f. Tribulation, affliction; tribulatio, C. R. Mt. 23, 21.

Þrydda the third, Mt. 20, 19: Lk. 20, 12, v. þrida.

Þrydige bold, Cd. 93, q. þriste.

Þry-fæt, þry-fet. A trivet, an earthen vessel with three feet; tripes, Elf. gr. Som. 9, 26.

Þry-feald threefold, v. þrie-fald.

Þry-fealdlic Threefold; triplex, L. pol. Alf. 35.

Þry-fered, þry-fyred. Three-edged, three-forked; trisulcus, Som.

Þry-finger three fingers broad, &c.; tres digitos crassus, longus, latus, L. In. 49.

Þry-gyld a triple payment; triplex solutio, L. Alf. Guth. 3.

Þryh a sepulchre, grave, Bd. S. p. 580, 14, v. þruh.

Þry-hyrned three-cornered; triangulus, Lye.

Þrylen Three threads; tria licia habens:—Þrylen hrægel triliz vestis, Elf. gl. Som. p. 68.

Þryl-hus A turner's house or shop; tornatoris domus, tornatorium, Elf. gl. Som. p. 79.

Þrym to or with three; tribus, Mt. 26, 61: Mk. 14, 5: Jud. 7, 7, d. of þry.

ÞRYM; g. þrymmes; m. [Icel. þrymr m. gigas, tonus] 1. A multitude, a body of men, an assembly, a heap, mass; multitudo, turba, turma, coetus, magnitudo, immensitas. 2. As magnificence is shown by many attendants, hence Magnificence, majesty, grandeur, glory, greatness; magnificentia, majestas, gloria, magnificentum quid:—1. Þær is þrym micel there is a great assembly, Cd. 228. Þrymme micle with a great multitude, Cd. 92. Þenden lago hæfde þrymme geþeahte þrida eþyl while the water had covered with its mass a third of the country, Cd. 73. Herga þrymmas bands of armies; exercituum turmas, Cd. 97. 2. Ealra þrymma þrym glory of all glories; omnium gloriarum gloria, summa majestas, Cod. Exon. 18 b, 5. Hie þanciað þrymmes they praise greatness, Cd.

193. Prymmas duguða glories of (the) good, *Cd.* 4, *Th.* p. 5, 32. Preatiað eall moncynn mid hiora prymme they frighten all mankind with their greatness, *Bt.* 37, 1, *Card.* p. 288, 9. Heagum prymmum with high majesty, *Cd.* *Th.* p. 1, 16. On prymme unbefeondlic in majestate incomprehensibilis, *Bd.* S. p. 552, 16.—  
 c Prym-cynning glorious king, *Bt.* R. p. 179.—Prym-fæst glory-fast, glorious, majestic; gloria fixus, gloriosus, magnificus, illustris, *Cd.* 161.—Prym-full full glorious; gloria repletus, gloriosus, *Cod. Exon.* 101 a, 7.—Prym-lic glory-like, magnificent; magnificus, *Jdth.* 9.—Prym-lice gloriously, magnificently; magnifice, *Cod. Exon.* 12 a, 7.—Prym-seld A glory-seat, a throne; majestatis sedes, thronus, *V. Ps.* 88, 29.—Prym-setl A glory-seat, a throne; majestatis sedes, thronus, cathedra. Godes prym-setl Dei thronus, *Mt.* 5, 34: 28, 22: *Ps.* 9, 4. Pæt ge sytton ofer prym-setl ut vos sedetis super thronos, *Lk.* 22, 30.—Prym-wealdende Ruling in glory, magnificent; majestate potens, augustus, *Wahl. Bed.* p. 65.  
 Dry-milchi, pry-milchea, prymylce. Three - milk - month, May, when the cattle were milked three times a day; Maius mensis: — Forþam swylc genyhtsumnys wæs (geo) on Brytene, and eac on Germania - lande, of þam Englaþeod com on þas Brytene pæt hig on þam monðe prywa on dæg hig meolcodon heora neat, *Wahl. Cat.* p. 107.  
 d Prymsa silver money, about the value of three pence, v. þrimsa.  
 Drynen Of three; trinus: — Pæne prynenne on annesse and ænne on prynnesse we andettað quem trinum in unitate, et unum in trinitate nos confitemur, *Wahl. Cat.* p. 292.  
 Prynes the Trinity, v. Þrines.  
 Dryng a crowd, gutter; turba, canalis, v. þrang.  
 Drynnes the Trinity, *Bd.* S. p. 585, 35, v. Þrines.  
 Dryosm a vapour, chaos, *Hymn.* v. þrosm.  
 Dry-reðra a galley, trireme; triremis, *Lye.*  
 Dry-scyte Three-cornered, triangular; triquetrus, triangularis, *Ors.* 1, 1.  
 Prysmian To press, disquiet, choke; premere, *Ors.* 3, 2, 11. Suffocare, turbare, *Som.*

- Dry-snæcce, pry-snece. Having three edges; trisulcus, *Som.*  
 Dry-spræc Three-tongued, knowing three languages; trilinguis.  
 Dryste daring, bold, v. þriste.  
 Dryst - hydig unbelieving, v. þrist-hydig.  
 Drystiglice Rashly; temere, *Lye.*  
 PRYD [Plat. driet, dröt, dreet, verdreet n: *Dut.* verdriet n: *Ger.* verdruss m. drusse f: *Old Ger.* druss molestia, tædium: *Mons.* urdreoz molestia; druzsame molestia: *Not.* urdruzzi, urdruzedo: *Wil.* overthruz, thirro uuerelde tædium mundi: *Lip.* farthroza tædium: *Dan.* trætte c. quarrel; fortræd c. spite, grief; fortrydelse c. displeasure, resentment; træt weary, tired; træthed c. weariness: *Swed.* fortret m. fortrytelse f. trött, trötthet f. all like the *Dan.* *Icel.* þræta lis, contentio] 1. A threat, contumely; invectio, contumelia. 2. A company, multitude, band; turma, coetus:—1. Hige þryðe wæg bore contumely in mind, *Cd.* 102: *Cod. Exon.* 109 b, 10. 2. Folca þryðum comon folk in crowds came, *Cd.* 160: *Cod. Exon.* 22 a, 11, v. þreat.  
 ' Drywa thrice, v. þriwa.  
 Pu; g. þin; d. ac. þe; pron. [Plat. *Ger.* *Dan.* *Swed.* du: *Ker. Isd.* Ot. du, thu: *Moes.* *Icel.* thu: *Bret.* te: *Ir.* *Fr.* It. *Sp.* *Port.* *Lat.* tu: *Arm.* te, to, hu: *Pers.* تو, tou: *Hindoo* tu] Thou; tu:—Ne þu ne swere þurh þin heafod, forþam þe þu ne miht sænne locc gedon hwitne oððe blacne, *Mt.* 5, 36. Pu sylf or sylfa thou thyself, *Lk.* 6, 42. Pu ana thou alone; tu solus, *Ex.* 18, 14, 18.  
 Puxelas Women's head-bands, fillets, garlands, &c.; tæniæ, vittæ, *Som.*  
 Puenegu phylacteria, *C.* *Mt.* 23, 5.  
 PURE, es; m. A standard; vexillum, scilicet quod Romani Tufa, Angli vero appellabant Tuuf:—*Bd.* S. p. 2, 16. Bæron þufas bore standards; sustulerunt vexilla, *Jdth.* p. 24, 22: *Cd.* 149: 160.  
 Pufe [Icel. þufa f. grumus, tuber terræ] A branch of a tree; germen, frons. Inde forsā nostra TUFT, *Lye.*  
 Pufe-þistel A sow-thistle; herba in cancrum valens, *L. M.* 3, 8. Sonchus, lactuca leporina, *Som.*

- Pufian To shoot forth, to put forth shoots; fruticescere, fruticare, *Cat.* 90.  
 Pufig Shooting forth, full of green boughs; frondosus, *Cat.* 90.  
 Pugon throve, grew; p. of þra.  
 Puhte seemed, *Cd.* 14, v. þince.  
 PUMA, an; m. [Plat. duma n: *Dut.* duim m: *Fra.* thura, thumma m: *Ger.* dummer, daum m: *Upper Ger.* tum: m: *Old Ger.* tum, tumen, tamen, dūmling: *Dan.* tumme c. an sack; toumelfinger: *pollex*: *Swed.* tum m. int: tumme m. the thumb; þum-fingr m. pollex; þumal a dactylothecca, ungues pollicis; þumlúngr m. spatium pollicis, pollex, unguis] *Te* THUMB; pollex:—Gif se þuma bið ofaslagen if the thumb be cut off, *L. Alf.* 40. E. sæhtran his swiðran þumma ille tetigit ejus dextrum pollicem, *Lev.* 8, 23. Of se handa þuman super os manuum pollicem, *Ex.* 29, 21.  
 DUMBLE The bowels, the bowels, or umbles; venter, *Som.*  
 Dundende rattling, v. þun.  
 Dunder thunder, v. þuner.  
 Dunder-slæge a thunder-stroke, tonitrus ictus, *Som.*  
 ' Dundian, þunian, þunnan. To rattle, din, thunder; crepitare, tonare: — þunian standards rattles, *Cd.* 149. Dundende crepitans bombosus, *Cat.* 198. Þuner: attonitus, *Som.*  
 DUNER, þunor, es; m. [þun thunner: *Dut.* donder n: *Frs.* thunre m: *Plat.* donner: *Tal.* thonar: *N.* tonnir: *Poen.* m. St. J. dunnir: *Dan.* torden: *Sw.* tordön, dunder n; *Isk.* f. thunder, lightning: *duna* f. dunr, dynr m. n. tonitru, fremitus: *W.* dwndwr noise: *Gael.* torrann, torrann, turren, or toirneach m. thunder: *Scot.* f. a great noise, sound: *tora* m. thunder: *Fr.* tonnerre m: *It.* tuono m: *Sp.* trueno m: *Pers.* تندر *Ind.* dur, v. þor: *Arab.* طر *thunder*] 1. THUNDER: tru, fulmen. 2. Jupiter, heathen god who presides over thunder; Jupiter, quasi trua vibrans, v. Þor: —  
 Þunres bearn tonitru *Mk.* 3, 17. Þunres slæge clap of thunder, *T. Ps.* 90, 4. *Nic.* p. 13, 3. Sendan þunra



to send thunders, *Bt.* 35, 4, *Card.* p. 253, 28. *Punres* dæg the thunderer's or Jupiter's day, *Thursday*; Jovis dies, *Rubr. Mt.* 15, 21: *Mk.* 16, 14: *Lk.* 4, 38: 9, 1: *Jn.* 5, 17: 7, 40. *Punres* modur the thunderer's mother; Jovis mater, *Latona*, *Cot.* 124.

*PUNERIAN*, *punorian*, *punrian*; p. ode; pp. od; v. n. To THUNDER; tonare:—Hit *punrað* it thunders, *Bt.* 39, 3. Hit on wolcnum oft *punrað* it in clouds oft thunders, *Bt.* R. p. 193. *Punerode* intonuit, *T. Ps.* 17, 15. *Sædon* þæt hyt *punrode* dixerunt quod intonuit, *Jn.* 12, 29.

*Pung*, es; m. The herb wolf's-bane or monk's-hood, *hellebore*, *mandrake*: *aconitum*, *R.* 43: *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 64. *Helleborus*, *R.* 71. *Mandragina*, *R.* 137. *Pungas aconita*, *Cot.* 6.

*Pungen* increased, *Cd.* 169; pp. of *peon*.

*Punian rattled*, *Cd.* 149, v. *pundian*.

*Punnan* to rattle, v. *pundian*.

*Punnung*, e; f. A noise, din, thundering; *strepitus*, *sonus*, *Som.*

*Punor thunder*, *Ex.* 19, 16, v. *puner*.

*Punor - bód* A foreboding of thunder, a sort of *fish*; *tonitru præsagus*, *sparus piscis*, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 77.

*Punorian* to thunder, v. *punorian*.

*Punor - rad*, *punur - rad* e; f. [*punor* thunder, *rad* a road]

*Thunder-path* or going, a thundering; *tonitru*, *tonitrua*:—*Biddað* drihten þæt his *punorrada* *geswicon orate dominum ut ejus tonitrua cessent*, *Ex.* 9, 28. *Pa* *punorrada* *geswicon tonitrua cessaverunt*, *Ex.* 33, 34. *Fram stefne* *punurade* *þinre a voce tonitrus tui*, *Ps.* 103, 8.

*Punor-wyrt* *House-leek*; *tonitru herba*, *sedum majus*, *barba Jovis*, *L. M.* 1, 47.

*Punrian* to thunder, v. *punorian*.

*Punring* A THUNDERING; *tonitru*, *Chr. Gib.* p. 187, 37.

*Punung* A noise, creaking; *crepitus*, *strepitus*, *Cot.* 51.

*Pun - wang*, *pun - weng*, *punweng*, e; q. f. [*weng* the cheek] The temples; *tempora capitis*:—*Gif* *ic sylle reste* *punwengum* *minum si dederō requiem temporibus meis*, *Ps.* 131, 4, 5. *Gesloh* þa mid anum bytle *bugan* his *punwengan* *percussit tunc cum*

*malleo ambo ejus tempora*, *Jud.* 4, 21: *Elf. gr. Som.* 9, 32.

\**Pur* *Thur*, *Thor*; *Jupiter*:—*Pures* or *Purs* dæg *Thur's* day; dies *Jovis*, *Rubr. Jn.* 5, 30, v. *Por*.

*Purch* through, *Jud.* 7, 21, v. *purh*.

*Purfan*; ind. sub. indf. ic, þu, he *purfe*; we, ge, hi *purfon* [*Ger.* *bedürfen* to be in want of, to want; indf. ich *bedarf*; p. ich *bedurfte*; pp. *bedurft*: *Ger.* *dürfen* to dare; indf. ich *darf*; p. ich *durfte*; pp. *gedurft*: *Wel.* *dawr*, *tawr* it behoves, it concerns, v. *pearfan*] 1. To have need, to need; opus habere. 2. To want, to be in want; indigere, carere:—1. Ne ic ne *purfe* her *secan neque ego non opus habeam hic haurire*, *Jn.* 4, 15. *Þæt* ic *oleccan purfe* that I need to cringe; ut ego *adulari opus habeam*, *Cd.* 15. *Leng þonne* þu *purfe* longer than thou needest, *Cd.* 193. *Hwæt purfe* we nu ma *sprecan* what need we now more to speak? *Bt.* 24, 4. Ge ne *purfon* her *leng wunian* vos non opus habetis hic diutius manere, *Ex.* 9, 28. 2. Ma þonne þu *purfe* more than thou wantest, *Bt.* 14, 1, 2. *Swa welig þæt* he *nanes þinges maran* ne *purfe* so rich that he of no thing more has need, *Bt.* 24, 2. *Sam* hi *þyrfon*, *sam* hi ne *purfon* whether they want, or they have no want, *Bt.* 26, 2; v. *pearfan*, *þorfte*.

—1. Ne ic ne *purfe* her *secan neque ego non opus habeam hic haurire*, *Jn.* 4, 15. *Þæt* ic *oleccan purfe* that I need to cringe; ut ego *adulari opus habeam*, *Cd.* 15. *Leng þonne* þu *purfe* longer than thou needest, *Cd.* 193. *Hwæt purfe* we nu ma *sprecan* what need we now more to speak? *Bt.* 24, 4. Ge ne *purfon* her *leng wunian* vos non opus habetis hic diutius manere, *Ex.* 9, 28. 2. Ma þonne þu *purfe* more than thou wantest, *Bt.* 14, 1, 2. *Swa welig þæt* he *nanes þinges maran* ne *purfe* so rich that he of no thing more has need, *Bt.* 24, 2. *Sam* hi *þyrfon*, *sam* hi ne *purfon* whether they want, or they have no want, *Bt.* 26, 2; v. *pearfan*, *þorfte*.

*Purh* a coffin, grave; *sarcophagus*, v. *pruh*.  
*PURH*; prep. ac. [*Plat.* *dör*: *Dut.* *door*: *Frs.* *truch*, *thru*ch: *Ger.* *durch*: *Ker.* *duruh*, *durich*: *Isd.* *dhurah*: *Ot.* *thuruh*; in an old Law of Louis and Lothar in the year 840, *thurube*: *Wil.* *durh*: *Tat.* *thurah*: *Moes.* *thairh* per: *Gael.* *troimh* through, from side to side: *Wel.* *trw*, *trwy*. *Purh* may be related to *puru*, *duru* a door: *Ger.* *thür*, as the *Grk.* *τρυπεω* to perforate] THROUGH, by; per, extensionem spatii et temporis denotans; trans, ultra, propter, ob:—*Purh* *ealle Iudeam* per omnem *Judeam*, *Lk.* 23, 5. *Purh* þa *ceastre* and *þæt castell* per oppida et vicos, *Lk.* 8, 1. *Purh* *twegen dagas* per duos dies, *bidum*, *Bd. S.* p. 589, 2. *Purh* *senlpie nihta* per singulas noctes, *Ps.* 6, 6. *Purh* his *willan* per ejus voluntatem, *Gen.* 45, 8. *Purh* *innoðas* ures *Godes* per viscera nostri

*Dei*, *Lk.* 1, 78. *Purh* *færsten*, and *þurh wopas*, and *þurh* *gebedo* per jejunia, et per fletus, et per preces, *Bd. S.* p. 599, 25. *Ic swerige* *þurh* me *sylfne juro* per me ipsum, *Gen.* 22, 16. Ne *swerion*, ne *þurh heofon*, ne *þurh eorðan*, ne *þurh Hierusalem*, ne þu ne *swerie* *þurh þin heafod* ne *jurate*, neque per caelum, neque per terram, neque per Hierosolymas, neque tu ne *jures* per tuum caput, *Mt.* 5, 34, 35, 36. *Purh* nan þing through or on account of no thing; propter nullam rationem, nullo modo, *Dial.* 1, 2. *Purh hæse* propter mandatum, *Bd. S.* p. 594, 29.

\**Purh* - *beorht* THOROUGH - BRIGHT, transparent; perspicuus, præclarus, *R. Ben.* interl. in prol.

*Purh* - bitter thoroughly bitter, perverse; per-amarus, per-versus, *L. Ps.* 77, 10.

*Purh* - *blawan* to blow through; perflare, afflare, *Pref. R. Conc.*

*Purh* - *bringan* to bring or lead through; perducere, *L. Ps.* 77, 16.

*Purh* - *brucan* to enjoy fully; perfrui, *Col. Monas.*

*Purh* - *creopan* to creep through; repere per, perrepere, *Bt.* 34, 11.

*Purh* - *cuman* to come through, to happen; venire per, pervenire, evenire per, *Lk.* 17, 1.

*Purh* - *delfan* to dig through; perfodere, *Elf. gr. Som.* 28, 6: *C. Lk.* 12, 39.

\**Purh* - *don* to do through, to make pass through; penetrare, perforare, *Job.* p. 167, 38.

*Purh* - *draf* exclaimed, *Cd.* 216, v. *purh* - *drifan*.

*Purh* - *drifan* to drive through; perforare, *L. Eccl.* 21.

*Purh* - *faran* to go or pass through, to pierce; pertransire, pervagari.—penetrare, trajicere, *Ps.* 38, 9: 102, 15: 123, 4.—*Bt.* 13: *Ps.* 104, 17: *Lk.* 2, 35.

*Purh* - *farennys* a going over, an inner room; transitio, penetrale, *Ps.* 104, 28.

*Purh* - *faru* A THOROUGHFARE, a place into which you enter, a chamber; via pervia, locus ad quem penetratur, penetrale, conclave, *Mt.* 24, 26.

*Purh* - *fer* a thoroughfare, v. *purh* - *faru*.

*Purh* - *feran* [*feran* to walk] to walk through.

*Purh* - *fleón* to fly through; pervolare, *Bd. S.* p. 516, 17.

*Purh* - *forfærð*; q. *purh* - *fór*

- passed through; or þurh-ferð passes through, *Ps.* 123, 4.
- ° **Purh-gán, þurh-gangan** To go or gang through, to pervade; ire per, perambulare, permeare, *Ps.* 8, 8: 90, 6.
- Purh-gedoen, þurh-gedon** to do through, to perform; perficere, *Som.*
- Purh-geotan** To pour all over, to cover; perfundere, *Ps.* 88, 44: *Bd. S.* p. 620, 18.
- Purh-gledan** [gled a burning coal] To glow through, to be quite hot; vehementer calefacere, *Cd.* 186.
- Purh-hælan** to fully heal; penitus sanare, *Herb.* 29, 2.
- Purh-halig** thoroughly holy; penitus sanctus, *Wan. Cat.* p. 79.
- Purh-hefi** thoroughly or very heavy; prægravis, *Dial.* 2, 3.
- Purh-holod** pierced, passed through; perforatus, *Lye.*
- Purh-hwit** thoroughly white; penitus albus, *Cot.* 2, 3.
- Purh-læred** thoroughly learned, skilful; penitus doctus, peritus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 58.
- Purh-láð** [láð unpleasant] thoroughly unpleasant; penitus odiosus, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 62.
- Purh-leoran** [leoran to pass] to pass through or over; pertransire, pervagari, *C. Ps.* 102, 15: *V. Ps.* 76, 17.
- ° **Purh-locung** prohemium, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 74.
- Purh-sceotan** [sceotan to shoot] to shoot through; trajicere, transfigere, *Ors.* 3, 9.
- Purh-scine** a shining through, transparent; pellucidus, transparens, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 67.
- Purh-scinendlic** Thoroughly bright, excellent; præclarus, præ-illustris, *L. Ps.* 15, 6.
- Purh-secan** To seek through, to search; perquirere, *Scint.* 78.
- Purh-seon** To see through, to perceive, to know fully; perspicere, *Bt.* 32, 2: 41, 1.
- Purh-alean** To smite through, to strike; percutere, *C. R. Mk.* 14, 27.
- Purh-smeagan** To search thoroughly; perscrutari, perlustrare, *Scint.* 7.
- Purh-smitan** to smite through, to strike; percutere, *Som.*
- Purh-smugan** To creep or slide through; perrepere, percurrere, *Som.*
- Purh-spedig** thoroughly rich; prædives, *Som.*
- Purh-sticcean** to strain through; percolare, *Cot.* 201.
- Purh-stingan, þurh-styngan** To sting or stab through, to pierce; perforare, confodere, transfigere, *Deut.* 16, 17: *L. Ethelb.* 33.

- ° **Purh-swegian** to prevail; prævalere, *Bd. S.* p. 629, 21.
- Purh-swiðian** to prevail, excel; prævalere, *L. Ps.* 51, 7.
- Purh-teon** To pull through, fulfil, perfect, finish, accomplish, obtain; perficere, exequi, impetrare, obtinere, *Bd. S.* p. 642, 30: 647, 2: *Ors.* 4, 4.
- Purh-þian, þurh-þyan** to dig through; perfodere, *Elf. gr. Som.* 28, 6: *L. Ps.* 21, 16.
- Purh-þyrelan, þurh-þyrlian** To bore through, to pierce; perforare, *L. Eccl. Alf.* 11: *Pol.* 40.
- Purh-tion** to perfect, finish, *Bt.* 34, 7, v. þurh-teon.
- Purh-tryman** To give, confirm, show; perhibere, exhibere, *C. Jn.* 10, 25.
- Purhung** A crowd; turba, *Som.*
- Purh-wacol, þurh-wacul** thoroughly watchful; pervigil, *Elf. gl. Som.* p. 72.
- Purh-wádan** To wade through, to penetrate, to traverse; pervadere, pertransire, *Cod. Exon.* 24 b, 9: *Cd.* 197.
- Purh-werod** [werodan to grow sweet] thoroughly sweet; prædulcis, *Col. Monas.*
- Purh-wlitan** To see through, to understand fully; perspicere, *Cod. Exon.* 27 a, 21.
- ° **Purh-wrecan** To thrust through, to insert; immittere, infigere, *Cot.* 187.
- Purh-wundian** to thoroughly thrust or wound; transfigere, penitus vulnerare, *L. pol. Alf.* 40.
- Purh-wunian** [wunian to dwell] p. ode; pp. od; v. n. To persist, persevere, remain, continue; permanere, continuare, durare, persistere:—Se þe on þam gessælðum þurhwunian ne mot he who in prosperity could not remain, *Bt.* 2. Se þe þurhwunað oð ende ille qui perseverat ad finem, *Mt.* 10, 22: *Mk.* 13, 13. Ge synt þe mid me þurhwunedon vos estis qui cum me permansistis, *Lk.* 22, 28. Ða hig þurhwunedon hyne axiende quum perseverarent cum interrogantes, *Jn.* 8, 7.
- Purh-wunigendlice** Constant, continued; perseverans, permanens, *Lye.*
- Purh-wunung** Constancy; continuatio, perseverantia, *Scint.* 22.
- Purh-yrnan** to run over or through; percurrere, *Æqu. Vern.* 14.
- Purscon** thrashed, v. þerscan.
- PURST** [Plat. dörst, döet, dorst, dost m: *Dut.* dorst m: *Ger.* durst m: *Ot.* thirst: *Not.*

- durste: Moes. thirst* thirst: *Dan. c. Swed. törst* *Icel. þorsti m: Ir. Gae. t- m. thirst, drought, parched: —Icel. þurr eridur, arid. THIRST; sitis:—Na slit m. hunger and þurst saw lang: and thirst tear me, Cd. 33. Drihten asent hungor on e and þurst dommasmittet fam- in vos atque sitim, Deut. 2: 48. Ofalean mid þurste cederet cum siti, Ex. 17, 3. Ge þurste minum in siti mea, Ps. 68, 26. On þurste heort sitit eorum, Ps. 103, 12.*
- Pursteg, þurstig; adj.** THIRSTY greedy; siticulosus, vorax cupidus, *Scint.* 2: *Bt.* 12:—**Purstige** præ-wiges thræ for (the) brunt of war, *Cd.* 13.
- Puru** a door, v. dura.
- Puruh** A canal, gutter; canal. *Som.*
- Puruh** thorough, *Deut.* 21, 22: þurh.
- PUS; adv.** THUS, so; sic, ita.—**Pus was ita fuit, Mt. 1, 1: **Pus** is awriten ita est scriptum, *Mt.* 2, 5: *Lk.* 24, 44. **Pus** gerad such of this sort, talia, hujusmodi, *Jn.* 8, 12. **Pus** unc gedafenað ita u decet, *Mt.* 3, 15. *Læsht. sinite huc usque, Lk.* 22, 51.**
- ° **PUSEND, es; n.** [Plat. ducent. *Dut.* duizend: *Ger.* tausent: *Ot.* thusont: *Wil. ducent. Salic. Laws.* thocond: *Mo.* thusund: *Dan.* tusind: *Sw.* tusend: *Icel.* þúsund, þúsdrud mille. *The A.S.* þ send, the *Eng.* thousand, it is nothing but the more common. *Moes.* tigos hund or tigtig hund, namely ten times hundred; the *Lat.* decies centum: *Not.* has this derived from the vulgar *Lat.* decies or decies centum] A thousand; mille:—**Pusend** ger mille annorum, *Ps.* 69, 4. **Pusendes** ealdor a leader of a thousand; chiliarchus, *Elf. Som.* p. 56. **Twa þusendi** þusendo duo milia, *Jn.* 7, 55. **Mk. 5, 13. **Twa and twer** þusenda duo et viginti milia, *Num.* 3, 39. **Tyn þusenda** decem milia hominum, *Mt.* 18, 24. **Mid twer** þusendum cum viginti milibus, *Lk.* 14, 31.—**Pusend-br** thousand hues or shapes; multiformis, *Col. Monas.*—**Pusendlic** thousand-like, of a thousand; millenus, millinarius, *Som.*—**Pusend-man** a thousand-man; a ruler of a thousand; prefectus mille, chiliarchus, *Ex.* 18, 21, 25.—**P send-mælum** in a thousand**

parts, by thousands, *Cd.* 151.—  
 Pusend - rica a governor or  
 ruler of a thousand; millena-  
 rius, i. e. chiliarchus, *Elf. gl.*  
*Som.* p. 56.  
 Pualicu of this sort; hujusmodi,  
*R. Mk.* 7, 13.  
 Pusan thus, *Gen.* 2, 16, v. þua.  
 Putan to howl:—Putende howl-  
 ing, *Cot.* 26, v. þeotan.  
 Pu-bistel a sow-thistle, v. þufe-  
 þistel.  
 Puton howled, *Bt.* 38, 1, v.  
 þeotan.  
 Puuf a banner, ensign, v. þufe.  
 Pwæl a washing, v. þweal.  
 Pwagennes, se; f. *A washing*;  
*lotio, Som.*  
 Pwæl, es; m. *A ribbon, gar-*  
*land; vitta, v. þuselas.*  
 Pwanan, þwenan. *To soften*;  
*mollire, Herb.* 2, 8:—Þwende  
*mollit, Bd. S.* p. 611, 41.  
 Þwene *An instrument used by*  
*dyers to beat and turn their*  
*cloth; tudicula, malleolus,*  
*Som.*  
 Þweng phylacterium, *R. Mt.* 23,  
 5.  
 Þwer agreeable, mild, *Solil.* 8,  
 v. geþwær.  
 Þwærlacan; p. þwærlæhte to  
 consent, *Th. An.*  
 Þwahl Ointment; unguentum,  
*C. Jn.* 12, 3.  
 Þwang, þwong, es; m. [*Plat.*  
*tung f. the thong or latchet*  
*of a shoe by which the buckles*  
*are fastened: Ger. zwange f.*  
*is mining a kind of screw or*  
*ligament to fasten the fellies or*  
*spokes of a wheel, &c.] A*  
*thong, a leather string; cor-*  
*rigia, ligamentum:—Ic ne*  
*underfo anne þwang ego non*  
*accipiam unam corrigiam, Gen.*  
*14, 23. Sceopwang a shoe-*  
*thong or latchet; calcei liga-*  
*mentum, Lk.* 3, 16: *Jn.* 1,  
 27, *Sceona þwang calceorum*  
*ligamenta, Mk.* 1, 7.  
 Þwar mild, v. þwær.  
 Þvarian; p. ode; pp. od. *To*  
*temper, moderate, tame; tem-*  
*perare:—He þwarað ille tem-*  
*perat, Bt.* 39, 8.  
 Þwea, þweah I wash; lavo, v.  
 þwean.  
 Þweal, es; q. n. [*Plat. dwe-*  
*len, dwaidein to clean and*  
*wash with a mop; dweel f. a*  
*mop: Dut. dweilen to mop;*  
*þweil f. a mop, mop] A wash-*  
*ing, a place for washing, a*  
*bat; lotio, ablutio, lavacrum:*  
*—Þat wæter his bana þwea-*  
*es ista aqua ejus ossium lava-*  
*ri, aqua qua ejus ossa lota*  
*unt, Bd. S.* p. 536, 6. Þwe-  
 la lotiones, *R. Ben.* 53.  
 Þwealu, id. Þweala ceaca  
 und calica lotiones sextariorum

et poculorum, *Mk.* 7, 8. Dela-  
 mentum, *R.* 115.

ÞWEAN, apwean, beþwean, ge-  
 þwean, ic þweá, þweah, þu  
 þwyhst, he þwihð, þwehð; p.  
 þwöh, we þwogon; imp.  
 þweáh, þwéh þu, þweað  
 ge; pp. þwegen, apwe-  
 gen; v. a. [*Ger. zwagen to*  
*wash, particularly the head,*  
*only used in the southern pro-*  
*vinces and in Switzerland:*  
*Old Ger. duahan, twahan:*  
*Tat.* 155, 2, gonda thuuhan  
 fuozzi cæpit lavare pedes;  
 uuasgan, uuazgan to wash, has  
 in *Old Ger. the same significa-*  
*tion: Ot. l. iv. c. xi. v. 37,*  
*Quad tho zi imo druhtin*  
*Krist, thór man ther githua-*  
*gan ist, thie fúazi reino in*  
*uuára, ni thárf er uuasgan*  
*méra tunc dixit ad eum*  
*Dominus Christus, homo qui*  
*lotus est, pedes mundos profecto*  
*non opus habet lavare amplius:*  
*Moss. twahan lavare; twahan*  
*fortuna lavare pedes: Dan. toe,*  
*tvætte to wash, rinse: Swed.*  
*twá, twátta to wash: Icel. tvæ*  
*lavare (þvó or þvodi, hefi þve-*  
*gid, at þvo) þvætta volutando*  
*perluere, apinari] To wash;*  
*lavare, abluere, rigare:—Gyf*  
*ic þe ne þwea si ego te non*  
*lavero, Jn.* 13, 8. Gif ic þwöh  
 eowre fet si ego lavi vestros  
 pedes, *Jn.* 13, 14. Þweah  
 þine ansyne lava tuam faciem,  
*Mt.* 6, 17. Ne þweh þu na  
 mine fet ane ne lava tu non  
 meos pedes solos, *Jn.* 13, 9.  
 Ne þwyhst þu næfre mine  
 fet non lavabis tu nunquam  
 meos pedes, *Jn.* 13, 8. Handa  
 his he þwehð or þwihð manus  
 ejus ille lavat vel lavabit, *Ps.*  
 57, 10. Ne beþearf buton  
 þæt man hys fet þwea non  
 opus est nisi ut quis ejus pedes  
 lavet, *Jn.* 13, 10. He þwöh  
 ille lavit, *Lev.* 8, 6: *Mt.* 27,  
 24. Hi þwöhg ipsam lavit,  
*Bd. S.* p. 584, 13. Þweað  
 eowre fet lavate vestros pedes,  
*Gen.* 19, 2. Buton hi hyra  
 handa þwean nisi illi eorum  
 manus lavent, *Mk.* 7, 3. Hig  
 þwogon hira fet illi laverunt  
 eorum pedes, *Gen.* 43, 24.

Þwenan to soften, v. þwænan.

ÞWEOR, þweorh, þwir, þwyr,  
 þwer, þwur, þwurh; adj.  
 [*Plat. dweer, dwars, dwas*  
*perversus, contrarius: Dut.*  
*dwars oblique, cross, crooked:*  
*Frs. thueres, tueres, thwers,*  
*dwars oblique, cross: Ger.*  
*zwerch oblique, athwart, across;*  
*quer, queer, formed from*  
*zwerch, and the same in its*  
*significations: Old Ger. twerh:*

*Moss. thwairs iratus: Dan.*  
*tver, tvær, tvært, tværta, tværa:*  
*Swed. twär, twära, twärt, twer,*  
*twers, twert: Icel. þver trans-*  
*versus, contumax; þvers trans-*  
*verse; þvert trans. The Wel.*  
*gwyr awry, crooked, askew;*  
*gwyrog crooked, perverse;*  
*gwyro to bend, grow crooked,*  
*to swerve; Lat. curvus, are*  
*given by Wachter as the best*  
*words to refer to for a deriva-*  
*tion; he defines þweor, the*  
*Ger. zwerch, by; id quod a*  
*recta linea declinat] Perverse,*  
*crooked, froward, cross, de-*  
*praved, wicked, THWART;*  
*flexuosus, sinuosus, curvus,*  
*perversus, pravus:—Mægð*  
*þweor generatio prava, Ps.* 77,  
 10. Gif he ær þreowes win-  
 des bætte if he first perverse  
 wind restrain, *Bt.* 41, 3. Ge-  
 cyrde synd on bogon þweorne  
 conversi sunt in arcum pravam,  
*Ps.* 77, 63. On þweorh spre-  
 can perversely speak; in pra-  
 vum, i. e. prava, perverse lo-  
 qui, *Cd.* 109. Mid þweorum  
 cum perverso, *Ps.* 17, 28.

Þweorh-fyro [þweorh crooked,  
 bending, feor far] *The turn-*  
*ings or bendings of a way;*  
*via propter curvaturam lon-*  
*gior, anfractus, ambitus, flex-*  
*us, Cot.* 2.

Þweorian *To thwart, oppose;*  
 adversari, repugnare, perva-  
 sus sive pravus esse, *Lye.*

Þweorlice Perversely; prave,  
 perverse, *Som.*

Þweorscype, es; m. *Perverse-*  
*ness, depravity; pravitas, per-*  
*versitas, Som.*

Þweorteme, þweortyme; adj.  
 Unquiet, fierce, perverse, wick-  
 ed, also a brawler; inquietus,  
 ferox, rabidus, rabula:—Þo-  
 ne reðan þe bið þweorteme,  
 þu scealt hatan hund the  
 fierce (man) who is a brawler,  
 thou shalt call a hound, *Bt.*  
 87, 4, *Card.* p. 298, 2. Im-  
 probus, *R. Ben.* 2: *Past.* 37,  
 4.

ÞWEOTAN *To cut off; excinde-*  
*re:—Of þære ilcan styðe*  
*sponas þweoton cut off chips*  
*from the very column, Bd. S.*  
*p. 544, 43.*

Þwer perverse, crooked, heavy,  
 Conf. Pecc.: *L. Ps.* 4, 3, v.  
 þweor.

ÞWINAN [*Plat. dwinen, ver-*  
*dwinen: Dut. verdwynen:*  
*Old Dut. dwynen: Frs. tuina*  
*decrescere; Ger. schwinden;*  
*Dan. hensvinde: Swed. twi-*  
*na: Icel. dvina desinire, detu-*  
*mescere, v. A.-S. dwinan] To*  
*decrease, lessen; decrescere,*  
*minui, Herb.* 2, 4, 17.

- <sup>a</sup> **Pwir**, *pwyr perverse, wicked*, *Elf. gr. Som. 38, v. pweor.*  
**Pwires** *Of perversity, perversely; perverse, Jud. 8.*  
**Pwiril** *A churn-staff, flail; verberatorium, Cot. 168. Bacillus quo agitur coagulum, Som.*  
**Pwitan**; *pp. gepwot to cut off, Bd. S. p. 524, 31, B., v. pweotan.*  
**Pwogen**, *pwogon, pwoh washed, v. pwean.*  
**Pwong** *a thong, band, shoe-latchet, C. R. Mk. 1, 7: C. Mk. 6, 9, v. pwang.*  
**Pwur**, *pwurh perverse, crooked, Lk. 3, 5: 9, 41, v. pweor.*  
**Pwyhst** *washest, v. pwean.*  
<sup>a</sup> **Pwyhtð** *washeth, v. pwean.*  
**Pwyr**, *pwyrh perverse, v. pweor.*  
**Pwyrea** *Of perversity, perversely, across; perverse, oblique, Ors. 4, 6, 8, v. pweor.*  
**Pwyres** - *fura the turnings or bendings of a way, Cot. 181, v. pweorh-fyro.*  
**Pwyrian** *to oppose, thwart, Elf. gr. Som. 25, v. pweorian.*  
**Pwyrlic** [*pweor perverse, lic like*] *Perverse, bad, opposed, adverse; perversus, pravus, adversus: — Pwyrlic - Crist adversus Christus, anti-christus, Elf. pref. lib. Hom.*  
**Pwyrlice** *Frowardly, badly; perverse, praviter, Scint. 9, 49.*  
**Pwyrnys**, *se; f. Frowardness, perversity, adversity; perversitas, pravitas, Scint. 9. Adversitas: — On pwyrnyssum in adversitate, R. Ben. interl. 7.*  
**Pwys**, *for pwyres, across, a-thwart; ex transverso, trans, Bd. S. p. 480, 19.*  
**Pwyperian** *to oppose, thwart, v. pwyrian.*  
<sup>a</sup> **Py**, *pi. The, with the, that, which, &c., used as pe, but more particularly in the d. or ablative; hoc, το; eo, τω; Lye says, usurpatur pro omnibus casibus articuli et pronominis, præcipue vero pro ablativo singulari, þam: — Py slæpe tobræd somnum excussit, Bd. S. p. 596, 5. Bið þy heardra is the harder, Cd. 80. Æfter þy þridan dæge post tertium diem, Bd. S. p. 580, 1. Mid þy biscop with the bishop; cum episcopo, Bd. S. p. 486, 35. Mid þy earne with the arm; cum brachio, Bd. S. p. 528, 26: 537, 34, 38. For þysare propter dolorem, præ dolore, Bd. S. p. 525, 4. Py ma the more; eo magis, Cd. 42. A þy ma ere the more; unquam eo magis, Bt. 40, 2. Py læsse the less; eo minus,*

- Bt. 33, 4. A þy betera ere the better; unquam eo melior, Bt. 13. A þy unweorðra ere the unworthier; unquam eo minus dignior, Bt. 27, 2. ¶ Mid þy with the, it, &c.; when, while, εν τω; in eo (tempore quo), quum, quando, Bd. S. p. 491, 21: 497, 19. Dum, Bd. S. p. 513, 33. Quandoquidem, quando, siquidem, Bd. S. p. 474, 19. — Py læs lest; ne. — For þy for that, wherefore; pro eo, propterea, ea de causa, ideo, Jn. 7, 22: 12, 18. For þy þe for that which, since; pro eo quod, propterea quod, quoniam, Jn. 7, 22: Bt. 34, 7.*  
<sup>c</sup> **Py**; *conj. For, because, therefore; nam, quia, ideo, quoniam: — Py ic þe hyran ne cann therefore I thee cannot obey, Cd. 26. Py is a to wilnianne therefore, is ever to be desired, Bt. 36, 7. — Py . . . þy, þy . . . þe therefore . . . because; ideo . . . quoniam, Bt. 34, 1: 34, 7. — For þy . . . for þy, Bt. 19. For þy . . . þe, Bt. 34, 1. For þy . . . for þam. For þi . . . for þam þe, Bt. 33, 4. For þam þe . . . for þy therefore . . . because; ideo . . . quoniam, Bt. 27, 3.*  
**PYDAN**; *p. þyde, þidde [Plat. duwen, douen: Reineke de Fox 2 b, 2, Scheller's Ed. Brunswick, 1825, Ik. duvede den Kanyen so twishende orn I pressed the rabbit so betwixt the ears, (duvede is p. of duwen or douen): Dut. douwen, duwen to push, press: Frs. duwa, dubba, like the Dut.] To press, thrust, stab; comprimere, confodere, transfigere, comprimere: — Pyde mid his fet pressed with his feet; compressit cum ejus pedibus, Vit. Swith. Þidde his hlaforðes fot þearle to þam hege compressit ejus domini pedem vehementer ad maceriem, Num. 22, 25. Hine hetelice þidde eum valide transfixit, Jud. 3, 21.*  
**Pyder**, *þider. THITHER; illuc, istuc ibi, quo: — Efst ardlice pyder, for þan þe ic nan þing ne do ær þan þe þu pyder cume festina sine mora istuc, eo quod ego nihil faciam priusquam tu istuc perveneris, Gen. 19, 22. Com pyder venit illuc, Jn. 18, 2, 3. Pyder faran illuc ire, Jn. 11, 8. He ondred pyder to faranne ille timuit illuc abire, Mt. 2, 22. Pyder urnon illuc concurrabant, Mk. 6, 33. Pyder bugan illuc recedere, Gen. 19, 21. Pyder gegaderud illuc*

- congregati, Lk. 17, 37. Þruder ic fare quo ego vado, Jn. 8, 21, 22. Pyder þeod æ genealæcð quo fur non appropinquat, Lk. 12, 33. Þy . . . þe istuc quo, quo. Pyder þe ic fare quo ego vado, Jn. 12, 33.*  
<sup>a</sup> **Pyder** - *weard thitherward, Gen. 19, 27, v. þider-weard.*  
**Pyf** *a thief, L. Land. p. 69, § 2. — Dyfe-feoh stolen property, furto surrepta suppellex, L. h. 25, v. þeof, &c.*  
**DYFEL**, *es; m. A shrub; frutex, Elf. gl. Som. p. 65. Spartum frutex, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64. Spina, sentis, Elf. gl. Som. p. 65. Dyfelas fructuosa, fructiceta, Elf. gl. Som. p. 64.*  
**Dyfe** - *þorn a bramble, dog-rose, wild brier; sentis qui præbet dit, rhamnus, sentis urina, rosa canina, Elf. gl. Som. p. 65: 68, v. þefe-þorn.*  
**Dyð** *a theft; furtum, Ok. Lk. 7: L. In. 73, v. þeoff.*  
**Dygian** *to take, v. þigian.*  
**Dyðð** *thrives, v. þeom.*  
**Dyla**, *þyle. An orator; orator — Scint. 32. Dylas, þylas Cot. 144, Som.*  
**Dylc** *the like, Mk. 7, 8, v. þylc.*  
**Dyldelic** *Patient, suffering; patiens, Bt. 18, 4.*  
<sup>a</sup> **Dyldian** *to be patient, v. gþyldgian.*  
**Dyldig** *suffering; patiens, S. a.*  
**Dyle** *The famous island in which Pliny took it for Iceland. Camden thought it was Iceland; Thule insula: — On þæt iland þe we hatað þu þæt is on þam norðwest end þisses middanearðes, þe bið nawðer ne on sumre niht, ne on wintra dæge, island which we call Thule that is, on the northwest end of this middle earth, where there is neither night in summer, nor day in winter, Bt. 29, 3, Cd. p. 166, 1, v. Þila.*  
**Dylian** *to plant, board; tabulare, v. þilian.*  
**Dyling**, *þylineg a board-story; tabulatum, v. þilic.*  
**Dyllic**, *þylic, þyk, þilic, þelc; adj. pron. [þy the, like] THE LIKE, such; similis, hujusmodi: — Fr. hwearfung, þilic swa swa such change, such error. 8. Þises hi wundrað eomanies þyllices at this wonder and at many hujusmodi, Bt. 39, 3. Swa hwylc swa anne þyllice þyllic onfehð quisquis adepta talem parvulam excipit, Bt. 18, 5. Næfre wu ær þyllic ne gesawon unquam ær*



*antes tale non vidimus, Mk. 2, 12. Manega oðre þylce þing ge doð multas alias tales res vos facitis, Mk. 7, 8: Lk. 9, 9.*

*yl-modig quiet-minded; patiens animo, v. til-modig.*

*þymel A thumb's breadth; unius pollicis crassus, L. In. 49.*

*þyn, þin; g. m. n. þynnes; g. f. þynre; comp. þynra, þynre; sup. þynnest; adj. [Plat.*

*dünn: Dut. dun: Ger. dünn: Ker. dunna: Schw. dunna: Dan. tynd: Swed. tunn: Icel.*

*þunnr tener, gracilis, dilutus: Wel. tenau thin, slender: Arm. tanau: Bret. tanar, tanao, tano thin, slender: Gael.*

*tana, tanadh: Ir. tanaidhe thin, slender: Slav. tenky: Grk. τεννος.—Ger. dehnen to*

*extend, so the Lat. tenuis from tenere to extend] THIN; tenuis:—He hæfde midmycle*

*neosu þynne ille habuit medicrem nasum tennem, Bd. S. p. 519, 34. Mid þynre tyrf*

*bewrigen cum tenui cespite oblectus, Bd. S. p. 619, 20. Er se þicca mist þinra we-*

*orðe before the thick mist becomes thinner, Bt. R. p. 155. Þynnest thinnest, Bd. S. p.*

*589, 19. Þyncan to seem, v. þincan. Þynde devoured, C. Ps. 79, 14, v. þinan.*

*þyn-blæne Thin and lean, feeble, rotten; tenuis propter maciem. Strigosus, Som.*

*þynian to reek, rattle; crepitare, Cot. 50, v. þundian.*

*þynys, þinnes, se; f. [þyn thin] THINNESS; tenuitas:—Þynys gesihðes tenuitas*

*visionis, Herb. 36, 3. þyn-wefen THIN WOVEN; le-*

*viter textus:—Þyn wefen bragl a thin woven garment; levidensis vestis, Cot. 127.*

*þyr for þryn, þorn a thorn, Cot. 165; also for þyrel a hole.*

*þyrel, þyrl, es; n. [The southern Ger. uses still thürle as the diminutive of thür a door, hence the name of Thurle, an alley in Oxford] A hole, aper-*

*tura:—On þam wage þyrl geworht in pariete foramen actum, Bd. S. p. 570, 17. Þurh-crypð ælc þyrel runs*

*through each hole, Bt. 34, 11, Card. p. 236, 22. Gif þirel veorð if there be a hole, L. Ethelb. 50. Nædle þyrel a*

*needle's eye, Mk. 10, 25. Þyro, þyrlu; pl. holes, Bd. S. p. 144, 32.*

*þyrelung, e; f. A THIRLING,*

*drilling, boring; perforatio; Past. 21, 3.*

*Þyrf need, v. þearf.*

*Þyrfen, þyrfon have need, want; opus, necesse habere, indigere:—Leng þonne we þyrfen*

*longer than we need; diutius quam nos necesse habemus, Bt. 34, 2: Cd. 27.*

*Sam hi þyrfon whether they want; sive illi indigeant, Bt. 26, 2, v. þearfan.*

*Þyrh - hlæne [hlæne lean] thoroughly lean, flabby, dead; penitus consumptus, marcidus, Cot. 133.*

*Þyringas The Thuringians; Thuringi, Ors. 1, 1.*

*Þyrl-hus a turner's shop, R. 109, v. þyrl-hus.*

*Þyrlian to bore, pierce, v. þirlian.*

*Þyrn a thorn, Ex. 3, 3, v. þorn. Þyrn-cin thorn-kind, a thorn; sentium genus, tribulus:—*

*Of þyrn-cinum ex tribulis, Mt. 7, 16.*

*Þyrnen; adj. THORNEY; spineus:—Hym onsetton þyrnenne helm awundenne ei*

*imposuerunt spineam coronam plexam, Mk. 15, 17: Wundon þyrnenne cynehelm contexuerunt spineam coronam, Jn. 19, 2.*

*Þyrniht Full of thorns; spinosus, Som.*

*ÞYRR [Plat. dorr: Dut. dor, dorre: Ger. dürr, dorr dry: Ot. thurr: Not. durri: Old*

*Poem on Charlemagne, thuorre: Moes. thaurus aridus: Dan. tör: Swed. torr: Icel. þurr*

*aridus, siccus: Old Lat. according to Festus, torrus, hence torrere, torridus: and the*

*Grk. τειρω, τειρω to dry, θερμω to warm, θερος heat, θερος summer, the hot season, may be related to þyrr] Dry, withered; aridus, siccus, L. M. 2, 27, 51.*

*ÞYRS, es; m. [Icel. þuss m. blite, bipes bellua, gigas] 1. A giant, spectre, hobgoblin, Lanc. THREUSE, hell; gigas, cyclops, spectrum, ignis fatuus, orcus, cacus. 2. A*

*wolf, robber, thief; lupus et inde etiam, rapax quivis, latro, prædo, fur:—1. Cot. 145: Beo. 6. Þyras cyclopes, Cot. 52. 2. Þyre sceal on*

*fenne gewunian latro in palude manebit, Menol. 532.*

*Þyrscel a threshold, also a flail; limen, tribula, v. þerscel.*

*Þyrscel-flór a threshing-floor, Mt. 3, 12, v. þirsc-flor.*

*Þyrscð thrashes, v. þerscan.*

*Þyrsc-wold a threshold, Bt. R. p. 165, v. þersc-old.*

*Þyrst thirst, v. þurst.*

*ÞYRSTAN [Plat. dorsten, dörs-*

*ten, dosten: Dut. dorsten: Ger. dürsten, dursten: Tat. thurstan, durstan: Moes.*

*thaurusjan: Dan. torste: Swed. törsta: Icel. þyrsta: Moes. thaurusjan arescere, siccare.—*

*Þurst thirst] To THIRST, to be thirsty; sitire, ponitur autem*

*plerumque impersonaliter in tertia persona: ut, Me þyrste*

*sitit me, i. e. sitio, Jn. 19, 28. Ðæt me ne þyrste ut me non*

*sitiat, i. e. ut non sitiam, Jn. 4, 15. Se þe hyne þyrste qui se*

*sitit, qui sitit, Jn. 7, 37. Ne þyrst þone næfre non sitiet*

*hunc nunquam, i. e. hic nunquam sitiet, Jn. 6, 35. Hwænne gesawe we þe þyrstendne*

*quando vidimus nos te sitientem, Mt. 25, 37, 44.*

*Þys this, Mk. 6, 3: 14, 9: Mt. 24, 14: 26, 13, v. þes.*

*Þys-lic THIS LIKE, such, of this sort; hujusmodi, Bd. S. p. 516, 13: 531, 37.*

*Þysne; s. ac. m. of þes. This; hunc, Jn. 6, 34: Mt. 11, 23: 16, 18: 27, 8.*

*Þyson to these, Mt. 6, 29, for þysum; pl. d. of þes.*

*Þysse of or to this, Mk. 14, 30: Jn. 10, 16: 12, 27: Lk. 17, 25; s. g. d. f. of þes.*

*Þyscere of or to this, Mt. 26, 34: Ps. 31, 7, for þisse; s. g. d. f. of þes.*

*Þysse of this, Jn. 11, 26, for þises; g. s. of þes.*

*Þystel a thistle, v. þistel.*

*Þyster - full full dark, dark; tenebrosus, Mt. 6, 23, v. þeoster-full.*

*Þysternes darkness, v. þystru.*

*Þystre, þeostre; adj. [Plat. düster: Dut. duister: Frs. Ger. düster: Swed. dyster: Icel. dockur niger, nigricans] Dark, obscure; tenebrosus, caliginosus, obacurus:—Eall*

*þin lichama byð þystre, Lk. 11, 34. Þonne wæs se oðer dim and þystre then was the*

*other dim and dark, Cd. 24. Hit wearð þa þystre sebat autem tenebrosus, Jn. 6, 17.*

*Under þa scuwan þære þyst-ran nihte sub umbra tenebrosæ noctis, Bd. S. p. 628, 14. Sume þara þystra gasta*

*quidam obscurorum spirituum, Bd. S. p. 628, 40.*

*Þystrian; p. ode; pp. od. [þystru darkness] To darken, to grow dark; caligare, tenebrescere, obacurus fieri:—*

*Geseah ic onginnan þystrian vidi ego incipere tenebrescere, Bd. S. p. 628, 10. His eagan*

*pystrodon ejus oculi caligant*, Gen. 27, 1 : 48, 10.

<sup>1</sup> *Pystrig* dark, obscure, blinded, v. *piostrig*.

**PYSTRU**, *peostru*, *pystro*, *piostro*; n. pl. it has no s. *Darkness*; *tenebrae*, *caligo*:—And *þæt leoht lyht on þystrum*, and *pystro þæt ne genamon*, Jn. 1, 6. *Dystra anweald tenebrarum dominium*, Lk. 22, 53. On *þa ytemestan þystro in extremas tenebras*, Mt. 8, 12. On *þa utteran þystro or þystru in exteriores tenebras*,

Mt. 22, 13 : 26, 30 : Bt. 3, 2.

Onlihte *þystra* mine *illumina tenebras meas*, Ps. 17, 30.

*þu settest þystru tu posuisti tenebras*, Ps. 103, 21. Men *lufedon þystro homines amaverunt tenebras*, Jn. 3, 19. Of *þystrum e tenebris*, Ps. 106, 14.

<sup>m</sup> *Dysum* To this; huic, Mt. 13, 54, 56 : 26, 29; s. d. m. n. of *þes*.

*Dysum*, *pysum*. To these; his:—On *þysum twam on these two*, Mt. 22, 40 : 26, 40.

Anum of *pysum* to one of them, Mt. 25, 45; d. pl. of *þes*.

*Dyt* hoole, v. *þectan*.

*Pyðer* thither, v. *þyder*.

*Pyðel* es; m. d. copul; u. *bustum*:—*Pyðelz arisa*, L. Ps. 79, 11.

**PYWAN**, *þiwan*. 1. To drive, urge; *agere*, *ducere*. 2. To threaten, reprove, rebuke; *arguere*, *increpare*:—1. *Cal Monas*. 2. *Se þyrb ille arguet*, Jn. 16, 8. *Increpare*: L. Ps. 140, 6.

*Pywen* a maid-servant, v. *þowen*.



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*References to which [†] is appended, are derived immediately from the Anglo-Saxon.*

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 Beom, 19i.  
 Beom, to, 19k.  
 Beosom, 19it.  
 Beosom, to, 19jt, 19k.  
 Be, 44d, 66m.  
 Be, to, 43p.  
 Be out, to, 2e, 26l.  
 Bech, 21i, 89o.  
 Beeted, 66m.  
 Beeting, 22f.  
 Bew, to, 18v, 18st, 52e.  
 Bew, to (as a flower), 9j, 19k†.  
 Bew away, to, 11y, 2h.

# B O N

Blow out, to, 84y.  
 Blower, 18x.  
 Blowing, 18u, 18x.  
 Blue, 18w, 18z.  
 Bluish, 18u.  
 Blunt, 83m.  
 Blunt, to, 10h.  
 Blunting, 10j.  
 Blush, to, 1o, 26t, 50q, 51s, 58o.  
 Blushing, 59l.  
 Boar, 12t†, 24h, 51g.  
 Boar-spear, 12v†.  
 Board (food), 25y.  
 Board, 19t†, 20f, 23r, 100k.  
 Board, to, (to plank), 20b, 100k.  
 Boarding, 100k.  
 Boast, to, 19r, 32i, 32p, 50k, 96e.  
 Boaster, 32p.  
 Boasting, 32o, 96f.  
 Boat, 12wt, 60b, 60c.  
 Boat, a small, 60d.  
 Boatswain, 12xt, 71r.  
 Boder, 19p†.  
 Bodiless, 42g.  
 Bodily, (*adj.*) 42g.  
 Bodily, (*adv.*) 42g.  
 Bodkin, 53o.  
 Body, 12t, 19p, 25z, 26d, 42d, 42g, 94t.  
 Bohemia, 14m.  
 Bohemiana, 14m.  
 Bog, 45q, 46z.  
 Boil, to, 4v, 62v, 88h, 89h.  
 Boil up, to, 84i, 84m.  
 Boiled, 11r.  
 Boiling, 30x, 88i.  
 Bold, 9g, 12pt, 18b, 19a, 21x, 24d, 27f, 28a, 65k, 68q, 68r, 73c, 81o, 81r, 83g, 83m, 99g, 101r, 102a.  
 Boldly, 18bt, 21x, 24d, 25a, 83z, 90l, 101s.  
 Boldness, 14t, 21i, 24d, 101e, 101s.  
 Boll, of a tree, 67l, 68f.  
 Bologne, 21c.  
 Bolster, 13r, 19st, 87p.  
 Bolt, 19st, 35v, 50u, 61k, 93k.  
 Bond, 22i, 34a, 57l.

# B O U

Bondage, 100b.  
 Bondman, 21y, 27c, 48p, 49a, 99y.  
 Bondsman, 19v.  
 Bondwoman, 99z.  
 Bone, 12rt.  
 Bone-breach, 12st.  
 Bone-fracture, 12s.  
 Bone-wort, 12t.  
 Book, 19l.  
 Book, to, 19n, 27y.  
 Bookbinder, 19n.  
 Booking, 19ot.  
 Bookish, 19o.  
 Boose, 19wt.  
 Boot (recompense), 19x.  
 Boot, to, 76st.  
 Bootes (constellation), 19q.  
 Booth, 21v.  
 Bootless, 19yt.  
 Boots, 12a, 42b, 59z.  
 Booty, 35z, 36y, 38p.  
 Border, 19t, 20x, 40u, 44x, 94b, 101f.  
 Bore, to, 19wt, 100a.  
 Boring, 103g.  
 Boringholm, 21d.  
 Born, 21l, 21n.  
 Born, to be, 85u.  
 Borne, to be, 100v.  
 Borough, 21e.  
 Boroughship, 21e.  
 Boroughwards, 21f.  
 Borrow, to, 19ut.  
 Borrowed, 4j.  
 Borrowing, 95u.  
 Borstal, 21d†.  
 Bosham, 19wt.  
 Bosom, 13g, 17q, 19xt, 33i, 89h.  
 Bosom, the, 25a.  
 Boss, 21c, 54n, 56g.  
 Bote, 19xt.  
 Both, 3e, 3g, 10x, 12x, 14d†, 28u.  
 Bottle, 4j, 7c, 18q, 21g, 21m, 22a, 23b, 26e, 40n.  
 Bottom, 19yt.  
 Bottomless, 33n.  
 Bouget, 18q.  
 Bough, 19q.  
 Bound, 9o, 19a.  
 Bound, to, 58m.  
 Boundaries, 25f.

## B R A

Boundary, 19t, 21i, 29i,  
29k, 41c, 42w, 44x,  
44z, 57a.  
Boundless, 33n.  
Bounds, 29 l, 42w.  
Bounteous, 82u.  
Bountiful, 32n, 89g.  
Bountifully, 56 l.  
Bountifulness, 23f.  
Bounty, 45c, 56j.  
Bourn, 21ft.  
Bow, 19qt.  
Bow, to, 17p, 21bt, 37d,  
43h, 51o.  
Bow down, to, 6v, 26k.  
Bow under, to, 81j.  
Bow-case, 19r.  
Bow-net, 19r.  
Bow-string, 19r.  
Bowelled, 4v.  
Bowels, 8 l, 12h, 13z,  
38a, 39q, 39v, 39y,  
40c, 56h, 58j, 65j,  
102g.  
Bower, 21d.  
Bowing, 17a, 39f.  
Bowl, 15e, 18y, 19st,  
37c, 52c.  
Bowman, 61j.  
Box, 19zt.  
Box-tree, 19zt.  
Boxen, 18a.  
Boy, 22j, 22k, 30a, 44j.  
Boyhood, 22 l.  
Boyish, 22 l.  
Bracelet, 13b, 23k, 24n,  
64t.  
Bracelets, 46c, 91p.  
Bradford, 20a.  
Braid, to, 20ft.  
Brain, 20c, 34g.  
Bramble, 14d, 20it, 33e,  
36k, 37p.  
Brambles, 27 l.  
Bramsbury, 20i.  
Bramby, 20i.  
Bran, 33g, 33m, 63z.  
Branch, 18u, 19q, 22j,  
41y, 52o, 67b, 75h, 79r,  
102f.  
Branches, 75h.  
Brand, 20d.  
Branding-iron, 20d.  
Brandish, to, 9o, 22x.  
Brass, 8w, 20ct, 44d.  
Brass-caster, 9f.

## B R I

Brass-work, 9y.  
Brave, 25b, 46a, 56e,  
65k, 67r, 68a, 69r,  
69t.  
Bravely, 44w, 99 l.  
Brawl, to, 22c.  
Brawler, 102y.  
Brawny, 42q.  
Bray, to, 19z, 30c, 53b,  
53m, 53a.  
Braying, 30a, 54o.  
Brazen, 4c, 20ct.  
Brazier, 9 l.  
Breach, 8h.  
Bread, 20ct, 22f, 36q,  
66q.  
Breadth, 20b.  
Break, to, 1p, 1q, 15y,  
19z, 20u, 26k, 26p,  
26v, 26w, 30c, 32z,  
50e, 58e, 76u, 77r,  
77s, 78o.  
Break out, to, 85a.  
Break up, to, 84i.  
Breaker, 20 l.  
Breaking, 20f, 20 l, 20y,  
30n, 76w, 78o.  
Breakfast, 25r, 57t, 81j.  
Breast, 12t, 20j, 25z,  
26m, 37z, 56n, 70e,  
76m.  
Breastplate, 20j.  
Breath, 4v, 18u, 20dt,  
25m, 52b, 52i.  
Breath, the, 27r.  
Breathe, to, 18x, 52h.  
Breathing, 91j, 52i, 73h.  
Bredon (forest), 20bt.  
Breeches, 20ct.  
Breed, 21 l, 70f.  
Breed, to, 70e.  
Breeze, 20o.  
Brentford, 20g.  
Brew, to, 20o.  
Brewer, 24 l.  
Brewing, 24k.  
Brewing-vat, 92d.  
Brewis (pottage), 20ct.  
Brick, 75x.  
Bricklayer, 88i.  
Bridal, 20w.  
Bride, 20vt.  
Bride-ale, 20v.  
Bridegroom, 20w.  
Bridesmaid, 35x.  
Bridge, 20ut.

## B R O

Bridgenorth, 20 l.  
Bridle, 12o, 20mt, 26w,  
46d, 47m, 88e, 95r.  
Bridle, to, 12o, 20ut.  
Brief, 20ct.  
Briefly, 4n.  
Brier, 20c, 20i.  
Bright, 15jt, 32i, 32k,  
59z, 60f, 61g, 77q.  
Brightened, 15w.  
Brightness, 13g, 15j,  
15kt, 26r, 41x, 42k,  
59w, 59z, 76j, 77q.  
Brilliancy, 59w.  
Brilliant, 25h.  
Brim (border), 26k, 20rt,  
24v, 48p.  
Brim (famous), 20bt.  
Brimstone, 71g.  
Brine, 20xt, 47c.  
Bring, to, 13m, 14i,  
20mt, 50t.  
Bring forth, to, 1t, 21x,  
75n, 88t, 88u.  
Bring to, to, 4a, 13m,  
26a, 76t, 77f.  
Bring up, to, 25v.  
Brink, 20k, 20z, 24v,  
50d.  
Brisk, 33t.  
Bristle, 21 l.  
Bristly, 33c.  
Bristol, 20 lt.  
Britain, 20o, 20yt.  
Britannica (herb), 20y.  
Britford, 20yt.  
British, 20z.  
Briton, 20yt.  
Britons, 21a.  
Brittle, 10a, 23y.  
Broad, 18w, 19st, 20i,  
56k, 56 l, 63f, 91b.  
Broadness, 20at.  
Broken, 20p, 26a.  
Brooch, 21c, 26w, 57m,  
63m, 65j.  
Brood, 20mt, 37b.  
Brooding, 20q.  
Broody, 20q.  
Brook (a badger), 20pt.  
Brook (a stream), 13m,  
20pt, 21f, 32a.  
Brookmint, 20pt.  
Broom, 16g, 20qt.  
Broth, 20rt, 56g, 95a.  
Brothel, 68j.

## B U L

Brother, 20e†.  
 Brother-in-law, 5d, 11a, 74i.  
 Brotherhood, 20a, 27z, 33y.  
 Brotherhoodship, 27z.  
 Brotherly, 20e†.  
 Brotherlyness, 20a.  
 Brothers-german, 91w.  
 Brow, 20d†, 37d.  
 Brown, 20t†.  
 Broyl (a deer park), 20q†.  
 Bruges, 20 l.  
 Bruise, to, 1q, 20k, 20x, 23a, 26k, 26p, 33 l, 74d, 76u, 78o.  
 Bruisedness, 26k, 76u.  
 Bruising, 20y.  
 Brunt, 101e.  
 Brush, to, 28u, 71a.  
 Brustle, to, 20e†.  
 Brustling, 20e†.  
 Brutal, 24c.  
 Bubble, to, 78a.  
 Buck, 21a†.  
 Bucket, 4j, 21a†, 36p.  
 Buckingham, 21a†.  
 Buckle, 23k, 26b, 39b, 50f.  
 Buckler, 13b, 19u, 37x, 42o, 54n, 61e, 74x.  
 Buckthorn, 54 l.  
 Bud, to, 67f, 95o, 95a.  
 Budget, 12k.  
 Buff (a fish), 48t.  
 Buffalo, 84t, 90o.  
 Buffet, to, 28n, 99b.  
 Buffoon, 32x.  
 Bug, 44u.  
 Bugbear, 20g, 24x.  
 Bugloss, 95z.  
 Build, to, 10f, 11d, 17h, 21i, 21m, 22p, 31a, 54h, 76f, 96t.  
 Build up, to, 31a.  
 Builder, 21m.  
 Building, 21m, 31a, 38o, 76e.  
 Buildings, 30j, 32v.  
 Bulgarians, 53r.  
 Balge, 12k.  
 Bull, 25u.  
 Bullock, 21c†, 46c, 53z, 68o.  
 Bulrush, 24n, 40a.

## B U T

Bulwark, 25r, 90k, 91p.  
 Bunch, 22j, 22a.  
 Bundle, 21i, 27y, 46k.  
 Bundles, 21c.  
 Bunting-bird, 57d, 62j.  
 Bur, 22g, 22h.  
 Burden, 22h, 29j, 61p.  
 Burden, to, 36p.  
 Burdened, 6d.  
 Burdensome, 71o.  
 Burford, 15h.  
 Burgcastle, 22 l.  
 Burglary, 21e.  
 Burgmote, 21e.  
 Burgundians, 21d.  
 Burial, 21k, 41p.  
 Burier, 21j.  
 Burin, 19t†.  
 Burn, to, 12m†, 16d, 20e, 21k, 26v, 50x, 72c.  
 Burner, 18w.  
 Burning, 3m, 3p, 12m†, 18v, 20e, 20i, 20x, 25z, 27k, 41w, 51w, 72e, 73f, 75 l.  
 Burrow, 15i†.  
 Burst, to, 15y†.  
 Burstal, 21d†.  
 Bursting, 15y†.  
 Burthen, 21 l†, 36q, 40p, 71o.  
 Bury St. Edmunds, 18t.  
 Bury, to, 18m, 18t, 14z, 18d†, 51v.  
 Burying, 13m, 21j.  
 Bush, 33e, 36k.  
 Bushel, 21h, 23a, 46p.  
 Business, 2j, 4c, 14c, 18k, 21u, 21v, 22a, 23e, 31b, 40e, 44o, 49p, 60f.  
 Buskins, 12a.  
 Busy, 21 l.  
 But, 1s, 6b, 21g†, 25i, 38r, 38a, 48r, 51r, 66e, 89o, 98u, 99d, 101a.  
 But yet, 66d.  
 Butcher, 26d, 38h, 39f.  
 Butler, 21k, 74p.  
 Butt, 21h, 21m, 79d, 86z.  
 Butt, to, 37e, 50p.  
 Butter, 21g†.  
 Butterfly, 21g†.

## C A L

Buttermilk, 64a, 74d.  
 Buttermonger, 64z.  
 Buttery, 33z.  
 Butting, 37e.  
 Buttington, 21g†.  
 Buttocks, 4h.  
 Button, 22j, 26b, 39b, 63m.  
 Buxom, 19o†.  
 Buxomness, 19o†.  
 Buy, to, 1k, 21h, 21u, 28b.  
 Buying, 17q, 21h, 21v.  
 Buzzard, 13f, 34h, 80f.  
 By, 12y†, 14m, 93e, 102 l.  
 By and by, 2o, 4y.  
 By-coming, 13q†.  
 Bylaw, 17w†.  
 Byspeech, 17t.  
 Byword, 17q, 18r†.

## C

Cabbage, 20e, 64 l.  
 Cabin, 21y, 22b, 38i.  
 Cable, 7i, 12o, 22v, 60e, 85x, 88z.  
 Cæn, 40m.  
 Cæsar, 21s.  
 Cæsaring, 21s.  
 Cæsar-like, 21s.  
 Cage, 34f.  
 Cake, 21i.  
 Calamity, 35h, 38t, 41h, 93b, 95u, 98g.  
 Calendar, 55v.  
 Calends, 14d, 22j.  
 Calf, 21c, 21u†, 69e.  
 Calf, of leg, 66 l.  
 Call, to, 21w, 22h, 22j, 23b, 23f, 34w, 48r, 68h, 77d.  
 Call to, to, 76v, 77e.  
 Calling, 22h, 22j, 23b, 28b.  
 Callow, 21o†.  
 Calm, 65f.  
 Calm, to, 42u.  
 Calmness, 65g.  
 Calumniate, 22 l, 32b, 35h, 51n, 74m.  
 Calumniating, 37f.  
 Calumniator, 35h, 96u.  
 Calumnious, 35h.

## C A R

Calumny, 42e, 74o.  
 Calve, to, 21o†.  
 Cambridge, 22x†, 33h.  
 Cambridgeshire, 33h.  
 Camel, 21p, 50v.  
 Camelford, 27p.  
 Cammock (a herb), 21p.  
 Camomile, 9f, 21d.  
 Camp, 21p, 26b, 26i, 27k, 36a, 57j, 90w, 91b, 91m, 101s.  
 Camphor, 96g.  
 Can (a jug), 21q.  
 Can, 44i, 47d.  
 Canaanite, 21p.  
 Canal, 40p, 87b, 102a.  
 Cancer, 18p, 21p†.  
 Candle, 18s, 21p, 22n, 41w, 98q.  
 Candle-bearer, 21q†.  
 Candle-light, 21q†.  
 Candlemas, 21q†.  
 Candlestick, 18s, 21q, 41r, 41w.  
 Candlewort, 21q†.  
 Cane, 21c.  
 Cankerworm, 25d, 43y.  
 Canon (a rule), 21q†, 55a.  
 Canon (a prebendary), 21q.  
 Canonical, 21q, 55a.  
 Canonship, 21q.  
 Cantel-cope, 21q†.  
 Canterbury, 21q†, 23u.  
 Cap, 21o†, 21r, 22n, 34b, 59a, 65n.  
 Capable, 28n, 45b, 49q.  
 Capacious, 32m.  
 Cape, 21o, 48c.  
 Capital, 23c, 34z.  
 Capon, 21r, 22t.  
 Capricorn, 67u.  
 Captain, 37j, 42a, 54j, 75r.  
 Captive, 34a, 34b, 54h.  
 Captives, 31m.  
 Captivity, 28q, 33m, 34a, 34b, 35c.  
 Capture, 30i, 34b.  
 Car, 86d.  
 Carbuncle, 8d, 14g, 23k.  
 Carcase, 37t, 42d, 47y.  
 Care, 4c, 8w, 14h, 14i, 21r, 21s, 22k, 29a, 29h, 29o, 30a, 321, 32y, 33u, 34d, 36g,

## C A S

37h, 39y, 52h, 54v, 60f, 65z, 75j, 85v, 87t, 97a, 97v.  
 Care, to, 60r.  
 Care for, to, 9g, 60r.  
 Care, to take, 87u.  
 Care of, to take, 13m, 14h, 21v.  
 Careful, 14q, 16h, 21r†, 21v, 30a, 37g, 66a.  
 Careful, to be, 14n, 25d.  
 Carefully, 14q, 21r†.  
 Carefulness, 21r†.  
 Careless, 21r, 36h, 39p, 54w, 82v, 94n.  
 Carelessly, 29y, 33u.  
 Carelessness, 21s, 29a, 33u, 36h, 40m, 50j, 54w, 66b.  
 Carck, 21r†.  
 Carlock, 22b.  
 Carnage, 86f.  
 Carol, 40n.  
 Carpenter, 38d, 65d, 78m.  
 Carpet, 15e, 20b, 63a.  
 Carriage, 86j.  
 Carried, to be, 100v.  
 Carrier, 12m.  
 Carrion, 47v.  
 Carrock, 21s†.  
 Carry, to, 15r, 20n, 25z, 31y, 50t, 89b.  
 Carry out, to, 4q, 9r, 59o.  
 Carry to, to, 76a, 77a.  
 Cart, 22q†, 53z.  
 Carthage, 21s.  
 Carthaginian, 21s.  
 Carve, to, 6c, 21y†, 33g, 35j.  
 Carve off, to, 76u.  
 Carved, 33g.  
 Carving-knife, 38z.  
 Case, 22m, 27x.  
 Casket, 23f, 60a, 75x.  
 Cassock, 21s, 33x, 55q.  
 Cast, to, 591, 60t, 621, 64n, 89w, 92e, 96y, 101h.  
 Cast against, to, 92a.  
 Cast-away, a, 5h, 30r.  
 Cast away, to, 77s, 93a.  
 Cast down, to, 60w, 78e, 83k, 93q.  
 Cast off, to, 11o, 50t, 93p.

## C E L

Cast out, to, 6k, 9r, 11o, 84m, 85d, 85f.  
 Cast up, to, 84m.  
 Caster, 22n.  
 Casting, 69n, 77p.  
 Castle, 21d, 21s†, 21w, 25r, 531, 90w, 91a.  
 Castrate, to, 5q, 14w, 27k.  
 Cat, 21s†.  
 Catmint, 21s.  
 Catalogue, 491, 55v.  
 Cataract, 22b, 87b.  
 Catarrh, 2k, 33w.  
 Catch, to, 22a, 23x, 30r, 79p.  
 Catching, 49q.  
 Cathechise, to, 22a.  
 Caterpillar, 33k.  
 Cathedral, 47r.  
 Catholic, 6t.  
 Catterick, 22b†.  
 Cattle, 3i, 21u, 22g, 25u, 38g, 48n, 49u, 52e.  
 Caul, 35i, 35x.  
 Cauldron, 23f.  
 Cause, 7v, 23t, 40e, 51a, 92u, 100o.  
 Caution, 86o, 86t, 87t, 87v.  
 Cautious, 27i, 27e, 27x, 30o, 32v, 36h, 39e, 86p, 86a, 100x.  
 Cautiously, 28f, 86a, 97w, 99f.  
 Cautiousness, 14q.  
 Cavalry, 35y, 37o, 53z, 54c.  
 Cave, 21p, 22m, 22o, 25i, 33f, 35u, 37g, 40a, 40c, 60o, 74c.  
 Cavern, 35u, 37i.  
 Cavity, 59j.  
 Cease, to, 6m, 6t, 12d, 17p.  
 Ceasing, 19c, 31f.  
 Cedar-tree, 21n, 21w.  
 Ceiling, 27m.  
 Celebrate, to, 9m, 20h, 27c, 31o, 37b, 44c, 91e, 96t.  
 Celebrated, 26h, 231, 29i.  
 Celebrating, 44c.  
 Celebration, 90c.  
 Celebrity, 36x.  
 Cell, 40a.



## C H A

Cellar, 22b, 33z, 35k, 45s, 92b.  
Cells, 21x.  
Cement, 7v, 42m.  
Cemetery, 21j.  
Censer, 54x, 55n.  
Censure, to, 74m.  
Centaur, 21y, 94k.  
Centaury, 21y, 22v.  
Cerate, 90v.  
Cerdicshore, 22a.  
Ceremonies, 23s.  
Ceremony, 30r, 51s.  
Ceres, 38a.  
Certain, 22w, 32e.  
Certainly, 22w, 26u, 27u, 28o, 32f.  
Certainty, 31v, 66d, 66e, 38y.  
Certificate, 78k.  
Centurion, 38l.  
Cessation, 76x.  
Cessation, without, 80n.  
Chafer, 21t†.  
Chaff, 3x, 21t†, 22n, 92k.  
Chaffer, to, 21u.  
Chain, 22i, 53x, 57 l, 62g, 69i.  
Chain (for neck), 72h.  
Chains (ornaments), 91p.  
Chalice, 21o†.  
Chalk, 20t†, 49q.  
Chalk, (name of a town), 21u.  
Challock, 21u.  
Chalk-stone, 66g.  
Chamber, 22g, 40a, 45u, 55z, 64j, 84n, 96k, 102n.  
Chamber, bed-chamber, 13r, 13s, 20v, 21d, 32a.  
Chamberlain, 13v, 21g.  
Champion, 13j, 21x†, 23b, 31c, 52e, 95m.  
Chance, 29c.  
Chance, by, 62k, 88r, 89j, 89o, 96v.  
Chancellor, 21p.  
Change, 7v, 11o, 14p, 28v, 38u, 38w, 38x, 51o, 66p, 89l, 89n, 95t.  
Change, to, 11n, 14p, 20d, 38u, 51o, 51z, 89m, 95t.  
Changeable, 11n, 38x, 63t, 64s, 81q, 83r.

## C H E

Changeableness, 10o, 39b, 87o.  
Changed, 7v.  
Changing, 7v, 38x, 39c, 95u.  
Channel, 26f, 69t.  
Chant, to, 28e.  
Chaos, 24c, 101v.  
Chapel, 13t.  
Chaplain, 21r.  
Chaplet, 12k.  
Chapman, 21v†, 22a.  
Chaps, the, 89r.  
Chapter, 21r.  
Character (a letter), 44x, 67k.  
Chardford, 22a.  
Charge, 60f, 75z.  
Charge, to, 6i, 28w.  
Charger, 61a.  
Chariot, 22q, 53z, 56q, 59t.  
Charioteer, 60r.  
Charitable, 43d.  
Charity, 21r, 66c.  
Charles, 21r.  
Charles' Wain, 86j, 100t.  
Charlock, v. Carlock.  
Charm, 27p, 56n, 66p.  
Charm, to, 13w, 14b, 16f, 51g.  
Charmer, 27n, 51b.  
Charmfully, 27i.  
Charms, 55w.  
Charter, 19n, 98d.  
Charters, 67i.  
Chary, 21v†.  
Chase, 38n.  
Chase, to, 24c, 24z.  
Chase away, to, 11l.  
Chasm, 22g, 24c.  
Chaste, 22f, 22v, 28r, 55b, 63k.  
Chasten, to, 14g.  
Chastise, to, 93t, 95k.  
Chastisement, 22g, 101h.  
Chastity, 22f, 35c.  
Chatter, to, 21v, 32r, 33u, 37a.  
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 Father, 21c, 25o†, 27g, 52a.  
 Father-in-law, 72g.  
 Fatherless, 6o, 25p.  
 Fatherly, 25p†.  
 Fathom, 25s†.  
 Fathom, to, 25s†.  
 Fatigue, 31f.  
 Fatigue, to, 10a, 72f.  
 Fatigued, 90j.  
 Fatlings, 6y, 25v.  
 Fatness, 25s†, 29f, 65e, 72w.  
 Fatten, to, 6y, 25s†.  
 Faulchion, 45a.  
 Fault, 2l, 3h, 5p, 26w, 27g, 33t, 39u, 40e, 46m, 61e, 81b, 83u, 95u.  
 Faultless, 83t.  
 Favour, 8w, 25l, 25m, 27i, 28j, 32n, 36e, 36x, 39f, 42h, 42r, 43c, 48o, 49z, 76n, 98y†.  
 Favourable, 9f, 28w.  
 Favourably, 25l.  
 Favourer, 27f, 31l, 34x, 43m.  
 Favourite, 23o.  
 Favourless, 39f.  
 Pawn, to, 41m, 50u, 71p.  
 Pawning, 50u, 79h.  
 Fear, 8j, 20g, 20q, 23u, 24w, 24x, 24y, 25q, 26q, 27l, 50u, 51c, 51d, 51r, 98f.  
 Fear, to, 8o, 26q, 36y, 50x, 51c, 51d, 51w, 87n, 101e.  
 Fearful, 7a, 8o, 23z, 24x, 26q, 27r, 81o, 81w, 87o.  
 Fearfully, 7a, 24m, 24x, 26q.  
 Fearfulness, 24x.  
 Fearless, 66a, 81r.  
 Fearlessly, 81s.  
 Feast, 15e, 25l, 25q, 27c, 27l, 27o, 27x, 30h, 38c, 44d, 73u, 92x, 99q.  
 Feast, to, 44c, 73v, 92y.  
 Feast-day, 73u.  
 Feast-full, 92x.

# F E R

Feast-night, 73u.  
 Feasting, 63p, 71p.  
 Feather, 27m†.  
 Feathered, 27m.  
 February, 46v, 65v.  
 Fed, 5h.  
 Fee, 25w†.  
 Feeble, 83a, 83v, 103g.  
 Feeble, to be, 83a.  
 Feebleness, 83a.  
 Feed, to, 1l, 17a, 24c, 25v†, 25y, 29b, 35c, 40u, 45v, 45x, 65i, 79z.  
 Feeder, 25v.  
 Feeding, 25v.  
 Feel, to, 4w, 25w†, 28j, 28m, 33i, 34u.  
 Feeling, 28k, 28m, 37y.  
 Feet, the, 26i.  
 Feign, to, 36n, 41l, 42e, 77k.  
 Feigning, 94a.  
 Feldfare, a, 25u.  
 Felicity, 57d.  
 Fell, a, 25w†.  
 Fell, (*adj.*) 25w†, 82x.  
 Fell, to, 5q, 27j.  
 Fellow, 2q, 24v, 28k, 28p, 30g, 30w, 34y, 34z.  
 Fellow-companion, 64b.  
 Fellowship, 27w, 28k, 29h, 29j, 30w, 46d, 46e, 48o, 65x.  
 Felly, 25p†.  
 Felt, 25w†.  
 Female, 39h, 39i, 91f, 91h, 91i, 92a.  
 Feminine, 43r, 91i.  
 Fen, 25w†, 33w, 45q, 46z.  
 Fen-cress, 25w.  
 Fen-duck, 23w, 27r.  
 Fen-like, 25w.  
 Fence, 24t, 25e, 35m, 86p.  
 Fennel, giant, 4l, 26c†.  
 Fenney, 25q†, 25w.  
 Ferment, to, 22k.  
 Fermentation, 34j.  
 Fern, 25u†, 65a.  
 Ferret, 44z.  
 Fertile, 78x.  
 Fertility, 25j.  
 Fervent, 34w.



## FIG

Fervent, to be, 88h.  
 Fervour, 30b, 96q.  
 Festival, 27c, 35b, 51v, 73u.  
 Fetch, to, 25st, 25v, 26a.  
 Fetched, 25y.  
 Fetter, 22o, 25st, 26b, 26z, 40j, 57l.  
 Fetter, to, 23f.  
 Feud, 25p, 96q.  
 Fever, 20x, 23w, 25vt, 38c, 41a, 44m, 55p, 73f.  
 Feverfew (herb), 2g, 7c, 25v.  
 Feverishness, 38d.  
 Few, 25vt, 43m, 43n, 83a.  
 Fewer, 46n.  
 Fewness, 25vt, 28u.  
 Fickle, 26bt.  
 Fiction, a, 20b, 41m, 74r.  
 Fiddle, 26d.  
 Fiddler, 26d.  
 Fidelity, 35n, 35o, 37i, 39f, 66d.  
 Field, 2m, 4v, 25wt, 41b, 41j, 78y, 87p, 90a.  
 Field-land, 25w.  
 Field-like, 25w.  
 Field-mouse, 60h.  
 Field-wort, 25w.  
 Fiend, 25xt, 34c.  
 Fiend-like, 25xt.  
 Pierce, 21x, 33h, 37v, 37x, 55j, 55k, 82u, 86h, 91a, 102y.  
 Pierce, to become, 11r.  
 Piercely, 33h, 33m, 55k, 95i.  
 Pierceness, 25w, 33k, 55k.  
 Fiery, 27k.  
 Fifteen, 26b.  
 Fifteenth, 26bt.  
 Fifth, 26b.  
 Fiftieth, 26b.  
 Fifty, 26bt.  
 Fig, 26bt.  
 Fig-pecker, 70q.  
 Fig-tree, 26b.  
 Fight, a, 25x, 28kt.  
 Fight, to, 11s, 22n, 25x, 36i, 64n, 91l, 92k.  
 Fight against, to, 93f, 93m, 93a.

## FIR

Fight for, to, 4q.  
 Fighter, 13j, 25x, 92k.  
 Fighting, 22n, 26b, 27j, 27m, 86n, 91n.  
 Figurative, 99i.  
 Figure, 8n, 21h, 53a.  
 File, 20c, 21k, 25xt.  
 File off, to, 31g.  
 Fill, the, 27jt.  
 Fill, to, 14b, 27jt, 28w.  
 Filled, 31c.  
 Fillet, 25v, 65n.  
 Fillets, 102f.  
 Filling, 28n.  
 Film, 26bt, 27k, 54a.  
 Filth, 22x, 23y, 27kt, 37m, 37n, 37p, 38e, 45n, 65u, 91d.  
 Filthiness, 5g, 16h, 18m, 37n, 51g, 83o.  
 Filthy, 2d, 26z, 27k, 37n, 59l, 61c, 83o.  
 Fin, 26bt.  
 Finch, 26bt.  
 Finchamstead, 35e.  
 Find, to, 8e, 26ct, 45r, 50r, 51g.  
 Find out, to, 77a.  
 Finding, 7n.  
 Fine, 31c.  
 Fine, a, 10j, 27o, 90f, 93b.  
 Fine, to, 6y.  
 Fined, to be, 100x.  
 Finely, 64v.  
 Finger, 26ct.  
 Finish, to, 16z, 27i, 27j, 28i, 28l, 28m, 31s, 57q, 102q.  
 Finished, 34u, 100d.  
 Finishing, 28n.  
 Finkley, 53c.  
 Finny, 26c.  
 Fins, the, 26ct.  
 Fir-tree, 2k, 4a, 33u, 57f.  
 Fire, 3m, 6r, 20x, 27kt, 27l, 32v, 96q.  
 Fire, St. Anthony's, 12a.  
 Fire, to, 27k.  
 Fire, to set on, 3k, 10r.  
 Fire-brand, 10r, 36c.  
 Fired, 25z.  
 Fire-pan, 26a, 27l.  
 Fire-shovel, 27m, 32y.  
 Firm, 24t, 25r, 27c, 27ft, 30f, 54c, 67q, 68a, 68g, 68t, 68x, 69b, 69w, 70p, 78r, 78s, 80a, 82v, 95e.

## FLA

Firmament, 56d, 67z, 68b, 72b, 78a.  
 Firmly, 25r, 68b, 69r, 77h, 78s, 82w, 83z, 95f.  
 Firmness, 25r, 31a, 67q, 68b, 78w, 82x.  
 First, 4a, 4b, 16w, 26h, 26m, 26o, 26r, 26w, 26x, 27f, 27g, 27l, 27mt, 44e, 97m.  
 Firstborn, 4b, 21j.  
 Fish, 26dt, 75y.  
 Fish, to, 26d.  
 Fish-pond, 86p, 86q.  
 Fisher, 26d.  
 Fishes, 20n.  
 Fishing, 26d.  
 Fissure, 2n, 22d.  
 Fist, 27mt, 34t.  
 Fistula, 42q.  
 Fit, 7z, 22n, 28b, 23i, 28e, 28v, 29c, 29m, 29n, 30j, 30k, 33z, 34f, 43p, 59n.  
 Fit, to, 31l.  
 Fit, to be, 28e, 31l.  
 Fit up, to, 31y.  
 Fidly, 28f, 30k, 30p, 30r, 42n, 75e, 75u, 81s.  
 Fitness, 98v.  
 Fitted, 29i.  
 Fitting, 30r.  
 Five, 26bt.  
 Fix, to, 5i, 14m, 30f, 51j, 64n.  
 Fixed, 24l, 30e, 69b, 82v.  
 Flabby, 103h.  
 Flag, 25t, 89p.  
 Flagitious, 27k.  
 Flagon, 7c, 21a, 21g, 21m, 23b, 86z.  
 Flail, 100e, 102z.  
 Flame, 42k.  
 Flaming (*adj.*), 42k.  
 Flaming, a, 18v.  
 Flap (of the ear), 24m.  
 Flash (of lightning), 17n, 42k, 42l, 54j.  
 Flask, 26et.  
 Flat, 6p, 48v.  
 Flat Holms, the, 20a.  
 Flatter, to, 25p, 32w, 41l, 43j, 50u, 71p.

## F L O

Flatterer, 30x, 41l, 42e, 43j, 50u.  
 Flattering, 41m, 43j, 79h.  
 Flattery, 43j, 50v, 50u, 71p.  
 Flaw, 26g†.  
 Flax, 26e†, 42n, 88t.  
 Flaxen, 26e.  
 Flay, to, 13z, 26e.  
 Flea, 26e†, 42z.  
 Fleawort, 26e†.  
 Flee, to, 4v, 9o, 18z, 21b, 26o, 50b, 50q, 58k, 77r.  
 Flee away, to, 5c, 17j, 84z, 85g, 85k.  
 Flee out, to, 84z.  
 Flee to, to, 77a.  
 Fleece, 26g†.  
 Fleeing, 5m.  
 Fleet, a, 60c, 60d.  
 Flesh, 26d†, 42d, 42g, 42q.  
 Flesh-hook, 3k.  
 Fleshliness, 26d.  
 Fleshly, 26d.  
 Fleshmonger, 26d.  
 Flexible, 1i, 19o, 21i.  
 Flicker, to, 26ft.  
 Flight, 5n, 26d, 26e, 26f, 26g†, 56x, 87w.  
 Flight, to put to, 5m.  
 Flint, 26ft, 27m.  
 Flit, to, 58k.  
 Flitch, 26f.  
 Flitter, to, 26f.  
 Float, to, 26ft, 26g.  
 Float away, to, 77a.  
 Floater, 26g.  
 Floating, a, 50n, 70y, 71a, 98m.  
 Flock, 25j, 26ft, 29u, 85v, 42w, 95f.  
 Flood, 26ft, 58y, 98l.  
 Flooded, 26e.  
 Flood-gate, 22b.  
 Flood-like, 26g†.  
 Floor, 26g†, 49y.  
 Flooring, 26ft.  
 Flounder, 25a.  
 Flour, 45h, 64y.  
 Flourish, to, 19k, 26u, 33j, 95o, 95s, 99u.  
 Flourishing, 33j.  
 Flow, to, 11i, 26ft, 26g, 55e, 65f, 69t, 88h, 98m.

## F O O

Flow from, to, 5n.  
 Flow out, to, 84z, 85l.  
 Flow to, to, 77a.  
 Flow together, to, 77a.  
 Flower, 19i, 33n.  
 Flowing, 26e, 26f, 26g, 69u, 77a.  
 Fluctuate, to, 79n, 98m.  
 Flute, 21c, 53d.  
 Flutter, to, 26f.  
 Flux, 26g, 40c, 45u, 60i, 77a.  
 Fly, 26e, 70h.  
 Fly, to, 26e, 38u.  
 Flying, 26e.  
 Foal, 26i, 47u.  
 Foam, 25t†.  
 Foam, to, 25q†, 38w, 66w.  
 Foamy, 25t.  
 Fodder, 26h†, 26z.  
 Foe, 25t†, 95i.  
 Foe-like, 25o.  
 Fold, 19x, 22g, 24t, 25j, 25t†, 25u, 27j, 32o, 38g, 42v, 53a.  
 Fold, to, 20f.  
 Fold to, to, 77a.  
 Fold together, to, 57q.  
 Fold up, to, 25u, 77a.  
 Folk, 26h†.  
 Folkish, 26h.  
 Folkland, 26h†.  
 Follow, to, 13v, 14b, 16o, 26a, 27j, 39h, 39j, 40w, 50o, 50q, 81g.  
 Follow after, to, 2x, 2y, 5p, 81g.  
 Follower, 2x, 2y, 5p, 26i†, 81g.  
 Following, 2x, 2y, 27j.  
 Folly, 23a, 24d, 24e, 27p, 32g, 39e, 44j, 46r, 66f, 66g, 70h, 82q, 82r, 83q, 84d, 93a.  
 Foment, to, 12x.  
 Fomentation, 16r, 16a.  
 Font, 25t†.  
 Food, 4i, 4n, 7q, 17s, 18q, 18r, 25r, 25y, 26h†, 26z, 44e, 45s, 45x, 48y, 55z, 71o, 92x, 99q, 100k.  
 Food, to take, 65i.  
 Fool, 37l.  
 Foolish, 7p, 23s, 24b, 24d, 32g, 39e, 48i,

## F O R

70g, 80q, 81d, 82i, 82p, 82q, 84d.  
 Foolishly, 23a, 24e, 66e, 70h, 82q, 83f, 84d, 85q.  
 Foolishness, 7p, 24b, 24e, 70h, 82p, 83q.  
 Foot, 26z†.  
 Footing, 26a.  
 Footman, 27r.  
 Footmen, 26a, 25h.  
 Footpath, 64c, 89b.  
 Footsore, 26r†.  
 Footstep, 26a, 26z, 35j, 37h, 41g, 66y, 71a.  
 Footstool, 58h, 74q.  
 For, 2v, 12y, 26j†, 26u, 26w, 66d, 76p.  
 Forbear, to, 8g, 26k, 26p.  
 Forbearance, 26k, 100r.  
 Forbid, to, 11p, 11t, 14t, 26j†, 26m, 53m, 76v, 90g, 93f, 96y.  
 Forbidden, 80p.  
 Forbidding, 17d, 26z, 53u.  
 Force, 7a, 26a, 43k, 46q, 48j, 48a, 54i, 66e, 69u, 94t, 101e.  
 Force, to, 8t, 16a, 26a, 26s, 49r, 77f.  
 Force out, to, 85c.  
 Forces, 43t.  
 Forcible, 66t.  
 Forcibly, 73b.  
 Ford, 26h†.  
 Fore, 26o.  
 Fore-appointing, 26a.  
 Forebode, to, 26m, 26u.  
 Foreboder, 26k.  
 Foredoor, 26m.  
 Forefatheri, 26v.  
 Forego, to, 26o.  
 Foregoer, 26m.  
 Foregreat, 26m.  
 Forehead, 26p, 34y, 54d.  
 Foreign, 3n, 3r, 25b, 25y, 27b, 85c, 85i, 85j, 85l, 85m, 95d.  
 Foreigner, 3n, 3r, 84b, 85c, 85m, 88f.  
 Foreknowing, 26o, 26u.  
 Foremost, 26w, 27h†.  
 Forenigh, 26a.  
 Forerunner, 26k, 26u.  
 Foresaid, 26a.

## FOR

Foresay, to, 26m†, 26t.  
 Foresee, to, 26m, 26n.  
 Foreseeing, 26n.  
 Foreshew, to, 26m, 26t.  
 Foreshewing, 26m.  
 Foreskin, 25w.  
 Forespeech, 26n.  
 Forespend, to, 26u.  
 Forespoken, 26n.  
 Forest, 88b, 95y, 96a.  
 Forestall, 26u.  
 Forestall, to, 26u†.  
 Foretel, to, 26n.  
 Foretelling, 23q.  
 Forethought, 26n.  
 Foretoken, 26m.  
 Foretoken, to, 26n.  
 Foretold, 26p.  
 Forewarn, 26z†.  
 Forewarned, 86a.  
 Forewarning, 86u.  
 Forewise, 26o.  
 Forfeit, to, 26y, 100x.  
 Forfeiture, 93b.  
 Forge, to, 14t, 65d.  
 Forged, 30x.  
 Forget, to, 26o, 26p, 50b, 83c.  
 Forgetful, 26p, 50g, 50h.  
 Forgetfulness, 26p†, 42r, 50h.  
 Forgive, to, 9g, 26o†.  
 Forgiver, 98w.  
 Forgiving, 26p†.  
 Fork, 3k, 26k†.  
 Forlornness, 26r†.  
 Form, 7w, 8n, 30p, 33y, 36m, 44h, 86v.  
 Form (a bench), 12k, 58h.  
 Form, to, 16z, 17j, 27b, 36n, 43q, 43x, 61i, 75m, 88z, 94b, 96t.  
 Formation, 30n.  
 Former, 10x, 27l.  
 Former, a, 59l.  
 Formerly, 4a, 4b, 6i, 27l, 27u, 29w.  
 Forming, 36o, 58v.  
 Fornicate, to, 24d, 26r.  
 Fornication, 5e, 22c, 26r, 29c, 37o, 41q, 83i.  
 Fornication, to commit, 83h.  
 Fornicator, 26r, 34e, 94i.

## FOU

Forsake, to, 7t, 7z, 9o, 26r, 26s, 52m.  
 Forsaken, 51z.  
 Forsaking, 98n.  
 Forsooth, 26u†, 66b†.  
 Forswear, to, 5a, 26v†, 44q, 50e.  
 Forswearer, 7s.  
 Forswearing, 7t.  
 Fort, 21d, 21e, 21w, 31u, 32c.  
 Forth, 26v†, 85e.  
 Forthwith, 2o, 8t, 43f, 65y.  
 Fortieth, 25z.  
 Fortification, 15i, 17d, 25r, 97z.  
 Fortified, 25r, 28m, 32a.  
 Fortify, to, 5i, 14h, 15h, 78u, 90i, 97s.  
 Fortifying, 78v.  
 Fortitude, 23z, 25b, 25s, 46r, 90m.  
 Fortress, 21e, 25e, 25r, 31u, 32c, 35b, 90w, 91o.  
 Fortuitous, 25q.  
 Fortunate, 30n, 56k.  
 Fortune, 6o, 32d, 64u, 96u.  
 Fortune-teller, 22e, 74x.  
 Forty, 25z†.  
 Forward, 26o†, 26v.  
 Fossil shell, 92f.  
 Foster, to, 26z†.  
 Fother, 26z†.  
 Foul, 10q, 25u†, 27b†, 94o.  
 Foul, to, 5p, 27h†.  
 Foully, 27i†, 81o.  
 Foulness, 27g, 27h, 27i, 27k, 36o.  
 Found, to, 10f, 28p, 68a, 78u.  
 Foundation, 26a, 28b, 30t, 57c, 33n, 33o, 67z, 78v.  
 Founder, a, 27f, 68a.  
 Fountain, 4m, 5e, 24o, 40m, 66m, 67e, 96o, 96q.  
 Four, 25z†.  
 Fourfold, 25z.  
 Fourteen, 25z.  
 Fourteenth, 25z.  
 Fourth, 25y, 25z.

## FRE

Fowl, 27g†.  
 Fowl, to, 27g.  
 Fowler, 27g†, 36n.  
 Fowling, 27g, 57i, 97p.  
 Fowls, wood or wild, 96a.  
 Fox, 26z†.  
 Fox, a she, 26d.  
 Fox-glove, 22h, 26z.  
 Fracture, 20l.  
 Fragile, 40t, 40w.  
 Fragment, 18p, 20e, 20l, 22s, 26g, 58x, 60p, 65i, 86p.  
 Fragments, 20z.  
 Frail, 10s, 37x, 40t, 75e, 79z, 85p, 84f.  
 Frailty, 79y.  
 Frame, 50g, 76e.  
 Frame, to, 27b†.  
 Framing, 27b†.  
 France, 27a, 27q.  
 Frankincense, 7f, 54x, 69j.  
 Franks, the, 27a.  
 Fraternity, 27z, 92i.  
 Fratricide, 6n.  
 Fraud, 25d, 25o, 27u, 61s, 72q.  
 Frauds, 27z.  
 Fraudulently, 25i.  
 Frea, the goddess, 27a.  
 Freckle, 40s, 88o, 94a.  
 Free, 3u, 6x, 21r, 22f, 27c†, 27e, 52b, 52c, 52f, 52i, 87q.  
 Free, to, 6x, 11v, 27c†, 27e, 28m, 80v, 82x.  
 Freeborn, 4t.  
 Freedom, 27c†, 27d, 34q, 52c.  
 Freehold, 19n.  
 Freehold land, 71a.  
 Freely, 5r, 15h, 17a, 20q, 21g, 24l, 27c†, 80v, 80x, 82q, 98y.  
 Freeman, 26b, 27c, 27e.  
 Freeness, 27e.  
 Freeze, to, 27g.†  
 Freight, to, 36q.  
 French, the, 27q†.  
 Frenchmen, 27q.  
 Frenzy, 44j, 80e.  
 Frequency, 29e.  
 Frequent, 29e, 50t.  
 Frequent, to, 29e, 50t.  
 Frequenting, 29e.

## FRU

Frequently, 27i, 29d, 50k, 50t, 100h.  
 Fresh, 26a†.  
 Freshen, to, 5l.  
 Pret, to (to gnaw), 27d†.  
 Frethorn, 26a.  
 Fretting, 35o, 56p.  
 Friday, 27d†.  
 Fried food, 5o.  
 Friend, 28x, 27c†, 41v, 43a, 81q, 92h.  
 Friendless, 27d, 92i.  
 Friendlike, 25x, 27d.  
 Friendly, 27d, 37i, 37j, 43d.  
 Friendship, 27d, 37j, 60b, 100v.  
 Friesic, 27g.  
 Friesland, 27g.  
 Frieslander, 27g.  
 Friga's day, 27d.  
 Frigate, 29t.  
 Fright, 27l.  
 Fright, to, 27e.  
 Frighten, to, 1q, 5i, 20g, 26q†.  
 Fringe, 25r, 26h, 94b, 101f.  
 Frisians, 27d.  
 Frizzle, to, 38c.  
 Frizzled, 22r.  
 Frog, 27ft, 97g.  
 From, 4n, 12y, 27a†, 50a, 76p, 84q.  
 Frome, 27ft.  
 Frost, 26u†.  
 Frosty, 27f, 27m.  
 Froth, 15k, 32a, 66k.  
 Froth, to, 25q, 27d, 66h, 66k.  
 Froward, 5f, 7u, 102x.  
 Frowardly, 87d, 103a.  
 Frowardness, 103a.  
 Fructify, to, 86w, 95s.  
 Frugal, 25x, 35e, 66g, 81c.  
 Frugality, 32y.  
 Fruit, 2n, 3y, 5d, 18u, 20u, 32t, 33r, 66m, 75m, 76d, 86v, 94c.  
 Fruit, to bring forth, 86w.  
 Fruit-bearing, 3z, 86w.  
 Fruitful, 2m, 15u, 22o, 27y, 29u, 54m, 75c, 79y, 86w.

## GAI

Fruitfully, 54m.  
 Fruitfulness, 23f, 54n, 86w.  
 Fruitless, 23f, 84a, 86x.  
 Frumenty, 20o.  
 Frustrate, to, 1q, 6k, 11g.  
 Frustrated, to be, 31y.  
 Frying-pan, 20c.  
 Fuel, 80d.  
 Fugitive, 27a, 49r, 95d.  
 Fulfil, to, 6a, 26v, 26w, 27h, 28l, 28n, 40w, 102q.  
 Fulfilment, 29w.  
 Fulham, 27h†.  
 Full, 3b, 10u, 26i, 27h†.  
 Fuller, 27h†, 67h, 88b.  
 Fuller's herb, 70d.  
 Fully, 24k, 27h†, 56l.  
 Fulness, 27j, 28n, 30i.  
 Fume, to, 54t, 66k, 68k.  
 Fumed, 54p.  
 Function, 20t.  
 Funeral pile, 12j, 37t.  
 Funerals, 23l.  
 Furies, 21e.  
 Furies, the, 96c.  
 Furious, 33h, 34j, 94f.  
 Furiously, 33m, 95i.  
 Furlong, 27j†.  
 Furnished, 7b, 9d.  
 Furniture, 27u, 29d, 39v, 74y.  
 Furrow, 27j†, 33g, 63f.  
 Further, 26v, 26w, 27j†, 64d, 72t.  
 Further, to, 26w, 27m.  
 Furthering, 27m.  
 Furthermore, 24w, 51x, 77x.  
 Fury, 33h, 34c, 94g, 96c, 98h.  
 Furze, 27l†, 33e.  
 Futile, 82h.  
 Futility, 41x.  
 Future, 78b.  
 Futurity, 78c.

## G

Gabble, 27n†.  
 Gadfly, 20n.  
 Gad-iron, 27n.  
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 Go from, to, 5r, 72p.  
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 Granted, 24g, 32m, 79y.  
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 Grey, 32n, 33g, 34w, 34z.  
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 Harden against, to, 93n.  
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 Hards (flax), 2a, 21x,  
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 Harmony, 23u, 72y.  
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 74p.  
 Hastened, 28t, 53z.  
 Hastening, 24w, 37p, 50o.  
 Hastily, 21o, 35g, 49y,  
 50n, 54f, 77i, 81r.  
 Hastiness, 38g, 51f, 54y.  
 Hasty, 54f.  
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 Hatch, 33zt.  
 Hatchet, 5h.  
 Hate, 36dt.  
 Hate, to, 7p, 7u, 9a, 25x,  
 26b, 32m, 34xt.  
 Hateful, 5n, 7t, 24y,  
 34x, 36d, 36m, 41h,  
 82x.  
 Hatefully, 36d.  
 Hatfield-moor, 36dt.  
 Hating, 34x.  
 Hatred, 7k, 25x, 26c,  
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 49g.  
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 Haughty, 50i, 54m.  
 Have, to, 5r, 33xt.  
 Haven, 34at, 39m, 52b,  
 53 l.  
 Having, 25r.  
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 Hawker, 34j.  
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 Hay, 27o, 35mt, 69x.  
 Hazel, 34gt.  
 He, 34xt.  
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 Headed, 34y.  
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 Headless, 34z.  
 Headlong, 50e, 55c, 61j.  
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 Heal, to, 29t, 34ct, 40o.  
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 34p.

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 Heaping, a, 35ft.  
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 Hearken, to, 35v, 39h.  
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 Hearted, 28r.  
 Hearten, to, 39lt.  
 Heartless, 82a.  
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 73f, 96q.  
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Originated, 51z.  
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Out, to, 85i†, 98k.  
Out of, 85k.  
Outcry, 28c.  
Outer, 85f†, 93l.  
Outflowing, 85l.  
Outgoing, 85g.  
Outlandish, 85i.  
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Outlaw, 2j, 21g, 45i, 85j†.  
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 Overshadow, to, 61b, 97w.  
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 Paint, to, 10p, 45a, 75h,  
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 23c, 35b, 36l, 52a, 54x,  
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 Pardonable, 6r, 19y, 26p,  
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 Pardoner, 98w.  
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 44j.  
 Parentage, 23d, 28a.  
 Parents, 97o.  
 Parget, 66g.  
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Parish, 21f, 39k, 47r, 53o,  
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 24s, 52v†.  
 Parret (river), 52v†.  
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 Parsley, 45o, 52z†, 69j,  
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 Partner, 30w.  
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 Pass, to, 25z, 41y.  
 Pass by, to, 5r, 26o, 86a.  
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 Passage, 25q, 27r, 39w,  
 50f, 77c, 85g, 87j.  
 Passed, 25q, 26v.  
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 Passer by, 8b.  
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 87j.  
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 Passover, 24p.  
 Paste, 61t.  
 Pastil, 53n.  
 Pastime, 53g.  
 Paston, 52u.  
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 Pasturage, 2t, 26z.  
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Pasture-ground, 62v.  
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 Patch, 61h.  
 Patch, to, 64f.  
 Patched, 28c.  
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 Patience, 26k, 31r, 31s, 42z, 46r, 100w, 100x, 100y.  
 Patient, 31s, 41e, 100k, 100w, 103d.  
 Patient, to be, 31s.  
 Patiently, 25d, 29f, 31r.  
 Patmos, 52u.  
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 Patrician, 35a.  
 Patrimony, 25p.  
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 Patron, 26n.  
 Patronage, 47h.  
 Patronize, to, 29q.  
 Pattens, 59j.  
 Pattens (wooden), 95y.  
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 Pavement, 26g.  
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 Pavilion, 31j, 78e, 88t.  
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 Pay, to, 6a, 6x, 33s, 59o.  
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 Pedigree, 43v.  
 Peeled, 2o.  
 Pelican, 23z.  
 Pellitory (a herb), 10g.  
 Pellucid, 32u.  
 Pemsey, 52v.  
 Pen (place), 52x†.  
 Pen, 27m, 37u, 53d†, 95s.  
 Pen, an iron, 95s.  
 Penance, 37x, 73x.  
 Penance, to impose, enjoin, or appoint, 60r.  
 Penetrate, to, 13l, 102q.  
 Penitence, 23h.  
 Penitency, 14o.  
 Penitent, 37y.  
 Penknife, 95s.  
 Penny, 52w†.  
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 Pennyworth, 52w.  
 Pensive, 21v, 23w.  
 Pensiveness, 21w.  
 Pentecost, 52x†.  
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 Pepper, 52y†.  
 Perambulate, to, 14c.  
 Perceive, to, 14z, 28j, 28m, 43y, 51l, 81g, 81h, 89k, 93a, 102p.  
 Perceived, 28l, 51j.  
 Perception, 28h, 28m.  
 Perch, 12m, 54g.  
 Perchance, 79u.  
 Perdition, 26u, 47c, 81a.  
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Perfection, 27h, 28a.  
 Perfectly, 3r, 27h, 35d.  
 Perfidious, 78l.  
 Perfidiousness, 78m, 78n.  
 Perfidy, 31u, 51x, 83x.  
 Perform, to, 1k, 1z, 24v, 26w, 40w, 102a.  
 Performed, 28o, 100d.  
 Perfume, 4j.  
 Perfume, to, 69c.  
 Perfume, to make, 66t.  
 Perfumes, 97b.  
 Perfuming, 100l.  
 Perhaps, 24p, 79u, 89j, 89o, 88b.  
 Perilous, 27b, 66t.  
 Period, 22j.  
 Perish, to, 2a, 9d, 10a, 20r, 22q, 23a, 23w, 26o, 26y, 43a, 60m, 63q, 72e, 77u, 96n.  
 Perishable, 20r, 37x.  
 Periwinkle, 52x†, 57j, 80l.  
 Perjure, to, 10t, 26v.  
 Perjury, 10t, 44m, 44q, 44r.  
 Permission, 6w, 29a, 31l, 41j, 83d.  
 Permit, to, 6w, 26r, 40x, 43j, 75n, 77b, 98w.  
 Permitting, 40y.  
 Pernicious, 22z, 23a.  
 Perpetrator, 23h.  
 Perpetual, 24r, 63u, 83a.  
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 Perplexity, 26t, 44p, 45m.  
 Perry, 52y.  
 Persecute, to, 20p, 24x, 35n, 36d.  
 Persecution, 24x.  
 Persecutor, 8m, 24x.  
 Perseverance, 40f.  
 Persevere, to, 102r.  
 Persevering, 8k.  
 Pershore, 52y†.  
 Persist, to, 4q, 102r.  
 Person, 33y, 72a.  
 Person, the, 93x.  
 Persuade, to, 16l, 40a, 51w, 61b, 66i, 75y, 89i.  
 Persuader, 12h, 12x.  
 Persuading, 75z.  
 Persuasion, 30z, 47q, 51w, 59u, 71o, 75z, 76a, 78v.

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Pertain, to, 14v, 42w.  
 Pertinaciously, 8r.  
 Pertinently, 42n.  
 Peruse, to, 8y.  
 Pervade, to, 85s, 102o.  
 Perverse, 5f, 7u, 16t, 26l,  
 27t, 43b, 51z, 89r,  
 102m, 102x, 102y, 103a.  
 Perversely, 26l, 93l, 102y,  
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 Perverseness, 29j, 51z,  
 94i, 102y.  
 Perversity, 89r, 94b, 103a.  
 Pervert, to, 11n, 26q,  
 26s, 46m, 46n, 51z.  
 Pest, 69z, 94j.  
 Pestilence, 22o, 22x, 23a,  
 23l, 23r, 42h, 44m,  
 46w, 53w, 68p, 72e.  
 Pestilently, 22z.  
 Pestle, 32z, 53b, 53r.  
 Peter-pence, 56g.  
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 Petitioner, 15a, 17m.  
 Pevensey, 52v†.  
 Phalanx, 26a.  
 Phantasm, 59y.  
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 Pharisee, 2n, 3k, 6p, 25u,  
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 Philosopher, 52z, 85h,  
 92s, 94y, 94z, 99s.  
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 Phlegm, 32o, 37m, 37n,  
 37p, 66n.  
 Phlegmatic, 37n, 66n.  
 Phoenix, 25w.  
 Phrensy, 32g, 39e.  
 Phylactery, 35e, 42j.  
 Physician, 27f, 40q, 40x,  
 41n.  
 Pick, to, 53u†.  
 Pick out, to, 85d†.  
 Pickaxe, 13n.  
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 Pictish, 53u.  
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 Pie (a bird), 5z, 86b.  
 Piece, 18p, 26g, 52s, 58o,  
 65l, 68v.  
 Pieces, in, 65j.  
 Pier, 52y†.  
 Pierce, to, 68x, 100s,  
 102n, 102p, 102q.

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Pierced, 100r, 102o.  
 Piety, 24q, 53n.  
 Pigeon, 22t, 24b.  
 Pike, 33y, 67e.  
 Pilch, 53u†.  
 Pile, 2c, 35f, 35k, 53a†.  
 Pile, a funeral, 12j.  
 Piles, the, 60i.  
 Pilgrim, 3r.  
 Pilgrimage, 3r, 39z, 76z.  
 Pillage, to, 16s.  
 Pillar, 69d, 70f, 72k, 95f.  
 Pilled, 10y.  
 Pillory, 34o, 35o.  
 Pillow, 13r, 19s, 34y,  
 53u†, 87p.  
 Pilot, 60b, 60d, 60e, 68o,  
 68q.  
 Pilots, 34w.  
 Pimpernel (a herb), 20m.  
 Pimple, 8d, 51m, 53d†.  
 Pimples, 48o.  
 Pin, 48a.  
 Pincers, 22g, 40i.  
 Pine, to, 10n, 22h, 24c,  
 53c†.  
 Pine away, to, 60q, 72n,  
 72w, 89w.  
 Pine-tree, 53d.  
 Pinhoe, 52y†.  
 Pinhoo, 52y†.  
 Pining, 53c†.  
 Pinnacle, 37o.  
 Pint, 53v.  
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 Pious, 55t.  
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 Pip, to, 53p.  
 Pipe, 21t, 32w, 53d†.  
 Pipe, to, 53p.  
 Piper, 38z, 53d†.  
 Pirate, 4j, 43b, 57g, 57h,  
 59g, 91a, 91m.  
 Pish, 74l.  
 Pit, 53v†, 61t, 87a.  
 Pitch, 53a†.  
 Pitcher, 21a, 21t, 22s,  
 62x, 86z.  
 Pitchfork, 60o.  
 Pitfall, 25u.  
 Pith, 53f†.  
 Pity, 46h.  
 Pity, to, 46j, 50p.  
 Place, 4f, 23f, 25m, 26f,  
 41j, 42y, 56k, 56p, 67p,  
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## P L E

Place, to, 6q, 16e, 26n,  
 41n, 42y, 63a.  
 Placid, 65f.  
 Placing, 31i, 63a.  
 Plague, 23a, 44m, 53w,  
 68p, 69z, 93b, 94j.  
 Plain, 23n, 25d, 25w,  
 56m, 64i, 87p, 94n.  
 Plain (*adj.*), 26w, 47z,  
 72j, 98c.  
 Plainly, 7p, 8f, 28o, 52a,  
 72j.  
 Plaister, 22g, 22j, 53g†.  
 Plait, 22i, 52s.  
 Plaited, 30e.  
 Plan, to, 1y, 62w.  
 Plane (a tool), 42w, 58k,  
 58o.  
 Plane-tree, 6g.  
 Planet, 79b.  
 Plank, 19t, 20f, 54j, 100k.  
 Plank, to, 100k.  
 Planking, 100k.  
 Plant, 53f†, 75i, 97a.  
 Plant, to, 39t, 53g†, 63a,  
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 Plantain, 61z, 86c.  
 Planting, 53g†, 86x.  
 Plants, 92s.  
 Plaster, 66g.  
 Plaster of Paris, 66g.  
 Plat, to, 26g.  
 Plate, 22i, 23r.  
 Plating, 53g†.  
 Platter, 27n, 61a.  
 Play, 53g†.  
 Play, a, 20v.  
 Play, to, 27o, 33p, 37b,  
 40o, 53h†.  
 Play music, to, 61n, 63u.  
 Player, 32x, 39p, 53h†,  
 57u, 78y.  
 Play-house, 53h.  
 Playing, 27q.  
 Plead, to, 16i, 100o.  
 Pleader, 44g.  
 Pleading, 100p.  
 Pleasant, 19e, 27p, 28d,  
 28j, 31t, 32t, 36i, 42h,  
 43d, 43g, 46i, 46l, 70v,  
 71o, 72m, 89f, 90u,  
 92l, 95f, 96a.  
 Pleasantly, 25p, 32t, 63u,  
 74q, 92l, 96t.  
 Pleasantness, 90g, 90m,  
 92m, 96t.

# P O E

Please, to, 22x, 28o, 42g,  
 43g, 43l, 50u.  
 Pleasing, 22x, 28d.  
 Pleasure, 18z, 19e, 27q,  
 42h, 42u, 43f, 43g, 47u,  
 47v, 91w, 96r.  
 Pledge, 2o, 12f, 13h, 19u,  
 19v, 19w, 27c, 32r, 39u,  
 48p, 78j, 78m, 78t, 88u,  
 88z.  
 Pledge, to, 12f, 53i.  
 Pledging, 88x.  
 Plentiful, 29u, 92y.  
 Plentifully, 29u.  
 Plenty, 29u, 29w.  
 Pliable, 85p.  
 Pliant, 42t.  
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77j.  
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Relieved, 8y.  
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 Repeat, to, 24a, 51h.  
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 Reptile, 22r, 64q, 67y, 96w.  
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 Lid, to, 6g, 37t†.  
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 Lide, to, 30i, 55p†.  
 Lide after, to, 3a.  
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## R O A

Ridge, 12p, 27m, 38a†.  
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 Righten, to, 55q†, 55r.  
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 Rigid, 69f, 69g.  
 Rigidly, 35g.  
 Rigorously, 68f, 69n, 81u, 83q.  
 Rim, 20k, 54n, 55f, 55v†.  
 Rime (hoar frost), 35u, 38a†, 55f.  
 Rimy, 38b†.  
 Rind, 55y†.  
 Ring, 13b, 38b†.  
 Ring, to, 38b†.  
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 Ring-hilted, 38b.  
 Ring-worm, 23l, 24b, 32 l, 55c†, 64y, 88o.  
 Rinse, to, 10v.  
 Riot, 27 l, 27o.  
 Rip, to, 56r†.  
 Ripe, 46i, 56a†.  
 Ripen, to, 25u, 56a†, 88k.  
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 Rise, to, 9h, 68z, 84t.  
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 Rising, 84m, 84n, 84r, 84s, 84t.  
 Rising, the, 4h, 80j.  
 Rite, 32i, 55q, 99h.  
 Rival, 2u, 82v, 92k.  
 Rive, to, 9x.  
 Riven, 56o.  
 River, 21f, 24f, 24h, 24p, 26e, 26f, 26g, 32s, 37k, 56b, 56q, 69s, 96q.  
 Rivulet, 13m, 20p.  
 Roach, 37u, 55f†.  
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## R O O

Roan-tree, 90y.  
 Roar, to, 14x, 17u, 20i, 33o, 33s, 33v, 54o, 56p.  
 Roaring, 30e, 33i, 33o, 33v, 54o†, 56p.  
 Roast, to, 20b, 20f.  
 Roasted, 30k.  
 Rob, to, 6g, 6i, 14g, 16k, 36y, 39n, 51k, 54r, 56r, 59r, 70c.  
 Robbed, 6g, 10y.  
 Robber, 6e, 36y, 54r, 54s, 59c, 70d, 88e, 99t, 103c.  
 Robbers, 95y.  
 Robbery, 67m, 88e, 99t.  
 Robbing, 54g.  
 Robe, 28o, 52f.  
 Robe, a scarlet, 12n.  
 Robin-redbreast, 56j.  
 Robust, 69r.  
 Rochester, 21q, 38d†.  
 Rock, 21s, 22h, 22i, 38e, 45p, 67s, 67w, 77o.  
 Rocket, 37u.  
 Rockingham, 56e.  
 Rocks, 22h, 33f.  
 Rocky, 67w.  
 Rod, 27n, 30e, 33u, 56d.  
 Rods, 16g.  
 Roe, 53w†.  
 Roebuck, 34x, 53w.  
 Rogation days, 1i, 13s, 15c.  
 Roll, to, 11y, 60t, 75d, 76r, 86i, 88a, 88k, 91u, 92e.  
 Roll away, to, 11y.  
 Roll down, to, 77t.  
 Roll round, to, 88j.  
 Roll to, to, 76r, 78a.  
 Rolling, 32a.  
 Roman, 41o, 56f.  
 Romana, the, 56f, 56g.  
 Romare, 56f.  
 Rome, 56e†.  
 Romefee, 56g.  
 Romescot, 56g.  
 Romney, 56 l†.  
 Rood, 33u, 56d†.  
 Roof, 12p, 17r, 19u, 27m, 38d†, 99j.  
 Roofless, 56e†.  
 Roof-worker, 38d.  
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## R U D

Room, a, 68c.  
 Roomy, 56k†.  
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 Root, to, 95w†, 97e.  
 Root up, to, 11o, 12b, 50t.  
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 Rope, 12n, 12o, 44b, 54o†, 56u, 57b, 69v.  
 Rope-dancer, 54o.  
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 Rose, 56b†.  
 Rosemary, 19x.  
 Rosy, 30k.  
 Rot, to, 20r, 27b, 56i†.  
 Rotation, 97s.  
 Rothem, 56h.  
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 Rotten, 29p, 103g.  
 Rottenness, 26s, 38v, 101i.  
 Rotting, 56i.  
 Rough, 1u, 24z, 30k, 34w, 37v†, 51n, 55q, 56e, 56j, 68e, 69f, 82b, 83p, 88q, 93j.  
 Roughness, 33k, 37v†, 37y, 51c, 81o, 83p, 93j.  
 Roun-tree, 90y.  
 Round, 39c, 63t, 97t.  
 Round, to, 24v.  
 Round, to go, 13x.  
 Rounded, 78w.  
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 Shower, 55e, 60x†.  
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Sieve, 38a, 63d, 63j.  
Sift, to, 38a, 63l†.  
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Sights, 17f, 88o.  
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Skilfully, 42a, 52h.  
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Skill, 22p, 28x, 31w, 32v,  
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64m, 77s.  
Slackly, 9w, 64m†.  
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 Slip, 64p, 64q†.  
 Slip, to, 16g, 32w, 64o, 64q†, 77a.  
 Slip away, to, 4y, 9x, 9y, 58k.  
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 Slipper, 64n, 64q, 72r.  
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 Slit, 64r†.  
 Slit, to, 64r†, 77a.  
 Slitting, 64t, 77t.  
 Sloe, 64b†.  
 Sloe-thorn, 64k.  
 Slope, 36x.  
 Sloth, 10n, 24m, 64k, 73g, 80x, 98f.  
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 Slothfully, 10o.  
 Slothfulness, 9z, 10o, 46r.  
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Slow, 9z, 25a, 40x, 40y, 57e, 64h, 64m†, 81d, 85q, 87o.  
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 Slow-mindedness, 64m†.  
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 Slow-worm, 64m†.  
 Sluggish, 1q, 10n.  
 Sluggish, to be, 9x.  
 Sluggishness, 48e, 98f.  
 Slumber, to, 64t†.  
 Slumberer, 64t†.  
 Slumbering, 44k.  
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 Smack, to, 64u†.  
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 Smart, to, 57x, 64z†.  
 Smash, to, 26k.  
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 Smeared, 16j, 30x.  
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 Smell, 4v, 20d, 68k, 68m, 71n.  
 Smell, to, 31a, 31d, 68k, 68m, 69c, 71x.  
 Smelling, 69c.  
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 Smith, 65d†.  
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 Smock, 65e†.  
 Smoke, 31e, 45v, 54t, 65b†, 68k, 101v.  
 Smoke, to, 54t, 64y†, 68k.  
 Smooth, 25d, 64a, 65a†.  
 Smooth, to, 6c.  
 Smoothed, 36g.  
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 Smut, 65e†.  
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Smuttiness, 16b†.  
 Snail, 25i, 65j†.  
 Snake, 5b, 47z, 65b†, 65i.  
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 Snakelike, 10t.  
 Snakeweed, 11e.  
 Snakewort, 48a.  
 Snare, 19u, 27m, 33l, 74e, 78n, 88k.  
 Snares, 26b, 57i, 74c.  
 Snatch away, to, 26p.  
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 Sneezing, 26h, 65q.  
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 Snite, 65m†.  
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 Snivelling, 65p†.  
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 Snuffers, 21q, 40i.  
 Snug, 65b.  
 So, 24k, 71l†, 71m, 77y, 97m, 98u, 102a.  
 So as, 57p, 71m.  
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 Soap, to, 57v.  
 Soar, to, 36w.  
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 Sobbing, 29w, 30n, 33f, 62r.  
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 Sodomitish, 65t.  
 Soft, 24p, 37d, 45a, 61y†, 82y, 90u.  
 Soften, to, 30w, 31r, 37d, 42u, 77h, 102u.  
 Softly, 37d, 42t, 65t, 74q.  
 Softly, to go, 67 l.  
 Softness, 37d, 42t, 61y†.  
 Soil (blot), 65u.  
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 Soil, to, 10p, 62ft, 73r.  
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 Soke, 65r†.  
 Solace, 27f.  
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 Soldiers, 21p, 36i.  
 Sole (alone), 7d.  
 Sole (of foot), 49i, 89h.  
 Solemnity, 73u.  
 Solemnize, to, 20h.  
 Solemnly, 9n, 23f, 27c.  
 Solicit, to, 75y.  
 Solicitor, 12h.  
 Solicitous, 14q, 30a, 97v.  
 Solicitous, to be, 14n.  
 Solicitude, 25c, 97v, 98g.  
 Solitariness, 23q.  
 Solitary, 3x, 8e, 8g, 81b.  
 Solitude, 3w, 3x, 8j, 23q, 25c, 33u.  
 Solstice, the, 71c, 71d.  
 Solve, to, 26w.  
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 Some one, 65v, 70v.  
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 Sometime, 6i, 38y.  
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 Somewhat, 4w, 38r, 39c.  
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 Son, 13h, 21i, 24h, 43a, 44j, 71e†.  
 Son-in-law, 11a.  
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# SOU

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 Song, to sing a, 61w.  
 Songbook, 57t.  
 Songstress, 57u†.  
 Sonorous, 1v.  
 Soon, 24p, 37s, 38s, 54k, 54x, 65y†, 76g.  
 Soon after, 65y.  
 Sooner, 4a, 26s.  
 Soot, 38e, 65z†.  
 Sooth, 66b†.  
 Sooth, to, 10m, 30w, 30x, 47w.  
 Soothed, 31f.  
 Soother, 30x.  
 Soothsayer, 23n, 27g, 34d, 38v, 91 l, 91m, 93c.  
 Soothsaying, 27e, 38 l, 66e.  
 Sooty, 14o, 38e, 66e†.  
 Sophist, 94a.  
 Sorcerer, 23y, 27p, 47a.  
 Sorcerers, 23z.  
 Sorceress, 24x.  
 Sorcery, 23y, 31x.  
 Sordid, 25r, 82r.  
 Sore (*sub.*), 21i, 44i, 57w†, 96g.  
 Sore (*adj.*), 73g.  
 Sorely, 57x, 57z.  
 Soreness, 57g†.  
 Sorrel (herb), 23r, 58z.  
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 Sorrow, to, 57y.  
 Sorrowful, 7i, 8a, 8c, 23w, 29y, 32z, 35 l, 35s, 51f, 55h, 57y, 66a, 71o, 83j.  
 Sorrowful, to be, 31x.  
 Sorrowfully, 8d, 66b, 80v, 81x.  
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 Sort, 22u, 23b, 25e, 28b, 29 l, 38y, 73 l.  
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 Soul, 5n, 25y, 58b.

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 Sound, to, 36u, 37a, 72a.  
 Soundly, 3r, 8r, 31d.  
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 Sour, to, 71g†.  
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 Source, 66m.  
 Sourly, 71g†.  
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 Southward, 71i, 71k.  
 Southwark, 71i†.  
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 Sow, to, 30n, 58a, 61x.  
 Sow-bread, 27q.  
 Sower, 56z, 57j†, 58b.  
 Sowing, 56z, 57j.  
 Sowthistle, 102f.  
 Space, 25o, 27m, 38h, 38y, 56k, 101g.  
 Spacious, 32g, 56k, 56 l, 56m, 63f, 91d.  
 Spade, 23m, 44i, 66ft.  
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 Spare, to, 9g, 34v, 66j.  
 Spared, 4j.  
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 Sparingly, 32y, 37c, 66g, 87o.  
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 22z, 27a, 43y, 44c, 44u,  
 54u, 55g, 56z, 61w, 62y,  
 66q, 67c†, 95r, 100o.  
 Speak against, to, 76w,  
 93f, 93i, 93k.  
 Speak evil, to, 90h, 90k.  
 Speak out, to, 9n, 9u,  
 22j.  
 Speak to, to, 76w, 77u,  
 83g.  
 Speak with, to, 93r.  
 Speaking, a, 66z, 67b.  
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 Speanes, 66i†.  
 Spear, 27n, 58o, 66r†,  
 67e.  
 Spearman, 30y.  
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 Spectres, 24c.  
 Speculation, 35m.  
 Speech (language), 66z,  
 79a.  
 Speech, a, 22z, 30h, 31n,  
 43i, 44k, 45v, 54a, 55f,  
 57k, 66p, 66q, 66z,  
 94r.  
 Speech, to make, 61w.  
 Speechless, 22z, 24g.  
 Speed, 24w, 50n, 65l,  
 66m†.  
 Speed, to, 66n.  
 Speedily, 49y, 50n, 54x.  
 Speedy, 37q, 66t.  
 Spell, 66p.  
 Spend, to, 7d, 10a, 66r,  
 77e.  
 Spendthrift, 5v.  
 Spew, to, 10b, 66w.  
 Spewer, 66w.  
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 Spheres, 37g.  
 Spices, 97b.  
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 Spikenard, 48g.  
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 Spilling, a, 26u.  
 Spin, to, 48y, 66u†.  
 Spindle, 66u†.  
 Spindle-tree, 87m.  
 Spine, the, 67p.  
 Spinster, 22r.  
 Spirit, 18u, 25y, 25z, 27r,  
 59y, 59z.  
 Spirit, the, 25y, 88m.  
 Spirits, 23 l.  
 Spiritual, 27r.  
 Spiritually, 27s.  
 Spit, 65j.  
 Spit, to, 66h, 66w.  
 Spit out, to, 9z, 85a, 85d.  
 Spite, 2u.  
 Spiteful, 2t.  
 Spittle, 66k.  
 Splay-footed, 58g, 94i.  
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 Splendid, 15j, 56h, 93w,  
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 Splendidly, 55n, 56i.  
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 59w, 59z, 76j, 77q, 93x,  
 93z.  
 Splint, 13d, 58o, 67g.  
 Splint, surgeon's, 66o.  
 Splinter, 66x.  
 Split, to, 64p, 76v, 77a.  
 Spoil, 54q, 54r, 70d.  
 Spoil, to, 6i, 7d, 11p, 14g,  
 15a, 15z, 16k, 26y, 35z,  
 36y, 38p, 51k, 52e,  
 54r, 56r, 66t, 70c, 90g,  
 94m.  
 Spoiled, 10y.  
 Spoiled, to be, 31r.  
 Spoiling, 54s, 66u.  
 Spoke (of a wheel), 66f†.  
 Spoliator, 48j.  
 Sponge, 66u†.  
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**Veil**, 34y, 50e, 55q, 85z, 87f, 87h.  
**Vein**, 2n, 2o, 30c, 90u, 96c.  
**Vellum**, 19m.

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**Velocity**, 38s.  
**Venerable**, 7s, 9i, 9m, 89z.  
**Venerate**, to, 89z.  
**Veneration**, 91c.  
**Vengeance**, 25p, 35h, 51c, 95b, 95m.  
**Venom**, 29y, 52s.  
**Venom**, to, 5b.  
**Venomous**, 5a.  
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**Ventricle**, 21z.  
**Veracious**, 66d, 66e.  
**Veracity**, 50i, 66d.  
**Verb**, 94q.  
**Verb-deponent**, 6q, 94q.  
**Verb-neuter**, 94q.  
**Verge**, to, 51u, 61c.  
**Verger**, 39f.  
**Verily**, 66c, 66d, 66e, 93u.  
**Vermilion**, 19o, 75a, 88f.  
**Vernal**, 41a.  
**Verse**, 25q, 26a†, 29n, 33q, 41z, 45u.  
**Vertebrae**, 38f.  
**Verulam**, (St. Albans), 90k.  
**Vervain**, 15a, 18i.  
**Very**, 26z, 73b, 99g.  
**Very much**, 73a, 73b.  
**Very well**, 66d.  
**Vespertine**, 2r.  
**Vessel**, 4c, 12w, 22n, 23a, 25q, 25s, 26g, 32u, 40n, 40s, 42h, 43q, 44f, 44v, 69j, 75x, 90t.  
**Vest**, 23e, 56g.  
**Vestal**, 33r.  
**Vestibule**, 21o, 26m.  
**Vestige**, 66y, 71u.  
**Vestry**, 37r, 54g, 89r.  
**Vetch**, 53e.  
**Vex**, to, 6i, 8d, 11h, 20p, 23v, 23w, 31y, 36b, 39g, 39l, 48n, 67v, 72f, 76l, 78h, 80c, 101i.  
**Vexation**, 5w, 8a, 28f, 37i, 75j, 78h.  
**Vexatious**, 8a.  
**Vexed**, 8a, 29s, 81o.  
**Vexing**, 14o, 76w, 77v.  
**Vial**, 7c.  
**Vibrate**, to, 38c.  
**Vicar**, 30y, 66p.

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**Vicegerent**, 66p.  
**Viceroy**, 81f.  
**Vicious**, 26t, 81c.  
**Victim**, 75a.  
**Victorious**, 63m, 63o.  
**Victory**, 50f, 63m, 63o, 76j.  
**Victuals**, 17s, 20b, 49l.  
**View**, 8n, 30v, 34x.  
**View**, to, 34x, 59e.  
**Vigil**, 85u.  
**Vigilance**, 88n.  
**Vigilant**, 14q.  
**Vigils**, 22e, 23e.  
**Vigorous**, 83g.  
**Vigour**, 38s, 69w.  
**Viking**, 91a†.  
**Vile**, 9i, 26z, 27p, 35f, 38q, 59l, 84c, 85p, 90j, 97a, 97i.  
**Vilely**, 58j, 85q.  
**Vileness**, 26z, 85q.  
**Village**, 21s, 26i, 34r, 78y, 90w, 101d.  
**Villain**, 88o.  
**Villany**, 41k.  
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**Vinegar**, 24r.  
**Vineyard**, 92i.  
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**Violation**, 20l, 32c.  
**Violence**, 38g, 46q, 48j, 49r, 54i, 55h, 55m, 69t, 69u, 82z.  
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**Violet**, 12t, 22f.  
**Violeta**, 8v, 22f.  
**Viper**, 5b, 22p.  
**Virgin**, 25q, 34c, 35n, 35t, 43r, 43t, 43w, 45n.  
**Virginity**, 25q, 35n, 43w.  
**Virginlike**, 25q.  
**Virtue**, 9e, 22p, 23z, 55u.  
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**Virulent**, 29y.  
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Vulgar, 26h.  
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 Violentia, 46q, 69f, 69u.  
 Violentus, 69t, 101j.  
 Vipera, 5b.  
 Viperina, 47z.  
 Vir, 4i, 13h, 15l, 21z, 25l, 33p, 34c, 49g, 55x, 86l, 90e, 91k, 92h.  
 Virago, 21z.  
 Virens, 33j.  
 Vires, 44w, 90g.  
 Virescere, 33j.  
 Virga, 30e, 33u.  
 Virgata, 56d.  
 Virgeum, 87w.  
 Virgineus, 43r.  
 Virgo, 25q, 43r, 43w, 45n.  
 Virgultum, 67b, 74v, 75h, 75i, 79r.  
 Viridis, 33j.  
 Viriditas, 33j.  
 Virilis, 86m, 90g.  
 Virilitas, 90m.  
 Viriliter, 6i, 21o, 25l, 90l, 99l.  
 Virilpus, 90h.  
 Virtuosus, 12p.  
 Virtus, 22p, 23z, 38s.  
 Virulentus, 29y.  
 Virus, 96x.  
 Vis, 22p, 46q, 48j, 48s, 66m, 69r, 91k, 94t.  
 Viscera, 13z, 39v, 102g.  
 Viscum, 20q, 42q.  
 Viscus, 36c, 46o.  
 Visibilis, 30u, 31h.  
 Visio, 16a, 30v, 32y, 63j.  
 Visitare, 18h, 48u.  
 Visitatio, 48u.  
 Visus (*part.*), 31z, 34x.  
 Visus, (*sub.*), 30v, 63j.  
 Vita, 6p, 25y, 42i, 94u.  
 Vitare, 15h, 51t, 60y, 87u.  
 Vitavit, 15w.  
 Vitiare, 66t.  
 Vitiari, 11p.  
 Vitiatio, 66u.  
 Vitiatus, 66t.  
 Viticella, 93a.  
 Vitiligo, 18t.  
 Vitiose, 41k, 83v.  
 Vitiosus, 81c, 83v.  
 Vitis, 92i.  
 Vitium, 81b, 82q, 82s, 83h, 83u, 84f, 94l, 99q.  
 Vitreus, 32u.  
 Vitrum, 32t.  
 Vitta, 65n, 102u.  
 Vittæ, 102f.

# V O L

Vitulus, 21c, 21u, 69e, 70n.  
 Vituperatio, 74o, 74r.  
 Vivarium, 20q, 24s, 86p.  
 Vivere, 6v, 42j, 48h.  
 Vivificare, 22t, 22y, 42j.  
 Viviparus, 25y.  
 Vivus, 22t, 22y, 42j.  
 Vix, 35l, 81o, 89o.  
 Vocalis, 22h, 22j.  
 Vocare, 21w, 23b, 28y, 34w, 48r, 61w, 68h.  
 Vocatio, 28b.  
 Vocativus, 22j.  
 Vocatus, 13o.  
 Vola, 29j.  
 Volare, 26e.  
 Volatus, 26f, 87w.  
 Volebamus, 96p.  
 Volens, 91v.  
 Volitio, 91u.  
 Volubilis, 63t, 79e.  
 Volucris, 26e, 26g, 27g.  
 Volumen, 27j.  
 Volumus, 96p.  
 Voluntarie, 91w, 91x, 92l.  
 Voluntarius, 91x.  
 Voluntas, 32a, 32d, 100z.

# V U L

Voluptas, 42h, 43f, 43g, 96s, 98y.  
 Volutabrum, 31g, 64t, 65u, 73n.  
 Volutans, 87x.  
 Volutare, 11y, 75d, 86i, 88k.  
 Volutatio, 32a, 70m.  
 Volutatus, 11d, 32k.  
 Volvens, 88a, 91u.  
 Volvere, 72z, 80e, 86i, 88a, 88j, 88k, 91u.  
 Vomer, 55g, 58x, 61t.  
 Vomere, 66w.  
 Vomitio, 66w.  
 Vomitor, 66w.  
 Vomitus, 66w.  
 Voraciter, 44j.  
 Vorago, 72e.  
 Vorator, 33f.  
 Vorax, 25m, 72e.  
 Vortex, 86f.  
 Vos, 33w, 39u.  
 Votum, 14i, 14j, 41p, 91x.  
 Vovere, 14j.  
 Vox, 68g, 68l.  
 Vulcanus, 35p.  
 Vulgaris, 21z.  
 Vulgo, 86h.

# Z O N

Vulnerare, 26y, 96h.  
 Vulneratio, 96g.  
 Vulnus, 15c, 23a, 96g.  
 Vulpes, 26a.  
 Vultur, 24n, 80g, 85n.  
 Vultus, 7w, 8a, 25y, 36u, 48o, 56j.

# W

Walli, 87h, 88e.  
 Wallia, 88e.  
 Wallicus, 86i, 88i, 91u.  
 Wallus, 88f.  
 Welandus, 89e.  
 Wodenus, 94e.

# Z

Zelandia, 63q.  
 Zelare, 25c.  
 Zelus, 8p, 25b, 25c, 48g, 89s, 94f.  
 Zephyrus, 90t.  
 Zizania, 10p, 22m, 41i, 63l, 84a, 96a.  
 Zona, 17u, 22e.

# SUPPLEMENT,

## CONTAINING CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

ANY of the words in the Supplement are from *Som. Ben. Lye*, and *Mann.*, the orthography and meaning of which are given solely on their authority. Such words were previously omitted, as a reference sanctioning their use could not be discovered. They are now inserted, with the view of supplying every assistance, as they may possibly have been found in this form by these Lexicographers, though it must be confessed that some of them appear to be only infinitives and nominatives improperly formed from other words. The inflection and meaning of all other words are confirmed by precise references.

In addition to the list at the end of the Preface, the following contractions and marks claim especial attention in the Supplement.

*-dl* denotes that the *preceding word or words*, from the commencement of the article, or paragraph, from -, are to be erased.

*dl-* that the *following word or words*, to the conclusion of the article, or to -, are to be erased.

\* that the *word or words immediately following* are corrections, and that, therefore, the printed work must be corrected to accord with what follows the asterisk.

*l.* with a numeral following, denotes the *line* from the commencement of the article or paragraph.

Thus: *p. x. l. 18*, *Getæ* or *-dl.* denotes that in page x. line 18, the words *Getæ* or are to be erased. *Æddra, ædra -dl.* \* *Æddre, ædre, an; f. a vein, drain, etc.* shews that *Æddra, ædra*, found in the alphabetical order, are to be erased, and the words following the asterisk are to be substituted in the Dictionary. *Ab* \* *the woof*, denotes that *the woof* must be substituted in the Dictionary for the erroneous explanation *a beam*. *Æfen-tid, l. 4*, *Seo* \* *æfen-tid*, shews that in the 4th line of this article, the notation must be *Seo æfen-tid þæs, etc.* and not *Seo æfen-tide*. *Æ'ra, l. 4* \* *Former*, denotes that in the 4th line of the article *Æra, Formerly* must be altered to *Former*.

*p. x. l. 38*, *Getæ* or *-dl.*  
*p. xiv. l. 4*, the chief \*writings  
 which are a translation of  
 Sidore, and of Willeram's Can-  
 cum canticorum, v. *p. cxxiii. 6*,  
 4.  
*p. xvi. l. 15*, to leave \* Anglen.  
*p. xviii. l. 7*, see FRIESIC § 58  
 in longer Preface, *p. lvii.* and in  
 the author's *Origin of the Ger-  
 manic and Scandinavian Lan-  
 guages, etc. p. 57.*  
*p. xx. l. 48*, Oxon. 1705, \* 12 L.  
*p. xx. l. 60*, insert.—14. Hun-  
 der's A.-S. Gram. 8vo. 1832.  
 The following corrections refer  
 only to the longer Preface.  
*p. xxxiv. l. 37*, mode of  
 treatment.  
*p. xxxv. l. 45*, Dr. Epkema.  
*p. xlii. l. 29*, \* into éa.  
*p. xlv. l. 22*, [*Coren van* \* *der*  
*at. l. 36.* \* *Freckenhorst* near  
*Warendorf.*  
*p. xlvii. l. 30*, \* *Rustringer.*  
*-l. 43, de* \* *Vaderl.*  
*p. xlix. l. 25*, on the \* right,  
 26, on the \* left.  
*p. li. l. 30*, \* *asi a sword.*  
*p. lii. l. 47*, \* *tap-toe.*  
*p. liii. l. 33*, *dus* \* *onteert.*

*p. liv. l. 51*, Winsemius \* *Frie-  
 seke.*  
*p. lv. l. 38*, *de* \* *l'imprimerie,*  
*l. 39, du* \* *Renard publié.*  
*p. lvi. l. 2*, \* *l'orthographe.—l. 4,*  
*un* \* *jour à.—l. 44, \* Ceolwulfo.*  
*p. lvii. l. 10*, \* *wuldor-fæder.*  
*p. lix. l. 3*, \* *Goth. gaskop.—*  
*l. 48*, the pronoun \* *we.*  
*p. lxxiii. l. 9*, *hi* \* *hus barne,*  
*l. 5, (wards)* \* *again to.*  
*p. lxxiv. l. 11*, *wit[h] liude.—l.*  
*14, hac[h] andre.*  
*p. lxxv. l. 18*, \* *vnscheldigen.—*  
*l. 26, friundem\*, nen.—l. 27, (on*  
*the contrary) \* also not give,*  
*by way of legacy, any posses-  
 sion.*  
*p. lxxvi. l. 10*, here, \* *Tha.—l.*  
*17, North* \* *liudem.*  
*p. lxxvii. l. 26*, *noerd* \* *wr. l. 31,*  
*bihelpa.* \* *Dioe.—l. 28, col. 2,*  
*forsette in* \* *forkéap-je.—l. 41,*  
*\*Hi* \* *it him.*  
*p. lxxviii. l. 5, col. 2, de* \* *tajús-  
 tere.*  
*p. lxxix. l. 7*, *hit* \* *onjerich.—l.*  
*46, have* \* *behalda.*  
*p. lxxxii. l. 19*, *rede* \* *with*  
*father.—l. 24, gear scoe.—l. 41,*  
*\* kljerje.*

*p. lxxiii. l. 13*, \* *Sæts.—l. 22,*  
*woo* \* *with thee.—l. 27, \* Hindelo-  
 pen, A.-S. \* fæmna.—l. 38, \* Gab-  
 bema, p. 30.*  
*p. lxxiv. l. 31*, *a seaman, (\* ma-  
 telot.)*  
*p. lxxvii. l. 26*, *joy*, \* *seal'd.*  
*p. lxxix. l. 28*, *Dut. \* lijf, l. 36,*  
*6 in* \* *wördum.*  
*p. cix. l. 4*, *O* \* *vloeibaar.—l.*  
*22, thou* \* *blest tie.*  
*p. clxxiii. l. 2*, even verbs in  
 \* *-igan, -igean.*  
*p. clxxiv. l. 3*, being the \* *dia-  
 lect.*  
*p. clxxvi. l. 25*, \* *J. S. Car-  
 dale.*  
*p. clxxxiii. l. 11*, have the *nom.*  
*s. in* \* *-a, l. 32, \* þh.*  
*p. clxxxiv. l. 11, s. nom. ac. \**  
*smið.*  
*p. cxc. l. 49*, *Complex verbs.*  
 \* Many verbs which become mo-  
 nosyllables, after casting away the  
 infinitive termination, and all  
 those making the *p.* a mono-  
 syllable, are called complex,  
*p. cxci. l. 15*, as \* *delf-an to*  
*dig.—l. 20, also* \* *change.*

<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>Aalgewer a fire steel, also tinder; igniarium, Som. v. al-geweorc. Aam a searing iron; cauter, Som. Aan defectus, <sup>8</sup> Ben. <sup>8</sup>Aast love; amor, Ben. v. est.  
Ab <sup>8</sup> the woof; trama, R. 63, v. ob. Abæligan to be angry, Cd. 217, Th. p. 276, 27, v. bel-gan. <sup>1</sup>Abbandun, <sup>8</sup>e; f. Abingdon, etc. Abbodesse, an; f. an abbess, Ben. v. abbadiisse. Abbotrice, <sup>8</sup>es; n. abbuddóm, es; m. an abbacy, etc. Abbutdóm, es; m. an abbacy, Bd. 5, 1, 21, <sup>1</sup>Lye, v. abbotrice. <sup>1</sup>Abbudiisse, an; f. an abbess, Ben. v. abbadiisse. Abeced abecedarius, Wan. p. 88, Lye. Abelgan v. a. <sup>8</sup>to anger, etc. <sup>1</sup>Abeogan to bow, depart, Beo. K. 1544. v. abugan. <sup>1</sup>Abifian to tremble: tremere, Th. An. v. bifian. Abilgian to exasperate, provoke; exacerbare, Ben. v. abelgan. <sup>8</sup>Abisegien prepossess; dl- ab-siegien. Abisgian; p. ode; pp. od to busy, to engage one's self, Th. Apol. v. bisgan. Abis-gung, e; f. employment, Som. v. abyagung. <sup>8</sup>Abignys, se; f. an offence; offensa, Ben. <sup>8</sup>Ablongne, ablongne angry; indignati, C. Mt. 26, 8, Lye, Ben. v. gebolgen. Ablunnes, se; f. a rest; cessatio, Ben. v. blinnea. Abot-ricc an ab-bacy, Th. An. v. abbotrice. <sup>1</sup>Abreda coarse tow, hards; stupa, Ben. A-bredwian? to send abroad, to banish; exulare, <sup>1</sup>pellere, Beo. K. 5235. <sup>1</sup>Abros-den plucked; vulsum, Ben. Abrurdan compungere, Ben. Abryttan exterminari, Ben. Abudiisse, an, f. an abbess, Th. An. v. abbadiisse. Abyl-gcan to offend, anger, vex; of-fendere, vexare, Som. v. abel-gan. Abyrgan to taste, Th. An. v. abyrgan.  
<sup>8</sup>Ac, aac, e; f. an oak. Ace-arfan, etc. -dl. <sup>8</sup>Acearf cut off, p. of aceorfan. <sup>8</sup>Ace-mannes-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig, -byrih, -byri, -beri; f. also -ceaster, e; f. Bath. <sup>1</sup>Ac-leac quernum, R. 45. <sup>8</sup>Acnisan percutere, Ben. acnised <sup>8</sup>per-cussus, Lye. <sup>8</sup>Acwecan; p. acwehte to shake, brandish, <sup>1</sup>Th. An. v. cwacian. <sup>1</sup>Acwen-can, <sup>8</sup>acwincan; p. acwanc, we acwuncon evanescere, Gm. I. 898, 17. Acwyllan to die, -dl. <sup>8</sup>Acwylð dies, v. acwe-lan. Acyppan to buy; emere, <sup>8</sup>Ben. v. aceapian. <sup>8</sup>Acyðan to make known, to shew, Bt. 16, 3, R. p. 35, 18, v. gecyðan.  
<sup>8</sup>A'd, aad, es; m. [<sup>8</sup>Old Ger. eit ignis, rogas; v. eitar

santes, virus, Graff's Spisch. p. 152.] a pile, a funeral pile.  
<sup>1</sup>Adder a vein, Th. An. v. Spl. æddre. Ad-fyr a pile fire, fire of the funeral pile, Cd. 162, Th. p. 203, 4. <sup>8</sup>Adilegian, <sup>8</sup>adil-gian, adylegian to abolish, dl-adilgean. <sup>1</sup>Adranc quenched, Cd. 146, Th. p. 182, 18, p. of adrincan, v. Spl. <sup>8</sup>Adre-mint feverfew. Adrincan; p. adranc, we adruncon to be drowned, to quench, Th. An. v. drincan, adrencan. <sup>1</sup>A-duneastigan, adunestigan to go down; descendere, Ps. 71, 6: 87, 4, Lye. Adustrigan detestari, C. Mt. 26, 74, Ben. Lye.  
<sup>1</sup>Æ; f. l. 7 <sup>8</sup>God set them a law, that is, a plain direction. <sup>8</sup>Æbed, æbod, es; m. pragma, R. 12, Lye. Æbilignes, se; <sup>1</sup>f. anger, Th. Apol. <sup>1</sup>Æbreda a kind of marl, or clay; naphtha, Cot. 138, Som. Lye, v. Spl. abreda.  
<sup>1</sup>Æcelma, an; m. a chafing of the feet with walking; pe-dum intertrigo, Som. <sup>8</sup>Æcin tabetum, MS. forte tabes Som. Lye. Æ-cræft, es; m. law-craft, a legal institute, Cd. 173, Th. p. 217, 7. <sup>8</sup>Æ-cræftigo pharisses, C. Mt. 12, 24.  
Æddra, ædra -dl. <sup>8</sup>Æddre, ædre, an; f. a vein, drain, water course, Gm. II. 134, 8: III. 407, 26: Mone A. 196. Æddre suddenly, Th. An. v. ædre. <sup>8</sup>Ædra -dl. <sup>8</sup>Ædre a vein, Mone A. 196, v. Spl. æddre. Ædwines-clif, es; n. Edwin's cliff, Edwinstow, Notts. Chr. 761.  
<sup>8</sup>Æfen-grom, es; m. evening rage, or plague, Beo. K. 4143. Æfen-leóht, es; n. evening light, Beo. K. 821. <sup>1</sup>Æfen-ræst, e; f. evening rest, Beo. K. 2504. Æfen-spræc, e; f. an evening speech, Beo. K. 1511. <sup>8</sup>Æfen-tide, -dl. <sup>8</sup>Æfen-tid, e; f. æfen-tima, an; m. even tide, l. 4 Seo <sup>8</sup>æfen-tid þæs, etc. <sup>1</sup>Æfestful envious, jealous, Th. Apol. v. æfest. <sup>1</sup>Æfestig a contender, -dl. <sup>8</sup>Æfista, æfæst, æfest, æfst, dl- æfestig, <sup>1</sup>æfstig. <sup>1</sup>Æfnung, e; f. even-ing; Gen. 8, 11, v. æfen. <sup>8</sup>Æf-terlic after, second; secundus, Cot. 191, Lye. <sup>8</sup>Æfter-sin-gend, es; m. an after singer; <sup>1</sup>succentor, R. 33, Lye. <sup>1</sup>Æf-tewerd afterward, Gen. 33, 2, v. æfteward. <sup>8</sup>Æf-þunca, an; m. weariness, dislike, disgust; tedium, aversio, Beo. K. 999.  
<sup>1</sup>Æg-flota, an; m. a sailor; nauta, Cod. Verc: Beo. K. apz. 480. <sup>8</sup>Ægewritere, es; m.

a law writer. Æg-gemang, gemenced æg ocastrum, ogastrum, Cot. 145: 168, Lye.  
<sup>1</sup>Æghwylc every, all, Mt. 6, 34, v. æghwylc. Æg-læca, æg-leca, an; m. a wretch, mis-creant; miser, Cd. 216, Th. p. 274, 28: 214, Th. p. 269, 14. Ægles-burh, <sup>8</sup>Egeles-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig; f. <sup>8</sup>Aylesbury, Bucks. <sup>1</sup>Æg-þyrl, es; n. [eage an eye] an eye hole, a window, Th. An. v. eagh-þyrl.  
<sup>1</sup>Æhte -geweald, æhta -gewe-weald property power, property, possessions, Cd. 212, Th. p. 263, 5: 189, Th. p. 235, 15.  
<sup>1</sup>Æine any, Th. An. v. ænig.  
<sup>1</sup>Ælda-cyn, nes; n. the hu-man race, Cod. Ex. 19. Æle oil, Th. An. v. ele. <sup>8</sup>Æled, es; m. [Dan. ild c: Swed. eld m: Norse eldr m] fire. Æled-leóma, an; m. fire light, a blaze; <sup>1</sup>flamma, Beo. K. 6244. <sup>1</sup>Æl-fet-té [æl an eel, fæt a vat, receptacle, ea water] Adling-fleet, Yorkshire, Chr. 763. Ælf-scieno elfa beauty, Cd. 86, Th. p. 109, 23: 130, Th. p. 165, 11. <sup>8</sup>Ælf-scine elfa bright, Th. An. Æl-fylc foreign folk or people, Beo. K. 4737. Ælmas, etc. -dl. <sup>8</sup>Ælmesse, ælmesse, ælmyse, an; f. alms, etc. Ælmes-man an alms man, Th. An. <sup>8</sup>Altæwe; comp. m. ra; f. n. re; adj. good. <sup>1</sup>Æl-peodung, e; f. a going abroad, Som. v. æl-peodignes. Æl-timbred strangely built; pere-grine structus, Beo. K. 2612.  
In sheet C, from page 9 to 16, some A.S. words begin with the capital D, instead of P.  
<sup>8</sup>Æmete, æmette, an; f. an ant. Æmetgian, Lye, æm-tegian, Gm. II. 88, 23, to be at leisure; v. æmtian. Æmetta, an; m. an ant, Gm. I. 254, 13.  
<sup>1</sup>Æned a duck, Mone, A. 8, v. ened. <sup>8</sup>Æng narrow, Cd. 18, Th. p. 2, 3, 9. Ænigwæta in any way, any how, Th. An. <sup>8</sup>Ænote; adj. [æ without, <sup>8</sup>notu use] useless.  
<sup>1</sup>Æpeningas fructus, vel fru-ges quædam stomachio præ-scriptæ, L. M. 2, 2 Som. Æpl, <sup>8</sup>æpel, æppel; g. <sup>8</sup>æples, æp-ples, m. [Swed. <sup>8</sup>æple n.] an apple. <sup>8</sup>Æppel-fealuwe apple-fallow, apple - gray, Beo. K. 4325. <sup>8</sup>Æpse, æspe an asp tree, Gm. I. 251, 11, 12.  
<sup>1</sup>Æ'ra; l. 4 <sup>8</sup>Former. Ærbenu-ma, an; m. an heir, Th. An. v. yrfenuma. <sup>8</sup>Ær-dæd, e; f. an offence. <sup>8</sup>Ær-dæg <sup>8</sup>early day, early morn, Beo. K. 252, v. æra. <sup>8</sup>Ærend, e; f. also

serende, es; n. an errand, mes-  
sage, *Th. An.* a° *Ærendra*, an;  
m. a messenger, *Cd.* 111, *Th.*  
p. 147, 4. *Ærend-secg*, es;  
m. an errand man, an envoy, *Cd.*  
30, *Th.* p. 41, 17. ° *Ærend-*  
*scip*, es; n. an errand ship, a  
skiff; *scafa*, *Mone A.* 80.  
*Æren-geat* [q. earn an eagle,  
gæt, e; f. a goat] ° a goat eagle;  
*arpa*, *R.* 17, v. *Spl.* earn-geat.  
*Ær-fæder*, es; m. a forefather,  
a father, *Beo. K.* 5241. *Ær-*  
*fæst* pious, religious, *Th. An.*  
v. *æfest*. *Ærfe*, *erfe*, es; n.  
succession; *hæreditas*, *Th. An.*  
v. *Spl.* yrfe. *Ær-gescod* brass-  
shod, shod with brass, *Beo. K.*  
5551. *Ærgestreon* brass trea-  
sure, wealth, treasure, *Cd.* 98,  
*Th.* p. 129, 22: *Beo. K.* 3511:  
4460. *Ær-geweorc*, es; n.  
brass, or metal work, *Beo. K.*  
3356. *Ærian* to plough,  
*Th. An.* v. *erian*. *Ær-*  
*merien*, es; m. early morn,  
dawn, *id.* ° *Æran*, *ern*, es; n. a  
place. ° *Ærran* dæge on the  
former day, on the day before;  
pridie, *Som.* *Ær þam þæt ere*  
*that*; *antequam*, *Som.* *Ær-*  
*wacol* early awake, *Th. Apol.*  
-wela, an; m. old wealth, *Beo. K.*  
5491. ° *Æryst*, *æryst*, *ærerst*,  
*arist*, es; m. a resurrection.  
*Æs*, es; n. [*Plat. Dut. Ger.*  
ass n. *Old Ger.* *asz*, *as*, *ase*:  
*Swed.* *as* n.] dead carcase, car-  
rion; cadaver, *Th. An.* ° *Æs*  
food, meat, bait; *esca*, *cibus*,  
*pabulum*, *Sciut.* 28, *Som.* ° *Æ-*  
*scapo* *Spared*, etc. *Æsc-bora*,  
an, m. a spear, or lance-bearer,  
*Gm. II.* 448, 9. ° *hære*, es; m.  
a naval band, *Th. An.* -stede,  
es; m. a battle place, *Cod. Ex.*  
83, b. -wert ash-wort, vervain;  
*verbena*, *Mone C.* 3. ° *wiga*,  
an; m. a lance fighter, a cham-  
pion; pugil, *Beo. K.* 4079.  
*Æsmælo morbus quidam ocu-*  
*laris*, *L. M.* 3, 26. *Som.* *Æs-*  
*mogu* the skin or slough;  
*senectus*, *Lye.* ° *Æsne*, *æne-*  
*mon* a man. ° *Æspethe* asp tree,  
v. *æpse*. ° *Æ-spring*, es; m. a  
water spring, a fountain. ° *Æ-*  
*swicnis* *reverentia*, *Ben.* *Æ-*  
*swiseste* *jurisperiti*, *Ben.*  
*ta*, an; m. an eater, v. *Spl.*  
*man-æta*. *Ætað eat*, for *etað*  
pl. *indf.* of *etan*. ° *Æt-be-*  
*ran*; p. *æt-bær* to bear to, up,  
or out, to confer, give, shew; *af-*  
*ferre*, e *profundis* *efferre*, *Beo.*  
*K.* 1033. ° *Ætefing-stoc* *Tavis-*  
*tock*, *Chr.* 997, v. *Tæfing-stoc*.  
° *Æt faroðe* at the shore, *Beo.*  
*K.* 3828, v. *faroð*. *Æt-fealh*  
*approached*, *id.* 1936, p. of *æt-*  
*filhan* to approach; *sese* *adjun-*  
*gere*, v. *Spl.* *filhan*. ° *Ætfore*

*before*, *Th. An.* v. *ætforan*.  
*Ætfore-æceawian* to provide,  
*id.* ° *-gifan* to restore; reddere,  
*Beo. K.* 5751.

° *Æðan* to deluge, overwhelm,  
*Cd.* 64, *Th.* p. 77, 24. *Æð-*  
*cundnes*, se; f. nobilitas, *Ben.*  
*Æðel* -dl. ° *Æðele* adj.  
noble. *Æþelingadenu*, e; f.  
[the nobles' valley] *Alton*,  
*Hants, Ch.* 1001, *Ing.* p. 173,  
30. *Æðele alu ale* boiled to  
the third part; *carenum*, *Som.*  
*Ben.* v. *Spl.* *ealu*. *Æðelferð-*  
*ing-wyrt* *herbæ* genus *plagam*  
*sanans et carbunculos*, *L. M.*  
1, 33, 38, *Som.* *Ben.* *Lye.*  
° *Æðelo*, *æðelu*, e; f. nobility;  
nobilitas.

° *Æt-hrine* a touch; *tactus*, *Mone*,  
*A.* 154, v. *Spl.* *hrine*. *Æ-*  
*þung*, *aþung*, e; f. breath,  
*Th. An.* *Æt-hwerfan* to turn  
to; to return; *aggredi*, *Beo. K.*  
4953. ° *Ætren* poisonous, *Ps.*  
*Th.* 139, 3, v. *Spl.* *ættren*.  
° *Æt-spranc* sprung out, *Beo. K.*  
2236, p. of *æt-sprincan*, v. *sprin-*  
*can*. -standan, p. -stod to  
stand out; *exstare*, *id.* 1776.

° -steppan, p. -stop to step to,  
approach; *aggredi*, *progredi*,  
*id.* 1484. *Ætterne* envenomed,  
*Th. An.* *Ættren*, *ættryn* poi-  
sonous; *venenosus*, *Beo. K.*  
3283: *Th. An.* ° *Ættrene*, *æt-*  
*tern*, *atter*, -dl. ° *Attor*, *atter*,  
*ater*, es; n. poison. *Attryn*  
poisonous, envenomed, *Th. An.*  
v. *ættren*. *Æt-wegan*, p.  
-wæg to take, or bear away,  
° *Beo. K.* 2397. ° *Ætwist* sub-  
stances, ° food, *Hickes's Thes.* i.  
135, 14: *Cd.* 60, *Th.* p. 73, 21.  
*Ætwitan* to twit, reproach, *Th.*  
*An.*

° *Æw*, e; f. a wife. ° *Æwisc-*  
*mód* a disgraced mind, *Cd.* 42,  
*Th.* p. 55, 18. ° *Æx*, *eax*; e,  
f. an ax. *Æxian*, p. ode to  
ask, *Ps.* 136, 3, v. *acsian*.

° *Æfen*, *Æfene*, e, an; f. *Avon*.  
*Æfeng* received, p. of *afon*.  
° *Æfirran*; p. *afirde* to banish,  
*expel*, *Cd.* 219, *Th.* p. 282, 9:  
214, *Th.* p. 269, 3. ° *Æfrigen*  
*frizum*, *Cot.* 86, *Lye.* ° *Æfyldum*  
*effeta*, *Cot.* 75, *Lye.* ° *Æfyrd*,  
*afyred* an eunuch; *eunuchus*,  
*spado*, *Cot.* 189, *Som.* *Lye.*  
v. *afyran*, *afyrida*. *Æfyrtian*,  
p. *afyrhte* to affright, *Cd.* 223,  
*Th.* p. 295, 1, v. *aforhtian*.  
*Æfyrræd* ° debarred, *Cd.* 19,  
*Th.* p. 24, 17, v. *afyrran*.  
*Æfysan* to hurry, hasten, rush,  
*Th. An.*

° *Æ-galan*; p. a -gol to sound,  
sing; *insonare*, *Beo. K.* 3042.  
° *Ægann* for *angan* began, *Th.*  
*An.* *Ægelan* to hinder, *id.*  
° *Ægen*, es; m. power, authority;

*dominium*, *Gm. III.* 512, 9.  
° *Ægeted strewed*, *Chr.* 938, pp.  
of ageotan. ° *Ægneras*, *heah*  
*hyrne yrqui*, *voluos dicimus an-*  
*gulos oculorum*, *Lye.* *Agnes* of  
his own, v. *agen*. ° *Ægniden* *sie*  
° *defricabitur*, *Cot.* 63, *Lye.* ° *Æ-*  
*gol sang*, *Beo. K.* 3042, p. of  
-galan, v. *Spl.* ° *Ægrafenlice*  
that which is carved. *Agroette*  
*elisit*, *C. R. Lk.* 9, 42, *Lye.*  
° *Ægyt* pours out, 3s. *indf.* of  
ageotan.

° *Æhefst* *liftest* up, *Ps.* *Th.* 3, 2.  
*æhefð* leaves, v. *æhebban*.  
*Æheran* to hear, *Som.* v. *hyran*.

° *Æh-læca* a wretch, *Beo. K.*  
1286, v. *aglæc*. *Æhlóg* laugh-  
ed, *id.* 1454, p. of *hlian*. ° *Æh-*  
*nian* part, *ahniende* to own,  
*Gen.* 14, 22, v. *agnian*. ° *Æh-*  
*ræcan*, p. *ahræhte* to reach,  
*Th. An.* *Aht*, *L.* 9, ° *Mk.* 16,  
18. ° *Æhwa*, *ahwam* any one;  
aliquis, aliquem, v. *hwa*. *Æh-*  
*weorfan*, p. *ahwearf*, we *ah-*  
*wurfon* [a, *hweorfan* to turn]  
to turn away, to bend, *Cd.* 206,  
*Th.* p. 255, 26. ° *Æhydan* to  
hide, *Cd.* 148, *Th.* p. 184, 30,  
v. *hydan*. *Æhyrde* hardened,  
*Beo. K.* 2919, v. *æheardian*.

° *Æidlian* to render vain, *Th. An.*  
° *Ælæg* ceased, failed, p. v. *lic-*  
*gan*. ° *Æ-lamp* happened,  
occurred, *Beo. K.* 1238, v.  
*Spl.* *limpan*. ° *Ældor*, e; f.

*life*, *Cd.* 124, *Th.* p. 158, 29,  
v. *ealdor*. *Ældor-bealo*, es;  
m. life bale, *Beo. K.* 3350, v.  
*balew*. ° *-burh*; g. -burge; d.  
-byrig [ealdor a chief, burh  
a city] a chief city. -cearu,  
e; f. life, or fatal care, *Beo. K.*  
1806. -dæg, life-day, time of  
life, life; dies vitæ, *id.* 1429.  
*Ældr*, *ealdr*, -dl. ° *Ældor*; g.  
*aldre*; f. ealdor; g. ealdrea,  
life, v. ealdor, *Spl.* *aldor*.

° *Æle* with an owl, v. *æl*. ° *Ælec-*  
*gean* to lay down, attach, *Cd.*  
127, *Th.* p. 162, 21, v. *alec-*  
*gan*. ° *Æ-leh* belied, p. of  
aleogan, *Beo. K.* 159. ° *Æ-*  
*leoðian*. p. ode [a, *leoð* a  
limb] to dismember, *Cd.* 9, *Th.*  
p. 11, 19. ° *Ælf-walda*, an; m.  
a ruler of elves, God; *alforum*  
*dominus*, *Deus*, *Beo. K.* 2628.  
° *Ælh*, es; m. [*Moes.* *alh* f.  
*templum*, *Mt.* 27, 5, 51] a  
temple, *Lye*, *Gm. III.* 428, 11.  
*Ælmes-lond* land given or  
granted in frankalmoine; *fun-*  
*dus* in *eleemosynam* *datus*,  
*Som.* ° *Ælotyn* falling down  
prostrate; *provolutus*, *id.* v.  
*alutan*. *Æloð*; ° *ealu*, es, n.  
*ale*. ° *Ælybban*, *L.* 8, *Heo wolde*  
° *alibban*.

° *Æmbybto*, e; f. a message; of-  
ficiu, *Cd.* 25, *Th.* p. 33,



10, v. ambeht. <sup>a</sup>Ameldian <sup>a</sup>to inform, announce, *Th. An.*  
<sup>c</sup>Amore a kind of bird; avis genus, scorellus, *Cot.* 160, *Som. Lye.* Ampull a bottle, *Th. An.* v. ampella.  
<sup>s</sup>Anbidan to abide, *Th. An.*  
<sup>b</sup>Anbyme-scrip *trabaria* [*navis*] *R.* 103, *Lye.* Anbyht-scealc, es; m. a servant, attendant, *Th. An.* v. ambiht-scealcas.  
<sup>a</sup>Ancenned only begotten.  
<sup>a</sup>Ancer, ancor, oncer, es; m. an anchor. <sup>1</sup>Ancer-setl, -sed, <sup>a</sup>anchor-seat, fore castle, or ship, the prow, *Mone A.* 138.  
<sup>a</sup>Ang-mod, *sad.* An-cnawan to know, *C. R. Ben. Lye.* v. on-cnawan. <sup>1</sup>Ancra, an; m. an anchorite, hermit; solitarius, *Th. An.* Ancre a radish; raphanus. Ancre, <sup>1</sup>pæt is rædic, *Mone A.* 493. <sup>1</sup>Andæt-tan to confess, *Th. An.* v. andettan. <sup>a</sup>Andfenga, an; m. a receiver, an undertaker; susceptor, *Ps.* 45, 7. <sup>a</sup>Andgiet-tacen a sensible token, *Cd.* 75, *Th. p.* 93, 3. Andgit, es; n. understanding, *Th. An.* v. and-get. <sup>q</sup>And-leofen, -lifen, -ly-fen; g. e; f. food, sustenance.  
<sup>a</sup>Andryslic terrible, *Lye.* v. andrysn. Andrysn, <sup>a</sup>ondrysn, fear. <sup>a</sup>Andrysne, ondrysne, terrible: l. 10, gedon <sup>a</sup>and-rysne. <sup>1</sup>Andsæc, ansæce -dl.  
<sup>a</sup>And-sacu, -sæc, an-sæc, e; f. [sacu, e; f. contention; sæc, e; f. war] enmity, contention, resistance, denial. Andswar, -dl. <sup>a</sup>And-swaru, e; f. an answer. -swerian to answer, *Th. Apol.* v. andswarian.  
<sup>a</sup>Andwealcan to roll, *Th. An.* v. wealcan. And-wlit -dl.  
<sup>a</sup>And-wlita, an; m. -wlite; n. a face, countenance. -wyrd -dl. <sup>a</sup>And-wyrde, es; n. an answer: l. 6, <sup>a</sup>Andwyrde secgan. <sup>a</sup>Ane -hyrned one horned, v. <sup>a</sup>an-hyrned. <sup>a</sup>An-gan began, p. v. onginnan.  
<sup>a</sup>Angcsum difficult, narrow, *R. Ben.* 5, *Lye.* v. angsum. Angeat poured out, fell, *Beo. K.* 2583, p. of geotan. -gehwylc every, *Th. An.* <sup>a</sup>Angel; g. angles, m. a hook. <sup>b</sup>Angen-gea, angenga; an, m. [an alone, genga a goer] <sup>a</sup>a solitary, one who goes alone; solitarius, *Beo. K.* 328: 892. Angil a hook, *Th. An.* v. Spl. angel. <sup>a</sup>Angin, angyn, es; n. a beginning. An-gitan to get, *Beo. K.* 2583. <sup>a</sup>Angnes, l. 5, <sup>a</sup>Angnes modes. <sup>a</sup>Angol, es; m. English, an Englishman, *Th. An.* v. Engle. <sup>c</sup>An-haga, an; m. a hermit, *Beo. K.* 4731. -horna, an; m. an

unicorn, *Ps. Th.* 91, 9. <sup>a</sup>A'n-hydig one or single minded; sincerus, *Beo. K.* 5330. An-hyrn, -hyrne deor an unicorn, *R.* 18, *Som.* <sup>a</sup>Anlædan to lead on, *Cd.* 151, *Th. p.* 190, 5, v. lædan. <sup>1</sup>Anon singly, *Cd.* 158, *Th. p.* 197, 26. An-paþ, es; m. one path, a narrow path or pass, *Cd.* 145, *Th. p.* 181, 8: *Beo. K.* 2819. <sup>m</sup>-stapa, an; m. one going, or stepping alone, a hermit; solitarius, *Cod. Ex.* 95, b. <sup>a</sup>Answeopadflarat, *Cot.* 14, *Lye.* <sup>a</sup>A'n-tid, e; f. one hour, *Beo. K.* 436. Antymber wood, matter, *Som. Ben.* v. antimber. A'num; adv. with one, only; solum, unice; *Beo. K.* 2156. An-walda, an; m. the only ruler, the Almighty, id. 2544. <sup>a</sup>Anwyrgeys, se; f. a revealing.

<sup>a</sup>Apulder-tun an apple-garden, an orchard, *Som. Ben.* v. æppel-tun. <sup>a</sup>Apuldre, an; f. an apple-tree; malus, *Elf. gr. Som.* 6, 31.

<sup>a</sup>Ar, ær, es; n. brass, *Th. Apol.* <sup>a</sup>A'r, aar; g. d. ac. ære; pl. nom. ac. ara; g. árna, ára; d. árum; f. honour. Aræcan; p. aræhte to relate, *Th. An.* <sup>a</sup>Aræd, se aræda; adj. full of counsel, benefit, patriotic. Arædan, -dl. <sup>a</sup>arædian, are-dian to read, guess, *Th. Apol.* <sup>a</sup>Aræsan to rush, *Th. An.* Aran parcere, *Ben.* Arde, -dl. <sup>c</sup>Ard that which gives honour. <sup>a</sup>Arefnan to bear, *Ors.* 3, 7, *Bar. p.* 104, 20, v. aræfnan. Areo-dian to become red, *Th. Apol.* <sup>c</sup>Arewe, an; f. an arrow, v. ariwe, *Spl.* aruwe, arwe. Ar-fæst <sup>a</sup>holy, pious, *Th. An.* q. æfest. Arfæstlice <sup>a</sup>piously, mercifully, id. q. æfestlice. Ar-fæstnes <sup>a</sup>piety, id. q. æfestnes.

<sup>s</sup>Ar-hwæt, ar-hwate bold; fortis, *Athelst. Gm.* II. 550, 18. <sup>1</sup>Ar-locu an oar-hole, the notch in which oars are placed in rowing; columbaria, *Mone, A.* 90.

<sup>a</sup>Arna for ara of honours, g. pl. of ar. <sup>1</sup>Ar-stæf, es; pl. -stafas; m. an honour-staff, generally used in the pl. for honour, protection; honor, *Beo. K.* 631. Aruwe an arrow, *Th. An.* Arwe an arrow, *Som.* v. ariwe, *Spl.* arewe. <sup>m</sup>Arwurðnys honour, id. v. arweorðnes.

<sup>a</sup>Asendan to send, *Th. Apol.* v. sendan. Asaru the herb foal's foot; asarum, *Som.* <sup>a</sup>Ascæfen shaven. <sup>a</sup>Ascirigendlic disjunctively, *Gm.* II. 689, 22, v. ascyrigendlic. <sup>a</sup>Ascreadian to prune, lop, *Th. An.* Ascrepan; p. ascræp to scrape, id. <sup>a</sup>Aseað boiled, p. of aseodan,

seodan. Asendan to send, id. Aseodan; p. aseað; pp. asoden to boil, scorch, fret, vex, id. v. seodan. <sup>a</sup>Asettan to set, place, propose, *Ors.* 6, 15, v. settan. <sup>a</sup>Asingan to sing, *Bt.* 39, 4, *Card.* p. 324, 9, v. singan. Aslawian -dl. <sup>a</sup>Aslapien, p. ede, to be asleep; torpere, *Ors.* 4, 13, *Bar. p.* 176, 16. Aslepen may sleep, *Bt. F. p.* 54, 18, v. aslupan. <sup>a</sup>Aslydan to slide, slip, err, *Th. An.* Asmeagan to contemplate, investigate, imagine, id. Asmeagung, e; f. meditation, investigation, *Th. Apol.* v. smeagung. <sup>a</sup>Asogen sucked, *Cot.* 193, v. asicyd, sugan, sucen. <sup>c</sup>Assa, an; m. an ass; assinus, v. *Spl.* esol. <sup>a</sup>Asse, an; f. a she ass; asina, *Th. An.* <sup>a</sup>Astigend, es; m. a rider; ascensor, *Ex.* 15, 1, *Th. p.* 29. Astigie go, for astige, v. astigan. Aswanian -dl. <sup>a</sup>aswamaþ abateth, *Cd.* 19, *Th. p.* 24, 12. <sup>a</sup>Aswican <sup>a</sup>to decrease, cease, *Th. An.* v. swican. <sup>a</sup>Aswyndan to melt, decay; tabescere, *Ben.* v. swindan. Asyndrige asander, *Som.* v. asundran.

Ate, l. 1, urine, lotium -dl. <sup>a</sup>Ateowan, ateowian to appear, show, *Th. An.* v. æteowian. <sup>a</sup>Ater, atter, es; n. poison, *Th. An.* v. *Spl.* áttor. <sup>1</sup>Ater-tán, es; m. a poisoned rod, *Beo. K.* 2918. <sup>a</sup>Aðelo nobility, *Beo. gl.* v. *Spl.* æðelu. <sup>a</sup>Aðrid robbed; expilatus, *Ben.* v. aðryd. <sup>a</sup>Aþrowian to suffer, *Th. An.* <sup>a</sup>Að-sweord, es; n. [Old Ger. suart, suert, eid-suart juramentum] an oath, jusjurandum, *Beo. K.* 4123. <sup>a</sup>Aþung, e; f. breath, *Th. An.* <sup>a</sup>Að-wyrðe oath worthy. <sup>a</sup>Au-wan to appear, v. *Spl.* ateowan. Ator-sceuda, an; m. a poisonous plague, *Beo. K.* 5673. Attr, <sup>a</sup>attr -dl. <sup>c</sup>A'ttor, atter, ator, ater; g. attres; d. attr; m. [Old Ger. eitir venenum; Not. eittir venenum aspidum; Swed. etter n. venenum aspidum; Icel. eitir n. venenum; q. from Old Ger. eit ignis; Moes. haito febris] poison; venenum, *Deut.* 32, 33. <sup>a</sup>Atywan to appear, reveal, disclose, show, manifest; ostendere, *Ps.* 77, 14, *Lye.* v. æteowian.

Awacan; p. awac, v. n. to awake, take origin, to spring, to be born, *Th. Apol.* v. awacan. Awacened awaked, revived, *Bd.* 5, 12, v. awæcnian. <sup>a</sup>Awændednes a translation, *Th. Apol.* v. awændednys. <sup>a</sup>Awærian to curse, *Th. An.* <sup>1</sup>Awe-



gabywde *expulit*, *Ors.* 6, 36, v. *pywan*. °Awendendlic *changeable*, *Som. Ben.* v. *awendedlic*. Awenduncg *a changing*, v. *awendincg*. °Awildian *to grow wild*, *Th. An.* Awindan, he *awint*. 1. *to wind, fly, or take*; *intexere*. 2. *With of or to*; *to fly, put or take off*; *evolare, detrahere*, *Past.* 21, 7: *Bt.* 37, 1, *Card.* p. 288, 13, v. *windan*. °Awirt-walian *to root up*, *Som.* v. *awyrwalian*. °Awraec *told, related*, *Beo. K.* 4212, v. *Spl. wreccan*. Awreht *aroused*, *pp. of awrecan*. °Awrigan, p. *awrah*, we *awrigon to reveal, disclose*, *Th. An.* v. *awreon*. °Awrygen *discovered*, *Som.* v. *awreon*, *Spl. awrigan*. Awrygenes *a revelation*, *Som.* v. *awrygenes*. °Awylled-win *boiled wine*; *defrutum*, *Som.* v. *awilled*. Awylm, es; m. *source, origin*, *Th. R.* § 299. °Awyrðnys *a blemish, injury*, *Elf. gr.* 9, 27, v. *awerðnys*. Awyrðgian *to curse*, *Th. An.* v. *awyrrian*. °Awyrigednes *wickedness*, *Som.* v. *awyrgednys*. °Awyrtwalian *to root up*.

°Axan *ashes*; *cinis*, *Elf. gr. Som.* 9, § 28, l. 236. °Axigian *to ask*, *Ben.* v. *acsian*. Axian *to ask, inquire, to be informed*, *Th. Apol.* v. *acsian*.

## B.

°Baca *of backs*, *bacu backs*, *pl. of bæc*. °Bād, e; f. *a pledge*. °Baddan - burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig; f. *Badbury, Dorset*. °Bæc; g. *bæces*; d. *bæce*; *pl. nom. ac. bacu*; g. *baca*; d. *bacum*, n. *a back*. °Bædan, *gebædan*; p. *bædde*; *pp. bæded to compel, constrain*; *compellere*, *Beo. K.* 4031, v. *beodan*. °Bæl, es; n. *a funeral pile, a burning*, *id.* 2226: 4638. °Bæde, es; m. *a funeral pile place*, *id.* 6188. -wudu *wood of the funeral pile*, *id.* 6219. °Bænc, e; f. *a bench*, v. *Spl. benc*. °Bær, e; f. *a bier*. °Bær; g. *bæres*; d. *barum*: *ac. bærne*: *se bara*; *seo, þæt bare*; [*v. Essentials*, § 21, 24] *adj. bare, naked*. °-bære, *adj. termination denoting bearing, etc. as wæstm-bære fruit bearing*. °Bærnan, l. 10, *Hy °onbærndon*. °Bærnete, es; n. *a combustion*. °Bæð, bæðes; *pl. nom. ac. baðu*; g. *baða*; d. *baðum* n. *a bath*, *Th. Apol: Th. R.* Bæðere, es; m. *a baptist*; *baptista*, *Gm. I.* 253, 38. °Bald, l. 2, *Moes.* °baths. Balde, *adv. boldly*; *audenter*, *Cd.* 182, *Th. p.*

228, 11. Baldor, bealdor, es; m. *a prince*, *Beo. gl.* °Balew -dl. v. *Spl. bealu*. Balew, *adj. l. 4*, Bealu °sið. Balewa, an; m. *the baleful or wicked one*; *scelestus, satanas*, *Cd.* 224, *Th. p.* 295, 11, v. *Spl. bealu*. °BA'N, es; n. [*Plat. Dut. Dan. been n: Frs. Swed. ben n: Ger. Icel. bein n: Old Ger. pein n: Gm. says, from beinen to bind, unite: Schmitthenner, from pi to stand fast, to be,*] *a bone*. -cofa, an; m. *a bone dwelling, the body*, *Beo. K.* 2789. °Bancorena-burh, Bancorna-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig, *Bangor*. °Bân-fæt, es; n. *the bone vessel, the body*, *Beo. K.* 2225. °-hring, es; m. *a bone-ring, a neck-bone*, *id.* 3133. -loca, an; m. *a bone inclosure, the skin, body*, *Gm. II.* 506, 16. °Bar, es; m. *a bear*, *Th. An.* v. *bera*. °Bar bare, *naked*, v. *Spl. bæc*. Barda, an; m. *a beaked ship, a ship pointed with iron*; *rostrata navis*, *Mone A.* 131. Barm-clað *a bosom cloth*, v. *bearm-rægl*. °Baroc-scyr, e; f. *Berkshire*. °Baso *a berry*; *bacca*, *Gm. I.* 244, 36. Baso-popig *a purple poppy*? *astula regio*? *Mone A.* 354. °Basu, e; f. *a scarlet robe*; *coccinum*, *Gm. I.* 254, 2, v. *bæswu*. BA'T, es; m. [*Plat. Flem. Ger. boot n: Dut. boot f: Swed. båt m: Icel. bátr m.*] *a boat*, *Beo. K.* 420. °Beacen becen, es; n. *a beacon, sign*. °Beadanford Bedford, v. *Bedanford*. °Beado-grime, an; f. *a war helmet*, *Beo. K.* 4508. -hrægl *a war-garment, coat of mail*, *id.* 1098. -leoma, an; m. *a war-gleam, a sword*, *id.* 3045. -run *a war-conversation, a quarrel*, *id.* 996. -weorc, es; n. *war work*, *id.* 4592. -weorca, an; m. *a war worker, a soldier*, *Gm. II.* 449, 34. Beadu-folm, e; f. *a war or bloody hand*, *Beo. K.* 1973. -ræs, es; n. *a battle rush, an onset*, *Th. An.* -serce, an; f. *a war shirt, coat of mail*, *Beo. K.* 5506. Beadon *prayed, for bædon*, p. *of biddan*. °Beag, l. 15, Beahgife -dl. °Beäg-gyfa, an; m. *a bracelet giver, a prince*, *Beo. K.* 2197. °BEA'N, beh, bæh; g. *beāges*; d. *beage*; *pl. beagas*; m. *metal made into circular ornaments, as bracelets, neck-rings, laces, garlands, or crowns*. These being valuable, were probably used, in early times, as means of exchange, or as money; hence the origin of

*ring-money*, v. *Sir Wm. Betham's Essay in the Trans. of Rl. Ir. Acad. and Gent's. Mag.* April, 1837, p. 372, 373, and May, p. 499. -gifa, an; m. *a ring giver, alluding to ring or bracelet money*, v. *Spl. BEAH*. -hord, es; m. *a ring hoard*, *Beo. K.* 1781. -hroden *adorned with bracelets*, *Th. An.* -sele *a ring-hall*, *Beo. K.* 2354. -þego, e; f. *a ring-service*; *annulorum distributio*, *id.* 4347. -wriða [wriða *a bridle*] *a ringleader, a prince*, *id.* 4032. °Bealcian *to belch*; *eructare*, *Gm. II.* 282, 32. Bealloc, es; m. *testiculus*, *id.* II. 285, 34, v. *beallucas*. Bealo misery, *Beo. K.* 559, v. *Spl. bealu*. Bealo-cwealm *a dreadful death, death*, *Beo. K.* 4525. °-heard *deadly hard*; *infense durus*, *id.* 2685. -hycgende *evil thinking*, *id.* 5126. °-nið, es; m. *baleful, malice, wickedness*, *id.* 3513. -sið, es; m. *a destructive path*, *Cod. Ex.* 81, b. -spell *a baleful story*, *Cd.* 169, *Th. p.* 210, 5. Bealu, bealo; g. *bealwes*, *bealwes*, *bealwes*; *pl. bealwas*, *bealwas*; g. *bealus*, *bealuwa*, *bealwa*, *beala*; m. [*Fr. bael*, *bal: Moes. balweins f. torment: Icel. belgi n. lamentatio: Heb. בלי bli wasting, destruction.*] 1. BALE, *woe, evil, mischief*; *malum, noxia*. 2. *Wickedness, depravity*; *pravitas*, chiefly used in composition. 1. Bealu eorlum *bale to earls*, *Beo. K.* 3350: 385: 559. Bealwa gehwilces *of every woe*, *Cd.* 48, *Th. p.* 61, 9—2. 2. Bealwes gast *spirit of evil, the devil*, *Cd.* 228, *Th. p.* 307, 19. Bealu-ben *a baleful wound*, *id.* 154, *id. p.* 192, 27. Bealwas evils, v. *Spl. bealu*. °BEAM, l. 12, Se °beam. °Beam-dun, e; f. *Bampton*. -sceado, es; m. *a tree's shade*, *Beo. gl.* °Bearan-byrig -dl. °Bearan - burh; g. -burge; d. *burig, etc.* °Bearhtme *suddenly*; *subito*, *Jdth: Th. An.* p. 132, 27. °Bearm, es; m. *a bosom*, l. 2, *Moes.* °barms m. °Bearn-lufe, an; f. *love of children*. °Bearruc - scir, e; f. *Berkshire*, v. *Spl. Baroc-scir*. Bearw -dl. °Bearo, bearu. °Bebeorgan *to defend one's self*; *sese defendere, cavere*, *Beo. K.* 3490: 3513. Be-bicgan; p. *be-boht? to buy*; *durē emere*, *id.* 5594. °Bebūgan *to bow, bend, surround*, *Th. An.* v. *bugan, onbugan*. °Bebycgean, 1. *to sell*, 2. *Som. says also, to buy*; *emere*, v. *Spl.*

be-bicgan. Bebyrgean, *l.* 4, v. \*birgan. *Bedælan to entirely divide, to deprive, Th. An.* Bedæle partly, but little, *Th. An.* \*Bedd-redda, an; *m. one who is bedridden; clinicus, Elf. gl. 9: Vit. Swith.* \*Beféran, v. a. to go, or travel over, *Th. An. q.* befaran. Befestan to put in trust, *Som. v.* befæstan. \*Befulan to BEFOUL, defile, pollute, disdain; pollure, *Som. v.* befylan. Bega of both, *Beo. gl. g. pl.* of begen. \*Begirdan; p. de to begird, *Th. Apol. v.* begyrdan. \*Begnornian; p. ode; pp. od to lament, mourn for; lamentari, *Beo. K.* 6350. Be-gong a course, *id.* 721, v. be-gang. \*Begyded-dl. \*begylded. \*Behæot, *Th. An.* for behet promised, threatened, p. of behatan. \*Behold beheld, v. behealdan. Behreafian to bereave, plunder, *Th. An. v.* be-reafian. \*Behroren deprived, *Beo. K.* 5520, v. hreosan. \*Behð token, sign, proof? *Th. An.* \*Behy'dan to hide, conceal, *Th. An. v.* hydan. Behylt beholds, observes, *id. v.* behealdan. \*Beladigend, es; *m. one making excuses, a defender; excusator, Elf. gl. 23, Ben.* Belæ'fan, p. de to leave, from belifan, v. *Th. R.* § 347. Beleaf, for belaf left, *Th. An. p.* of belifan. \*Belifon remained, p. pl. of belifan. \*Bell sounded, p. of belifan. Bell -dl. \*Belle, an; f. [*Plat. Flem. belle f: Dut. bel f: Old Ger. bella, pella: Swed. bjellraf: Icel. bialla f.*] a bell. Belóge reprehend, sub. of belean, *Th. An.* \*BE'N; g. d. ac. benne f. [*Plat. bede, beë c: Dut. bede f: Dan. bön c: Swed. bön f: Icel. bæn precatio, bön f. rogatio: Old Ger. petaf. peton to pray*] a prayer. BEN; g. d. ac. benne; f. a wound; vulnus, *Beo. K.* 5445, 5803. Ben-geát, es; *n. a wound's gate or opening, id.* 2235. \*BENC, e; f. [*Frs. benke f: Old Ger. pank m: Middle Ger. banc f: Dan. bænk, banke m. f. the bank: Swed. bank m: Icel. bekr m. scamnum sedile: It. Sp. banco m: Fr. banc m: Lat. mid. banca, bancha, banchus: Wel. banc a table*] a bench, table, *Beo. K.* 651: 979. Benc-sittende sitting on benches, or at table, *Th. An: Th. R.* § 118. -þelu, e; f. a benched floor, *Beo. K.* 966. Bend, e; f. also bend, es; *m. a band; vinculum, id.* 1947, v. bænd. Be-

nemnan; p. de to engage, *id.* 2188. Benn -dl-. \*Benne of or to a wound: g. d. ac. of ben, v. *Spl.* \*Beo; g. beoan, bean; pl. nom. beoan, bean, beon; g. beoena, beona; f. a bee. \*Beod, es; *m.* [*Frs. beth, bethe f: Moes. biuds, g. biudis, m. Lk. 16, 21*] a table, *Ps. Th.* 22, 6. \*Beodgeneat, es; *m. a table, or domestic servant, Beo. K.* 683. \*Beogan to bend, *id.* 651, v. bugan. \*Beorc, e; f. a birch tree. \*BEORH, *l.* 5, *Frs.* \*birgh m. *l.* 6, *Moes.* \*bairgs m. Beorh save, imp. of beorgan. Beorh-ham-stede, es; *m. Berkhamstead, Herts. Chr.* 1066, *Ing. p.* 264, 11. Beorhns, se; f. a rampart, citadel; munimentum, *Som.* Beorht, bryht, \*adj. \*Beorhtian to make a noise; strepere, *Beo. K.* 2315. Beorhtlice brightly, clearly; lucide, *Som.* \*Beorn, es; *m.* [*Dan. Swed. Icel. biörn m. a bear; but Plat. Dut. Ger. Dan. Swed. baron a nobleman, one free-born: Old Ger. baro, bar m. superior; dominus; Old Ger. bar free: Bret. barner m. a judge; bar, barr m. the summit, top: Wel. barwn m. a baron, lord: Gael. baran m; barn a nobleman, judge: Ir. barn m. a judge*] a prince, etc. Beorn-cynig, es; *m. king of men, Beo. K.* 4291. \*Beor-scealc, es; *m. a beer-servant, id.* 2481. Beorsel-dl. \*Beorsele, es; *m. a beer-hall, Cd.* 170, *Th. p.* 214, 2. Beorþego, e; f. a beer service, *Beo. K.* 1228. \*Beót, es; *n. a threat, promise, Th. An: Beo. K.* 159. -word a threat-word; minæ, *id.* 5016. \*Beotian to promise, vow, threaten, menace; intentare, minari, *Bd.* 2, 2: *Som. Lye.* Beotne invited, pp. of beodan, biddan -dl. Beran-byrig -dl. \*Beranburh; g. -burge; d. -byrig; f. Banbury, etc. Bereafigend, es; *m.* [*part of bereafian*] a robber, spoiler, *Th. Apol. v.* Berg a hill; mons, *Som. v.* beorg, beorh. Berga, beria, -dl. \*Berie, berge, an; f. [*Plat. bere f: Dut. bei, bes, bezie f: Ger. beere f: Old Ger. peri f: Moes. basi n: Dan. bær n: Swed. bär, ber n: Fr. baie f: Sp. baya, bacaf: Port. бага f.*] a berry, grape, etc. v. win-berie. Bergyl -dl. \*Bergyls, es; *m. a sepulchre, Th. An. v. Spl. byrgels.* Berian to bare, make naked; nudare, *Beo. K.* 2478. \*Bernan,

ic berne, þu byrnst, *Elf. gr.* 35, *Som. p.* 38, 5: *Beo. K.* 5134, v. byrnan. Berstan to evade, escape from, as set-berstan, *Th. An.* \*Berynde bearing, breeding; foetusus, *Ben. v. beran.* \*Besárgian \*to console with, to compassionate, *Th. An.* Bescead sprinkled, strewed, shed; conspersus, *Som.* \*Besceaden clothed. \*Beseah looked about, viewed, p. of be-seon. \*Beslægen cut off, *Cd. Th. p.* 121, 15, v. slean. Besloh bereft, *Cd.* 4, *Th. p.* 4, 17, v. beslean. Besmired besmeared, *Ben. v.* besmyred. \*Be-smiðian; p. ode; pp. od to forge, *Beo. K.* 1543, v. smiðian. Be-anyðede cut off, *id.* 5844, v. sniðan. Besorgian; p. ode; pp. od to sorrow for, *Th. Apol. v.* sorgian. \*Bestandan to stand on, occupy, *Th. An.* \*Be-stymed reeked; circumfusus, *Beo. K.* 967, v. bestemed. Be-swælan; pp. ed to burn, consume; urere, *id.* 6078, v. swelan. \*Beswic, etc. \*es; *n. deceit.* Beswigan; p. beswang, we beswungon, etc. to whip, *Th. An. v.* swigan. \*Besyrian; p. ode; pp. od to ensnare, *Th. Apol. v.* besyrwan. \*Betæcan to assign, appoint, *Th. Apol.* \*Betenge heavy; gravis, *Gm. l.* 225. \*Betimbrian; p. ode; pp. od to build, *Beo. K.* 6312, v. timbrian. \*Betlic, adj. excellent; eximius, *id.* 3846. \*Betweoh between, *Th. An. v.* betwuh. Betweox betwixt, *Som. v.* betwuh. Betwinnan between, *Th. An. v.* betwynnan. Betwix betwixt, *Ben. v.* betwuh. \*Bewændan to turn, *Th. Apol. v.* bewendan. Bewærian to defend, *Som. v.* bewearian, wærian. Bewarigan to ward off, *Cd. Th. p.* 35, 31, v. warian. Beweorcan to encompass, *Th. An.* Beweorpan to cast, beat, *Th. An. v.* weorpan. \*Bewissian to rule; regere, *Ben.* Bewitan, ic, he bewát; p. he bewiste to instruct, act as a tutor to, *Th. An.* Bewitian; p. beweotede to provide, *Beo. K. Apr.* 3590. \*Beworht worked round, surrounded, *Beo. K.* 6316, p. of be-wyrca. \*Biburiged buried, *Th. An. v.* bebyrgean. Bicgan, bicgean to buy, pay for, *id. v.* bycgan. Bicyppan to BECLIP, embrace, *id. v.* beclyppan. \*Bicuman to come, happen, *id. v.* becuman. Bidsælan to deprive, *id.* Bidan \*to enjoy, *id.* \*Bidytt shut up, *id. v.* dyttan.

\*Biegian; *p. ode to crown*, Ps. 8, 6. \*Biga *a corner*, v. byge. Bigan *to buy*, Th. An. v. bycgan. \*Big-cwide *a proverb*, Gm. II. 720, 29. \*Biggeng, *es*; *m. \*tillage, culture*, Th. An. \*Bigonggenne *for begangenne from begangan to exercise*, id. \*Bigð *buys*, d. v. bycgan. Bihæfdian *to behead*, id. v. beheafðian. Bihlæman l. 9, \*scire ge-ceafte. Bihidilice *heedfully, anxiously*, id. v. behydelice. \*Bil, *g. billes*; *n. a bill, knife, etc.* \*Bileðe *an image*, Gm. III. 523, 27, v. bilið. Bilge *bold, hardy*; *audax*, Som. Ben. Bilewitnys *meekness*, Th. An. v. bilehwitnes. Bilhst *art angry*; bilhð *is angry*, v. belgan. \*Binne, *an, f. a binn, manger*, v. bin. Bio, l. 2, II. - Mt. 9, 21. Bion *to be*, Th. An. v. beon. \*Bird, *es*; *n. a birth*, Th. Apol. v. gebyrd. Birgen l. 2, \*e; *f. Birhst defendest*; birhð *defendeth*, Gm. I. 901, 35, v. beorgan. Birig *d. of burh a city*. Birne *a coat of mail*, v. Spl. byrne. Bisæregian *to lament, deplore*, Th. An. \*Biseo, *id. or beseo ses*, v. beseon. Bisettan *to beset, cover over*, d. \*Bisgian *to busy, occupy*, d. \*Bisgu, *e*; *f. business, occupation, labour, etc.* Bisung *e*; *f. occupation, anxiety, etc.* Bisig *busy*; *activus*, Th. Apol. v. Spl. bysig. \*Bismer-al *shameful, blasphemous*, Th. An. Bismerian *to mock*, Som. . bysmerian. \*Bismor-leoð *efamatory verses, a satire, bel*, id. Bismorian *to mock, insult, ill treat*, Th. An. v. ismrian. \*Bisnian *to give an example*, Som. v. bysnian. Bisalcian, *TO STALK, proceed, march*, Th. An. v. stælcan. Biswican *to deceive*, Ben. v. eswican. Bisy *busy*, Th. Apol. v. Spl. bisig. \*Bíte, *e*; *m. a bite*; *morsus*, Beo. K. 4115. Biter, l. 2, \*Moes. bitr; *Icel. bitr. Bitre, adv. bitterly*; *amare*, Gm. III. 102, 1: Beo. K. 4656. \*Biwærian *to defend*, Th. An. v. bewean. \*Bern, \*e; *n. a candle-ick, etc.* Blac-hleor *pale-iced, fair*, Som. Th. An. Blæd, *e*; *f. fruit, branch, tail*, id. \*Blæd, *es*; *m. glory, prosperity, life, a blast*, l. Beo. gl. \*Blæd-agende *glory having, glorious*; *famous*, Beo. K. 2020. -dæg *a prosperous day*, Cd. 11, Th. p. 3, 9. Blædr, -dl. \*Blædre,

\*an; *f. a bladder, etc.* \*Blanc *adj. white*; *albus*, Gm. I. 732, 35. Blanca, blonca, *an*; *m. [Old Ger. Mons. planchaz a pale horse] a horse*; *equus*, Beo. K. 1705. \*Bland [Moes. blands mirtio; *Icl. bland n. mixtura] a mixture, etc.* Blatesnung *a flaming*, Som. v. blætesnung. \*Blæte *destroyed, deadly*; *deletus*, Beo. K. 5643. Blæð *adj. slow, sluggish*; *segnis*, Cod. Verc. i. 406: Beo. gl. Blæðe *adv. slowly*, segniter, Cd. 166, Th. p. 206, 17. bBleripittel, bleripyttel *a mouse-killer, a screech-owl*; *soricarius*, Elf. gl. Som. p. 63, 46; *Mone A. 65*. Blesian *to bless*, Lye, Gm. I. 908, 10, v. bletsian. \*Bliccettan *to shine*; *fulgere*, Som. Blicetan *to shine*; *fulgurare*, Gm. II. 218, 24. Blidsian, *p. ode*; *pp. od to rejoice*; *lætari*, Gm. I. 908, 11, v. blissian. \*Blisa *a torch*, Som. v. blase. Blisgere *an incendiary*, id. v. blasere. \*Bliðe - mód *cheerful - minded, kind, well disposed*, Cd. 86, Th. p. 108, 2. \*Blód-egesa, *an*; *m. a bloody storm*, Cd. 166, Th. p. 208, 3. -fæg *blood-stained*, Beo. K. 4116. Blódgian; *p. ode*; *pp. od to bleed, to run with blood*; *sanguinare*, Gm. I. 908, 13. \*Blód-hreów *blood cruel, bloody*, Beo. K. 3436. \*Blostme, *an a blossom*, Cd. 221, Th. p. 286, 25, v. blośma. Blostm-geld *days of amusement devoted to Flora*; *Floralia*, Som. jBlóð, *es*; *n. blood*; *sanguis*, Gm. III. 398, 28, v. blód. \*Bóc l. 4, Moes. boka *f. \*Bóc-cist, e*; *f. a book-chest, book-case*, Th. Apol. \*Boc-stæf, *es*; *m. a letter, etc.* \*Bodig, \*e; *m. height of body, etc.* \*Bog, boh, *es*; *m. an arm, shoot, branch, bough*; *armus, lacertus, ramus, etc.* \*Boga, *an*; *m. a bow, arch, an arched room, a corner, bending, band, anything that bends, a horn, tail*; *arcus, angulus, fornix, cauda*. \*Bogilt, *adj. bowed, crooked*; *arcuatus*, Gm. II. 381, 2. \*Boh, *es*; *m. a shoulder, arm, shoot*, v. Spl. bog. \*Bolca, *an*; *m. \*a balk, beam, ridge, a ridge of earth*; *trabe, spatium inter sulcos eminens*, Mann. Bold, *es*; *n. a house, hall, palace*; *domus, atrium*, Beo. K. 1987: Cd. 216, Th. p. 273, 19. Bold-agende *possessing a house*, Beo. K. 6218. Bolgen - mód *angry minded, wrath of mood*, Cd. 183, Th. p. 228, 26. Bolstar, bolstr, -dl.

\*Bolster, *g. bolstres*; *n. a bolster, etc.* Bona, *an*; *m. a slayer*; *occisor*, Beo. K. 352. \*Bon-gar *a fatal spear*, id. 4057. Bora, *an*; *m. \*a ruler, bearer*, Cd. 224, Th. p. 296, 10. Bórd, *es*; *m. \*a board, what is made of boards, a table, house, shield*. \*Bord-hæbbende *shield-having, or bearing shields*, Beo. K. 5785. Bordwudu *shield-wood*; *lignum clypii*, id. 2486. Borg *money borrowed, a loan*, Th. An. v. borh. Borgia, *an*; *m. a surety*; *fidejussor*, Gm. II. 288, 34. Borgen *saved, pp. of beorgan*. \*Borsnung *a corruption, spoiling*, Ben. brosnung. Bósa, *es*; *m. a cow-stall*; *præsepe*, Gm. II. 264, 12. \*Bót, \*e; *f. [\*Swed. bot m] a compensation, etc.* \*Botel; *g. botles, n. a dwelling*, Gm. II. 100, 29, v. botl. \*Botm, \*es; *m. a bottom, etc.* Bótu, *e*; *f. a compensation*, Gm. III. 484, 3, v. Spl. bót. \*Brac adversarius, Ben. \*Bræd-ax *a broad-ax*, Gm. II. 1015, 34. Bræd, bred, -dl. \*Brædo; *g. d. ao. -e*; *pl. som. ac. -a*; *g. -ena*; *d. -um*; *f. breadth, etc.* Bræda *lumbi*, Ben. \*Brædenu, *e*; *f. [bræd broad; denu a valley] Brædon, etc.* \*Bræd-panne, *an*; *f. a frying-pan*, v. Spl. panne. \*Brægen, *es*; *n. the brain, etc.* \*Brand, brond, \*es, *m. [\*Norse brandr, m: Fr. brandon m] a torch, etc.* \*Bras-tlian, l. 5, \*crepare. \*Bræd, breed, *es*; *n. bread, etc.* Bræw-ern, *es*; *n. a brewing-place*; *coquina cerevisiae*, Gm. II. 338, 3. \*Brecða? bræn; *fractus*, Beo. K. 340. Iréd, *es*; *pl. nom. bredu*; *n. a sole, plank, etc.* \*Brego-róf *pricely eminent*, Beo. K. 3847. Bngowearð *a ruler guard, a ord*, Cd. 131, Th. p. 166, 13. Bregu-stola *royal seat, a throne*, Beo. K. 4387. \*Brehtnim, l. 2, \*crepare. \*Brember; *bramble*, Cd. 142, Th. p. 174, 12, v. bremel. Bremendlic *adj. having in honour, celebrated, famous*. Bremendlicum *celebrandis*, Mone B. i. \*Bremesbyrig, -dl. \*Bremesburh; *g. -burge*; *d. -byrig*; \*BRAMSURY, etc. jBRæðs, \*es; *f. the breast, etc.* Bræðcearu, *e*; *f. pectoris cura*, Cd. Ex. 81, b. Bræðt-gewand, *es*; *n. breast clothing, coat of mail*, Beo. K. 2422: 439. -weorðung, *e*; *f. breast ornament*, id. 5003. -wylm, *e*; *m. breast flood, pain*, id. 370.

\*Breotan; \*p. breat, we bru-ton; pp. broten to bruise, *Gm.* I. 897, 9. Breotne Britain, *Th. An.* v. Bryten. Breowan; p. breaw, we bruwon; pp. browen to BREW; coquere cerevisiam, *Gm.* I. 897, 7, v. briwan. Bresne -dl. \*Bresen strong, v. bræsen. Brice -dl. \*Brice, Brycg, Brig, e; f. Bridgenorth, etc. Bridgifte, -dl. \*Brid-gifta; nom. g. ac; d. -um; f. only pl. nuptials, *Th. Apol.* = Bridgifu, \*brydgifu dowry, etc. \*Brim-clif, es; n. a sea-rock, *Beo. K.* 442. -faro a sea-journey, an ocean way, *Cd.* 190, *Th. p.* 236, 17. -lād a sea-way, *Gm.* II. 450, 29. -leadu, e; f. a sea-going, a voyage, *Beo. K.* 2096. -liðend, es; m. -man a sea-man, *Th. An.*: *Beo. gl.* -stream, es; m. the sea stream, the ocean, *Beo. K.* 3817. -wif a sea-woman, siren, *Gm.* II. 450, 32. -wisa, an; m. a sea-ruler, sea-king, *Beo. K.* 5855. -wylf? e; f. a sea-wolf; lupa marina, *id.* 3011. -wylm, es; m. a sea-wave, *id.* 2988. \*Brimse, an; f. a gadfly; tabanus, *Gm.* II. 267, 21. Bringan [*Frs.* \*branga: *Swed.* \*bringa] this verb occasionally makes, p. brang, we brungon; pp. brun-gen to BRING; afferre, *Beo. gl.* \*Brittan; part. brittende to crumble; conterere, friare, *Lat. Ben. Lye.* v. *Spl.* gebrit-an. \*Bróc; g. bróce; d. bréc, bræc; pl. bréc, bræc *f. moralia*, etc. \*Bróc \*es; m. a brook, etc. Broc, es; \*n. disease, affliction, misery, etc. \*Bróc-minte, -mynte, an; f. water-mint, v. *Spl.* minte. \*Brodén-mæl, brogden-mæl, es; n. twisted blade; ensis-ortus, *Beo. K.* 3231: 3332. Broh-prea dire calamity, *Cd.* 16, *Th. p.* 108, 29. \*Brondreda branding-iron; andeda, *Mone A.* 325, v. brand-isen. Bront? [*Isl.* brandr rostrum avis, i. e. pars æstuanus, *Beo. gl. vol. I.* p. 245] streaming, raging, boiling, foaming; torrens, æstuanus, *Beo. K.* 475: 1130. Brost breast, *Th. An.* v. breost. Broð, \*es; n. broth, *id.* \*Bróðor, l. 8, *Moes.* \*brothar, m; dl- brothr, l. 9, *Ir.* \*brathair m: *Wel.* brawd, m. l. 30, \*Bróðor-ræden. l. 31, -sib, l. 34. -þinen, l. 37, -wif. -wyrð brother-wort, or herb, *Ben. Lye.* \*Brunanburh, -l. 25, \*v. *Spl.* Bremes-burh. Brún-ecg brown edged, spoken of a sword, *Th. An.* \*fag brown coloured, *Beo. K.* 5226.


-wyrð brown wort, *Mone A.* 538, v. brune-wyrð. Brurdan compungere, *Ben.* Brycg, bricg \*e; f. a bridge, etc. \*Bryd-ealoð, -ealu bride-ale, marriage feast, *Som.* \*Brydelast a bride step. \*Bryden solid, firm, *Th. An.* Brym \*es; m. n. the sea, *id.* Brymel a bramble, v. bremel. \*Bryne-leóma, an; m. a fire's flame, *Beo. K.* 4621. -wylm, es; m. a fire wave, *id.* 4647. \*Bryten, Bryton, Breoten, Breoton, e; f. BRITAIN:—Brytene igland Britain's island, *Chr. Ing. p.* 1, 1. Ealre Breotone of all Britain, *Bd.* 5, 33, *Sm.* p. 645, 5. Brytnian p. ode; pp: od to dispense, *Gm.* I. 908, 2, v. bryttian. \*Bryttene; g. d. ac. of Bryten, Britain. \*Brytta, an; m. a dispenser, *Beo. gl.* l. 1, dl- Norse, briotur, l. 7. dl- Norse Gullbriotur. Brittan l. 3, dl- Norse briota, brytta a fragment. \*Burge saved, p. sub. of beor-gan. Buhð for byhð bows, *Th. An.* from búgan. Bún inhabit, *Cd.* 35, *Th. p.* 45, 32: 209, *Th. p.* 259, 18. Búne, an; f. a cup; poculum, *Th. An.*: *Beo. K.* 5547. Búr \*es; m. a bed-chamber, *Beo. K.* 278. Burg, e; f. a citadel; arx, *Gm.* I. 642, 29, v. burh. Burge-weall, es; m. a town-wall, *Th. An.* Burge-weard a city's guard, *Cd.* 180, *Th. p.* 226, 19, v. burh-weardas. Burgh a city, *Th. An.* v. burh. Burgon saved, pl. p. of beor-gan. \*Burh-hleoð a mountain height, *Cd.* 146, *Th. p.* 182, 3, v. beorh-hleoð. -hloca, \*an, m. a city's inclosure, a city, *Beo. K.* 3852. \*stede, es; m. a city place; urbis locus, *id.* 4524. \*ware, -waras; g. -a; d. -um; m. only used in pl. citizens, inhabitants; cives, incolæ, v. *Spl.* -ware. \*waru, e; f. seldom used in pl. a city; civitas, v. *Spl.* -waru. -wela, an; m. city wealth, *Beo. K.* 6194. Burigan to bury, *Th. An.* v. birgan. Burigen a sepulchre, *Th. An.* v. birgen. \*Burna, an; m. a stream, *Gm.* III. 387, 25, but? as þa bur-nan is f. Burst a bristle, *Th. An.* v. byrst. \*Buter-geþweor [from þwean to anoint] butter-ointment, butter, *Th. An.* \*Buterice, es; m. a leather bag, or bottle; uter, *Th. An.* \*Butting-tun, es; m. Butting-ton, etc. Butyre, an; f. butter, *Th. An.*

\*Bycnan, bycnian to beckon, *Gm.* II. 168, 25, v. bican. Byga a corner; angulus, *Gm.* I. 231, 35, v. bige. \*Byspæc a supplanting, etc. Byðows, byhst bendest, *Th. An.* from búgan. Byldan to bail supply, furnish; instruct, *Beo. K.* 2182. \*Byrdian tinere, *Ben.* Byrdinge weaver's tool, *Mone A.* 31. \*Byre, es; pl. nom. ac. also, e; m. a sea, *Th. An.*: *Gm.* I. 641, 17: *Beo. K.* 2371, 4031. Byrga of wæst Hick. I. p. 135, 8, for byrg g. pl. of borh. \*Byrel, es; m. a butler, *Beo. K.* 2316. byrle. Byrelian; p. ode: od to serve as a butler; sonem agere, *Beo. gl.* Bygean to bury, *Beo. K.* 631. birgan. \*Byrgels, es; m. sepulchre, *Gm.* I. 639. Byrht-hwile a moment. \*briht-hwile. \*Byrig, e; f. city; civitas, *Beo. K.* 4937. \*Byrigels a sepulchre, v. byrgels, dl- birigen. \*Byrne, an; f. a cuirass, *Beo. K.* 79. \*Byhom, es; m. a coat of mail, *Beo. gl.* in ham. \*Byes; m. a soldier in arms, *Th. An.* \*Byrst, e; f. a wort, *Mone A.* 428, v. byrst. Byrgung, e; f. a ment; negotium, *Som.* v. seg. Bysi, bysig, busy, *Som.* v. bisig. Bysmorfic disgraceful, *Th. An.* v. bysmorfic. \*Bytme, an; f. keel of a ship; carina, *Beo.* in ceol.

## C.

\*Cæg, e; f. also. Cæge f. a key, *Nic.* 14, *Th. p.* 11. Cæige a key, *Som.* *Spl.* cæg. Cæster-geferan m. a fellow-citizen, *Som.* v. dea-burh; g. -burge: d. rig the Chaldean city, *Beo.* \*Camb \*es; m. [*Det.* *Swed.* kam m: *Ger.* kamm m: *Old Ger.* kamp m: *Mid. Ger.* kamp m: *Old Ger.* kamp m: *pecten*, *comæ*, etc. \*Camp, \*e; ge-camp, es; m. [*Det.* *Swed.* kamp m: *a field*: *Frs.* camp m: *kampf* m: *Old Ger.* kamp m: *chamff* m: *Den.* kamp m: *kempa* f. pugil: *Ger.* kamp m: *Ir.* campa m. a contest, etc. Candel, es; \*n. a candle, etc. \*Cana wara burhge, -dl. \*Can-burh; g. burge, burhge; byrig, byri; f. Caster-



\* etc. \*Cant-ware, -waras, nom. ac.; g. -a; d. -um; m. pl. *Kentish men, men of Kent*, v. *Spl. -ware, -waru*. Capitol \*mæsse, an; f. *early mass*. Carcern, carcærn, es; n. [carc, ern a place] a prison, etc. Carfull, -l. 2 \*solicitus. Carl, \*es; m. a male: chiefly used before words to denote the male, as *cwen* is the female;—Carl-cat a male cat; -fugol a male, or cock-bird, *Gm. III. 318, 35*. \*Cäsering, \*es; m. a coin, etc. \*CAT; g. cattes; m. [Plat. Dut. Dan. kat f: Ger. katze f: Old Ger. chaz, chazza f: Plat. Dut. Ger. katter m. a tom-cat: Dan. hankat m: Swed. katta f. a cat; katt m. a tom-cat: Icel. kisa f; köttir m: Wel. cath: Bret. kaz m; kazez f: Gael. Ir. cat m: Fr. chat m; chatte f: It. gatto m; gatta f: Sp. Port. gato m; gata f: Rus. kots: Pol. kot: Per.  kit] a CAT; cattus, etc.

\*Ceáca, céca, an; m. a CHEEK, jaw; mala, maxilla, etc. Ceahcetung a rebuking, *Som. v. ceahhetung*. Ceacbora anhilus, *Cot. 13, Lye*. Ceafor, \*es; m. [Plat. käver, sepper, zäver m: Dut. kever m: Ger. kafer m: Old Ger. cheviro m: Old Sax. zever m.] a CHAFER, etc. \*Cealc-hyð, e; f. [Hunt. Cealcide: West. Chalchuthe] Chalk, Kent, etc. Cealf, celf, es; pl. cealfu n. a CALF, etc. Ceallian to call; vocare, dicere, *Th. An.* Cealo, cealwa bald; calvus, *Gm. II. 189, 34, v. calo*. Cealre calmaria, *Cot. 42: 168, Som.* CEAP, es; \*n. a purchase, *Beo. K. 4826*. \*Ceap-ealepelu, e; f. [ealu ale, þelu a plank] an ale selling place. \*Ceap-scip, es; n. a merchant-ship. Cear anxious, careful; anxius, curis pressus, *Cd. 214, Th. p. 269, 2*. Cear-bend, *Gm. 485, 19, v. Spl. oncear-bend*. Cear-sið a sorrowful journey, *Beo. K. 4787*. \*Cearu, e; f. care, *id. 2607, v. caru*. Cear-wylm, es; m. a care wave, *id. 561*. Ceaster, -l. 12, On \*þære. Ceaster-æsc a sort of ash; quoddam fraxinus genus, *Som. helleborus, N. Lye*. -buend, es; m. a city-dweller, a citizen, *Beo. K. 1529*. \* -ge-ware, -waras, pl. m. townsmen, citizens. \* -waru, e; f. what contains inhabitants, a city, citadel; arx, v. waru. Céca, an; m: céce, an; f. a cheek, *Gm. III. 401, 9, v. Spl.*

ceaca. *Cecum tortellis, Cot. 191*. Ced a boat, wherry; linter, *H.* Cega a key, -dl. Cehhetung laughter, *Bt. 16, 2, Card. 78, 21, v. ceahhetung*. \* Celloð keeled, a shield resembling the bottom of a ship, *Th. An.* Celung, e; f. a cooling, refreshing; refrigeratio, *Som. Cemeargode medullatus, Lps. 65, 14, Lye*. \*CE'NE, es, m. n; re f; adj. keen, *Beo. K. 411*. Cénne fierce, ac. s. m. of cene. \* Centingas men of Kent, v. *Spl. East-centingas*. Ceocung, e; f. ruminatio, *Ben.* Ceole, an; f. the jaws, throat; faux, *Som. v. ciolæn*. \*Ceorl, l. 7, Ceorla \*cyng. Ceorlic, etc., also free-born, *Beo. gl.* Ceosel, \*es; m. gravel. Ceosel-stan \*gravel, coarse sand; glare, \*Mone A. 119. \*Cerdicesford, es; m. Chardford, etc. \*-leah, -leag [hlæw, hlaw, es; m. rising ground] *Cheardesley*. \*Cetreht CATTERICK. Child a child, *Th. An. v. cild*. Chór, \*es; m. choir, quire, *id.* Cian bracia, *Cot. 25, Lye*. Cicen, \*es; n. a chicken. \*Cidan; p. cād, we cidon; pp. ciden to chide: altercari, *Gm. I. 896, 40*. \*Cifese, an; f. a harlot; pellex, *id. 646, 18, v. Spl. cyfes*. \*Cild-clað, es; m. a child-cloth, swaddling-cloth, *Th. An.* Cild-cradol, es; m. a child cradle, *id.* Cildes scrud, es; n. a child's garment; prætexta, *Lye*. \*Cileðenige Caledonia, *Herb. 75, Lye*. Cin of kin, *Th. An. v. cyn*. Cin the chin; mentum, *Mone A. 76, v. cyn*. Cinberg a covering of the chin, a visor, *Cd. 151, Th. p. 188, 28*. Cinc a king, *Som. Ben. v. cyng*. Cinean to gape, yawn; hiare, *Ben.* Cinedóm, es; m. a kingdom, *Som. Ben. v. cyne-dom*. Cinehelm a crown, *Som. v. cynehealm*. Cine-stol a metropolis, *Som. Ben. v. cyne-stol*. Cininc, cining a king, *id. v. cyng*. Cip a tent, booth, stall; tabernaculum, *Som.* Cipan to sell, *Th. An. v. cypan*. \*Ciptun brought, v. ceapian. CIRC, dl- \*Circe, cirice, an; f. a church, *Bd. 2, 7: Sm. p. 509, 5, v. cyrice, l. 9*, \*Cyrice is. Ciric, dl- \*Cirice, an; f. a church, *Bd. 2, 7, Sm. p. 509, 9: 3, 17, Sm. p. 543, 32, v. cyrice*. Ciriclic church-like, ecclesiastical, *Th. An.* \*Ciric-tan, es; m. a church-yard. Cirman to make a noise, to cry out, *Th. An. v. cyrman*. Cirran to return, *id. v. cerran*. Cirs-treow a cherry-trees, v.

cys-treow. \*Ciser-æppel, es; m. a kind of dried figs. Ciste a band of soldiers, *Cd. 154, Th. p. 192, 10, 11*. Cist-wuce, an; f. purification-week, *Ben. v. Spl. cys-wuce*. Cite a city; civitas, *Lye*. \*Citere a harp, *Gm. I. 258, 19, v. cytere*. Ciðan to make known, *Th. An. v. cyðan*. Citte of a bottle, *Som. q. bitte, from byt*. Ciwung, e; f. a chewing; ruminatio, *Ben. v. cywung*. \*Clæfer; g. clæfre; pl. clæfra; f. clover; trifolium, *Gm. III. 372, 34*. Clæn-heort clean-hearted. \*Clæð, es; m. a garment; vestis, *Gm. I. 638, 31, v. clað*. \*Clað-scear, e; f. a pair of shears; forfex, *Som.* \*Clauster, cluster, clyster, es; n. a cloister, enclosure, etc. CLAW, -dl. \*clawu, e; f. a claw, etc. Cleaf clove, split, separated, p. of clufan, v. *Spl.* Cleafa, an; m. a room, cellar, *Th. An. v. cleofa, Spl. clyfa*. Cleansian to purify, *Som. v. clænsian*. \*Cledemuða, an; m. Gladmouth, etc. Clenlice cleanly, *Ben. v. clænlice*. \*Cleofa, an; m. a rock, hill, cleft; rupe, fissura, *Cod. Ea. 22a*. \*Cleonede talaris, *R. 77, Ben.* Clibe the herb agrimony, *Som. Ben. v. clife*. CLIF, \*es; n. a rock, etc. Clifa a bed, couch, *Som. v. bedclyfa, Spl. cleafa*. Clifian, l. 6, dl- findere. \*Climban; p. clamb, we clumbon to climb, *Th. An. v. climan*. Clipian to call, *id. v. cleopian*. \*Clipung a calling, *Som. v. clypung*. Cliða a plaister, poultice; plasma, malagma, *id.* Clofen separated, \*v. *Spl. clúfan*. Clucgge, an; f. a clock, bell, *Th. An.* Clúfan, he clyfð; p. cleáf, we clufon; pp. clofen to CLEAVE, split; findere, *Th. R. § 250*. Clustro cloister, prison, barriers, *Cd. 22, Th. p. 22, 11, v. Spl. clauster*. Clyfa, an; m. a room, cellar, *Th. An. v. cleafa*. j Clynegan pulsare, *Ben.* jClypigend, es; m. one calling or crying, *Th. An.* Clypigende crying, *id.* \*Clyster, es; n. a cloister; claustrum, *Gm. I. 643, 39, v. Spl. clauster*. Clyð cleaves, splits, v. *id. clúfan*. \*CNÆP, es; m. a top, etc. \*Cnear, \*es; m. a ship. Cneord so-lers, *Ben.* \*Cneow-magas relations, v. mæg. -sib; g. -sibbe; f. relationship, a race, *Cd. 161, Th. p. 200, 13*. -wærc knee-pain; genum dolor, *Som.* -wyrste geniculi, *Ben. Lye*. CNIF, \*es; m. a

a *participle*; *participium*, etc. -nimendlic *participial*, *Som.* -nimingc a *partaking*, *id.* Dælydnes, se; *f.* a *division*; *partitio*, *id.* v. dæling. Dæn-bære *woody vales*, *id.* v. den-bæra. Dæne-land a *land of valleys*; *convallis*, *Lps.* 59, 6, *Lye.* Dæn-marc, e; *f.* Dæn-merce, an; *f.* DENMARK—To Dæn-marce, *Chr.* 1070, *Ing.* p. 275, 25. To Dæn-mercan, *Chr.* 1070, *Ing.* p. 276, 10: 1075, *Ing.* p. 283, 2, v. *Spl.* Den-marce. Dæn-ware, -waras; *g. a.*; *pl. m.* *inhabitants of valleys*; *valicolæ*, *Som.* Dærian to *injure*, *Lye.* v. derian. Dærstende *fermenting*, *Ben.* Dæð *death*, *Th. An.* v. deað. Dæðberende *mortal*, v. deað-bære. Dag *what is spread*, *Som.* v. daag. Daga, dagas, *dagum of days, days, to days*, *pl. g. ac. d. of dæg.* <sup>k</sup> Dalas *parts*, *Cd.* 16, *Th.* p. 20, 8, v. dæl. Dalo, e; *f.* a *den*; *caverna*, *Cd.* 22, *Th.* p. 27, 21. Danegeld *Danegelt*, *Danish tribute*, *Som.* Dar, e; *f.* *destruction, injury*, *Th. An.* v. daru. Darað, dareð, daroð, \*es; *m.* a *dart*, etc.

Dead-boren *dead-born*, *Herb.* 63, 2. Deadsynig *guilty*; *reus*, *C.* Mt. 5, 21. Deagelian to *hide*, *Beo. gl.* v. diglian. Deagged, *deag-wyrmed troubled with the gout*; *podagricus*, *R.* 77, *Lye.* Deag-telg *ostrum*, *Cot.* 146. Deapung, e; *f.* a *dipping*; <sup>l</sup> *immersio*, *Som.* <sup>l</sup> Dearc *dark*, *Th. An.* v. deorc. Dearn *hidden*, *Beo. gl.* dyrn. Dearo *loss*; *damnum*, *Som.* v. daru. Deað-bana a *murderer*. -beám, es; *m.* *death-tree, tree of death*, *Cd.* 30, *Th.* p. 40, 13. -bed, des; *n.* a *death-bed*, *Beo. K.* 5798. -betæcan *morti tradere*, *Mod. Confl.* *Lye.* -cwealm [*cwealm destruction*] *death, slaughter*, *Beo. K.* 3338. -cwylmmend *mortificatus*, *Lps.* 78, 2, *Lye.* -dæg, es; *m.* *death day, day of death*, *Beo. K.* 372. -den, nes; *n.* *death's den*, *Cod. Ex.* 12b. -drep *death-swoon*, *Cd.* 167, *Th.* p. 209, 6. Deaðes-witegung, -witgung, e; *f.* a *propheying or divination by raising the spirits of the dead*; *necromantia*, *Som.* Deað-fæg *death colour, discoloured by death*; *morte discolor*, *Beo. K.* 1693. -rægl *death-cloth, pall*. -reaf *death-garment, or spoil, pillage*, *Cot.* 77; *Som.* -scua, an; *m.* *shade of death, death*, *Beo. K.* 318. \*-stede, es; *m.* a *death place*, *Cd.* 171, *Th.* p. 216, 2.

-sweltan to *suffer death, to die*; *mortem pati*, *Som.* -werig *death-weary*, *Beo. K.* 4245. -wic, es; *n.* *death residence, sepulchre*, *id.* 2551. \*-wyrð, e; *f.* *destiny*, *Cot.* 89, *Lye.* DEAW, es; *m.* DEW, etc. <sup>m</sup> Ded-bot *penitence*, *Som.* v. dæd-bot. Defenisc of *Devonshire*; *Defonius*, *id.* Dehter *daughter*, *id.* v. dohtor. Deira-wald, *Deira-wudu the wood of Deira, now Beverley*; *Deirorum silva. vel saltus*, *id.* Delf, es; *n.* a *delving, digging*, *Th. An.* Delfin a *dolphin*, *Mone A.* 275. Delfing a *DELVING, digging*, v. bedelfan. Demend, es; *m.* a *judge*; *judex*, *Beo. K.* 360. Demere, es; *m.* *id.* *Som.* Denim *loss*, *Ors.* 2, 4, *Bar.* p. 67, 11. Den for, denu a *valley*, *Th. An.* Den-bæra *places yielding mast for fattening hogs*; *valles nemorosæ et glandiferæ porcis pascendis et saginandis idoneæ*, *Som.* <sup>n</sup> Dene \*es; *m.* a *valley, plain*: wið þone dene, *Gen.* 13, 18. Dene of a *valley*, *g. d. ac. of denu.* Dene-mearc, e; *f.* *Denmark*, *Chr.* 1004, *Ing.* p. 178, 25: 1035, *Ing.* p. 207, 18. Deng, On *dengum in novalibus*, *Prov.* 13. Den-marce, -mearce, an; *f.* Of Den-marcan, *Chr.* 1070, *Ing.* p. 273, 11: 1119, *Ing.* p. 340, 30. To Den-mearcan, *Chr.* 1075, *Ing.* p. 280, 30: 1084, *Ing.* p. 288, 11: 1087, *Ing.* p. 296, 33. Denn, es; *n.* a *den*; *cubile*, *Beo. gl.* v. denu. Densc *Danish*, *Th. An.* v. Denisc. Deofan; *p.* *deaf*, we dufon; *pp.* dofen to *sink*; *mergere*, *Gm.* I. 897, 5, v. gedufian. Deofe *perfectus*, *Ben.* Deofol-scinna *devils*; *dæmonia*, *Som.* Deóg, e; *f.* *dye*; *tinctura*, *Beo. K.* 1693. Deógol *secret*, *id.* 547, v. *Spl.* dygel. Deohle *secret*, *Som.* v. deahla. Deope *deeply*; *profunde*, *Cd.* 130, *Th.* p. 165, 15, v. deoplice. \*° Deora-mægð, Dera-mægð *the province of Deira*. Deorby-scir, e; *f.* *Derbyshire*, *Chr.* 1065, *Ing.* p. 253, 13. Deorc-græg *dark grey*; *furvus*, *Som.* Deor-cyn, es; *n.* a *kind of beast*, *Th. An.* -fald, -tun a *deer fold, a park*; *cervorum hortus*, *Som.* -hege a *DEER-HEY, a hedge against deer, or wild beast*; *sepimentum*, *Som.* *Lye.* Deorling, \*es; *m.* a *darling*, etc. \*° Deorwurðe, *deorwurðe, diorwurðe*, es; *m.* *n. f. re precious*, etc. Dere *damage*, *Som.* v. daru. Der-

fan to *labour*, *Lye.* v. deorfan. Dest *doest*, v. don. <sup>q</sup> Dic, \*es; *m.* a *DIKE*, etc. <sup>q</sup> Diende *lactantes*, *R. Mt.* 21, 16, *Lye.* Digel; *g.* digele, digle; *f.* a *secret*, *Th. An.* Digellice *secretly*, *Th. An.* v. digelice. Digel-writere, es; *m.* a *secret writer, secretary*, *Som.* Dignerass folles, *Cot.* 93, *Lye.* DIHT, \*e; *f.* a *disposing*. <sup>r</sup> Dile-sealf, e; *f.* *dill-salve*; *medicamentum ex anetho confectum*, *Cot.* 208, *Lye.* DIM; *g. m. n.* dimmes; *f.* dimre; *dimgende*; *g. m. n.* es; *f. re*, DIM, *obscure*, *Som.* Dim-hof a *dark house, a cave, den*, *Etf gr.* 13, *id.* Dimme *dimly*, *Th. An.* Dincg dung; *finus*; *also, fallow land*; *novale*, *Som.* Dingiung, e; *f.* *dunging*; *stercoratio*, *Ben.* Dinig dung, *Ben.* v. dincg. Dinor a *penny*, *denarius*, *Som.* Dinung, e; *f.* a *dinning, tingling*; *tinnitus*, *Lye.* Diobul *the devil*, *Som.* v. deofol. Diogol *secret*, *Lye.* v. digle. Diolu *secrets*, *Som.* v. diohlu. Diorwurðe *precious*, v. *Spl.* deorwurðe. Dippan to *dip*, *Ex.* 12, 22: *Ps.* 67, 25, v. dyppan. Dirian to *hurt*, *Som.* v. derian. Dirling a *darling*, *id.* v. deorling. Dirn-licgend, es; *m.* a *secret-lier, an adulterer*, *id.* v. dyrn, etc. Dirodin, *scarlet-dye*, *Lye.* v. derodin. Dirstelice *boldly*, *Som.* v. dyrstig. Disgung, e; *f.* *dotage, madness*; *deliratio*, *id.* Disig *foolish*, *id.* v. dysi. Dobgende *decrepit, very old*; *de-crepitus*, *Som.* \* Dolg, dolh, es; *m.* a *wound*, *L.* 4, \* Dolg-bot. Dolg-drenc, a *wound drink*, *Som.* Dol-gilp, es; *m.* *foolish boasting, vain-glory*, *Beo. K.* 1012. Dolg-sealf *wound salve*, *Som.* Dolh-wund \* a *sword or dagger wound*, *Th. An.* Dollic *foolish*; *stultus*, *Beo. K.* 5288. Dollice *foolishly*, *Cd.* 15, *Th.* p. 19, 22. <sup>t</sup> \* Dolscipe *folly*. <sup>t</sup> Dóm-eadig *blessed with power*, *Cd.* 63, *Th.* p. 75, 29. Dómern, \*es; *n.* a *judgment-place*, etc. Domige, etc. -dl. \* Domian *ic domige*; *p.* ode; *pp.* od. v. a. to *give judgment, to exalt, glorify*; *gloriam tribuere, extollere*; *Cd.* 192, *Th.* p. 241, 4: 192, *Th.* p. 239, 17. Dóm-léas *powerless, dishonourable*, *id.* 218, *Th.* p. 279, 13. -lice *powerfully, effectually, beautifully*, *Jdth.* p. 26, 10. Don a *little fallow-deer*; *damula*, *Cot.* 68, *Lye.* Donlica *practicus* *Cot.* 149, *id.* Doom *questio*,



*R. Jn. 3, 25, id. v. dóm.*  
*Doonde laturi, Cot. 197, id.*  
*Dora of doors, from doru, v.*  
*duru. \* Dorlæcan a sort of*  
*locusts; attaci, Som. Doð*  
*does, v. dón.*  
*Dracan gypsum, Cot. 97, Lye.*  
*Dracan-blód dragon's blood;*  
*sanguis draconis, cinnabaris,*  
*id. 210, id. Dræf drove, p. of*  
*drifan, v. Spl. Drað, \* e; f. a*  
*DROVE; \* company, assembly,*  
*etc. Draged vectus; dragende*  
*vehens, Ben. \* Dreám-heal-*  
*den, es; m. a pleasure-keeper,*  
*Beo. K. 2455. \* Dreacan; p.*  
*drehte [drahte, Gm. I. 905,*  
*6] pp. dreht to vex, Th. An.*  
*Drefe; g. m. n. es; f. re; adj.*  
*muddy; turbidus, Gm. I. 735,*  
*4. Drefliende and saftrien-*  
*de rheumaticus, R. 77, Lye.*  
*Dregende drying, Som. v. dri-*  
*gan. Drehte vexed, p. of*  
*dreacan v. Spl. Drenc \* es;*  
*m. a drink, drench, Beo. gl. v.*  
*drinc. Drenigean to drain,*  
*Ben. v. drehnigean. Dreog*  
*modesty, Ben. v. gedreog.*  
*\* Dreor, es; m. blood, etc.*  
*Dreor-fah blood-stained, Beo.*  
*K. 964. Dreorig \* bloody,*  
*id. 2833. Dreorig-mód sad*  
*of mind, Cd. 134, Th. p. 169,*  
*24. Dreoriglice sadly; mœs-*  
*te, Th. An. Dreorilice drea-*  
*rily, mournfully, id. Dre-*  
*pan; p. dræp, we dræpon;*  
*pp. drepn to strike; ferire,*  
*Gm. 897, 23: Beo. K. 3487.*  
*Drepe, \* es; m. \* a blow, slay-*  
*ing, etc. \* Drí; g. m. n.*  
*drigis; f. drigre, drire, adj.*  
*DRY; aridus, Jos. 3, 17, etc.*  
*Drias soothsayers, Prov. 23,*  
*Som. v. dreas. Drias a pas-*  
*ture; ager pascuus; deaw*  
*drias dew of the field; ros*  
*agri, Lye: Mr. Thorpe reads*  
*deaw-dripas dew-drops, Cd.*  
*188, Th. p. 233, 17. Drien-*  
*cen-georn a drunkard; vino-*  
*lentus, Som. Drifan; p. dræf,*  
*þu drife to drive, Th. An:*  
*Beo. gl. v. n. pelli; v. a. pel-*  
*lere. Driht, dryht, e; f. a*  
*company, a band of soldiers,*  
*Beo. K. 236. \* Drihten-weard*  
*guardian-lord, Cd. 201, Th. p.*  
*249, 24. Driht-mon a regu-*  
*lator of a wedding, Som. v.*  
*driht-guma. Drihtscipe, es;*  
*m. dominion, lordship, Cd. 24,*  
*Th. p. 31, 14: Beo. K. 2939.*  
*Driht-sele, dryht-sele a royal*  
*hall, a hall, Beo. K. 964: 1527.*  
*Driht-wurðe a theologian, Som.*  
*Drinc, drenc, \* es; m. drink,*  
*etc. Drinc-lean præmia bi-*  
*bendi honoraria, L. Cnut. pol.*  
*78, Som. \* -fæt, es; n. a*  
*drinking vessel, Beo. K. 4606.*

*-laf, -lugu drink-law; assisa*  
*potus, Som. Drof-denn a den,*  
*or valley where droves of cattle*  
*feed; armentorum cubile, id.*  
*-man a drove-man, cattle keep-*  
*er, id. \* Drohtað, e; f. a so-*  
*jour, conversation, Cd. 86, Th.*  
*p. 109, 6: Beo. gl. Drohtian,*  
*drohtnian to live, pass (time),*  
*Th. An. versare, Beo. gl. Dro-*  
*petan to drop; stillare, Gm.*  
*II. 218, 26, v. dropian, drop-*  
*petan. Droppah stronius, Cot.*  
*174. Dropsag sturnus, Ben.*  
*Dror gore, Lye. v. Spl. dreor.*  
*\* Drosen, drosn, e; f. fæces,*  
*Beo. gl. Druncen-læt lentus,*  
*Cot. 124, Lye. Druncenscipe,*  
*es; m. drunkenness; ebrietas,*  
*Som. Druncenwall man ebris-*  
*us, Past. 17, 8, Lye. Drusian,*  
*p. ade; pp. od. to subside, set-*  
*tle; sedare, Beo. K. 3260.*  
*\* Dryht-bearn, es; n. a noble*  
*child, id. 4065. Dryhtenlic*  
*dominical, lordly, Th. An. v.*  
*drihtenlic. Dryhtere, es; m.*  
*a lord; dominus, Som. Dryht-*  
*maðm, es; m. a lordly trea-*  
*sure, Beo. K. 5681. -wyrda,*  
*an; m. one speaking in the*  
*name of the Lord, a divine,*  
*Som. Dryming a whispering,*  
*susurrus, id. Drync-werig*  
*drink weary; temulentus, id.*  
*v. drinc-werig. Drypa a*  
*drop, id. v. dropa. Dryr, es;*  
*m. blood, Cod. Ex. 56a, v. Spl.*  
*dreor. Dryrines, se; f. sad-*  
*ness, sorrowfulness; tristitia,*  
*Mone C. 40.*  
*Dufed sunk; mersus, Ben. v. dufian.*  
*\* Duguðum with prosperity,*  
*prosperously, Cd. 86, Th. p.*  
*107, 33, v. duguð. Dulh-*  
*rune pellitory of the wall, Som.*  
*v. dolh-rune. Dumle ono-*  
*crotalus, Cot. 23, Ben. Dun-*  
*cor dark; obscurus, Gm. II.*  
*141, 34, v. deorc. Dúne*  
*down, Th. An. \* Dún-scræf,*  
*es; n. a mountain cavern, Cod.*  
*Ex. 56: Beo. gl. Duolma a*  
*chaos, Som. v. dwolma. Dure-*  
*lcás doorless, Th. An. Dure-*  
*ras valvæ, Cot. 183, Lye.*  
*Dust-drenc dust or powder-*  
*drink, a powder mixed with*  
*liquid, and taken against the*  
*jaundice, L. M. 3, 12, Som.*  
*Duðhama, Duðhamor papy-*  
*rus, R. 43, Lye.*  
*\* Dwæs; g. m. n. dwæses; f.*  
*dwæsre dull, etc. Dwelan*  
*to deceive; decipere, Beo. K.*  
*3468. Dweomere a juggler,*  
*Som. v. gedwymer. \* Dweorg,*  
*dweorh, \* es; m. a dwarf.*  
*Dweorge-dwosle pennyroyal,*  
*pudding-grass; pulegium,*  
*Herb. 49, Lye. Dwis stupid,*  
*Som. v. dwæs. Dwosle pulc-*

*gium, Ben. Dwyld sin, Th.*  
*An. v. Spl. ge-dwild. Dwyrg-*  
*dwosle pudding-grass, Elf. gl.*  
*16, Lye, v. Spl. dweorge-*  
*dwosle.*  
*\* Dyderung, e; f. a transfigura-*  
*tion, phantom, delusion; trans-*  
*figuratio, illusio, Som. v. dy-*  
*drung. Dydest didst, p. of*  
*dón. Dydring, es; m. [Plat.*  
*dojer, döl, m: Dut. dojer,*  
*doojer, door, doir: Kil. doder,*  
*m: Ger. dotter m. in Upper*  
*Ger. totter, toter; Old Ger.*  
*tutiro, tuturo, dodero] a yolk;*  
*ovi vitellus:—Dydring æges*  
*a yolk of an egg, L. M. 1, 38:*  
*Gm. III. 363, 28. Dygel*  
*hidden; secretus, Beo. K. 2714,*  
*v. Spl. deogol. Dygle deeply,*  
*Cd. 178, Th. p. 224, 2, v. digle.*  
*Dyglice secretly, Som. v. dige-*  
*lice. Dygyl hidden, id. v.*  
*digle. Dygylnes secresy, id.*  
*v. digelnes. Dyhle hid, co-*  
*vered, id. v. digle. Dyhtnere*  
*a steward, id. v. dihtnere.*  
*Dyle a dill, id. v. Spl. dile.*  
*Dylste, an; f. matter, corrup-*  
*tion; tabum, sanies, L. M. 2,*  
*29: 1, 31, Som. Dylstihite*  
*purulent, mattery; suppurati,*  
*saniosi, L. M. 1, 29, Som.*  
*Dym dim, id. v. dim. Dyncge*  
*novale, H. Dyne \* thunder,*  
*Cd. 222, Th. p. 289, 7, 27.*  
*Dyneras folles, R. 106, Lye.*  
*Dynian; p. ede; pp. od, to*  
*make a din, to rush; strepere,*  
*irruere: dynede, Jdth. 10, Th.*  
*An. p. 131, 45: Chr. 938, and*  
*Wharton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry*  
*by Price, vol. I. p. xci. note.*  
*\* Feld denode secga swate*  
*the field rushed with warriors'*  
*blood; Athelstan's Victory, Ing.*  
*p. 142, 5. \* Dyr, deor, dior*  
*dear, precious, Th. An. Dyra-*  
*wudu Deirorum sylva, Bd. 5, 2.*  
*Dyre; adv. dearly; care, Beo.*  
*K. 4606. Dyrn - hæmend,*  
*-licgend, es; m. an adulle-*  
*rer, fornicator; adulter, Som.*  
*Dyrste, for durste, dorste durst,*  
*p. of dear. Dyrsting-panne,*  
*an; f. a frying-pan; sartago,*  
*Ben. Dyrstlete bold, daring;*  
*audax, Som. Dyrwyrðe pre-*  
*cious, v. Spl. deorwurðe.*  
*Dysig foolish, Th. An. v. disi.*  
*\* Dyst dust, id. v. dust. Dyð-*  
*homar, dyðhomer a shoot,*  
*scion, cutting; malleolus, id.*  
*E.*  
*\* Eacan; p. eoc; pp. eacen to*  
*eke, etc. Gm. I. 896, 4, v.*  
*ecan. Eacen increased, quick-*  
*ened, Cd. 132, Th. p. 167, 15:*  
*gifted, honoured, Beo. K. 394:*  
*Cd. 179, Th. p. 224, 24, v.*  
*eacan. Eacne conceived, Cd.*  
*123, Th. p. 157, 14, v. eacnian.*

Eadan; *p.* eod; *pp.* eaden to give, grant, ordain; concedere quasi in possessionem, gignere: swa him eaden wæs as was ordained for them, *Bt. F. p.* 139, 18. \*Ead-hreðig exulting in prosperity, or success, *Th. An.* \*Eades-burh; *g.* -burge; *d.* -byrig; *f.* Eddesbury, etc. \*Eadiglic happy, etc. Eadiglice happily; feliciter, beaté, *Beo. K.* 199. Ead-medlice humbly, *Th. An.* Ead-modian dignari, *Gm. II.* 585, 22. Eadmodlice humble, respectful; humilis, *Som.* Eadmundes-burh; *g.* -burge; *d.* -byrig; *f.* St. Edmundsbury, *Chr.* 1047. Eadnys, *se*; *f.* [ead a possession] happiness; felicitas, *Hick. I. p.* 135, 8. \*Eadulfes-næss, *es*; *m.* Walton on the Nase. Eærfoðu tribulatio, *Lye.* <sup>a</sup> Eafer-fern oak-fern, wall-fern; radiolus, *Som.* Eafor-fern, eafer-fearn oak-fern, wall-fern, polypodium, *Som. Mone A.* 409: 471. Eagan - bregl an eye-brow; palpebra, *Som.* Eagan-breohht a moment of time. *v.* eagan-bryhtm. Eagan-spind eye or cheek fat; adeps oculorum. \*Eág-duru *e*; *f.* eag-pyrl, *es*; *n.* a window. Eag-ece eye-ach, *Som.* EAGE *I. 4.* \*oculus. Eagen a of eyes, *v.* eage. Eages-prince the twinkling of an eye, *Som.* Eag-flea a spot in the eye; albugo, *id.* Eag-sealf eye-salve, *id.* Eag-seoung, eag-sioung a disease of the eye; glaucoma, *Som. Lye.* Eah an eye. Eah-mist eye mist, for the other compounds of eah *v.* eag, etc. Eah-ring pupilla, *H.* Eah-teoð eighth, *Th. An. v.* eahtoða. Eahte-teone eighteen, *Th. An.* Eahtian; *p.* ode; *pp.* od to observe, regard; observare, *Beo. K.* 2814. <sup>1</sup> Ealað-wyrt ale-wort, ale; cerevisia mustea, *Som.* Eald, yld; *m.* homines, *Beo. gl. v. Spl. yld.* Ealda, *an*; *m.* an old man, *Th. Apol.* Eald - awered worn, wasted, old; tritus, vetustus, *R. Ben. 5.* Ealddóm, *es*; *m.* old-age, *Th. An. v.* ealddóm. Ealde-láf, *e*; *f.* old inheritance, a sword, *Beo. K.* 1584. -uðwita, *an*; *m.* an historian; historicus, *Som. v. Spl.* eald - writere. Eald-fæder a father; pater, *Beo. K.* 743. -gesið, *es*; *m.* an old companion, *id.* 1700. -gestreon old treasure, *id.* 2761. -hettende, *es*; *m.* an old persecutor, *Th. An.* -metod old or great creator; creator, *Beo. K.* 1883. -mynster, Old

MINSTER; vetus monasterium, opposed to, Niwe-mynster at Winchester, *Chr.* 1042. <sup>1</sup> \*Ealdor-duguð a chief magistrate. -leás princeless, *Beo. K.* 30: lifeless, *id.* 3173. Eald-Seaxe the old Saxons, *v.* Eald-Seaxan. -spell, *es*; *n.* an old speech, or discourse, a tale, *fable, Bt. 39, 4.* <sup>1</sup> -writere, *es*; *m.* an old writer, an antiquarian, *Som.* Eale \*of or with ale, *v. Spl.* ealu. Eale-gafol -gauel tribute, or excise of ale, *id.* Ealeþe-tun an alehouse; taberna, *Som.* Eal-gearo all prepared, *Beo. K.* 154. -godwebbe all goodweb, all silk, *Cot. 96, Som.* -gylden all gilded, *Beo. K.* 2216. \*Ealh-stede, *es*; *m.* hall-stead, a palace, *Cd. 208, Th. p.* 258, 11, *v. Spl.* alh-stede. Eal-ifer jack in the hedge, ramsons; alliaria, *Som.* -iren all iron, tote ferreus, *Beo. K.* 4760. -lang all along, long, *id.* 3414. Eall-cyn every kind, *Som.* Ealle-offrung whole offering; holocaustum, *R. 35, Lye.* Ealles of all, totally, *Th. An.* Ealo, ealu; *g.* ealewes; *n.* ale, beer; cerevisia, *v.* aloð. Ealo-benc, *e*; *f.* an ale-bench, *Beo. K.* 2051: 5729. -gal an ale drunkard, *Cd. 109, Th. p.* 145, 15. Ea-lond, *es*; *n.* water-land, an island, *Beo. K.* 4662. Ealo-wæg, *e*; *f.* an ale-cup, *id.* 956: 985. Eal-rihte all right; penitus rectus, *R. Ben. 72, Lye.* Ealtæwe good, sound; bonus, integer, *Gm. I. 248, 25.* Ealprotbolla claustrum, *R. 72, Lye.* <sup>1</sup> Ealu-fæt an ale-vat; lacus, *Som.* \*Ealteawe good, *v.* ealtæwe, *Spl. æltæwe.* \*Ealu-clyfa, *an*; *m.* an alehouse. Ean one, ean-feald, etc. *v.* an, anfeald, etc. Eapel; *g.* eaples; *m.* an apple, *Cd. 222, Th. p.* 290, 7, *v. Spl.* æpel. Earban pulse, vetches, *Som. v.* earfan. Ear-beð trouble, difficulty; molestia, *Som. Ben. v. Spl.* earfoð. Earbetlice uneasily; difficile, *Som.* Earc, *e*; *f.* an ark, chest; cista, *Th. An. v.* arc. Earce-bord ark-board, the ark, *Cd. 70, Th. 84, 26.* Ear-clæsnend, *es*; *m.* an ear cleanser, a little finger, *v.* -finger. -coðu parotidæ, *R. 11.* Eard-lufe, *an*; *f.* country-love, beloved country; patria dilecta, *Beo. K.* 1377. Eardigean to dwell, *Cd. 121, Th. p.* 156, 19, *v.* eardian. <sup>m</sup> Eard-stapa, *an*; *m.* an earth-stepper, a man, *Cod. Ex. 76, b.* Eardung-hus a dwelling-house, or abid-

ing place; habitationis domus, *Bd. 4, 28.* Earfan a kind of pulse, or vetch; ervum, *L. M. I, 8.* \*Earfoð, *e*; *f.* difficulty, trouble; molestia, *Gm. II. 257, 2: Beo. K. 1062.* Earfoð-fere difficult to be passed; difficilis transitu. -hawe cisa, *Lye.* -læte emissu. -recce narratu. -rime numeratu, *id. Gm. II. 550, 9.* Earfoð-sið a painful journey, *Cd. 72, Th. p.* 89, 5. -þrag, *e*; *f.* a troublesome time, *Beo. K. 564.* Eargeat a ravenous bird; harpa, *Som. v.* earn-geat. Ear-hring, *es*; *m.* an ear-ring; <sup>n</sup> inauris, *Ex. 32, 2.* <sup>a</sup> -læppa, *an*; *m.* an ear-lap, the lower part of the ear, *Som.* -locas the fore-locks, hair drawn over the forehead; antice, *Lye.* -preon, *es*; *m.* an ear-pin, ear-ring; inauris, *R. 65.* Earm-gegirelan bracelets; dextralia, *Cot. 63.* \* -boga an elbow. \* -heort \*merciful, *Dial. I, 2.* \*Earming, *es*; *m.* a poor, miserable being; miser, etc. Earm-sceapen miserably made, a wretch, *Beo. K. 2702.* \*Earmuða, *an*; *m.* Yarmouth. Earn-geap -dl. \* -geat, *e*; *f.* [gæt a goat] the goat eagle, vulture; arpa, *q.* harpyia, <sup>o</sup> *Mone. A. 2.* \*Earpe, *an*; *f.* a harp, *v.* hearpe. Ear-ring an ear-ring, *Som. v. Spl.* ear-hring. Ears, *es*; *m.* poder, *v. ærs, es*; *m.* -scrypel ear-scraper, the little finger, *Mone A. 217.* Ears-end the buttock; nates, *id.* 251. Earð-dyne, -styrung an earthquake, *Som.* \*Ear-wicga, *an*; *m.* an earwig; blatta forficularis. -wreon an ear-ring, *Som. Ben.* East-Centingas East Kentians, or men of East Kent, *Chr. 1009, Ing. p.* 183, 17. Easten from the east, *Cd. 27, Th. p.* 35, 16, <sup>p</sup> *v.* East, *adj.* \*Easter; *pl.* eastr Easter, *Th. An.* East-æð, *es*; *n.* a river's bank, *id.* East-folc people of the east, *Som.* \*Eastre, *an*; *f.* easter; pascha, *Gm. II. 134, 9.* East-suð south-east, *Som.* -weg, *es*; *m.* east-way, *Cd. 174, Th. p.* 220, 11. Eatan to eat, *Som. v.* etan. \*Eað-ben, *e*; <sup>q</sup> *f.* a humble prayer. \*Ea-þerl an eye-hole, a window, *Som. v.* eagh-pyrl. Eapost most easily, *Th. An. sup. of eaðe.* Eatol terrible, for atol, *Beo. K. 4951.* Eatole Italy; Italia, *Som.* Eatol-ware, waras; *pl. m.* Italians; Itali, *Som.* \*Eawian to shew, *Bd. 2, 6, Sm. p.* 508, 24: *Beo. gl.* Eaxanmuða, *an*; *m.* EXMOUTH, etc.

Eaxel, e; *f.* a shoulder, etc. *leo. gl.* \*Eaxl-gestealla, an; *i.* a shoulder or arm companion, *bosom friend*, *Beo. K.* 2652. Ebban, an; *m.* an ebb. \*Ebbian; *i.* ode; *pp.* od. to ebb. Ebe-morð open murder, manslaughter, *Som.* Ebolsan to blaspheme; blasphemare, *id.* Eburðring, *v.* Spl. eofor-þryng. Ebylgan to be angry; irasci, *Ben.* Ecean, *def. m.* for eca, ecan, *rom ece eternal.* Ecg, e; *f.* edge, *l.* 3, *dl.* 2 *Applied*, etc. - - - to animi: *l.* 8, *-dl.* 1 *Cd.* 162: *Mann.* Ecg-bana, an; *m.* a sword killer; quies interimit, *Beo. K.* 2524. Ecclif, es; *n.* a sea-cliff, *id.* 5781. Ecged edged, sharpened; acutus, *Som.* Ecg-hete, es; *m.* war-hate, *Beo. K.* 3473. -þræc, e; *f.* war or savage courage, *id.* 1185. Ecilma gout in the feet, *Som.* v. Spl. æcelma. Ecilmeht one who has gout in his feet, *Som.* \*Ec-soðlice but, truly; ac, vere, *id.* Eder, edcir, edcyr, \*re; *f.* also, edcerre, es; *m.* a return, *Cd.* 223, *Th. p.* 293, 7. Edcoelnes, se; *f.* a pleasant coolness; refrigeratio, *Ps.* 65, 11, *Lye.* Eddysc household stuff, *Lye.* v. yddisc. Eder-bryce a hedge breaking, *Som.* v. edor-bryce. Ed-hwyrft, es; *m.* a return, tumult: reditus, *Beo. K.* 2562. Edignys happiness, *Som.* v. eadignes. Edisc-weard a parkward, a keeper, *id.* *Cot.* 26, *Lye.* Ed-iung young, *Som.* v. ed-geong. E-lensende relative, *id.* v. ed-lesende. -melu holy sacrifices, or ceremonies, *id.* -mod mild, obedient, *Ben.* v. eadmod. -neow anew, *Cd.* 17, *Th. p.* 20, 25. -neowung a renewing, v. ed-niw, etc. \*Edre a drain, *Som.* v. æddre. Edulfstæf, family staff, or support, *Cd.* 55, *Th. p.* 68, 16. Ed-wendan to turn again, to escape, *Beo. K.* 557. -wend, es; *m.* an escape, a reverse; evasio, *id.* 4372. Ed-wist-full substantial, *Som.* v. edwistlic. Ed-wyrpan to unwarp, ameliorate; meliorari, *Lye.* Efen even, *Som.* v. efen. Efelaste the herb mercury, *id.* v. efen-lesten. Efen-beorhte evenly or equally bright, *Bl.* 179, *F.* p. 88, 8. -cristen a fellow christian, *Lye.* v. emn. -dyr alike or equally dear. -gemæca, an; *m.* a companion. -gereord, es; *n.* an evening repast, a supper, *Som.* -gereordian to sup, *Lye.* -hād, es; *m.* even-hood, a like condition, *Gm. II.*

635, 20. -hæftling, es; *m.* a co-captive, *Mann.* -heap, es; *m.* a fellow soldier, *Som.* -herenis, se; *f.* a praising together, *Ps.* 32, 1, *id.* -herian to praise together, *id.* -hlyta, an; *m.* a consort, *Som. Gm. II.* 635, 21. -læcestre, an; *f.* a female imitator; imitatrix, *Som.* -læcung, e; *f.* a matching. -lesten the herb Mercury, *id.* v. -metan to make equal, compare, *id.* -mête, es; *m.* even-meal, supper, *id.* -nu even now; etiam nunc, *Lye.* -rice, es; *n.* equal power, *Bd.* 5, 10. -sarrig even or equally sorry, *Dial.* 2, 1, *Lye.* -swediglic consubstantial, *Som.* -þenung, e; *f.* even-food, supper. -þeow, es; *m.* -þeowa, an; *m.* a fellow servant. -þrowung, e; *f.* a suffering together, compassion, *Som.* -þware agreeing; concors, *Gm. II.* 653, 4. -towistlic consubstantial, *Som.* -wæge, an; *f.* even balance or weight, *id.* -wel even well, equally, *Lye.* -weorcan to co-operate, *Som.* -weorð even worth, equivalent, *id.* -werod, es; *n.* a fellow soldier, *id.* -wiht even weight, *id.* -wyrpan to co-operate, *id.* -wyrung, e; *f.* a co-operating, *id.* -wyrhta, an; *m.* a fellow worker, *id.* -wyrðe equally worthy, *id.* -yrfeweard, es; *m.* a coheir. Efer a boar, *Th. An.* v. eafor. Efer-fearn oak fern, *Lye.* v. Spl. eafor-fern. Efern evening, late; sero, *C. R. Mk.* 6, 47. Efese, \*an; *f.* eaves. Efest a hastening; festinatio, *Gm. I.* 230, 4. Efn, on efn, on emn even, over against: e regione, contra, *Beo. K.* 5801. Efne even, just; *Cd.* 119, *Th. p.* 154, 11, v. efen. Efne alumen et stypteria, *R.* 41, 56, *Lye.* Efne-eald even old, coeval, *R.* 9, *Lye.* -geccerran to turn about, *C. Lk.* 7, 9. -gehaðbrigan to restrain; co-angustare, *C. R. Lk.* 19, 43. -gehnewantoagree; consentire, *id.* 23, 5, *Lye.* -gespittan to spit together; conspuere, *C. Mk.* 14, 65. -geþeæhtian to think alike, to agree, *C. Mt.* 18, 19. -geþoncigan to give thanks together, *R. Lk.* 15, 9. -team, es; *m.* a conspiracy, *C. Jn.* 9, 22. -þegn, es; *m.* a fellow servant, *C. Mt.* 18, 29. Efnes, emnes plané; to emnes over against, *Beo. gl.* Efn-licnes, se; *f.* an equality, *Past* 17, 9, *Lye.* Efn-þeow, es; *m.* a fellow servant, *Past* 29. -gedælan to share alike, *Cd.* 146, *Th. p.* 183, 22. \*Ef-

nian to perform, execute, *id.* 181, *Th. p.* 227, 7, 13. Efor-fearn wall fern, *Herb.* 85, v. Spl. eafor-fern. Efor-þrote the sea-onion, *Som.* v. eofor-þrote. \*Eft-aniwian to renew, restore, save, *R. Mt.* 8, 25. -awacian to reawaken, revive, *Bd.* 5, 12. -awoende dwelt again, returned, *C. Lk.* 8, 55. -colian to recool, *C. Mt.* 24, 12. -cyme, es; *m.* a return, *Beo. K.* 5788. -cynnes edniwung a renewing of the kind, regeneration, *C. Mt.* 19, 25. -cyrran to return, *Som.* -foerde went again; recessit, *R. Lk.* 4, 13, v. faran. -gan to go again; iterare, *Ben.* -gebetan to make better again, to restore. -gebicgan to buy again, redeem, *Som.* -gecyrran to pursue again, *Bl. R.* 164, *F. p.* 46, 3. -gelangian to send for again, to recall, *Lye.* -gemyndian to remind, *C. Mt.* 26, 75. -geniwian to renew again, *id.* 17, 11. -myndig mindful, *C. Jn.* 12, 16. -niwian to restore, *C. Mk.* 8, 25. -onfon to take again, *Bd.* 4, 10. -rædan to read often, *Som.* -sceawian to look often, to regard, *C. Mt.* 22, 16, *Lye.* -selenis a giving back; retributio, *Ben.* -sel-lan to give back, *Lye.* -sið, es; *m.* a renewed journey, *Beo. K.* 2664. -siðian to go back, return, *Cd.* 206, *Th. p.* 255, 31. -spryttan to resprout, *Som.* -togoten refusis, *Bd.* 4, 16. -wendan to turn back, *R. Mt.* 12, 44, *Lye.* Eftwyrd afterward, *Cd.* 169, *Th. p.* 212, 15, v. æfteweard. Efn-ge-metyn comparatus, *Ps.* 48, 12, 21, *Lye.*

Egæn tabescere, *Ben.* Egbuan to inhabit; incolere, *id.* \*Egele troublesome; molestus, *Gm. II.* 104, 6. Egelian to ail, *id.* 104, 17, v. eglian. Eghuona undique, *C. Mk.* 1, 45. \*Egle, an; *f.* an ear of corn, etc. Egleswurð EYLESWORTH, *Chr.* 963, v. Ægleswurð. Egor, \*es; *m.* the sea, etc. Egor-here, es; *m.* a water host, *Cd.* 69, *Th. p.* 84, 23. \*Egaa, an; *m.* fear, etc. Egpere a harrower, *Som.* v. egepere. Eg-wearde maris custodia, *Beo. K.* *Apz.* 480. \*Ehtan -dl. \*Ehtian; *p.* ehte, hi ehtað to persecute, *Cd.* 193, *Th. p.* 241, 25, etc. Ehting \*es; *m.* ehtung, e; *f.* persecution, etc. Eihwelc every, *Th. An.* v. æghwilc. Eiseg icy, *Cd.* 213, *Th. p.* 267, 10. Eiðe traha, *R.* 1, *Lye.* Elboga, an; *m.* an elbow, etc.

\* Eldo - gebunden *bound with age*, *Beo. K.* 4218. Eleberge, eleberie, an; *f. an olive*. Ele-horn an oil-horn, *Som.* Elehtre myrrh; myrrha, *id.* Mone, *A.* 427. Elesdrisma amurca, *Ben.* \*Elesealf oil-salve. Eleseocche fislum, *R.* 66. ELF. l. 1. dl.- selfenne. \*Elfen, ne; *f. an elfe, a fairy*; lamia. Elfet, elfetu a swan; cygnus, *Mone A.* 5. El-land es; *n. a foreign land*, *Beo. K.* apx. 6034. Ellebor hellebore, *Som.* <sup>b</sup>Ellen \*g. ellnes, elnes; *n. strength, etc.* Ellen-camp, es; *m. a powerful contest, a fight*. -campian to contend vigorously, *Cot. 4, Lye.* -dæd, e; *f. a powerful, valiant, or good deed*, *Cd. 24, Th. p. 31, 13.* -gæst, es; *m. a bold guest*, *Beo. K.* 171. Ellenlice powerfully; potenter, *id.* 4239. -mæðo, e; *f. great glory*, *id.* 1649. -spræc, e; *f. bold speech*, *Th. An.* -þriste boldly, daring, *id.* -weorc, es; *n. bold, or heroic work*, *Beo. K.* 1315. Eller-seóc deadly sick, *id.* 4503. Elles-hwergen elsewhere; aliorsum, *id.* 1315. -hwider towards another place, *Elf. gr.* 38, *Lye.* Ellor-gæst, es; *m. a strange guest, a stranger*, *Beo. K.* 2697. -gast, es; *m. [gast a spirit] a strange spirit*, *id.* 1608. -sið, es; *m. a strange path, death*, *id.* 4897. Elmes-hlaf, es; *m. an alms-loaf*, *Th. An.* Elmesse, an; *f. alms*, *id. v. Spl. ælmesse.* \*ELN, e; *f. an ell*, *Mone A.* 204, etc. <sup>c</sup>Elne \*of an ell, *v. Spl. eln.* Elne boldly, bravely; fortiter, *Beo. K.* 1780. Elnes of strength, *Cd. 47, Th. p. 59, 32, v. Spl. ellen.* Elnian to strengthen, comfort, *Th. An.* Elone wild marjorum, *Som. v. ealone.* Elra? strange, foreign; peregrinus, *Beo. K.* 1498. Elpeod, e; *f. a foreign nation, foreigner*, *Th. An.* Elpeodung, e; *f. living in a foreign land*, *id. v. elpeodignes.* Eluh-tre myrrh, *Som. v. elehtre.* Embe-doen to encompass, *Som.* -hembend circumscription, *Cot. 24.* -hwyrfan to go about, environ, *Som.* -hwyrft a circuit, *id. v. ymbe - hwyrft.* <sup>d</sup>-standan to stand by or about, *Lk. 12, 1.* -þanc animadversio, *Pref. R. Conc.* -utan-standan to stand without, *Mk. 14, 47.* Embene, nom. ac; *g. -a; d. -um*, *Amiens, Chr. 884.* Emb-faran to go about, *Mt. 9, 35.* -ferte circuitus, *Lye.* Embren bathoma, bathama, *Cot. 24, Lye.* Embrin [emb-

irn an encircling iron, a fetter] balus, *Cot. 203, Mann.* Emb-scrud clothed about, clothed, *Som.* -scredan to clothe, envelop, *Lye.* -settan to set around, to besiege, *Ors. 2, 3.* -syllan circumdare, *Som.* -trymman to fence or fortify around, *id.* -trymning, trymmung a fortifying or fencing about, *id.* Em-don to surround, *id.* \*Emete, emitte, an; *f. an ant*, *v. Spl. æmete.* Emnecan to be made equal, *id.* Emnes evenness, to emnes, over against, *v. emnys.* Emn-lang equally long, *Ors. 1, 8.* -micl equally great, *Bt. 42.* -scolere, es; *m. a school-fellow*, *Ben.* -þeow, es; *m. a fellow servant*, *Lye.* Em-nyht the equinox, *Som. v. emniht.* \*Em-sniðan to cut around, to circumsise, *Ben.* Emtrymning, l. 1, dl.- e, f. <sup>f</sup>Ende-bryrdnes, se; *f. summitas*, *Gm. II.* 447, 31. Endebyrdes orderly, *Bt. F. p. 44, 41.* \*Endebyrdian to arrange, order, *Th. An.* Ende-dæg the last day, *Som. Beo. K.* 1268. -lean, es; *n. an end reward, punishment*, *Cd. 181, Th. p. 227, 15.* -men end-men, borderers, *Som.* -rim, es; *m. a last number, a number*, *Cd. 213, Th. p. 265, 24.* \* -sæta, an; *m. an end or border, inhabitant*; limitis incola, *Beo. K.* 479. Endleof eleven, *Som. v. endlufon.* End-mæst endmost, last, *id. v. endemæst.* End-stæf an epilogue, end, death, *id. v. ende-stæf.* Enge narrow; angustus, *Beo. K.* 2819. \*Engla-lagu, e; *f. the English law, or jurisdiction*, *L. Cnut. pol. 14, Lye.* \*Engle nom. ac; *g. -a; d. -um; pl. m. [Ger. anger m: Swed. ång m: Dan. eng c: Icl. engi n; A.S. ing; these words all denote a meadow, low pasture ground; hence, Anglen, and Anglo-Saxon, the land and inhabitants of a low, or flat country, synonymous with Niedersachsen Low-Saxon] Anglen, Angles, etc.* Englisc-mon an Englishman, *Som.* Engyl an angel, *id. v. engel.* Ent-cyn, nes; *n. giant-kind, giant-race*, *Num. 13, 33.* Entisc giantish; giganteus, *Beo. K.* 5954. Eoc increased, *p. of eacan, v. Spl.* Eod granted, *p. of eadan, v. Spl.* Eodor a hedge; eodor-bryce a house-breaking, *L. Alf. pol. 36, etc. v. edor, etc.* \*Eofer, es; *m. a boar*, *Ps. Th. 79, 13: Beo. K.* 2217, *v. eafor.* Eoforen belonging to a boar; apri-

nus, *Som.* Eoforen-denu, e; *f. a boar vale*, *id.* Eofores-rude quoddam rutæ genus, *apris, fortasse, gratum, id.* Eofor-searn -searn oak -searn, wall-searn, *v. Spl. eafor-searn.* Eofor-líc like a boar, *Beo. K.* 604. <sup>h</sup>-þrote squill, or sea-onion, *Som. Mone A.* 438. -þryng [eofer-þring, from eofer a boar; þrang a throng, crowd] a heap or herd of boars? *Gm. Myth. p. 417, 418.* Eoh, es; *m. [Plat. ehū] a horse*; equus; *Bryth. l. 375, Beo. K.* 1st, *Ed. p. 239.* Eolet, es; *m. or n. trouble, a sailing*; molestia, navigatio, *Beo. K.* 446. Eolh, es; *m. an elk*; alce, *Gm. II.* 311, 2, *v. elch.* Eond-scynan to shine beyond, *Th. An. v. Spl. geond-scynan.* Eorcan-stán, eorclan-stán, es; *m. a precious stone*, *Cod. Ex. 124, b. Beo. K.* 2416, *v. eorcan-stán.* Eordling, ærdling some sort of bird, *Mone A.* 5: *Elf. gl. p. 63, 40.* Eord-rest lying on the ground as a penitent, *Som. v. Spl. eorð-rest.* Eored-geatwe, an; *f. war apparatus*, *Beo. K.* 5727. -men horn-men, *Lye. v. eorod-man, rad-here.* Eorl a man, *Cd. 93, Th. p. 120, 13.* Eorl-weorod; es; *n. a troop of warriors*, *Beo. K.* 5782. Eorm an arm, *Som. v. earm.* Eormen-cyn, nes; *n. human kind, or race*, *Beo. K.* 3909. -grund, es; *m. the earth*, *id.* 1711. -láf, e; *f. a great legacy*, *id.* 4463. -leaf malva erratica, *Mone A.* 538: *Beo. gl.* <sup>i</sup>Eornoste earnestly, vigorously, *Th. An.* Eorodmedek honey-suckle, honey-wort, *Som.* Eorp-werod a legion, host, *Cd. 151, Th. p. 190, 4.* Eorre angry; iratus, *Beo. K.* 2893. Eorrian to be angry, or yeery; irasci, *Som. v. eorsian.* Eors-cripel a snail, *id. v. eorð-cripel.* Eorðatilia, an; *m. the earth's tiller, a farmer*, *Gen. 4, 2, v. tyliā.* Eorð-beofung, e; *f. an earthquake*, *Som.* -bigenga, an; *m. an earth cultivator*; terræ cultor, terrigena, *Bd. 4, 3.* -buend, es; *m. an earth dweller, an inhabitant*, *Cd. 12, Th. p. 14, 20.* -cend earth-born, earthly, *T. Ps. 48, 2.* -cundearthly, *Cd. 79, Th. p. 98, 8.* -cyn the earth kind, human race, *Cd. 161, Th. p. 201, 10.* -cynning, es; *m. an earth or great king*, *id.* 189, *Th. p. 235, 14: Beo. K.* 2304. -draca, an; *m. an earth serpent*, *id.* 5420. \* -dyne earth-din or quake, *Chr. 1060.* -fæst fast



in the earth, *Th. An.* -fæt, es; n. an earthen vat or vessel, *Cod. Ex.* 98: *Beo. gl.* -gealle, an; an earth-gall; centauria major, *L. M.* 2, 8: *Mone A.* 373: *C.* 6. -hnut an earth-nut, *Som.* -hroernis, se; f. an earthquake, *C. Mt.* 27, 54. -hús, es; n. an earth-house, a den, \*grave, *Th. An.* -matu an earth worm, *Som.* v. maða. -mistel earth misleto, id. -nafel the navel or centre of the earth, the herb navel-wort, id. -reced, es; m. an earth house, a cave, *Beo. K.* 5434. -rest, e; f. a lying on the ground, prostration, *Cot.* 31. -ryrnes an earthquake, v. -hroernis. -scræf, es; n. an earth den, a cave, *Cd.* 122, *Th.* p. 156, 27. -sele, es; m. an earth dwelling, a cavern, *Beo. K.* 4815. -sliht, e; f. slaughter, *Num.* 22, 4. -styrenys, -styrung, e; f. an earthquake, *Nicod.* 15. -tylia, an; m. an earth-tiller, a farmer, *Jn.* 15, 1. -tyrewe, an; n. earth-tar, bitumen, *Ors.* 2, 4. -wæstm, es; m. earth-fruit, *Bd.* 1, 14. -ware, -waras, earth dwellers, *Ors.* 3, 5. -weall, es; m. an earth-wall, a mound, *Bd.* 1, 5, 12. <sup>1</sup> -weorc, es; n. earth or field work, *Ex.* 1, 14. -wicga, an; m. an earth-wig, or beetle, *Ben. Lye.* -witegung, e; f. earth divination; geomantia, *Som.* Eosol, eosul an ass, *R. Mt.* 21, 2, v. Spl. esol. Eostermonað Easter-month, *April, Som.* v. easter. Eóten, es; m. a giant, monster; gigas, *Beo. gl.* v. Spl. ent. Eótenisc gigantic, monstrous, *Beo. K.* 3115. Eow, fiðer-fote fugel gryps, *R.* 18. Eowa of ewes, v. eowu. Eowan to shew, *Th. An.* v. eowian. Eow-berge, an; f. yew-berries, *L. M.* 3, 63. Eowed shewn, *Cd.* 202, *Th.* p. 250, 4, v. eowian. Eowocige of or belonging to an ewe or sheep, *Som.* Eowres of your, g. s. m. of eower. Eowð a flock; grex, id. Eowstras sheep-folds, id. v. Spl. eowestre.

<sup>2</sup> Ep-floð the low flood, *Lye.* v. nep. Erbe an inheritance, *Th. An.* v. Spl. yrfe. Er-blæd, -blead, es; m. ear-blade, straw, stubble; stipula, *Ex.* 15, 8, *Thw. Notæ* p. 29, 16. <sup>3</sup> Erdling, es; m. a bittern, heron; bitorius, ardea palustris, *Lye.* Eregend-peow, es; m. a ploughman, *Som.* v. erian. Eren iron, id. v. iren. Erend-gewrit a written errand, a letter, id. Erend-raca a messenger, v. ærend-raca. Erexna-wong paradise, *R. Lk.* 23, 43, v.

neorcsen. Erfe-gewrit an inheritance-writ, a charter; donationis charta, *Heming, p.* 120, *Lye.* Erfe-land, es; n. hereditary land, *Th. An.* v. yrfe, *Spl.* yrfe. \*Erming-stræt, e; f. Erming-street. Erre angry, *Som.* v. Spl. eorre. Ersc a park, warren; vivarium, *Ben. Lye.* v. edisc. Erscen an urchin, a hedgehog; herinaeus, *Som.* Ersc-hæn, a partridge; coturnix, *Mone A.* 69. Erþon þe before, ere that, *Som.*

Esa gescot a spear of the gods; divorum jaculum, *Gm. Myth.* p. 17. Esceapa a patch; commissura, *C. Lk.* 5, 36, v. scyp. <sup>1</sup> Esel, d. esle a shoulder, *Cd.* 228, *Th.* p. 307, 18, v. Spl. eaxl. Esne-wyrhta an; m. male wright, workman, artisan; mercenarius, operarius, *L. Alf. pol.* 39. Esol \*es; m. [*Plat. Ger.* esel m: *Dut.* ezel m: *Ot.* esil, m. *Moes.* asilus, m: *Bah.* osil: *Pol.* osiel: *Gael. Ir.* asal, f.] an ass; assinus: ongan þa his esolas bætan began then his asses to [bit] bridle, *Cd.* 138, *Th.* p. 173, 25. Est east; est-dæl east part; est-geat east-gate, etc. v. east, etc. Este favouring, mild; favens, mitis, *Beo. K.* 1884. Ester-dæg Easter-day, *Som.* v. easter, adj. Est-fullice devoutly; devoté, *Dial.* 2, 16. Estlice kindly, freely, *Som.* v. estelice. Esul an ass, *Cot.* 16, v. Spl. esol. Esul-cweorn a mill turned by an ass; mola asinaria, *Cot.* 16.

<sup>2</sup> Eð-be-gete easy to be gotten; facile adeptu, *Beo. K.* 5717. Eðel, \*es; m. n. one's own residence or property; allodium, etc. \*Eðele noble, v. Spl. æðele. Eðel-cyning, es; m. a king of a country, *Cod. Ex.* 22, b: *Beo. gl.* -earde, es; m. a native dwelling, *Cd.* 92, *Th.* 116, 33. -mearc, e; f. a country's limit, *Cd.* 85, *Th.* p. 106, 9. -riht, es; n. a land or country's right, *Cd.* 154, *Th.* 191, 8. -seld, -setel, -setl, es; n. a native seat, an abiding place, *Cd.* 90, *Th.* p. 113, 32. -staðol, es; m. a native settlement, *Cd.* 5, *Th.* p. 6, 25. -þrym, mes; m. a country's dignity, *Cd.* 79, *Th.* p. 98, 23. -turf, e; f. native turf or soil, *Cd.* 127, *Th.* p. 162, 6. -weard, es; m. a country's keeper or ruler, a prince, *Th. An.*: *Beo. K.* 1226. -wyn, e; f. inheritance, pleasure; possessionum avitarum gaudium, *Beo. K.* 4981. Eðe-

linga-denu, e; f. Alton, *Hants. Lye.* v. Æðelinga-denu. Eð-ge-syne easy to be seen, *Beo. K.* 2214. Eðm vapour, smell, *Cd.* 228, *Th.* p. 309, 4, v. æðm. <sup>3</sup> Eðyl-stæf, es; m. a family staff or support, *Cd.* 101, *Th.* p. 134, 11. Eðyl-turf e; f. native soil, *Cd.* 12, *Th.* p. 14, 26, v. Spl. eðel-turf. Etiewan to shew, *Lye.* v. æteowian.

Euen-ece co-eternal, *Som.* -hlyt-ta, an; m. a companion, id. -læcan to compare, id. v. efen, efen-ece, etc. Euor-fearn wall fern, id. v. Spl. eafor-fern. Ewede, \*es; n. a flock; grex, *Ps.* 77, 57, v. eowed. Ewestre, \*an; f. a sheep-fold; ovile, *Gm. III.* 327, 27. \*Ex-an-muða, an; m. *Ermouth,* v. Spl. Eaxan-muða. \*Exel; g. exle; f. a shoulder, *Cd.* 142, *Th.* p. 177, 7, v. id. eazel.

F.

<sup>4</sup> Faca \*of spaces; facu spaces; from fæc, v. Spl. Facan; p. ade to get, procure; acquirere, *Ors.* 3, 11, *Som. Lye.* \*Fácen; g. facnes; n. deceit, etc. Fácen-searo, es; n. a deceitful wile; dolosæ insidiæ, *Cod. Ex.* 83 b. Fácen-stafas, [stæf, es; m.] deeds of treachery, *Beo. K.* 2030. Facg, es; n. plaice, a kind of fish; platesia, *Elf. gl.* *Som.* 77, 52, v. flocc. Fæc, \*fæces; pl. nom. ac. facu; g. faca; n. a space, etc. Fædem a fathom, *Som.* v. fæðem. Fæder-dæd, e; f. fatherly deed, *Beo. K.* 4114. -æðelo, e; f. a father-nobility, origin, ancestry, *Cd.* 161, *Th.* p. 209, 24: *Beo. K.* 1815. -eðel, es; m. a father-land or country, *Ors.* 4, 9. -geard, es; m. a paternal court, *Cd.* 50, *Th.* p. 64, 20. -rice, es; n. a paternal kingdom, id. 220, *Th.* p. 238, 22. -slaga, an; m. a father slayer. Fæderen-cnosl, es; n. a paternal race, *L. Alf. pol.* <sup>5</sup> g. \*Fæderlice, adv. fatherly, *Th. An.* Fæderyn-cyn paternal kind or race, *Cd.* 170, *Th.* p. 213, 29. Fædren-cyn paternal race, *Cod. Ex.* 11 b. v. fæderen. Fædrunga, an; m. any parental relation, *Beo. K.* 4251. Fægan, he fægðe to plant, fr; pangere, *Cot.* 179, *Ben.* Fægerlic violently? *Th. An.* Fægn fain, glad, *Lye.* v. fægen. Fægð vengeance, *Ors.* 6, 3, v. Spl. fæhð. \*Fæhð, e; f. feud, etc. Fæld-ælbryn, ne; f. [of elfen, ne; f. a fairy] a nymph of the wood, *Som.* Fælga -dl. \*Fælg, fælge a felly, *Som.* v. Spl. fælg. \*Fællan to offend, *R. Mt.* 5,

29. \*Fælnis an offence, *R. Mt.* 18, 7. Fælsian; *p. ode; pp. od to purify, atone, recompence; purificare, expiare, Gm. I.* 908, 9: *Beo. K.* 4695. \*Fæng-tōð a fang tooth, canine tooth, *Lye.* Fæola many, *Som. v. fela.* Fær, es; *m. n? a journey, etc. Beo. K.* 2130: 1150. Fær, es; *m. deceit; dolus? id. 4013: Gm. III.* 481, 36. Færan to go, *Elf. gr.* 30, *Lye. v. faran.* \*Fær-coð, e; *f. a sudden disease, etc. Færela penetralia, Scint.* 81. Færennys, se; *f. a transmigration, passage, Lye. v. færnes.* Fær-fyll a sudden fall, *Cot.* 112. -gripe, es; *m. a sudden gripe or contest, Beo. K.* 1469. -gryre, es; *m. a sudden horror, id. 346.* -nið, es; *m. sudden mischief, id. 946.* -sceaða, an; *m. a fierce robber, Th. An.* -searo, es; *n. sudden deceit, Cod. Ex.* 19. Færmo nuptiæ, *Ben. : C. Jn.* 2, 1. rFær-tyhted bedridden, *Som.* Fær-wyrd death, *id. v. for-wyrd.* Fæs; *g. es; pl. nom. ac. fasti: g. fasa; n. a fringe, etc. Fæsceafnes, se; f. poverty; paupertas, Lye.* \*Fæsel, fæsl, es; *m. offspring. Fæste-geþuf fast growing, Som. v. geþuf. Fæsten, es; n. a fortress, \*the firmament, Cd. 8, Th. p. 9, 27. Fæst-hræd bold, Lye. v. fæst-ræd, \*Fæt; g. fættes; d. e; pl. nom. ac. fatu; g. -a; d. -um; n. a vessel, etc. \*Fæt; g; m. n. fættes; f. fætre adj. fat, thick, dense; *Beo. K.* 664, v. fætt. Fæted fattened, thickened, *id. 2065. v. fættian. Fætels \*es; m. a bag, etc. \*Fæter, feoter a fetter, C. Mk.* 5, 4, etc. Fæða an army, *Som. v. feða. \*Fæðm, es; m. a fathom, etc. Fæðer-homa a feather covering, Junius Cd. p. 11, 1, v. Spl. feðer-homa. Fæðmende that hath many bendings; sinuosus, Som. Fæðra an uncle, a relation, id. v. fædera. \*Fáh, gefáh, fág, es; m. a foe, an enemy, *Beo. K.* 1616, etc. Fáh-mon; -wer, es; *m. a foe-man, an enemy, Som. Cd. 64, Th. p. 78, 10. Fahmys, se: f. enmity, hatred; inimicitia, Som. Fælæc [fælic] foelike; hostilis, id. Falde to a fold, v. Spl. falud. Fælæd -dl. v. id. falud. Faldsocrn e; f. the liberty of foldage, or of folding sheep, *Som. Gavelk. p. 135, 27. Falu a fallow colour, Som. v. fealo. \*Falud, falod, fald, fald; g. faldes; d. falde; n? a fold, etc.****

Fám, es; *n. foam, etc. Fana, an; m. a standard, etc. Fane the white flower-de-Luce; iris alba, L. M. 1, 63, Som. Fang, es; m. a taking, grasp, etc. FANN, \*e; f. a fan, etc. Fanu, v. Spl. fane. Far, e; f. a journey, fare, *Th. An. v. fær, faru. Fara, an; m? a traveller; viator; Beo. K.* 2925. Fare, es; *m. a course, family; iter, familia, Cd. 83, Th. p. 105, 1. Farnea-ealond Farne island, on the northern coast of Britain; insula Farnensis, Som. Faroð, es; m? a shore, strand; littus, *Beo. K.* 56: 1154: 3828. Farr a wild boar; aper, *Som. v. Spl. eofer. Fasterman a surety, Ben. v. fæstingman. Fast-stow, e; f. a fast or close place, a fold, L. In. 70. Faðem a fathom, Th. An. v. fæðm. Fax hair, Th. An. v. feax. Feala many. Feala-feald many-fold. -faldan to multiply. -fealdlice manifoldly. -fealdnes multiplying, *Som. v. fela. Fealefor a feldfare, id. v. fealafor. Fealga -dl.\* Fealg, fealh, felh, e; f. a harrow, etc. Fealh approached, *Beo. K.* 2563, v. Spl. filhan. Fealendlic likely to fall, ruinous, *Som. \*Fealo; g. m. n. fealwes; f. fealre; se fealwa, etc. fallow, of a yellow colour, etc. Fean to hate; odisse, Ben. Fearn, \*es; n. fern, etc. v Fea-sceaft, e; f. misery, distress, *Beo. K.* 4781. Fea-tid a short time; modicum tempus, *Ben. Feaw few, Th. An. v. feawa, Feax, gefeax, \*es; n. hair, etc. Feax haired, having hair; crinitus, Gm. I.* 732, 43. Feax-eacas, -eacón hair hanging down the forehead, *Som. -feallung, e; f. falling off, or loss of the hair, R. 11, Lye. -gerædian to dress the hair, Som. -nædl e; f. hair needle or pin, R. 4. -net, tes; m. hair net, R. 4. -sceacga a bush of hair, Som. -sceacged comatus, *Cot. 54, Lye. Fec a space, Som. v. fæc. Fecle a torch, Som. v. fæcele. \*Fedels, es; m. a falling, etc. Feer stupor, Ben. Fefer, es; m. a fever, etc. Fefer-drifende a pursuing fever, having a fever, *C. Mk. 1, 30. -gan to be sick of a fever, Som. -seoc fever sick, sick of a fever, Som. Fefrian to have a fever, id. v. fefer-gan. Feking composing, id. Feing a grasp, v. Spl. fang. Feirnes fairness, Th. An. v. fægernes. wFela-hror very decrepit. -láf, e; f. what is left by many, a sword, *Beo. K.*********

2657. Felaw a fellow; socius, *Lye. Felch a harrow, Som. v. Spl. fealg. Feld-beo a field-bee, a locust; attacus, id. -elfen, ne; f. a wood elf or nymph, id. -ferð a centipede, Lye. -gongend, es; m. a field ganger, a wild beast, Som. -hryðer, es; n. a field ox, cattle, *Lye. -minte, an; f. field or wild mint; menthastrum, Mone A.* 541: *Som. -mora wild parsnip, id. -oxan field or pasture oxen, id. -rude wild rue, id. -swam, mes; m. a field mushroom, a toad-stool, id. -swop bradigaco, *Cot. 25, Lye. -westen, es; n. a field waste or desert, Deut. 1, 1, Lye. Feleferð a centipede, Som. v. feld-ferð. Felg,\* e; f. also, felge, an; f. a FELLY, part of the circumference of a wheel; canthus, *Bt. 39, 7, Card. p. 349, 12: p. 340, 8: p. 338, 24. Felh a harrow, v. Spl. fealg. Félian to feel, perceive; sentire, v. felan. Fell \*es; n. a skin, etc. Fellan; p. fealde; pp. feled to fell, prosternere. Felle-wærc, es; n. melancholy; atrabilis, *Som. Felnys se; f. sensus, Ben. Fel-terre centauria, Som. Feltwurma, an; m. organ or wild marjoram, id. Felt-wyrt, feldwyrt, e; f. gladiolus, id. Femne a virgin, id. v. fæmne. Fencgas the bowels, intestines, *Mone B.* 178. Fen-fixas fen fishes, *Som. -freóðo a fen dwelling or asylum, Beo. K.* 1695. -fugelas fen fowls, *Som. -gelád, e; f. a fen way or road, Beo. K.* 2717. -hleóð, es; n. a fen cover or refuge, *id. 1634. -hof, es; n. a fen dwelling, id. 1521. -hop, es; n. a fen osier or twig, id. 1521. -land, es; n. fen land, Ors. 1, 10. -mynte, an; f. water-mint, Som. Feng, es; m. grasp, span, hug, embrace; amplexus, *Beo. K.* 3525, Fengel, es; m. a prince; princeps, *id. 2800, v. þengel. Fenn, es; \*n. m? a fen, marsh, etc. Fenol the herb fennel, Som. FEON; g. feós; d. feb; n. \*1. cattle, property in living animals; pecus. 2. property, goods, riches, etc.; bona. 3. reward, value, money, etc.; pecunia. \*Feoh-bot, e; f. a recompence. -ern, es; m. a money-place, treasury, *Som. -gafol, es; m. usury, id. -gearn, -georn covetous, id. -gyft, e; f. a gift of money, Beo. K.* 2044. gytsung, e; f. a money getting, avarice, *Bd. 2, 12. -hof, -hord, -hús, es; n.********



a money hoard or treasury, *Lye.* -lænung, e; f. a money lending, mortgage, id. -leasnes, se, f. want of money, poverty, *Som.* -spillung, e; f. a money wasting, profusion, waste, *Chr.* 1096, *Lye.* \*Feohte, an; f: also feoht, e; f. a fight; pugna, *Beo. K.* 1147: 1911: *Ps.* 143, 1, v. gefeoht. Feol, \*e; f. a file, etc. Feolde the earth, *Th. An.* v. folde. Feolheard file hard, as hard as a file, id. Feolif munificence, bounty, *Som.* Feolian to file, *Th. An.* Feolo many, *Cd.* 222, *Th.* p. 290, 26, v. fela. Feolufel a bittern; onocrotalus, *Som.* v. feala-for. Feónd-grap, es; m. a hostile gripe, *Beo. K.* 1265. \*Feónd-ræden, ne; a fiend condition, enmity. -ræs, es; m. fiendish violence, *Cd.* 42, *Th.* p. 55, 26. \*Sci-pe, es; m. fiend state, enmity. -seocnes, se; f. fiend sickness, demonology, *Som.* Feor-begeondan far beyond, *Lye.* Feor-buend, es; m. far dwelling, a stranger, *Beo. K.* 506. <sup>y</sup> Feoreld cognata, *C. Lk.* 1, 36, *Lye.* Feor-fete; adj. four-footed; quadrupes. Feor-gewitan to prolong, *Som.* \*Feorh; g. feores; d. feore: m. etc. 1. life, soul; vita, *Cd.* 162, *Th.* p. 203, 15: because the soul is the man, hence. 2. a man; homo, *Cd.* 161, *Th.* p. 200: 202, 7. 3. the countenance, aspect; vultus, *Bd.* 2, 1, *Sm.* 501, 15, etc.—l. 8, \*Feorh-berende.—l. 11, \*Feorh-dæg. Feorh-adl, e; f. a mortal disease, *Som.* -bealo, es; m. life bale, mortal affliction, *Beo. K.* 310: 4149. -ben, ne; f. a deadly wound, id. 5476. -cyn, nes; n. the life kind, the living, id. 4526. -ge-miðla, an; m. a life enemy, homicide, id. 1931. -hús, es; m. the life house, the body, *Th. An.* -last, es; m. life's path, the track of life, *Beo. K.* 1686. -lean, es; n. life's gift, *Cd.* 149, *Th.* p. 187, 12. -lege, es; m. a laying down of life, death, destruction, *Beo. K.* 5595. -loca, an; m. life's inclosure, the body, *Cod. Ex.* 42. -lyre loss of life. -seólc life sick, dangerously sick, *Beo. K.* 1633. -stuðu crooked, awry, v. feorstuðu. -wund, e; f. a death or deadly wound, id. 4766. -sweng, es; m. a life or fatal stroke, id. 4974. Feorian to remove, *Lye.* v. feoran. Feor-land, es; n. a far or foreign land, *Guthl. rit.* c. 20. Feorla sy far be it, *God forbid*; absit, *Som.* Feor-

-weg, es; m. a far way, a distance, *Deut.* 28, 49. \*Feorme, fearme, es; m. 1. food, etc. victus, *Lk.* 14, 12, 16: *Mk.* 6, 21. 2. hospitality, entertainment; hospitium; *Chr.* 775, *Ing.* p. 75, 18: *Bd.* 1, 27, *Resp. Sm.* p. 489, 7. 3. goods, property, a FARM; bona, *Cd.* 69, *Th.* p. 84, 7: *Cd.* 80, *Th.* p. 99, 21. 4. use, advantage; usus, *Past, pref. Wise.* p. 83, 10. Feorm-riht, es; n. jus in prædio, *Heming.* p. 50, *Mann.* Feorran-cund a far kind, a foreigner, *Beo. K.* 3587. Feort crepitus ventris, *Gm.* II. 38, 42. Feortan crepitum ventris, edere, id. 38, 41. Feorting crepitatio ventris, *Ben.* \*Feower-fealdan to quadruple, *Som.* Feo-werða the fourth, id. v. feorð. Feo-wertig-feald forty-fold, id. Feorwit-georn curious, id. -geornes, se; f. curiosity, id. v. firwet-georn. Feos of money, v. feoh. Ferbed a bed for a journey; bajanula, *R.* 66, *Ben.* Ferd a going, journey, an army, v. fyrd. Ferd-faru, e; f. an hostile expedition, *Hem.* 234, v. færd, fyrd. Ferd-wite, fyrd-wite forisfacta belli, *Test. Roff. Lye.* Ferd-wyrt a herb, *Som.* Fered deluded; delusus, id. Fered gressus, *L. Ps.* 16, 18, *Lye.* Fereld a way, id. v. færeld. Ferennis, se; f. a transmigration, id. v. Spl. færennys. Fere-scætfare scot, passage money, id. Fere-soca a travelling bag; sibba, *Cot.* 173, v. Spl. fæc. Ferh-cwælu, e; f. murrain of hogs; lues porcina, *Som.* v. fearh. Ferh-cwalu internecies, *Cot.* 114. Ferh-ellen, es; n. life or mortal courage, *Beo. K.* 5409. Ferh-weard, e; f. a life guard or keeping, id. 608. \*Ferhð, es; m. the mind, spirit. Ferhð-cearig soul anxious, *Cd.* 101, *Th.* p. 133, 28. -freca, an; m. one bold minded, *Beo. K.* 2285. -gleaw prudent minded, sagacious, *Th. An.* *Jdth.* 10. Ferloren lost, *Cd.* 16, *Th.* p. 20, 1, pp. of leosan. Fernes, se; f. a desert, wilderness; desertum, *Lye.* \*Fers, es; \*n. a verse. Fersian, fers-wyrcan to make verses; versificare, *Som.* Ferð mind, spirit, life. -wide ferð perpetually, *Cd.* 145, *Th.* p. 180, 26, v. Spl. ferhð. Fertino portenta, *Lye.* Ferwernan to refuse, *Th. An.* v. for-wyrcan. Ferwetfull anxious; sollicitus, *C. R. Lk.* 12, 26, v. firwet-georn. Fester foster, fester-bearn

foster-child, etc. v. foaster, etc. Fester-mon a surety, *L. North. pres.* 1, *Wp.* 98, 20, v. festen-mon. Fet a vat, *Som.* v. fæt. Feða sluggish; veterinosus, id. Fetel, fetels? es; m. a belt, girdle, chain; balteus, etc. Fetel-hilt, es; n. belted hilt, *Beo. K.* 3125. Fetelsian; p. ode. pp. od. to adorn or clothe with a belt; balteo ornare. Feð takes, for sehð from fon. Feðena of foot soldiers, g. pl. of feða. Féðer; g. feðre; f? a feather, *Gm.* III. 410, 14, v. Spl. fyðer, es; n. Feðer-bed a feather-bed, *Lye.* -berende feather bearing, feathered, *Som.* -cræft the art of embroidering with feathers, id. Feðer-fet four-footed, id. v. feower-fet. Feðer-geweorc feather-work, or embroidery, *Cot.* 145, -homa, an; m. feather covering, wing, *Cd.* 22, *Th.* p. 27, 13. -þorn rhamnus, *Ben.* Fetigan to fetch, *Th. An.* v. fetian. Fetnys, se; f. fatness, *Som.* v. fætnys. Fetor, \*fæter, es; n. a fetter, etc. Fetor-wræn, e; f. a fetter chain, a fetter, *Beo. K.* 2213. Fett feeds, *Th. An.* v. fedan. <sup>b</sup> Fettian to contend, id. v. fet-tode. Feuer-fuge feverfew, v. fefer-fuge. Feuer-studu, e; f. destina, *Wan.* p. 287, *Lye.* Fexnes, se; f. a frizzing of hair; capillatura, *Som.* Fic-adl, e; f. a sore, or scab growing in the body where there is hair; ficus morbus, *L. M.* 4, 145b. -leaf, es; n. a fig-leaf, *Gen.* 3, 7. -treow, es; n. a fig-tree, *Som.* -wyrm, es; m. a fig-worm, id. -wyrt, e; f. the herb fig-wort, *Ben.* Fierd-wic an army station, v. fyrd-wic. Fier-fet four feet, *Bt. F.* p. 139, 21, v. feower-fet. Fif-boc, e; f. the Pentateuch, *Som.* -ceorla ealdor quinque vir, id. -ecged five-edged; quinquangulus, id. -falde a butterfly; papilio, id. -feald five-fold, id. -gera fæc, -gears fyrst five years' space, id. -hund, es; n. five hundred, id. -leaf, es; n. five-leaved grass; quinquifolium, id. Fifel [*Nor. Dan.* fioll, fiolle: *Icl.* fið fatuus] insipid, simple; fatuus, *Gm.* I. 230, 30. Fifel-cyn, nes; n. \*a sort of monster; genus monstorum, *Beo. K.* 208. Fifta-dohter a great granddaughter; adneptis, *Som.* -fæder the fifth father, the fourth from the father; atavus, *Els.* p. 3, Note e. \*Fisteoða for fiftigeða, fiftigoða fifty. Fifti

*fifty*, *Th. Apol.* v. *fistig*. *Fiftig-feald fiftyfold*, *Som.* -siðon *fifty times*, *id.* *Fif-winter*, or *-wintre five years' old*, *id.* *Fig creber*, *Joss. Lye.* *Fibtling*, *es*; *m. a fighter*; *præliator*, *Gm. II.* 352, 42, v. *fyhtling*. *Fiic-beam a figtree*, *Som.* v. *fic-beam*. *Fild-cumb a sort of vessel*; *vas, alveus*, *Som.* *Filhan*; *p. fealh to join, approach, experience*; *sese adjungere, adhærere*, *Beo. K.* 2401: 2563. *Fille the herb savory*; *serpillum*, *Som.* *Filled-flód a filled flood, or spring-tide*, *Lye.* *Film*, \**es*; *m. a husk*. *Filstan to help*, *Som.* v. *fylstan*. *Filt*, *es*; *m. an anvil*, *Gm. II.* 213, 21, v. *anfilt*, *es*; *m.* *Filð flth*, *Som.* v. *fylð*. *Finc*, \**es*; *m. a finch*.  
 c *Find enemies*, *Th. Apol.* v. *fynd*. *Fiond-geld*, *es*; *n. fiend-service, possessed with devils*, *C. Mt.* 4, 24. *Fior far*, *Ben.* v. *feor*. *Fiorm, food*, *Lye.* v. *Spl.* *feorme*. *Fird-socn*, *e*; *f. an immunity from service in war*, *Som.* *Gavelk.* p. 134, 19. *-werod*, *es*; *n. a four square army of 8,000 men*; *phalanx*, *Som.* *Fire-gat a wild goat*, *id.* v. *Spl.* *firen-gat*, \**Firen*; *g. firene*, *firne*; *f. a crime*; *scelus*, *etc.* *Firen-dæd*, *e*; *f. a sinful or horrid deed*, *Cd.* 121, *Th. p.* 155, 29. *-liger fornication*,  
 d *Gm. II.* 453, 31. \**Firete*, *firt-hróf the roof of a chamber vaulted*; *laquear*, *Som.* *Firgen-beám*, *es*; *m.* [*Moes. fairguni*, *n. a mountain: Norse fiörgyn the earth*] *a mountain tree*, *Beo. K.* 2828. *-gæt*, *e*; *f. a mountain goat*, *Ben.* *-holt*, *es*; *n. a mountain grove*, *Beo. K.* 2786. *-stream*, *es*; *m. a mountain stream*, *id.* 2718. *Firhted frightened*, *Som.* v. *forhtian*. *Firnest foremost*, *first*, *id.* v. *fyrnest*. *Firna*, *etc.* -*dl*. \**Firna crimes*; *pl. of firen*, v. *Spl.* *Firnum fearfully*, *Cd.* 39, *Th. p.* 51, 26, v. *fyrnum*. *Fir-scoff a fire-shovel*; *batillum*, *Som.* *First a rafter, perch*; *tigillum*, *id.* *Firprungnes*, *se*; *f. a furthering, desire of promoting*; *desiderium promovendi*, *L. Const. W. p.* 147, 26. *Firwet-geornes*, *se*; *f. solicitude*; *curiositas*, *Ben. Cot.* 60, *Lye.* *Fisc*, l. 1, \**fiscas*. *Fisc-bryne fish-brine*, *Lye.* -*hús*, *es*; *n. a fishing-house*, *R.* 108, *Lye.* -*mere*, *es*; *m. a fish-pond*, *Som.* -*net*, *tes*; *n. a fishing-net*, *Jn.* 21, 8. *Fiscnoð*, *es*; *m. a fishing*, *Th. Apol.* v. *fixoð*. *Fisc-pol a fish-pool or pond*,

*Elf. gl.* 18. -*þrutas little fishes, a multitude of fishes*, *Som.* -*wel*, *les*; *m. a fish-well or pool*, *Mone A.* 296. *Fisting fistulation*, *Lye.* \**Fit*, *te*; *f. a song*, *etc.* *Fiter-sticca*, *an*; *m. clavus tentorii*, *id.* *Fiðele*, \**an*; *f. a fiddle*. *Fiðelstre*, *an*; *f. a female harper*; *fidicina*, *Lye.* *Fiðer-berende feather bearing*, *Som.* v. *feðer*. *Fiðered feathered, winged*, *id.* *Fiðer-leás featherless*, *id.* \**Fitte*, -*as*, *Cd. Th. p.* 124, 33, in *fitte in fight*, v. *fyht*. *Fiwan to hate*; *odio habere*, *Som.* *Fixian to fish*; *piscari*, *id.* v. *fiscian*. *Fixoð*, *fixnoð*, \**es*; *m. a fishing*.  
 Flá, flaa a dart, etc. *Flæc-tawere*, *es*; *m. a flesh tearer, a butcher, executioner*, *Lye.* v. *flæsc*. *Flæh a flea*, *Som.* v. *flea*. \**Flæn a lance, sword, etc.* v. *flán*. *Flæran earlaps*; *pinnulæ*, *Lye.* v. *Spl.* *ear-læppa*. *Flæsc*, *es*; \**n. flesh, etc.* *Flæsc-æt*, *es*; *m. flesh food*, *Lye.* -*cweller*, *es*; *m. a flesh cweiler, butcher, hangman*, *Som.* -*cyping*, *es*; *m. flesh-selling, a market*, *R.* 55, *Lye.* *Flæscæht fleshy, fleshly*; *carneus*, *Som.* *Flæsc-hús*, *es*; *n. a flesh-house*; *carnale*, *R.* 108, *Lye.* *Flæsciofan carnes*, *L. Ps.* 118, 120, *Lye.* *Flæsc-maðu a flesh-worm or maggot*, *Cot.* 24,  
 e *Lye.* \**Flæsc-mete*, *es*; *m. flesh-meat, etc.* -*stræt*, *e*; *f. a flesh-street, the shambles*, *R.* 55, *Lye.* *Flæðe-comb a flock-comb? pectica?* *Mone A.* 311. *Flæðra flakes of snow*, *Som.* v. *flacea*. \**Flan*, *c*; *f. pl. flana, flanna a dart, etc.* *Flánboga*, *an*; *m. a dart-bow, or an arrow-bow, a bow*, *Beo. K.* 2865. *Flane an obelisk*; *obeliscus*, *Som.* *Flasc*, *es*; *pl. flaxas*, *m. a flask, leather bottle*, *Th. An.* \**Flaxa*, *an*; *m? a flask, bottle, etc.* *Fleám*, \**es*; *m. a flight*. *Fleaming one fleeing, a run away*, *Gm. II.* 351, 11, v. *flyming*. *Fleax*, *flex*, \**es*; *m. flax*. *Fleapan-wyrt*, *fleopan-wyrt*, *e*; *f. float grass*; *gramen fluviatile*, *Som.* \**Fléde a flow, flood, flowing*, *Cd.* 12, *Th. p.* 15, 12; also, *swelled*, *Th. An.* \**Flegc*, *an*; *f. a fly, etc.* v. *Spl.* *fleoge*. *Fleo flee*, 1st s. pr. of *fleón*. \**FLEOGE*, *an*; *f. a fly, etc.* *Flenod a cloak*; *lacerna*, *Ben.* *Fleog-ryft a fly-veil or net*, *Cot.* 46, *Som.* *Fleoh fly*; *imp. and Fleohe*, 1st s. indf. of *fleogan*. *Fleoh-net*, *a fly-net, a net to cover a bed*, *R.* 84, *Lye.* *Fleot*, \**es*; *m. a bay, etc.* *Mone A.* 118.

\**Fleot-wyrt an emetic plant*; *herba quædam vomitoria*, *Som.* v. *fleapan-wyrt*. \**Fler a floor*, *id.* v. *flór*. *Fles a fleece*, *id.* v. *flys*. *Fleþe-camb pectica*, *Lye.* v. *Spl.* *flæþe-comb*. *Flet-mon a sailor*, *Som.* v. *flot-mon*. -*pað*, *es*; *m.* [*Cd. waðas*] *a house entrance, a vestibule*, *Cd.* 130, *Th. p.* 165, 10; *Gm. II.* 453, 36. -*ræst*, *e*; *f. home rest*, *Beo. K.* 2483. -*sittend*, *es*; *m. a palace sitter, one sitting in a palace or house*, *id.* 3573. -*werod*, *es*; *n. a palace or house-band or guard*, *id.* 947. *Flie a flea, fly*, v. *flea*, *Spl.* *flege*. *Fligan to put to flight*, *Th. An.* v. *afligan*. *Flint*, \**es*; *m. flint, etc.* *Flion to flee*, *id.* v. *fleon*. *Flis a fleece*, *Mone A.* 318, v. *Spl.* *flys*. *Flit*, *geflit*, \**es*; *n. strife, etc.* *Fliter-cræft*, *es*; *m. the wrangling art, logic*, *Som.* *Flit-full full of strife*, *id.* *Floc*, \**es*; *n. a sort of flat fish, a plaice, sole*; *platissa*, *passer*, *Mone A.* 285. \**Floc*, *ces*; *m. a flock, company, etc.* *Floc-rad*, *e*; *f. a company of soldiers*; *turma*, *Som.* *FLÓD*, *es*; \**n. m. also*, *e*; *f. a flood, etc.* *Flód-blac flood-pale*, *Cd.* 167, *Th.* 209, 11. -*egsa*, *an*; *m. a flood-dread*, *id.* 166, *Th. p.* 206, 4. \**-weard*, *es*; *m. a flood-guard*, *id.* 167, *Th. p.* 209, 3. -*weg*, *es*; *m. flood-way, the sea*, *id.* 147, *Th. p.* 184, 12. -*yð*, *e*; *f. a flood-wave*, *Beo. K.* 1078. *Floga*, *an*; *m. one who flees*; *qui volat*, *Beo. gl.* *Flooc a plaice, sole*, *Som.* v. *floc*. *Flór*, *e*; *f. flóre*, *an*; *f. a floor, etc.* *Th. An.* *Flót float*, *as on flót feran to go afloat*, *id.* *Flot-here*, *es*; *m. a band of seamen*, *Beo. K.* 5825. -*smere floating fat, the scum of a pot*, *Som.* *Flótan to float*, *Th. An.* *Flúd a flood*, *id.* *Flum a river*; *flumen*, *Lye.* \**Flyg*, *e*; *f? a flying*, *Cd.* 215, *Th. p.* 271, 28. \**Flyht*, *e*; *f. a flight, etc.* *Flyna batter*, *Som.* v. *flena*. \**Flys*, *leos*, *fis*, *es*; *n. a fleece, etc.* *Flyte a keel, lighter*; *pontonium*, *Mone A.* 84.  
 h \**Fnæd*, *es*; *pl. nom. ac. fnadu*; *g. -a*; *d. -um*; *n. a hem, etc.* *Fnæft asperitas*, *Maxx.* \**Fnæstan puffs, blasts*, *Som.*  
 FODA, fodda, *an*; *m. food, etc.* *Fóder*, *fodder*, *es*; *n. 1. food, FODDER*; *pabulum*, *Bt.* 14, 2: *Gen.* 42, 27. 2. \**a covering, sheath-house*; *theca: the capsule, husk, or theca, being the shell or husk which covers the*

fruit or grain used for food: *flæces foder flesh's covering, a house, Hic. I. 135, 49: Gm. Run. p. 244: Cot. 192: R. 53.* Fodder-brytta, an; m. a food dispenser, forager; pabulator, *R. 9, Lye.* Fofrotad *tabes, Ben.* Fohð for foð we take, v. fon. \*Fola, an; m. [*dl-fole*] a FOLE; pullus, etc. Folc-agende possessing people, *Beo. K. 6221.* -bearn, es; n. a child of the people, a child, *Cd. 84, Th. p. 105, 28: 100 Th. p. 132, 16.* -beorn, es; m. a people's prince, leader, king, *Beo. K. 4436.* -cynning, es; m. a people's king, a king, *Cd. 95, Th. p. 125, 5.* -cwen, e; f. a people's queen, popular queen, a queen, *Beo. K. 1275.* -firen, e; f. a public crime, *Cd. 109, Th. p. 145, 23.* -freá, an; m. a nation's lord, id. *89, Th. p. 111, 7.* -geréfa, an; m. a people's governor. -gesetnes, se; f. a law or statute of the people, *Som.* -gesið, es; m. a prince or noble of the people, *Cd. 98, Th. p. 128, 29.* -gestealla, an; m. a companion, id. *15, Th. p. 19, 6.* -gestreon, e; f. a public treasure, id. *93, Th. p. 119, 17.* -getæl, es; n. the number of the people, the populace, id. *154, Th. p. 192, 9.* -geþrang folk-throng, a crowd, *Ors. 3, 9.* -getrum, es; n. an assembly or knot of people, *Cd. 93, Th. p. 119, 29.* -lagu, e; f. folk or public law, *Lup. 1, 5.* \*-lar, e; f. popular instruction, a sermon. <sup>1</sup>-leasung, e; f. common report, *Som. v. folc-læsung.* -mægen, es; n. people's force, *Cd. 160, Th. p. 199, 31.* -mære populous, id. *86, Th. p. 108, 5.* -mót, es; m. a popular assembly, *Som. v. folc-gemót.* -ræden, ne; f. a popular law, *Cot. 126.* \*scear, e; f. a folk-division, a territory, nation, etc. -slite, es; m. a folk-slit, sedition, *R. 15, Lye.* \*stede, es; m. a folk-place, a metropolis, *Beo. K. 151, a camp, place of battle, id. 2925.* -stow, e; f. a public place, *Bd. 3, 5.* -sweet, es; m. a multitude of people, a multitude, *Cd. 171, Th. p. 215, 2.* -tal, e; f. folk-reckoning, a genealogy, id. *161, Th. p. 201, 29.* -truma, an; m. an assemblage of people, the people, *L. Ps. 7, 8, Lye.* -weras; pl. m. men of the people, the people, *Cd. 12, Th. p. 14, 21: 89, Th. p. 110, 30.* Fold-æru, es; n. an earth-place, a cave, den; *spe-lunca, Cod. Ex. 18b.* \*buend, es; m. a land-dweller, an in-

habitant, *Beo. K. 616.* Fole, -*dl. v. fola.* Folgoð, folgað, \*es; m. a train, etc. Folie a multitude; multitudo, *Lye.* Folm, \*e; f. pl. d. folmum: a hand; manus, etc. Folm, es; m. also, folme, an; f. the palm, open hand; palma, etc. <sup>1</sup>Font-bæð baptism, *Som.* Fooging a joining together, id. Fór fore, before, around; *præ, co-ram, Th. An.* For for, notwithstanding, too, very, id. \*Fór, e; f. a journey, way, etc. id. v. fær. For-a-gleawlice heedfully, cautiously; provide, *Ben.* Foran-dæg before day or dawn, id. -niht the evening, twilight, *Som.* -on-settende *præclusus, Bd. 5, 1, B.* \*Fora-sagu, e; f. a fore-say, preface. -sceawung consideration, *R. Ben. interl. 34.* Forbæned a banished man; exul, *Som.* For-bærnednes, se; f. a burning; *ustatio, Herb. 164, 2.* -bearan to forbear, *Scint. Lye. v. for-beran.* <sup>2</sup>-bernán to burn up, consume, *Beo. K. 3231.* -betan to recompense; compensare, *Som.* -bigeán to bow, *Th. An. v. for-bigan.* -blawen puffed up, *L. M. 2, 34, v. blawan.* -blindad blinded, hardened, *Mk. 6, 52, Lye.* -bretan, -bretende to break, *Som.* -bygan, he for-bygð, for-byð to bend, break, humble, *Th. An. v. for-bigan.* -burnen burnt, v. byrnan. <sup>1</sup>-cnisan to break into pieces, *Som. v. for -cnidan.* -cypud *præcisus, Lye.* Fordboh a herb growing on thyme; epithymon, *Som.* For-deaðian to kill; interficere, *Wan. p. 112.* -dician to fence off by dyke, *Som.* -dimmian to make dim or dark, id. -dit-tynde closing up, *Ps. 57, 4, v. for -dyttian.* Fore of a journey, etc. g. d. ac. s. of for v. Spl. Fore-ætywian to fore-shew, *Som.* <sup>2</sup>-beran *præferre, Bd. 4, 11.* \*birig; d. of fore-burh a vestibule. -byc-nung, e; f. a foretoken, *Som. v. fore-beacen.* -byrdig mild, patient, *Lye.* -cwæde predicted, v. cwæðan. -cwide, *Som.* -cwiðe a prediction. -cweden aforesaid, *Th. An.* -cyn a predecessor, *Som.* -cynren progeny, offspring, *Cot. 145.* -eom *præsum, Elf. gr. 32.* -gegyrðed girded about, *C. Lk. 12, 35.* -geleoran to pass away, id. *16, 18.* -gendend, es; m. a predecessor, *Som.* -gesettan to set before, *Bd. 4, 17.* -geþistrat blinded, hardened, *C. Mk. 6, 52.* -ge-

witen overpassed, *Som.* -gige-orwadæ hlafas shew-bread, *R. Mk. 2, 26.* -gleaw foreseeing, heedful, *R. Ben. 64, Som.* -gleawlice heedfully, providently, *Lye.* -gleawnes, se; f. forecast, providence, *Som.* -gongend, es; m. a predecessor, id. -gripen taken beforehand, v. for-gripen. -heafod a forehead, *Som.* -hlutan to bend before, *C. R. Mk. 1, 7.* -iernend, -iernere, -lateow, es; m. a forerunner, *Som.* -latuu [*latw, lateow*] one going before, a chief, *C. Lk. 22, 26.* -lioran to go before, *C. Mt. 28, 7.* -liornys, se; f. prevarication, collusion in pleading, *Som.* -mærest strongest, id. -manod forewarned, *Bd. 5, 10, Lye.* -mihtiglice, -mihtlice disdainfully, stomachfully, strenuously, *Cot. 202, Som.* -nyman to take before, anticipate, id. -nyme prepossession, presumption, id. -sæcgednes, se; f. a foresaying, preface, id. -sæd aforesaid, *Th. An.* -sæge provideret, *Bd. 4, 1, Lye.* -sændan to send before; *præ-mittere, Elf. gr. 28.* -saga, an; m. a foresayer, a prophet, *Ben.* -sceawere, es; m. a foreshewer, *Lye.* -sendan to send before, *R. Conc. Lye.* <sup>2</sup>-seond, es; m. a foreseeer; provisor, *Bd. 4, 23, Som.* -set foreset, preferred, *R. 87, Lye.* -settendlic set or preferred before, *Som.* -settennys, se; f. a preposition, proposition, id. -singan to lead in singing, id. -sittan to foresit, preside, id. -smeaung, e; f. premeditation, id. -spræcan to intercede, undertake for, id. -stæp-pung, e; f. a stepping before, anticipation, id. -stal, -steall a forestalling, interception, id. -stallan, -steallan to forestall, id. -stemnian to hinder, *Ben.* -steord, an; m. a steersman, or rather a boatswain; *proreta, Som.* -styltan to astonish, *Ben. v. for-styltian.* \*þancul forethinking, provident, *Past. 41, 5.* -þingræden, -þingung, e; f. intercession, intervention, *Bd. 4, 3, Lye.* -þonclice fore-thinkingly, cautiously, *Som.* -witan to foreknow, *Bl. 39, 5.* -witegan to predict, foretell, *Lye.* -witig forewise, divining, *Som.* -witol forewise, skilful. -witung, e; f. a foreknowing, presage, id. -word a bargain, id. v. for-word. -wregan to accuse, *Bd. 5, 19, Lye.* -writan to banish, proscribe, *Som.* -wyrd a deed done before, id. -yrnð afflictio, *Cod. Ex. 32 b,*

*Mann.* For-eldian to delay, defer, *Som.* Forenspræcen before mentioned, *Th. An.* For-ēðlice precisely, straitly; district, *Som.* Forewerd forward, early, *Th. An.* Forfela very much, *id.* For-gæging transgression, excess, *Som.* -geat, es; *n.* a gate; porta, *Elf. gl.* 24. -gedon to destroy, *Bd.* 1, 11. -gedrefodnes, se; *f.* confusion, *Ben.* -geman to neglect, pass by, *Prov.* 19, v. for-gyman. -gewitnes, se; *f.* a false-witness, *Som.* -gifenes, -gyfenes, se; *f.* forgiveness, *Th. An.* <sup>p</sup>For-gitol forgetful. -glendrad lurcatus, *Cot.* 124; conglutinated, *L. Ps.* 43, 28, *Lye.* -golden recompensed, redeemed, *Som.* -gyfan to forgive, *id.* -gymednes, -gymeleasnes, se; *f.* negligence, *id.* -gytan to forget, *Ben.* v. forgitan. -hæfed denied, *Cd.* 179, *Th. p.* 225, 1, v. for-habban. -hatena, an; *m.* one hated, an enemy, *Cd.* 29, *Th. p.* 38, 20. -hafa restrain; prohibe, *L. Ps.* 33, 13, v. for-habban. -healden headlong, *Cd.* 5, *Th. p.* 7, 6. -heawan, *p.* for-heow to cut down, to slay, mangle, *Th. An.* -heold kept <sup>v</sup>back, *p.* of for-healdan. <sup>q</sup>Forhogigendlic contemptible, *Som.* -hobnes, hogednes, se; *f.* contempt, *Th. An.* -hræðlice suddenly, *Past.* 58, 6, *Lye.* Forht-leās fearless, bold, *Som.* -leasnys, se; *f.* fearlessness, courage, *id.* -móðnes, se; *f.* faintheartedness, *id.* For-hwæga at least, <sup>o</sup>leastwise, however; saltem, *Som.* *Th. An.* -hwerfian to turn, change, *Th. An.* -hyccende accusing, *R. Jn.* 5, 45. -intingan because, for, in respect of; quia, propter, *Som.* -lacan; *pp.* -lacen to give over, to betray, *Beo. K.* 1800. -lædend, es; *m.* a misleader, seducer, *Som.* <sup>r</sup>-leac a leak; porrum, *Ben.* -legernes, se; *f.* fornication, *Som.* -leoran to leave, *Th. An.* -leornes, se; *f.* prævaricatio, *Ben.* -licgend, -liggend, es; *m.* a fornicator, *Som.* -liden shipwrecked, *Th. Apol.* -lide-nes, se; *f.* a shipwreck, *Ben.* -ligere, <sup>o</sup>es; *n.*; *pl.* -eru, -ru, fornication; fornicatio, *Mt.* 19, 9. -liges, se; *f.* a prostitute, *Ben.* v. for-legis. -lioran to go before, *C. Mt.* 26, 32. -liornian to lose, *Som.* -lire a fornicator, *id.* v. for-ligere. -liðednes, se; *f.* a shipwreck, *id.* -logen belied, *pp.* of. for-leogan. <sup>o</sup>Forma (se); seo, þæt forme; *sup.* fyrrest early,

<sup>o</sup> etc. <sup>o</sup>For-rim a preface, *Som.* v. fore-rym. -rotadnes, <sup>o</sup>-rotednys, -rotodnys rottenness, etc. -sæt delayed, *Cd.* 138, *Th. p.* 173, 10, *p.* of for-sittan. <sup>i</sup>-scæncednys, se; *f.* supplantation, *L. Ps.* 40, 10, *Lye.* -sceadan; *p.* -sceod; *pp.* -sceaden to scatter, *Th. An.* -sceamigean to blush, *Ben.* *Lye.* v. for-sceamian. -scea-wudlice provide, *Lye.* -scea-wung, e; *f.* providence, contemplation, *Som.* v. fore-scea-wung. -sceden scattered, *Th. An.* v. *Spl.* for-sceadan. -scildian; *pp.* od to accuse, condemn, *Th. Apol.* -scrifen proscribed, condemned, *Cd.* 213, *Th. p.* 267, 5; *Beo. K.* 212. -scryncan to shrink, *Ben.* v. for-scrincan. -scunigean to blush, *id.* v. for-scunian. -scyppan to miscreate, transform, *Th. An.* in. for-sceoppa. -scytlican duru vectifera, valvæ, *Lye.* -seawenes, se, *f.* contempt, *C. R. Ben.* 43. -seon, v. reflective, [Ger. sich versehen] to err, sin, *Th. An.* -seonnes, se; *f.* contempt, *Som.* v. for-sewennys. -setnes, se; *f.* a resolution, continuation, *Th. An.* -settendlic set before; præpositivus, *Som.* -sewend, es; *m.* a despiser, *id.* -sewentic contemptible, *id.* -sewestre she who despises; cotemprix, *id.* -sið -dl. v. *Spl.* fot-sið. <sup>u</sup>-sittan <sup>o</sup>to sit before or around, to oppress, *Beo. K.* 3531. -sliet internecio, *Cot.* 108, *Lye.* -sliten slit, broken, *Som.* -smorod suffocated, *id.* -socen forsaken, *id.* -sogen wearied, weak, *id.* -sorged sad, sorrowful, *id.* -spanend, es; *m.* a seducer, *id.* -spennend a whore-monger; leno, *id.* -spenning an allurement, *id.* v. for-spanc. -speon urged, *Cd.* 18, *Th. p.* 22, 34. -spon enticed, *p.* of for-spanan. Forst, frost, <sup>o</sup>es; *m.* frost, etc. -spyllan to destroy, *Som.* v. for-spillan. -stapan to forestep, precede, *Ben.* v. for-stæpan, steppan. -steal a forestalling, *Som.* -steallan to forestall, *id.* v. for-stalian. -stolen stolen, *pp.* of for-stelan. -standan to benefit, *R. Lk.* 9, 25, v. for-standan. -stoppan to stop up, *Som.* -strogdnys, se; *f.* presumption, *V. Ps.* 51, 4, v. for-trugadnes. <sup>v</sup>-swapan; *pp.* -swapen to sweep away, *Cd.* 21, *Th. p.* 25, 9. -swilt dies, *Bt. R.* 31, *p.* 68, note *p.* v. sweltan. -swiðan to repress, *Past.* 50, 1. -sworcennes, se; *f.* darkness, *Som.* -sworen FOR-

SWORN, perjured, *id.* -swor-ennes, se; *f.* a forswearing, perjury, *id.* -tacn a foretoken, *id.* v. fore-tacn. Forð-acygan provocare, *Bd.* 5, 14. -aræsan to rush forth, *Ben.* v. forð-ahræsan -asendan to send forth, *id.* -asliden passed or gone before, *Som.* -bærst burst forth, *id.* v. berstan. -bescon perspicere, *L. Ps.* 101, 20. -big-faran to pass by, *Som.* -blæstan to blow or break forth, *Cot.* 74. -blawan to belch or break out, *Som.* -clipung, e; *f.* a provoking, an appeal, *id.* -cuman to come forth, *Lye.* Forð-cure preferred, -dl. -dægez at close of day, *Som.* -eostrade obscuravit, *L. Ps.* 104, 26. Forðer further; ultra, *Lye.* v. furðor. Forð-færð goes forth, discharges, v. faran. -far, e; *f.* a going forth, departure, death, *Som.* -feran to bear forth, to depart, die. -ferd born forth, dead, *Th. An.* -ferednes, se; *f.* a going forth, transmigration; obitus, *Bd.* 4, 9. <sup>w</sup>-fleogan to fly forth, *Jdth.* 11. -flowan to flow forth, *Som.* -for, e; *f.* a departure, death, *Th. An.* -fre-mung, -fromung, e; *f.* a going forth, growing up, *C. Ps.* 104, 36, *Ben.* -gangan to go forth, *Bd.* 3, 9, *Lye.* -gebrengan to bring forth or to light, *Bt. F.* 42, 7. -gecygan to call forth, *Bd.* 1, 16, *Lye.* -gefaran to go forth, *Som.* -gelædan to lead forth, *Bd.* 2, 12. -geleoran to go forth, depart, die, *Bd.* 2, 15. -geong a going forth, *Bd.* 1, 3, v. forð-gang. -georn anxious to go forth, intrepid, *Th. An.* -geræht reached forth, *Lye.* v. geræcan. -gesceaft, e; *f.* a future condition, death, *Beo. K.* 3498; *Menol. F. p.* 54, 3. -gewitenes, se; *f.* profectio, *L. Ps.* 104, 36. -gongende going forth, *Lye.* -goten poured forth, *id.* v. geotan. -hald, <sup>o</sup>-heald bending forward, *Mome C.* 11; *Lye.* -hryst rushes forth, v. hreosan. Forðinan evanescere, *R. Lk.* 13, 34. -lædnys, se; *f.* a leading forth, *Lye.* -leo-rende procedens, *Bd.* 4, 17. -lic promotus, progressus, pro-vectus, *Mann.* -locian to look forth, *Lye.* -lutian to bow down, *id.* -man one very rich or wealthy. -nihtes far in the night, *Som.* -ræsan to rise or spring forth, *Jn.* 4, 14. <sup>o</sup>-riht right forth, direct, plain. <sup>o</sup>Fort-riht -spræc prose. Forð-ryne, es; *m.* an onward course,



\*Cd. 12, Th. p. 14, 8. \*siðian to go forth, depart; prodire, Som. -stefn frons, Lye. -teon to carry on, produce, exhibit. Th. An. v. teon. -þringan to rush before, to defend, prejudice, Beo. K. 2160, Lye. -werd forward, Th. Apol. v. forð-weard. For-þy therefore, Th. An. v. forþi. For-þylgian to sustain, Ps. 24, 25, Lye. For-þyrrode very dry; peraridus, Som. For-þystrian to darken; obscurare, Ben. Fortina portenta, C. R. Mt. 13, 22. Fortiung providentia, Lye. For-tredde knot grass; proserpina, Som. Fortredincg bruising small, contrition, id. -wærian, -werian to wear away, destroy, Mann, v. werian. -wandigende respectful, Th. Apol. -weallen thoroughly boiled, Som. Forwegen prostrate, Th. An. For-welmed overwhelmed, suffocated, Ben. -weosnian to pine away, Som. v. for -wesnian. -werd a bargain, Hem. p. 598, Lye. v. for-word. -wernan to forewarn, Prov. 30, Lye. v. for-wyrnan. -wernedlice ægre, angust, Ben. -weryð destroys, Ps. 51, 5, v. Spl. for-wærian. -witan to foreknow, to know before hand, Th. Apol. -witegan to foretell, Som. -witig foreknowing, id. -witignes, se; f. foreknowledge, id. -witolnes, se; f. industry, Ben. -wordenlic damnable, Som. -worðan to perish, id. -wrecan; p. wræc to injure, wreck, banish, Beo. K. 3835: 218, v. wrecan. -wriegen darkened; obscuratus, R. Lk. 23, 45. -writan p. -wrát to carve, to cut asunder; discindere; q. writan to carve, engrave, write; sculper, scribere, Beo. gl. -wueard capitulum, Lye. -wurð death, Cot. 104, v. for-wyrd. \*wyrpð casts away, v. for-weorpan. -wyrðendlic ready to perish, Som. -yldan to put off, id. v. yldan. -yrnere, es; m. a forerunner; præco, id. Foster, \*es; n. food, etc. Fosterland land given to find food, as to monasteries for the monks, Som. \*Fosterian; p. ode; pp. od, to foster, nourish; educate. Fostre, an; f. a nurse; nutrix. Fostring a fostering, nourishing of young; nutritio, C. Lk. pref. \*Fót, nom. ac. f. fútes; d. fét; pl. nom. ac. fét; g. fóta; d. fótum; m. a foot, etc. Fót-bret a stirrup; astraba, stapes, R. 3. -cosp z fetter, Lye. -cypsed fettered, Som. -ece foot-ache, id.

-gemearc, es; n. a foot-mark, length of a foot, Beo. K. 6080. -gemet a fetter, Som. -last, es; m. a footstep, Beo. K. 4572. -mæl a foot-measure or step, Th. An. -ráp, es; m. propes, R. 84. \*Fót-sið chlamys, R. 65, Lye. -stan, es; m. a foot-stone, R. 116. \*swæðe, es; n. a foot-trace, etc. -þweal a washing of the feet, Som. -wærc, es; n. foot-pain, id. -welme, l. 1, dl. an. -welma sole of the foot, Mone A. 261. Fox-fot spurge wort; xiphion, Som.

Fracednys, fracodnys, se; f. vile-ness; turpitude, Lye. Fracod a despising, Som. v. Spl. \*fræ-cuð. \*Fræced vile, Gm. II. 230, 4, v. fraced. Fræcendlic dangerous; periculosus, Som. \*Fræcene, fræcne dangerous, bold, etc. Fræclie dangerous, Lye. Fræcmase the nun bird; parus ceruleus, Mone A. 38. Fræcne fiercely, severely, boldly; audacter, Cd. 103, Th. p. 136, 22. Fræcnes, se; f. vileness; turpitude, Ben. Fræ-cuð a despising; despectus, Som. Fræfele, fræfol saucy, malicious; procax, id. Fræfellice saucily; procaciter, Lye. Fræmde foreign, Som. v. Spl. fremde. Fræ-micel very great; permagnus, Gm. II. 732, 17. Fræne, frænne the bit of a bridle; oreo, frænum, Som. Fræng asked, v. fregnan. Fræ-ofestlice very hastily, Cot. 178, Lye. Fræpgian to accuse; accusare, Ben. Frætennes, se; f. destruction; exitium, Som. v. fræcennes. Frætewung, e; f. an ornament, Gen. 2, 1, v. Spl. frætewung. Frætew, frætuw, -dl. \*Frætu; g. frætewes, frætweas, n. an ornament, etc. Frætewung, e; f. a provision, furniture, ornament, Som. Fræuol saucy, id. v. Spl. fræfele. Fragenlic much spoken of, renowned, Lye. Fragian amplexi, Ben. Framabugan to decline, Ors. 2, 5. -acyrran to avert, Ps. 84, 4. -adon to do away, cut off, Lye. -adrisan to expel, id. -ahylan to decline, id. -anydan to repel, id. -ascyrian to cut or shear from, to separate, id. -ateon to draw from or away, Som. -ateran to tear, from, to rob, id. -aweorpan to cast away, id. -bigan descere, Ben. -bringan to bring from, Lye. -bugan to decline, Som. -cyme progenies, Gm. II. 733, 9. -cynne a descent, lineage; prosapia, id. -færeld a departing, Lye. -fleon to flee from, Som.

-onascunung, e; f. an abomination, id. Fram-scipe, es; m. a fellowship; collegium, Lye. -sið, es; m. a departure, id. -siðian to depart, Som. -standan to stand off, id. -swingan to shake off, id. -weard averse, perverse, id. -wis very wise; persapiens, id. -wise very wisely, id. Franca, an; m. a halbert, pike, lance, javelin; hostile, lancea, Beo. K. 2420. Frato, fratoho an ornament, tapestry, Lye. \*Frea, an; m. a lord, master, etc. Frea-dreman to rejoice, id. Frea-drihten, es; m. a lord, Beo. K. 1585. Freah free, Som. v. freoh. Freah-beorht bright, Lye. Freah-ræd speedy, quick, Som. Frean to ask, id. v. fregnan. Freatewung, e; f. an ornament, id. v. Spl. frætewung. Frea-wrasn, e; f. a royal chain, Beo. K. 2901. Frec bold, fierce; audax, improbus, id. 1771. Freca, an; m. one who is bold; qui audax est, Beo. gl. Frecedlice dangerously, Lye, v. freclie. Frécen; d. frecne danger, peril, woe; periculum, Cd. 24, Th. p. 31, 2h. \*Frec eo lurco, Cot. 120, Lye. Frecgeng apostacy, Ben. Frecmase sagitula, avis, Cot. 160, v. col-mase. Frecne dangerously, boldly, Cd. 32: Beo. K. 1912. Frecnes, se; f. [dl. a dormouse] \*clammy earth, clay; glis, argilla, Som. Frecnys, se; f. danger, Th. An. v. frecenis. Frecne-stig, e; f. a dangerous path, a precipice, Som. Fredan sentire, Ben. Frede peace, Som. v. Spl. friðe. Frefellice saucily, Lye, v. Spl. fræfellice. Frefer comfort, v. frofer. Fregen problema, Lye. Fremde, fremed strange, foreign, alien, Th. An. Fremd-nys, se; f. strangeness, a dwelling abroad; peregrinitas, Som. Freme, \*an; f. profit, advantage, v. Spl. fremu. Freme good, advantageous; bonus, Beo. K. 3860: Cd. 12, Th. p. 13, 29. \*Fremede, fremde strange, a stranger. Fremest, fremeð formest, formeth, 2, 3, s. indef. offremman. Fremming, \*es; m. a framing, effect, etc. Fremu; e; f. usefulness, Gm. III. 484, 3. \*Frene the bit of a bridle, Som. v. fræne. Freo one in authority, a lady, woman; mulier, Cd. 23, Th. p. 29, 28. Freo-bearn \*one free or noble born, id. 185, Th. p. 230, 26. -broðor an own brother, id. 160, Th. p. 199, 14. -burh; g. -burge; d. byrig; f. a free

city, *Beo. K.* 1379. Freocen-  
nes, se; *f. danger*, *Som. v. fre-*  
*cenis*. Freógan [*Moes. fryon*]  
*to love, honour*; *amare, honore*  
*afficere*, *Beo. K.* 1889: 6346.  
Freolac a free-offering, a sa-  
crifice, *L. Ps.* 50, 20. -læta  
*libertus*, *Elf. gl. Som. p.* 56.  
-lætan sunu *libertinus*, *R.* 8:  
*Elf. gl. Som. p.* 56. Freolec,  
freolic, freoluc comely, liberal,  
etc. *Cd.* 48, *Th. p.* 61, 16.  
Freols, \*es; *m. a festival*.  
Freols-brice, es; *m. a break-*  
*ing or violation of a feast*, *Som.*  
Freoma, an; *m. profit*, *id. v.*  
*freomung*. Freomian *to pro-*  
*fit*, *Ben. v. fremian*. \*Freónd-  
lár, e; *f. friendly council*, *Beo.*  
*K.* 4750. -láðu, e; *f. a*  
*friendly invitation*, *id.* 2385.  
\*ræden, e; *f. a friend-condi-*  
*tion*, etc. -sped, e; *f. friend-*  
*speed*, many friends, *Cd.* 106,  
*Th. p.* 140, 19. -spedig friend-  
rich, rich in friends, *L. Edg.*  
96. Freorig freezing, chilly,  
*Th. An.* Freos captives, *Cd.*  
174, *Th. p.* 220, 4. Freosan;  
*p. freas*, we fruron; *pp. froren*  
*to freeze*; *gelare*, *v. Spl. fry-*  
*ran*. Freoscipe, es; *m. in-*  
*genuousness*, *Th. An.* Freos-  
lice freely, *Bd. Sm. p.* 631, 17,  
*v. freolice*. Freot-gyfa, an;  
*m. a giver of freedom*, *Som.*  
-gyfu, e; *f. a freedom-gift*, a  
manumission, *Lye.* Freoðe of  
or to peace; *g. d. ac. s. of freo-*  
*ðu*. \*Freoðu, freoðo, freðo,  
friðo, e; *f. peace*, etc. Freo-  
ðo-beacen, es; *n. a peaceful*  
*sign*, *Cd.* 50, *Th. p.* 64, 4.  
-burh; *g. burge*; *f. a peace-*  
*city*, an *assylum*, *Beo. K.* 1038.  
-mund, e; *f. peace-defence*,  
*protection of liberty*, *Lye.* -sce-  
alc, es; *m. a free servant*, a  
minister, *Cd.* 115, *Th. p.* 150,  
25. -spéd, e; *f. a peaceful*  
*rule*, glad sway, *id.* 60, *Th.* 73,  
2. -þeawas; *pl. m. peaceful*  
*or loving thews or manners*, *id.*  
4, *Th. p.* 5, 29, *v. þeaw*.  
-wær, e; *f. a peace-covenant*  
*or compact*, a covenant of love,  
*id.* 158, *Th. p.* 197, 13. -web-  
be, an; *f. a love-weaver*, a  
woman, *Beo. K.* 3880. -wong,  
es; *m. a peace-plain*, peaceful  
field, *id.* 5913. Freot-mon a  
freeman, *Som.* \*Freðo peace,  
*Cd.* 73, *Th. p.* 89, 28, *v. Spl.*  
*freoðu*, frið. Fretwian *to*  
*adorn*, *Som. v. frættewian*.  
Fretwung, e; *f. an ornament*,  
*id. v. Spl. frætwung*. Freun-  
dyne, an; *f. [Dut. vriendin,*  
*f. Ger. freundinn f. Wil.*  
*freundina]* a female friend;  
*amica*, *id.* \*Fri; *g. m. n.*  
*friges*; *f. frigre*, frire; *adj.*

free, *Gm. L.* 734, 28, *v. freo*.  
Frian *to free*, *Ben. v. freon*.  
Fricca, an; *m. a crier*, *Som.*  
*v. fryccea*. Friccan -scipe,  
es; *m. the office of a crier or*  
*preacher*, *id.* Frig, e; *f. Friga*,  
*the Saxon Venus*, wife of Odin,  
*v. A.-S. Gospels by Junius and*  
*Marshall*, *p.* 514. Frigea, an;  
*m. a freeman*, *L. In.* 74, *W. p.*  
26, 16. \*Frige dæg, frig-  
dæg, es; *m. Friga's day*, Fri-  
day, *Mt.* 4, 11, 22: *L. Athel.*  
3, *W. p.* 63, 6, etc. \*Frimð,  
es; *m. a beginning*, *Th. An. v.*  
*Spl. frymð*. Frind friends,  
*Th. Apol. v. frynd*, *pl. of fre-*  
*ond*. Fringan *to hear*, *Beo. gl.*  
*v. frinan*. Frio-leta one set  
free, *Som. v. frig-læta*. Fris-  
ca, an; *m. a bittern*; butio,  
*id.* \*Frið, es; *m. peace*, etc.  
Frið-að, es; *m. an oath of*  
*peace*, *Lye.* -brece, es; *m. a*  
*peace-breaking*, *id.* -burh;  
*g. -burge*; *f. a peace-city*, city  
of refuge, *id.* -gear, es; *m. a*  
*year of jubilee*, *Som.* -georn  
peace-desirous, peaceable. -ge-  
gyld a peace-gild, an associa-  
tion, *id.* -land a land at peace,  
*Chr.* 1097. -lice peaceably,  
*Som.* -inæl an agreement, *Gm.*  
*II.* 509, 28. Friðo peace, love,  
*v. \*Spl. freoðu*. Friðo-tacen  
a peace-token, *Cd.* 107, *Th.*  
142, 29. -wær, e; *f. a peace-*  
*condition*, *Beo. K.* 4559. -web-  
ba, an; *m. a peace-weaver*;  
*pacis textor*, *Cod. Verc. VI.*  
174: *Beo. gl. 'Frittan to feed*;  
*depascere*, *Ps.* 48, 14, *v. fre-*  
*tan*. Frocx luscina, *Cot.*  
121, *Lye.* \*Froferian, fre-  
frian; *p. ode*; *pp. od*, to com-  
fort; *consolari*, *Gm. II.* 137,  
11. Froman proficere, *Ben.*  
From-gewitan *to go from*, to  
depart, *Bt.* 33, 4, *Lye.* -he-  
aldan *to hold from*, *id.* -hwe-  
orfan *to turn from*, *Cd.* 45, *Th.*  
*p.* 58, 9. -lad, e; *f. an*  
*escape from*, a retreat, *Cd.* 97,  
*Th. p.* 126, 20. -locciende  
beon respicere, *Ben.* -weard  
beon abiturus esse, *Bt.* 11, 2,  
*Card. p.* 52, 21. Frugnon  
asked, *p. pl. of fregnan*.  
Frumbirdling pube tenus, *R.*  
88, *Lye.* \*Frum-gyfu an  
original gift, a prerogative, *id.*  
-hrægel, es; *n. a first garment*,  
*Cd.* 45, *Th. p.* 58, 8. -leoht  
first light or dawn, *W. Cat. p.*  
74, *Lye.* -meolc, -meoluc,  
e; *f. the first milk*, nectar, *id.*  
-ræd, es; *m. the first decree*,  
*L. Wilk. p.* 119. -sceapen  
first shaped or created, *Lye.*  
-setnung, -setzung, e; *f. first*  
*setting*, foundation, *id.* -slæp,  
es; *m. a first sleep*, *Cd.* 177,

*Th. p.* 222, 22. \* -spræc, e;  
*f. an original speech*, etc.  
-stemn the fore-deck or prow  
of a ship, *Mone A.* 4. -talu  
first accusation, *L. North.* 67.  
-westmas first-fruits, *Elf. gr.*  
13. -yldo the elder, of the  
first age, *Som.* Fruodan *to*  
*grow old*; senescere, *Lye.*  
Fry-gyld a free-gild or society,  
*Som.* Frymð, es; \**m. a be-*  
*ginning*, etc. Frysca a bittern,  
*id. v. Spl. frisca*. Fryð-georn  
peaceable, *id.* -gyld an asso-  
ciation, *id.* -gysel; *g. gysles*;  
*m. [gisel a hostage] a hostage*  
*for peace*, *id.* -inæl an agree-  
ment, *id.* Fryðo peace, *Cd.*  
74, *Th. p.* 91, 16.  
Fugeles leac, es; *m. dog's onion*,  
*star of Bethlehem?* ornitho-  
galum, *Mone A.* 486. -pyse  
the larkspur; delphinium, *id.*  
443. Fugel-net, tes; *n. a*  
*fowl or bird-net*, *Som.* Fugeloð,  
es; *m. a fowling*; aucupium,  
*Gm. II.* 254, 35, *v. fugel-noð*.  
-treow a perch for a bird, *Som.*  
Fugling a fowling, *id.* Fugo-  
lope a fowling, *id.* Fuhtiend  
moist, *id.* Fuhton fought, *p.*  
*pl. of feohtan*. <sup>1</sup>Ful, les; *n.*  
*a cup*; poculum, calix, *Beo. K.*  
1224. Fulan-beam, es; *m.*  
*the black alder tree*, *L. M.* 1,  
32. Ful-berstan rumpi, *Lye.*  
\* -bet, -bot. e; *f. a full satis-*  
*faction*, *Som.* -don *to fully do*;  
*satisfacere*, *Lye.* -eaðe very  
easy, *id.* Fule-treow a perch  
for a bird, the black alder tree,  
*Som. v. Spl. fulan-beam*. Ful-  
feastnian *to establish*, *fasten*, *id.*  
-fremman *to execute*, accomplish,  
perfect, *Th. An. v. ful-fremian*.  
-freolic very free or liberal,  
*Som.* -geare full well, *Bt.* 5,  
3, *v. ful-georne*. -genibtsun  
fully abundant, *R. Ben.* 55.  
\*Ful-ham; *g. Fullan-ham-*  
*mes*; *m. [Asser. Fullonham:*  
*Hunt. Fulenham: Dux. Fu-*  
*lanham: Brom. Fullenham-*  
*fúl foul*, dirty; *ham a home*,  
*dwelling]* Fulham, *Middlesex*,  
*Chr.* 879: 880. -hræðe full  
soon, *Lye. v. Spl. fulraðe*.  
Fullan *to fill*, *Ben. v. fyllan*.  
Full-bliðe full or very glad,  
*Jud.* 16, 23. -bryce, es; *m.*  
*plena violatio*, scilicet pacis, *L.*  
*Wihtr. W. p.* 13. -dysig fully  
or quite foolish, *Lye.* -endian  
*to fully end*; complere, *id.*  
-getreowe fully true, etc.  
<sup>1</sup>-slow very slow, *id.* <sup>1</sup>Fullaht-  
nama, an; *m. the baptismal*  
*name*, *Som.* Full-unrot fully  
or very sorrowful, *Bt.* 11, 1.  
-welig fully or very rich, *id.*  
Ful-nieh full-nigh, *Som. v.*  
full-neh. -raðe full, or too



soon, *Bl.* 22, 1. \**-riht quite right, Lye.* Fulstan to help, *Ben.* v. fylstan. Fúl-stin-cende foul-smelling, *Nic.* 27. Fulþungen high, noble; cel-sus, *R. Ben.* 73. Fultum, fultom, \*es; *m. help, etc.* Fultumend, fultumiend, es; *m. a helper; adjutor, Ps. Th.* 17, 3. Fultumleás helpless, *Ors.* 1, 14, *Lye.* Ful-wide full wide, round about, *Cd.* 228, *Th. p.* 307, 24. Fulwiht-nama, an; *m. the baptismal name, Chr.* 890, v. *Spl.* fulluht-nama. -stow, e; *f. a baptismal place, a font, Bd.* 2, 14. Fúl-win, es; *n. foul wine, Ben.* Ful-worhte fully wrought, per-fect, *id.* J Fur, furh, \*e; *f. a furrow, etc.* Furh-wudu, es; *n. fir-wood, pine-tree, Som.* Furð forth, *Th. An.* v. forð. Fuse promptly, rapidly, *Th. An.* Fúslic ready; paratus, *Beo. K.* 462. Futigend moist, v. *Spl.* fuhtiend.

Fyhtling, \*es; *m. a soldier, etc.* Fyl a file, *Th. An.* v. feol. Fyl; *g. fyller; f. a falling, slaughter, death, glut, Th. An.* *Beo. K.* 2665, v. fyll. Fyld-elfen; *g. -elfenne; f. a field or wood-nymph, a fairy, v. Spl.* feld-elfen. Fylging, \*es; *m. a harrow, etc.* Fyligan to follow, *Cd.* 14, *Th. p.* 16, 27: *Th. An.* v. fyligean. Fylle of a falling, slaughter, *Th. An.* v. *Spl.* fyl. Fyllan to fill, draw water; haurire, *R. Jn.* 4, 15, *Lye.* Fylledskinned; excoriatus, *Ben.* v. fellen, fell. Fylleð-floð, es; *m. a high flood or tide, Lye.* Fylst, e; *f. help; auxilium, Ors.* 1, 12: *Beo. gl.* Fyl-werig fell-weary; stragis-sessus, *Beo. K.* 1918. Fyn-dele inventio, *Ben.* Fyndan to find, *Som.* v. findan. Fyne allugo, *Ben.* Fynger a finger, *Som.* v. finger. Fyor life, *Cd.* 59, *Th. p.* 73, 10, v. fior. Fyr-bad a fire pledge; pignus igneum, *Cod. Ex.* 20, 22b: *Beo. gl.* -bend, e; *f. fire-bound or hardened, Beo. K.* 1437. \*Fyrd-færelde, -fær, es; *m. a military expedition, etc. -gemaca, -gestealla, an; m. a fellow-soldier, Nathan.* 5: *Cd.* 93, *Th. p.* 120, 23. -homa, an; *m. -hom, es; m. an army covering, a coat of mail; lorica, Beo. K.* 3007: *Th. An. p.* 137, 9. -hrægl, es; *n. an army garment, a coat of mail, Beo. K.* 3053. -hwæt; *g. m. n. hwates; f. hwætre; adj. war-brave, id.* 3280. Fyrdin-ga in companies or flocks, *Som.* Fyrdleás armless, defenceless,

*Chr.* 894. Fyrd-leoð an army song, *Cd.* 171, *Th. p.* 215, 3. -nest ephibulenta, *Lye.* Fyr-draca, an; *m. a fire dragon or serpent, Beo. K.* 5374. Fyrd-searo, es; *n. fyrdung, e; f. an army preparation, id.* 462. -werod an army host, a phalanx, *Som.* -wic, es; *n. sepulchrum, Beo. gl.* -wyrðe war-worthy, excellent in war, *Beo. K.* 2633. Fyre-beta fo-carius, etc. v. fyr-beta, etc.

\*Fyren-gæt, e; *f. pl. -gata a wild goat, v. Spl.* firgen-gæt. -hicgend a harlot; meretrix, libidini studens, *Som.* -þearf, e; *f. evil need; mala necessitas, Beo. K.* 28. Fires god the fire god, *Vulcan, Som.* Fires lig, es; *m. a fire's flame, id.* Fyrewitnys, se; *f. curiosity, Th. An.* Fyr-sean fiery-haired, *Cot.* 170, *Lye.* -gearwung, e; *f. fire preparation, fuel, id.* Fyrgen mountain, *Beo. K.* 2786: 2828. Fyrgen-holt, es; *n. a mountain grove, id.* 2780, v. firgen-beam, etc. Fyr-heard fire-hardened, *id.* 607. Fyrhtu, \*e; *f. fear, etc.* Fyr-leóht, es; *n. a fire light, id.* 3032. -leoma, an; *m. a fire beam, Cd.* 215, *Th. p.* 272, 32. Fyrmð, e; *f. a reception, etc.* Fyrn fire; ignis, -dl. \*Fyrnum with crimes, *Cd.* 216, *Th. p.* 272, 31, v. fyren. Fyrn-ge-win, es; *n. an old contest, Beo. K.* 3376. Fyrnlic ancient, *Som.* v. fyrn. Fyrn-men ancient men, the ancients, *Beo. K.* 5518. -wita, an; *m. an old counsellor, id.* 4241. Fyrst, \*es; *m. 1. first in height, top, ridge; 2. first entrance, thresh-old, etc.* Fyrst, first, e; *f. also, es; m. a space, time, etc.* Fyrst, es; *m. frost; gelu, Lye.* Fyr-tang a pair of tongs, *Som.* Fyrte a fire-brand, torch; fa-cula, *L. Cnut. pol.* 5, *W. p.* 134, 27, *Som. Lye.* Fyrð-rungnes a furthering, *Lye.* v. *Spl.* firðrungnes. Fyr-wit, es; *n. curiosity, Beo. K.* 463. Fyr-wylm, es; *m. a fire wave, id.* 5338. Fysan, \*fysian; p. ede; pp. ed to drive, expel, send forth (arrows), send away, hasten; agere, fugare, festinare, *Th. An. Gm. I.* 903, 33. Fysan reciprocal, to hasten, rush, *Th. An.* Fyst, \*e; *f. a fist, etc.* Fyper, *L.* 2, pl. fy-peru, \*n.

G.

\*Gád, gæd, \*es; *m. a goad, etc.* Gadinca mutius, fascinum ob-scenum, a muto, membrum vi-rile; priapus, *R.* 22, *Lye.*

\*Gadrigendlic collective, *Som.* v. gaderigendlic. Gæc, \*es; *m. a cuckoo, etc.* Gædeling, \*es; *m. a companion, etc.* Gædertang continuous, etc. *Ben.* v. gadertang, etc. Gæder-tengan to continue, *Som.* v. gadertengan. Gæignes burh; *g. -burge; f. Gainsborough, Th. An.* v. Gegnes-burh. Gæ-læð, gæleð a cage to sell or punish bondmen in; catasta, *Som.* Gældan to pay, depend, suspend, *id.* v. geldan. Gæle saffron; crocus, *Lye.* v. *Spl.* geolo. Gæmen, es; *n. joy, pleasure; gaudium, v. gameu.* Gæmenian, gæmian to play, game; joculari, *Th. An. Gm. II.* 170, 7: *Som.* v. gæmnian, gamenian. Gæn yet; adhuc, *Ben.* Gændung an end, death, *Som.* v. ge-endung. Gæn-hwyrft conversio, *L. Ps.* 125, 1. Gæn-ryne, es; *m. a meet-ing, id.* 58, 5, v. gean-ryne. Gænt Ghent, *Som.* v. *Spl.* Gent. Gærsame, an; *f. a treasure, Chr.* 1035, *Ing. p.* 208, 10, v. gærsum. Gærs-grene grass-green, green; herbidus, *Som.* Gærst green, like grass; her-beus, *id.* Gærsum, e; *f. a treasure, Chr.* 1070, *Ing. p.* 275, 3, v. *Spl.* gærsame, gersume. Gæruwe millefolium, *R.* 40, *Lye.* \*Gæsen; *g. m. n. gæ-snes; d. gæane; adj. rare, un-*

\*common, dear, etc. PGæst, es; pl. nom. ac. gastas; *g. -a; d. um; m. a guest; hospes, etc.* v. gest. Gæstlipe, gistlipe hospitable, *Th. An.* Gæten caprine, belonging to a goat. Gafeluc, gaeloc, es; *m. [Ich. gáflok] a javelin, Elf. gl. p.* 163, *id.* Gaffetan to mock; deri-dere. Gaffetung, e; *f. a scorf-ing; derisio, Som.* Gaf-spræc, e; *f. a loud speaking, a babbling, Som.* Gagat-stan, es; *m. the agate stone, Ben.* v. gagates. Gagel, gagolle gale, gole, sweet-willow, Dutch-myrtle, *L. M.* 1, 36, *Som.* Gagul-suillan to gargle; gar-garizare, *id.* Gafol-rand a compass, *Cot.* 54, *id.* Galdor, \*es; *n. a charm, etc.* Galdor-galan to enchant, foretel, *id.* -galend, -galere, es; *m. a soothsayer, Som.* -leoð, es; *n. an incantation song, a charm, spell, id.* Galdrygea, an; *m. an enchanter, id.* Gale a night-ingale; lusciniæ, *Ben.* Gal-freols, es; *m. a joyful feast, Som.* Galga, gealga, an; *m. a gallows, etc.* \*Galg-mód gallows-minded, *Beo. K.* 2554. -treow, es; *n. a gallows-tree, a gallows, id.* 5876. Galluc

gauls, oak-apple; galla, *Cot.* 96, *Som.* Gal-mód lustful or lightminded, lascivious, *Jdth.* 12. -semere facilis, *Ben.* -smere light laughing, giggling; petulans, *R. Ben.* 7, *Lye.* Galwan to clap, shout, rejoice; plaudere, *Som.* v. gilpan. Gal-weala - rice, es; n. the kingdom of Gaul. -wræne lecherous; luxuriosus, *Som.* \*Gamel old, *Cd.* 154, *Th.* p. 193, 3, v. gamol. Gamenung, e; f. a gaming; lusus, *Som.* Gamian to game, play, sport; ludere, *id.* v. gamenian. Gamol-ferhð, \*es; m. \*sage spirit, magnanimous, *Cd.* 138, *Th.* p. 173, 26. \*Gangel-wæfre a spider; aranea, *Som.* v. gang-wæfre. Gangende going, living, *Cd.* 129, *Th.* p. 164, 23. Gangendfeðe, es; m. agmen, *R.* 7, *Lye.* Gangewifra, an; m. a spider; aranea, *Ps.* *Th.* 38, 12, v. hunta. Gang-geteld, es; n. a travelling-tent, a tent, pavilion; papilio, *R.* 10, *Lye.* -feormere, es; m. a jakes farmer; fimariorius, *Som.* \*pyt, tes; m. -setl, es; n. -tun, es; m. a privy. -wuce, an; f. gang-week, perambulating-week, *Jn.* 17, 1. Ganot, \*es; m. a fen-duck. GA'R, \*es; m. a javelin, etc. Gar-céne spear-keen or bold, *Beo. K.* 3912. -clife agrimony, *Herb.* 32, *Som.* -cwealm, es; m. spear destruction, war death, *Beo. K.* 4081. -DeneGar-Danes [gar a spear] *id.* 1. -falca, an; m. a spear or gar-falcon, *Beo. gl.* -far, e; f. a martial way, *Cd.* 160, *Th.* p. 199, 23. -gewin, nes; n. dart or spear-battle, *Th. An.* -heap, es; m. a spear heap, an armed body, *Cd.* 160, *Th.* p. 198, 11. -holt, es; m. spear-wood, a javelin, *Beo. K.* 3665. -ræs, es; m. spear-rush, rush of arms, *Th. An.* -secg, es; m. the ocean, *Cd.* 157, *Th.* p. 195, 24; *Beo. K.* 97. Garsuma expense, *Som.* v. gærsuma. Garumtol sharp, severe; austerus, *id.* v. Spl. gearuntol. Gar-wiga, an; m. -wigend, es; m. a spear-fighter, a warrior, *Beo. K.* 5344; 5278. -wudu, es; m. spear-wood, a javelin, *Cd.* 160, *Th.* p. 198, 20. GAST, \*es; m. the breath, a spirit, GHOST, etc. Gast-bona, an; m. the soul-killer, the devil, *Beo. K.* 352. -gedal, es; m. soul separation, death, *Cd.* 55, *Th.* p. 68, 33. GA'T, gæt, \*e; f. a goat, etc. \*Gataloc tutela, *Som.* Gát-hær, es; n. goat's hair, goat-

hair, *Th. An.* -treow, es; n. gaten-tree of Gerard, dogberry tree; cornus fœmina, *L. M.* 1, 36, *Som.* Gát-hierd, es; m. a goat-herd, *id.* v. gat. Gaeoloc a spear, v. Spl. gaeoloc.

Geac also, likewise; item, *Som.* v. eac. Ge-acnian to conceive; -acnung conceiving, etc. v. ge-eacnian, etc. Ge-acniendlic pregnant, *Som.* -acsigan to ask, *Lye.* -acsung, e; f. inquiry, *Som.* v. acsung. Ge-ador-tengan to continue, *id.* v. gader-tengan. \*Ge-æfenned drawing towards evening, *id.* -æfnað me *vesperasco*, *Elf. gr.* 35. -æhtan; pp. -æhted to appreciate, praise; appretiare, *laudibus efferre*, *Beo. K.* 3766. -æhtendlic that may be valued; æstimabilis, *Som.* -æhtle, an; f? property, riches; possessio, divitiæ, \**Beo. K.* 735. -ælged coloured, tanned, *id.* -ænegdu anxia, *Cot.* 18, *Lye.* -æswicod scandalized, *id.* Ge-afle [*Lancashire* gaule] a lever; vectis, *id.* Geafol-monung, e; f. toll or custom-house, *R. Mk.* 2, 14, v. gafol. Ge-aforud lifted up, *Som.* Geagle wanton, *id.* v. ge-aglisc. Geagl-swile a jaw-swalling, *id.* v. geagl. Geable dentes molares, *Ben.* Ge-ahnian to take as his own, *Beo. gl.* -ahnung owning, *id.* v. ahnung. Geald *Jos.* 9, 8, for weald perhaps. Gealdor magic, *Th. An.* Mr. Kemble says, a sound as of a trumpet; sonitus tubæ, *Beo. K.* 5883, v. galdor. Gealge lascivious, *Som.* v. Spl. geagle. Gealgian to defend, *Th. An.* Geal-mód sad-minded, gloomy, *Cd.* 84, *Th.* p. 230, 8. Geana yet; adhuc, *Lye.* Ge-anbidian to abide, *Th. An.* \*Ge-ane yet; adhuc, *Lye.* Geanhwyrft conversio, *Gm.* II. 755, 6. -þingian to reply, *Cd.* 48, *Th.* p. 62, 5. Geapes around, *Cd.* 119, *Th.* p. 154, 16. Geapung, e; f. cumulus, *Lye.* Geara-feng arpar vel lupus, *id.* -gewuned long accustomed, *Som.* Gearcung-dæg, es; m. preparation day, Good-Friday, *Mt.* 26, 17. Gear-cyn-ing, es; m. a year king, consul, *Som.* -cyningdóm, es; m. a year kingdom or rule, consulship, *id.* \*Gear-dæg, es; m. yore day, a former time, *Cd.* 80, *Th.* p. 99, 36. Geardlic worldly; mundanus, *Som.* Geare \*ready, *Cd.* 2, *Th.* p. 3, 26, v. gearo. Gearewe yarrow, *Som.* v. Spl. gearwe. Gear-mælum yearly, *Bl. F.*

p. 5, 10. Geare-wita intellect. *Bl.* 38, 9, *R.* p. 130, 9, v. gearwita. Gearu, \*es; n. gear, etc. \*Gearu-winde, -wind, a yarn-winder, a reel, *Mæc.* 306; *Som.* Gearnung, e; merit, desert; meritum, *id.* \*Gearo; g.m.s.; -wes, -owes, f. re; se gearwa; adj. ready, etc. Gearo - þoncol ready-witted, *Th. An.* Gear-gear yearly or every year gl. or bright, *Cd.* 76, *Th.* p. 13. Gearuntol, gearuntol vere, austere, *Som.* Gear-made dishes; condimenta. Gearwan-leaf yarrow-leaf, *id.* Gearwe, gearwe an; f. yarrow, *Mæc.* 4. Geaðmodian to humble, *id.* pleased, *Th. An.* Geaðmod \*prepared, ready; paratus, *Beo. K.* 428. Geatwe, at provision, treasure; apparatus, *id.* 6170. Geaxode-donas sponsa, *R.* 14, *Lye.* Geaxnen overtaken, overruled, *id.* -aworpen cast away, *id.* abode, *Beo. K.* 3236. \*Gebidan. \*Gebærd business; indoles, *Som.* Gebæstán, es; m. calcina. Gebesura, *R.* 58, *Lye.* Gebærbarmed, leavened, *Som.* Gebegiben, \*es; n. a proclamation, etc. Ge-beacnung, e; f. speaking by tropes or figures, predicament; categoria, *Cd.* 57, *Lye.* Gebealg right, v. gebelg. Gebearh preserved, p. of gebearh. Gebecan to boot, *Lye.* v. bocian. Gebecnendlice becnendlice figurative, *Cd.* 1, *Som.* Gebed, \*es; n. prayer, etc. Gebeded, expelled, *Som.* v. gebædd. Gebedigan to pray, *Bl.* 5, 4, p. 622, 21, note. \*Gebæraeden, ne; f. the prayer, etc. Ge-begðnes begednes, se; f. cruciatus, *Som.* -begendlic *id.* ing, *id.* Gebelb as *id.* gebelg. Ge-belimpe, happen, *Mk.* 13, 7, v. gearpan. Geben a prayer, offensio, *Ben.* Gebenlike; vestalis, *Som.* Geanban. Gebeogul flexible, *id.* ing, *C. R.* *Mt.* 5, 25. \*Gebeorg a refuge, *Gm.* III. 492, v. beorh. Gebeorlic cure, *Th. An.* \*Ge-beorð promise, vow, threaten, *id.* Geberd-wiglere, es; n. a warrior, *R.* 4, *Lye.* Gebere a state, v. gebær. Gebereð happened it; accidit, *Bl.* 16, *R.* p. 33, note c. Ge-beorð competere, *C. R.* *Beo.* 37, *Lye.*

**Gebesmed** *basomed, bent*; *sinuatus, Som.* Gebeten *beaten, Lye, v.* gebeaten. Ge-betterung, gebetung *a bettering, Som. v.* gebettung. \* -bigea *to bend, bow, Scint. 62, v.* bigan. Gebiled *that hath a bill or snout; rostratus, Som.* Ge-bilegan *to be angry, id. v.* ge - belgan. \* -biorscipe, *es; m. a feast, id. v.* ge - beorscipe. Gebired *clothed; amictus, Ben.* Ge-bisgod *seized; correptus, id.* Ge-bisnung, *e; f. an example, instruction, lesson, Som. v.* bisnung. Gebit *a biting, grinding, Lye.* Ge-blanden *finished, spent; also, coloured, id. v.* ge-blendan. -blegan *to destroy; exterminare, Ben.* -blegenad *blistered, ulcerated, Som.* -bló-digian; *p. ode; pp. od to bloody; cruentare, Beo. K. 5381.* -bohtrescipe *a circuit; ambitus, Lye.* -bolged *dis-dained, swollen, Som.* \* -bol-strod *bolstered up, defended, environed, id.* Gebonn *a pro-clamation, Lye, v.* geban. Ge-bonnen *proclaimed, Mann, v.* ge-bannian. -bosmed *basom-ed; sinuatus, Cot. 185.* -botad *bettered, amended, Chr. 1093, v.* ge - betan. -bræc *broke, Cd. 4, Th. p. 4, 32, v.* brecan. -bræc, *es; n. a breaking, crash, Cd. 119, Th. p. 154, 24.* -bræcseocnes, *se; f. the falling sickness, Som.* -brec *profit, gain, id.* -bredan; *pp. ge-broden to braid, twist; torquere, Beo. K. 2886.* -bredde *broiled, R. Lk. 24, 42.* -bregednes, *se; f. fear, Som.* -bregan *to bring, Ben.* -brittian, *1. to exhibit, give; exhibere: 2. to break small, crumble; friare, id.* -brocod *boiled; decoctus, id.* -broc-seoc-man *a frantic man, Bd. 4, 3, v.* bræc-seoc. -broden *taken away; sublatus, Som.* \* -brot, *es; n. a frag-ment, v.* ge-brotu. -brot *a barn-keeper; granatarius, fru-menti præfectus, Som.* \* -bry-sednes, *se; f. a bruising, id.* -bryttian *to break, Lye, v.* ge-brittian. -bun *inhabited, id.* -bunden *bound, Som. v.* ge-bindan. -bun-land, -bund-land *inhabited land, Ors. pref. Som. Lye.* -burd *bearded, v.* Spl. ge-byrd. -burnen *burned, v.* ge-byrnan. -byldan; *pp. -byld to imagine, design, plan, devise, draw, Th. An.* -bylged *disdained, Som.* \* -byrd, *es; n: -byrdo, e; f. birth, etc.* -byrd, -byrded *bearded, Som. Lye.* -hyrdlice *orderly, well, Ben. v.* endebyrdlice. -byrdo, -byrdu *an origin, Som. v.* ge-

byrd. -byrelice *beon co-uti, C. Jn. 4, 9.* -byrgan; *p. de to taste, Cd. 24, Th. p. 31, 10.* \* -byr-tíd, *for ge-byrd-tíd na-tivity.* -bysmrung, *e; f. a deriding, mocking; derisio, Som.* -bysnian *to give an ex-ample, Lye.* -bytle [*botl ædes*] *a building; ædificium, Gm. II. 738, 25.* -bytlung, *e; f. a building, an edifice, Som.* Ge-cance *a laughingstock, id.* Ge-capitulod *headed; capitu-latus, Lye.* -ceahhetung, *e; f. loud laughing, Som.* -cealfe *incalved; fœtus, id.* -cenned-limu *genitalia, Lye, v.* gecynd-lim. -cenenys, *se; f. a delight, Som.* -cennednys, *se; f. birth, id.* -cian, -cigan *to call; in-vocare, L. Ps. 19, 8, Lye. v.* ge - cygan. -cirred *turned, Som. v.* ge-cerran. -clæmian *to smear, Mann.* \* -clæsung, *e; f. a cleansing, Ps. 88, 43, v.* ge-clæsung. -cliht *ga-thered together: hand-gecliht a clutched hand, a fist, Som.* -clyfian *to cleave or stick to, Lye, v.* Spl. clufan. -clypian *to call, Ben.* -clyster; *g. -clystres; n. a cluster; race-mus, Cot. 24, Lye.* -cneordlic *diligent, Th. An.* -cnilled *beaten, sounded, Lye, v.* cnyl-lan. -cnited *knotted, tied, bound, R. Jn. 11, 44.* -cnornd-nes, *se; f. study, Mone B. 29, v.* Spl. -ge-cnyrdnys. -cnosu *collisions, Lye, v.* ge-scæned-nes. -cnucian *to knock, id. v.* ge-cnocian. -cnuwan *to knead, stamp, grind; pinsere, subigere, Som.* -cnyclod *KNUCKLED, crooked; obun-cus, id.* -cnyclende *KNUCK-LING; obuncans, Cot. 144.* -cnyht *tied, C. Jn. 11, 44, v.* Spl. ge-cnited. -cnyrdnys, -cnyordnys *study, diligence, Th. An. v.* cneordnys. -co-cauad *seasoned, cooked; con-ditus, Som.* -cocnian *to play the cook, to cook; coquere, id.* -comp *fight, conflict, agony, C. Lk. 22, 44, v.* ge-camp. -copsend *fettered, Lye.* -cor-ded *hacele an outer garment, cloak, id.* -corenlic *eligible, Cot. 74, id.* -corenlice *choice-ly; eleganter, Cot. 77, id.* -cosped *fettered, id.* -cost-nian *to tempt, prove, Th. An.* -crincan; *p. -cranc, -crun-con to cringe, fall, die, id. Beo. gl.* -crupe *crept, Lye, v.* be-creopan. -crympt *crimped, curled, Som.* -crypte *tops, sprouts, id.* \* -cunnian, *l. 2, v.* \* -cunnian. -cuoeðen *said, C. Mk. 15, 7.* -cwelled *killed, Som. v.* cwellan. -cwemlice

*agreeably, pleasingly, Th. An.* -cweðan *to say, Ben. Th. An.* -cwid *a word, Ben. v.* ge-cwed. -cwilman *to kill, id. v.* cwyl-man. -cwipanic *proper, Som. v.* cwipenlic. -cwoeme *pleasant, Lye, v.* ge-cweme. -cwoeðen *said, id. v.* ge-cwæðan. -cwyd *a condition, Ben. v.* ge-cwed. -cyd *a controversy, id. v.* ge-cygd. -cyd *told, Th. An. v.* cyðan. -cydde *declared, said, Som. v.* ge-cyðan. -cygendlic *appellative, id.* -cynd, -cind, *cynd, \*es; n. also, e; f. na-ture, etc.* -cynd-bóc *a book of generation; Genesis, Lye.* -cynd-riht *natural right, id.* -cynd-spræc *native speech or language, id.* -cynde; *g. m. n. es; f. re; adj. genuine, genial, natural; genuinus, na-turalis, Cd. 173, Th. p. 216, 8: Beo. K. 5389.* -cyndelic-lim *the natural limb; membrum genitale, Som. v.* gecynd-lim. -cyrnad *corned, salted, id.* -cyssan *to kiss, Beo. K. 3736.* -cyð, *þe; f. a country, Bt. \* 27, 3, v.* Spl. cyð. \* -cyðnisse *cyðan to testify, Th. An.* -dæf-neð *ought; oportet, v.* ge-dafnian. -dælednes, *se; f. a separation, divorce, Som.* -dafan; *pp. gedafen to become; decere, Gm. II. 42, 37, v.* ge-dafnian. -dafenian *to be fit-ting, Th. An. v.* ge-dafnian. -dafenlice *fitly, properly, id.* -dafsum *agreeing, becoming, Lye.* Gedál, *dál, es; m. a separation, etc. Gedda songs; cantilenæ, Som. v.* ged. Ge-deaf *dived, v.* Spl. gedufan. Ge-deaðed *dead, C. Mk. 7, 10, Lye, v.* gedead. -deawe *dewy, Som. v.* deawig. -defelic *quiet, fit, Beo. gl. v.* gedesc. \* -delf *a digging, Th. An. v.* Spl. delf. -deman *to judge, id.* Geden, *for gedydon car-ried, transferred, Th. An. p. 41, 23, v.* don, gedon. Ge-deof *perfect, R. Mt. 5, 48, Lye, v.* ge-defe. -deðed *killed, id. v.* ge-dead. -diernan *to lie hid, id.* -digan *to profit, do good, assist, purify; prodesse, Beo. K. 598: 1316: 4695.* -diht *a dictate, a thing indited, Som.* -dihtan *to order, id.* -doese *perfect, R. Mt. 5, 48, Lye, v.* ge-defe. -doeman *to judge; judicare, Ben.* -dofen *dived, ducked, Som. v.* Spl. ge-dufan. -dræg, *es; n? a tumult; tu-multus, Beo. K. 1505.* -dreas *overthrew, Cd. 167, Th. p. 209, 15, v.* ge-dreosan. -drecan *to vex, afflict, Th. An.* \* -dreme, -dryme *harmonious, Gm. II. 747, 43.* \* -dremere *melodi-*

ous; consonus, *Som.* -drencte drowned, *Cd.* 167, *Th.* p. 209, 16, v. of-gedrincan. -dreoh sober; sobrius, *id.* -dreog \*drying, rubbing, *Th. An.* p. 80, 12. -driht \*a multitude, host, band of soldiers, *Cd.* 113, *Th.* p. 148, 26: *Beo. K.* 236. v. *Spl.* driht. -drihpa prudentia, *L. Const. W.* p. 148, § 2, *Mann.* -drimere a knave, villain; nebulo, *Som.* v. ge-dwymer. -drinc, es; n. drink, drinking, *Th. An.* -dritan cacare, *Med. ex Quadr.* 11, 9, *Lye.* -drucen drawn out; extractus, *Som.* -druncnian to sink, *C. Lk.* 5, 7, *Ben.* -dryhta commilito, *Gm.* II. 736, 40. -dryme consonus, v. *Spl.* gedreme. -driuen driven, *Som.* v. gedrifan. \*dufan; p. -deaf, we-dufan; pp. -dofen to sink, dive, etc. *Cd.* 213, *Th.* p. 266, 30. -dweola an error, v. ge-dwola. -dwernes, se; f. mildness; mansuetudo, *T. Ps.* 89, 12, *Lye.* \*dwild, -dwyld, es; n. an error, heresy, *Th. An.* -dwildlic erroneous, *Som.* v. *Spl.* ge-dwollic. -dwimor a phantasy, *Jud.* 15, v. ge-dwymer. -dwimorlice fantastically, illusorily, *Th. An.* -dwóla, an; m. an heretic, v. gedwolman. \*dwolen erroneous, etc. -dwollic erring; erroneus, *Som.* -dwyld an error, *id.* v. *Spl.* ge-dwild. -dwyldlic erroneous, *id.* v. *Spl.* ge-dwildlic. -dyp-  
<sup>b</sup>pan to dip, *id.* <sup>b</sup>-dyrstlice rashly, *id.* v. ge-dyrstelice. -dyrstnes, se; f. boldness, *Lye.* v. ge-dyrstignes. -eadmettan to worship, adore, *Th. An.* v. ge-eadmedan. -eadmodian dignari, *Bd.* 2, 2. -eaht added; additus, *Prov.* 9, *Lye.* -earwian; p. de; pp. od to prepare, *Th. An.* -eaðmodan to vouchsafe, *Th. An.* -educ-  
<sup>c</sup>cian; p. ode; pp. od to revive, *Som.* *Lye.* -edlæcan to repeat, *Scint. Ben. Lye.* -edlæsan to restore; restituere, *L. Ps.* 15, 5, *Lye.* -edleanend, es; m. a rewarder; remunerator, *Som.* -edlian to renew; renovare, *id.* -edstapelian to re-establish, *Th. Apol.* <sup>1</sup>-edþrawn twisted again; retortus, *Som.* -edwistode brought up, *L. Ps.* 22, 2. -esfenlæcestre, an; f. a female imitator, *Scint.* 13, *Lye.* -esfenlæcing an imitation, *id.* -efesod shaved, *Som.* v. ge-efsod. -efned evened; æquari, *Bd.* 4, 29, v. efn. -efola a little cheek; buccula, *Som.* v. geaflas. -efstan to hasten; accelerare, *L. Ps.* 30, 2. -embehtian to serve, minis-

ter, *Th. An.* -emnian to equal, *Som.* -encgd careful; solicitus, *id.* -endebrednan to set in order, *Lye.* v. ge-endebyrdan. -ernian to deserve, earn, *Som.* v. ge-earnian. -epian to breathe; spirare, *id.* -euenlæcan to equal, *L. Ps.* 36, 1, v. ge-esfenlæcan. -fæder a gaffer, godfather; compater, *Som.* -fæge, we ge-fægon rejoiced, p. of gefegean. -fægen joyful, *id.* -fæger? fair; pulcher, *Beo. K.* 1823, v. *Spl.* fæger. -fægerian to adorn; ornare, *id.* -fælnis, se; f. a passage; transmigratio, *C. Mt.* 1, 12, *Lye.* <sup>1</sup>-færnys, se; f. a transmigration, *Som.* -fæstnung, e; f. a fastening; firmatio, *id.* -fættian; pp. od to fatten; pinguescieri, *Lye.* -fallan to fall; cadere, *C. Lk.* 16, 17, v. ge-feallan. -fana a vane, standard, *Som.* -fandian to try; tentare, *Lye.* -fangen taken [prisoner], *Th. An.* v. fon. -fangennes, se; f. a taking, laying hold of, apprehension, *Som.* -faran \*to experience, suffer, *Th. Apol.* -feacht fought, *Th. An.* v. feohtan. -feáh rejoiced, *Beo. K.* 217, v. *Spl.* -fean. -fealice pleasantly; læte, *Lye.* -feallan to fail, *Th. Apol.* -fean; p. ge-feáh to rejoice; lætari, *Beo. gl.* -fearred beon to go far off, to withdraw, *Lye.* -feax comatus, *Gm.* II. 745, 38. -fecgan, -feccan to fetch, *Th. An.* \*federe, an; f. a. \*god-mother; susceprix. Gefège; g. m. n. es; f. re; adj. fit, adapted; aptus, *Gm.* I. 735, 5. Ge-fegednes, se; f. a figure, shape, joining; figura, *Som.* Gefeg-fæst seam or joint fast, *Cd.* 65, *Th.* p. 79, 12. Gefegig a rule, manner; formula, *Som.* Ge-feincga compages, *Lye.* <sup>1</sup>fellendlic filling up, *Som.* v. ge-fillendlic. -feó am glad, v. gefeón, \*feoht, -fiobt, es; pl. u, a, um; n. a fight, battle, etc. -feoll forgetfulness; oblivio, *Som.* -feormian to entertain, cleanse, \*to eat up; hospitio suscipere, \*vesci, depasci, *Beo. K.* 1482. -fer, es; \*n. company, etc. -fera, an; \*m. [fer, fær, hence ge-fer-a] one journeying with another, a companion, etc. -feran to journey, *Cd.* 157, *Th.* p. 196, 4, v. ge-faran. -feræden, \*ne; f. an agreement, etc. -ferrædnes, se; f. -ferscipe, -ferscype, es; m. society; societas, *Lye.* -ferian; p. ede; pp. ed to carry, bear, lead, *Beo. K.* 6208: *Cd.* 216, *Th.* p. 274, 3. -fern of old, *Som.* v. gefyrn.

-fetelsod \*belled, adorned with a belt, v. *Spl.* fetelsian. -fetian to fetch, *Beo. K.* 4376, v. fetian. -fetigian to fetch, *Som.* <sup>1</sup>v. fetian. <sup>1</sup>-filleðnes, se; etc. a completion, v. ge-filleðnes, etc. -findig capax, *Lye.* -fioðode, for ge-fioðode, q. v. -flace catapultæ, f. -flæschámian; p. ode; pp. to cover with flesh, to incarnate, *Lye.* -flæa nugæ, *Ben.* -flenod hanc; cloak; lacerna, *R.* 110. -fulnys, se; f. contentio; contentio, *Lye.* -flit-georn contentious, *Som.* -flitþip latio, *Cot.* 45, *Lye.* -flitþip by strife, *id.* -flitt a schisma, *Ben.* -percussus, *Herb.* 3, 1. -fan, *Ben.* v. ge-flit. -grace; gratia, *C. Ja.* 1, *Lye.* Gefol-wifgratias, *Prov.* 9, *id.* Ge-for faran. -formian; p. fect to entertain, *Cd.* 127, *Th.* p. 24, v. ge-feormian. <sup>1</sup>-fagian, 1. to accuse; accusari, *C. Mt.* 12, 1: 2. to reverence, *C. R. Mt.* 12. -frætewian, -frætewian to adorn, *Beo. K.* 191. -fæð embraced, *Lye.* -fætian console, comfort, *Th. An.* -nan to inquire. -freogian, m. a redeemer, *Som.* -freogian to accuse, *Ben.* v. *Spl.* ge-freogian. -frested feriarum, -frian to free, *C. Ja.* 8, v. ge-freogan. -frigade braced, *C. Mk.* 10, 16. *Spl.* ge-fragude. -fragude quired; p. of fregnan. -freed, consecrated, *Som.* -friðed. -fullian to baptize. -fultumend, es; m. a. adjutor, *Ps. Th.* 17, 2. <sup>1</sup>tumiend, fultumend. -dian to try, inquire; *Beo.* 4904. -fyllung, e; f. fullness, *Som.* v. ge-fyllung. -fylstend, es; m. a. adjutor, *id.* -fyrnes, se; farness, antiquity; antiquitas, *id.* -gada? an, \*m. a. nion, etc. -gaderscipe, est wedlock, conjugium, *M.* 310. -gæderednes, se; -gæderung, e; f. a gathering together; collectio, *Som.* -arnian mandatum deferre, v. ge-arnian, -gegne ably; conventus, *Som.* *Cd.* 35, *Th.* p. 46, 12. -gerwed, -girwed clothed, *Lye.* v. ge-gerelad. -gird set with gems, *Som.* v. ge-girdmod. -gired adorned, *Th.* p. 39, 7. -girda, etc.



garment, *Th. Apol.* v. ge-gerela.  
 -girwend, es; m. one wearing  
 a purple robe; *prætextatus*.  
*Som.* -giuan to desire; *petere*,  
*Mk.* 11, 24. -gladung, e; f.  
 a gladdening, delight; *delecta-*  
*tio*, *Som.* -glenced adorned,  
 arranged, v. ge-glæncan.  
 -glendrian to cast down head-  
 long; *præcipitare*, *Som.* -glen-  
 gan to adorn, decorate, *Th. An.*  
 v. glengan. -glofed gloved,  
 having sleeves; *manicatus*, *So-*  
*lil.* 10, *Lye.* *Gegn*, *gegnes*, v.  
*geng* -dl. *Gegn*-cwide, es;  
 m. a saying again, an answer,  
*Beo.* K. 731. *Gegn*-ryne, es;  
 m. a meeting, *V. Ps.* 58, 4, v.  
*gean*-ryne. *Gegnum* forth-  
 with, *Th. An.* p. 135, 21:  
 against; *obviam*, e, *contra*,  
*Beo.* K. 625. *Gegoð* youth,  
*Som.* v. *geoguð*. *Ge*-grame  
 troublesome; *molestus*, *id.*  
 -greatod enlarged, *Lye.* v. *grea-*  
 \* *tian*. *P*-groetan to torment;  
*cruciare*, *C. Lk.* 8, 28, *Lye.*  
 -gyman to take care of, regard;  
*curare*, *L. M.* 3, 65. -hádo-  
 da, an; m. one ordained, a  
 clergyman; *clericus*, *R. Ben.*  
*interl.* 62, *Lye.* -hæbban to  
 have, *id.* v. *habban*. -hæcca,  
 an; m. what is hacked, stuffing;  
 \* *farcimentum*, *Som.* \* *hæftian*  
 to capture, catch, *Th. An.*  
 -hæftnian to take captive, *L.*  
*Ps.* 7, 5, v. *ge*-hæftan. -hæf-  
 tre waterfalls, *Past.* 41, 9, *Lye.*  
 v. *Spl.* *ge*-heftræ. -hæg, es;  
*pratum*, *Mone B.* 618. -hæl-  
 gung, e; f. a sanctuary, *Ex.*  
 15, 17, v. *ge*-halgung. -hænd  
 near, *Som.* v. *ge*-hend. -hæp  
 apt, fitting, *Th. An.* -hæplic  
 equal, even, like; *compar*, *Som.*  
 -hagian opportune *facere ali-*  
*quid*, *Lye.* v. on-hagian. -ha-  
 lan to feed; *pascere*, *C. Jn.*  
 21, 16. -hald a regarding, *Lye.*  
 v. *ge*-hæld. -halding, \* es;  
 m. a holding, etc. -halgoda,  
 an; m. sanctum, *Ps. Th.* 4. 4.  
 -halian to heal, save, *C. Mt.*  
 18, 11, v. *ge*-hælan. -halsian  
 to beseech; *obsecrare*, *Lye.*  
 -hat-heortan exardescere, *R.*  
*Ben.* 70, *Lye.* -hát-lond,  
 es; n. land of promise.  
*Th. An.* -heafðod ringc, es;  
 m. *Samothracius annulus*? *Lye.*  
 -heah high; *altus*, *Som.* -heald  
 \* held, safe; *tutus*, *Lye.* \* *hea-*  
*pian* to heap up, *Prov.* 28, *Lye.*  
 -heaðerod restrained, *Beo.* K.  
 6139, v. *heaðerian*. -heded  
 hidden, *Lye.* v. *ge*-hydan.  
 -heende humbled, *Ben.* v. *ge*-  
 hende. -hefaldad orsus, *Cant.*  
*Exech.* v. *befaldigean*. -heft,  
 -hefted taken, *Som.* v. *ge*-hæf-  
 tan. -heftræ waterfalls; *cata-*

*ractæ*, *T. Ps.* 41, 9, *Lye.*  
 -heige a meadow; *pratum*, *Som.*  
 v. *haga*. -held a keeping, *Lye.*  
 v. *ge*-hæld. -helsumnes, se;  
 f. *castitas*, *Mone B.* 428. he-  
 ned condemned, *Cd.* 217, *Th.*  
 p. 276, 18, p. of *ge*-henan.  
 -heowan to form, fashion;  
 \* *plasmare*, *Lye.* \* *hered*, -her-  
 de served, ministered, *C. Mt.*  
 8, 15, v. *hyran*. -herian to  
 destroy, *Som.* v. *ge*-hergian.  
 -hering a hearing, report, *Lye.*  
 -hersumnes, se; f. *obedience*,  
*Th. An.* -heu hewed, cut, *R.*  
*Mt.* 27, 6, *Lye.* v. *ge*-heawan.  
 -hiowendlic allegorical; *simu-*  
*latorius*, *Cot.* 17. -hiran to  
 hear, *Th. An.* -hirnis a report,  
*Ps.* 111, 6, v. *ge*-hyrnes.  
 -hiwian; p. ode; pp. od to  
 form, transfigure, appear, *Mt.*  
 17, 2, v. *ge*-hiowian. -hladan  
 to lade, draw; *haurire*, *C. Jn.*  
 4, 15. -hlænsod made lean;  
*tenuatus*, *Som.* v. *ge*-hlænian.  
 -hlenced tortus, *L. M.* 3, 55.  
 -hleod loaded, *Beo.* K. 1784,  
 v. *hladan*. \* *hlionian* to re-  
 cline, *C. Mt.* 14, 9, *Lye.*  
 -hlið laughter; *risus*, *Som.*  
 -hliwan to cherish, *Ben.* v.  
*hleowan*. -hlyd covered, *Th.*  
*An.* v. *ge*-hlid. -hlystfull  
 listening, disposed to hear, *L.*  
*Ps.* 89, 15, v. *ge*-hlyst. -hlut-  
 trad purified; *defæcatus*, *R.*  
 32, *Lye.* \* *hlyta*, an; m. a  
 companion, etc. -hlywan to  
 cherish, *Lye.* v. *Spl.* *ge*-hliwan.  
 -hnægde, *L.* 3, v. \* *Spl.* \* *hnigi-*  
*an*. -hnehuade *appropinquavit*,  
*C. Mt.* 10, 7. -hnycned bend-  
 ing down; *inclinatus*, *L. M.* 2,  
 46. -hnyscan to make soft, *R.*  
*Mt.* 21, 45, v. *hnescian*. -hofe-  
 rod bent, humpbacked; *gibbosus*,  
*Lye.* -holed holed, pierced;  
*perforatus*, *Som.* -holpen  
 helped, nourished, *id.* v. *ge*-  
 helpan. -hornung, e; f. sad-  
 ness, grief; *mæror*, *Som.*  
 -horwigende unclean, vile;  
*sordidus*, *id.* -hradian to  
 hasten, *Bd.* 1, 14, *Lye.* -hræ-  
 can to guide, *Lye.* v. *ge*-recan.  
 -hrædnys, se; f. *mediocrity*,  
*meanness*; *mediocritas*, *Mone*  
*B.* 16. -hræred ruined; *diru-*  
*tus*, *Som.* -hreaw rued, p. of  
*hreowan*, *ge*-hreowan. -hrec-  
 can to tell, publish, *Lye.* v.  
*reccan*, *recan*. -hrefian to  
 cover; *tegere*, *id.* -hreman  
 to cry, *id.* -hreohnung, e; f.  
 a making up; *confectio*, *id.*  
 -hrepod touched, *Gen.* 6, 6, v.  
*hrepan*. -hreowan to rue, *Cd.*  
 225, *Th.* p. 298, 29. -hrired  
 ruined; *subrutus*, *Som.* -hrife,  
 \* -hrofe a house, roof; *domus*,  
 \* *tectus*, *id.* -hringed rung,

*Lye.* v. *hringan*. -hrino  
*ædificationes*, *id.* -hriseð must;  
*oportet*, *id.* -hroered commo-  
*tus*, *Ben.* -hrumpen wrinkled,  
*Som.* -hrunnæn assembled, *Lye.*  
 v. *ge*-runnen. -hul christmas,  
*Som.* v. *ge*hhol, *geol.* -hryred  
 ruined; *dirutus*, *id.* \* *husa*,  
 an; m. one in the house, a  
 domestic, *id.* -hus-cype, -hus-  
 scipe, es; m. *domus*, *Lye.* v.  
*hus*. -hused housed, *id.* -hu-  
 sed -snægl a housed snail;  
*testudo*, *id.* -huslud commu-  
 nicated, *id.* v. *huslian*. -hwæ-  
 de, -hwede, g. m. n. es; f. re  
 little, small; *modicus*, *id.*  
 \* *hwednes*, se; f. *sparingness*,  
*Som.* v. *ge*-hwædnes. -hweor-  
 fan to change, return, *id.*  
 -hweorfe an exchange, *id.* v.  
*Spl.* *ge*-hwyrfe. -hwetted  
 whetted, stirred up, *Som.* v.  
*hwettan*. -hwilc each, *Th.*  
*An.* v. *ge*-hwylc. -hwilcnes,  
 -hwillicnys, se; f. *quality*;  
*qualitas*, *Som.* -hwilum some-  
 time, *Ors.* 1, 1, *Lye.* -hwing  
 a pinnacle, corner, *pinnaculum*,  
*angulus*, *Som.* -hwirfe a  
 changing, translation, *id.* v. *Spl.*  
*ge*-hwyrfe. -hwit white; *cand-*  
*idus*, *Lye.* v. *hwit*. -hwitod  
 whited, *id.* v. *hwitian*. -hwyrfe  
 an exchange, a translation, *Som.*  
 v. *ge*-hwearf. -hwyrftnian,  
 -hwyrftnian to turn, take, *Ors.*  
 3, 11, *Bar.* p. 122, 2, v.  
*hweorfan*. -hwyrpan to con-  
 vert, *Ben.* v. *ge*-wyrpan. -hyd  
 a secret place, a recess; *abdi-*  
*tum*, *Cd.* 212, *Th.* p. 261, 27.  
 -hygde hoped for; *sperabilis*,  
*Som.* -hyld, \* es; m. \* *guard-*  
*ianship*, *Cd.* 161, *Th.* p. 202,  
 3: \* *a protector, favourer*, *Beo.*  
*K.* 6107. -hyldan to bow down;  
*declinare*, *Lye.* v. *ahyldan*.  
 -hylmd, -hylmed helmeted,  
 covered, shaded with foliage;  
*galeatus*, *frondosus*, *Som.* *Lye.*  
 \* *hyran* \* to belong, *Th. An.*  
 -hyrdnes, e; f. a keeping, *Lye.*  
 v. *ge*-beordnes. -hyrstan to  
 adorn; *ornare*, *id.* -hyrstende  
 comforting; *confortans*, *Som.*  
 -hyrsto trappings, *id.* v. *hyrst*.  
 -hyrsumlice obediently; *obe-*  
*dienter*, *id.* -hyrtan to en-  
 courage; *animare*, *id.* -hyr-  
 wed blamed, *Som.* v. *Spl.* *hyr-*  
*wan*. -hyscan to mock, deride,  
*I. Ps.* 79, 7, *Lye.* -hyspan;  
 p. *hyspte* to mock, anger, *Ps.*  
*Th.* 2, 4, v. *hyspan*. -hys-  
 pendlic abominable, *Lye.*  
*hyðlæcan* repeter, *id.* -hy-  
 wed feigned, assumed, hypo-  
 critical, *Th. Apol.* -hywian  
 to feign, pretend, *Th. An.*  
 v. *hiwian*; *Spl.* *ge*-hywed.  
 -iermed afflicted, *Lye.* -ihtnys,

se; *f. an addition, in pl. epacts, Som.* -incfullian to offend; scandalizare, *Lye.* -inlagode protected by law, *Chr.* 1074, v. inlagian. -inseglian to seal, *\* Th. Apol.* -irmed contrite, *Som.* v. ge-yrmed. -iuked yoked, *Col. Mon.* v. iucian. -lac, es; *n. a gift, pleasure, Beo. K.* 2335, assembly; collectio, numerus, *Bt.* 178, *F.* p. 83, l. 345, *Lye.* v. lac. -lacnian; *p. ode; pp. od to heal, cure; sanare, Som. Lye.* -lacod numbered, *Lye.* -læg lay, *Beo. K.* 6287, *p. of ge-licgan.* -læht taken, *pp. of ge-læccan.* \* -lænd, es; *m. one accusing, a slanderer, etc.* -lænde, forge-landode landed, *p. of ge-lan-dian.* -læwed a layman, *Som.* v. læwd. -lafian, *p. ede to wash, lave; aqua spargere, Beo. K.* 5441. -lang along, neighbouring, belonging to, own; vicinus, *Beo. K.* 2752. -laðgan to call for; asciscere, *Cot.* 169, *Lye.* -laðian, l. 1, *\* p. ode.* -latian to delay, *Lup. Ser.* l. 20, *Lye.* -leafhris leaved rices, green boughs, *Som.* -leafleas faithless; infidus, *id.* -leafnes, se; *f. confidence, shrewdness; fides, solertia, sagacitas, Beo. K.* 488. -leafnes-word, es; *n. a confidence, or pass word, id.* 488. -leah deceived, *Cd.* 4, *Th.* p. 4, 5, *p. of ge-lewan, or geleogan.* -leahtrian; *p. ode; pp. od to accuse, corrupt, Lye.* -lecgð tossed to and fro; jactatus, *Som.* -lecgð laid down: depositus, *id.* -lefan; *p. de to believe, \* deliver, Cd.* 218, *Th.* p. 279, 31. -leger-gyld days dedicated to Pan; Lupercalia, *Som.* -lendian, -lændian to land, *id. Th. An.* v. ge-landian. -lenge belonging to, own, proper; proprius, *Beo. K.* 5460. -leode, an; *f. a countryman, citizen; popularis, civis, L. In.* 11, *W.* p. 17, 37, v. Spl. leode. -leomad radiatus, radiispectabilis, *Lye.* -leore departure, *Th. An.* -leornes, se; *f. departure, death, id.* -leðrian; *p. ode; pp. od to lather; ungere, Lye.* -lewend, es; *m. a traitor; proditor, Som.* -liced likened, *Lye.* -licetan, -licettan to make like, to pretend, flatter; simulare, *Som.* -lic-gemaca a compeer; compar, *id.* -licost a twin, *id.* v. ge-lycost. -ligan to lie down, *Lye.* v. ge-licgan. -ligen mendax, *id.* -ligenod lied; mentitus, *id.* \* -liger; *g. -ligere, -ligre; f. a lying with, fornication, adultery; concubitus, adulterium,*

etc. Ge-liht, -dl. \* -lihtan; *p. -lihte, -lyhte; pp. -liht,* 1. to descend, alight, approach, *Cd.* 222, *Th.* p. 291, 16: *Bd.* 2, 13, *Sm.* p. 517, 11. 2. to enlighten; illuminare, *Nic.* 34, *Thw.* p. 20, 2. 3. to lighten, mitigate; allevare, *L. Can. Edg. pen. magn.* 2, *W.* p. 96, 59. -limpfull liable to accident, *Lye.* -limplætan coaptari, *Mone B.* 174, v. geþeodan. -lioma a light; lumen, *id.* -liðan to sail, traverse, move, *Bt.* 192, *F.* p. 125, 43. -locen locked; clausum, *Beo. K.* 5534, v. lúcan, belúcan. -lod-wyrt, e; *f. tormentil, septfoil; hep-taphyllon, Som.* -lomlice often *Th. An.* v. ge-lome. \*Gelpen, gelpð to boast, *Bt.* 30, 1, *R.* p. 66, 21: *Gm.* II. 183, 10, v. gilpan. Gelt gillt, gilded; auratus, *Som.* Gelumpðe, -dl. \*Ge-lumpe, ge-lumpen happened, etc. Ge-lustfulling, \*es; *m. delight.* -lutian \*to bend, lurk, lie hid, *Cd.* 216, *Th.* p. 273, 2, v. Spl. lutian. -lytan to abide, remain; manere, *Beo. K.* 875. -lyfed delivered, *Cd.* 170, *Th.* p. 213, 21, v. ge-lyfan. -lyfed ripe (of age); provectus (ætate), *Th. An.* -lyhte enlightened, *Nic.* 34, *Th.* p. 20, 2, v. on-lihtan, Spl. ge-lihtan. -lyðen multiplicis peregrinationis experientia omnium terrarum gnarus, *Nathan.* 1, *Lye.* -mædla the menses; menstrua, *L. M.* 3, 5, *Som.* -mæðrian to condescend, *id.* v. ge-mæðrian. -mæg; *g. -mæges; pl. nom. ac. -magas; m. a relation, kinsman; cognatus, Cd.* 91, *Th.* p. 114, 14, v. mæg. \* -mægenian; *p. ede; pp. ed to establish, confirm; stabilire. mæg-fæst a glutton; cibo deditus, Som.* -mægnan to mingle, *Th. Apol.* v. ge-mengan. mægð, \*e; *f. power, etc.* -mælde said, *Cd.* 37, *Th.* p. 49, 10, *p. of mælan.* -mænden remembered, recalled, *Beo. K.* 2196, v. Spl. mænan. -mænigfealdan to multiply, *Th. An.* v. ge-menigfealdan. -mænigfyld multiplied, enlarged, *Lye.* -mænnung, e; *f. a communion, fellowship, familiarity; communio, contubernium, Som.* -mæran to magnify, honour, *Th. An.* -mære, an; *n. a boundary, l. 9. to þæm gemæran to the \*border, Cot.* 21. -magas relations, v. Spl. ge-mæg. -mang, \*es; *m. a mixture, collection, assembly; mixtura, confusio, Beo. K.* 3284. -mangcennys, se; *f.*

confectio, *Mone B.* 1846. -manian to exhort, *Th. An.* -mæred enlarged, *Lye.* -mænian to celebrate, *Som.* v. ge-mænian. Gemed a counsel, redescension; consensus, *Som.* Gemeh shameless, *id.* v. ger. 1 Gemen people, *Th. An.* Gemeneged mixed, *Som.* v. gemengde. -menged mixed, filed, *Cd.* 181, *Th.* p. 227, v. gemengde. -menigfealdan fold, *Som.* -menigfyld multiplied, *Th. An.* from ge-mænigfealdan. -Gemet, \*met, e; *n. a measure, \*mood, etc.* 2. -dl: l. 16, in the measure: l. 17, \*2 E. 3. gemete by every way. 4. metan; *p. tte to find, discover, Th. An.* v. met. -metegian to measure, rate, *id.* v. ge-metgian. -mægung, e; *f. temperance, moderation; moderamen, v. -met-man a moderate man, homo moderatus, Beo. K.* 5. -metung, e; *f. a meeting, v. ge-meting.* \* -mindleas mad, *Som.* -mind-stow memorial, *Som.* v. Spl. ge-metstow. Gemnise thou well; valentibus, *R. M.* 12, *Lye.* Ge-moet friends, v. gemet. \* Ge-mong members, *Beo. K.* 2371, v. gemnan. Ge-mong a meeting, *Th. An.* Gemot, \*es; 1 meeting, etc. 2. Ge-mynd mindful, *Th. An.* v. ge-mynd. -myclian to extol, *Som.* v. gemiclian. -myltyd v. ge-molten. Gemynd, \*n. mind, memorial, etc. 3. mynd -benimming a benumbing; lethargia. -dæg, es; *m. commemoration or birth-day, id.* -leas mindless, willless, rash; impudens. 2. forgetful, memor, *Som.* -leasnes witlessness, madness; amens. -id. -stow, e; *f. a memorial, numentum, id.* -wyðen of remembrance, memor. Ge-mynegod remembered, -myngian to remember, 1. tate, admonish, *Th. An.* 2. lad nailed, *Lye.* v. næmian, -næmian, -namian; *p. od. pp. od to name, Th. An.* nemnan. Genap a cloud, 166, *Th.* p. 206, 20, v. gen. Gen-arn [ran again: -arn of yrnan] a meeting; occurs, *Lye.* Gende went; *ivit. Beo. K.* 2801, *p. of gan.* Geneah many, numerous, enough, *Th. An.* 1. Genehe numerous, *id.* v. geneah. Ge-nehest



once, at last; proxime, *Beo. K.* 1582. -nemnian to name, *Th. Apol.* Genende acta, *Lye.* -nerigan; *p. ode; pp. od to save, Cd. 117, Th. p. 152, 22.* -neðdon dared, *Beo. K.* 1912, v. *Spl. néðan.* -niclede. 1. *carperra.* 2. also, *adj. obuncus, Lye.* -nidde, -nided, -niedde, -nied, -nieded compelled, urged, invited, *Lye.* v. *ge - nedde.* -niderian; *p. ode; pp. od to humble, bring low; humiliare, v. niperian.* -nierwed distressed, *Som.* v. *ge-nearwod.* Genip, *es; \*n. a cloud, \*darkness, Beo. K.* 2719. \*Geniperung, *e; f. subjection, bondage; servitus, Mone B.* 2659. \*Gentiðla, *an; m. hate, enmity, malice; malitia, Cod. Exon. 56b, Th. Apol.* Ge-numen taken; *pp. of ge-niman.* -nunga altogether, quickly; *cito, Beo. K.* 5737, *Lye.* -nyht, -niht, \**e; f. an abundance, etc.* -nyttan; *pp. ed, od to enjoy; munere fungi, Beo. K.* 6088. GEÓC, \**es; n. a yoke, etc.* Geoce -dl. \*Geóc, *e; f. comfort, help; consolatio, auxilium, Beo. K.* 353. Geocend, *es; m. a helper, saviour; part. of geocian.* \*Geocian; *p. ode; pp. od to keep, save; servare, etc.* Geocre; *adv. harshly, severely; aspere, Cd. 183, Th. p. 229, 3, v. geoc.* Ge-odon, *for eodon went, Th. An. v. gan.* \*Geofon, *gyfen, es; \*n. the sea. Geofon-yð, e; f. a sea wave, Beo. K.* 1025. \*Geofu, *e; f. [-dl. geof] a gift, Bd. 1, 33, v. gifu.* Geogara of old; *olim, Som.* Geogeara now; *jam, Ben.* Geoguð, geogeð, geogoð, geogað, iuguð, \**e; f. youth, etc.* Geoguð-hád, *es; m. youthhood, youth.* -teoðung, *e; f. a tithing of young, Som.* Geohsa, *an; m. a sobbing; singultus, id. v. geocsa.* \*Geol, geohol, geohhel, gehhol, *es; m? also, \*Geola, an; m. yule, Christmas, v. Marshall's A.-S. Glos. p. 521: Junius's Etymol. in yeol: Bd. 4, 19, Sm. p. 588, 6: 163, 4.* Geold a payment, *Som.* v. *gild.* Geolewearte a nightingale; *luscinius, Lye.* \*Geolna a kind of Egyptian stork; *ibis, id.* Geolewe, *etc. -dl.* \*Geolo, geolu; *g. m. n. geolwes; d. geolwum; adj. l. 6, \*geolo - blac yellow - black; fulvus: l. 7, \*geolo-adl yellow - disease, the jaundice.* Geolo-rand, *es; m. a yellow rim, or shield, Beo. K.* 870. \*Geolster, *es; n. poison, corruption; virus, tabum, etc.*

Geomor-mód sad minded, sorrowful, *Beo. K.* 4083. Geomrian to sigh, groan, *Som.* v. *geomerian.* Geomrung, *e; f. a groaning, lamentation.* \*Geond - blawen blown upon, blasted, *Som.* -cyrrrende turning back, *Lye.* -faran, -feran to pass over, *Som.* -gangan to go through, *id.* -geotan to pour out, suffuse, *id.* -hworfen compassed, *id.* -leccende wetting or moistening about, *Lye.* -leohtend, *es; m. a looker round, Som.* -lihtan to enlighten, *Lye.* -sawan to sow about, scatter, *Cd. 188, Th. p. 233, 19.* -scinan to shine through, *Som.* -scriðan to travel over. -secan to seek out, examine, *Lye.* -smead anxiously, *id.* -smean, smeagan to search out, investigate, *id.* -sprænged sprinkled or wet through, *Som.* -spurned over spurned, offended, *Lye.* -stredan to spread over, *id.* -swerian to yondswer, answer, *id.* -wlitan to look over or beyond, *Som.* -yrnan to run through, *id.* Geong-cempa, *an; m. a young soldier, id.* Geongewifra, *an; m. a spider? aranea, Ps. Th. 89, 10.* Geóng went; *ivit, Beo. K.* 1844: 6245 *p. of gan.* Geongor-scipe, *es; m. youngership, minority, service; servitium, v. giongorscipe.* \*Geongra, *an; m. a disciple, pupil; discipulus, Cd. 15, Th. p. 18, 23: 19, 15.* Geon-hweorfan to bring back, *Som.* Geonian to yawn, *id.* v. *geonan.* Geon-smead made manifest; *enucleatus, id.* Geopenian, geopnian; *p. ode; pp. od to open, Th. An.* Georfulnes, *se; f. industria, Mone B.* 51. Georman-leaf, geormen-letie malva, *Som. Lye.* b Geo-sceaf, *e; f. power; potentia, Beo. K.* 2467: 2532. \*Geow you, *Th. R. p. 3, v. eow.* Gepicod pitched; *picatus, Som.* Ge - plantod planted, *id.* v. *plantian.* -pricud pricked, goaded, *id.* v. *priccian.* \*Gerade in order, *Beo. K.* 1740. Geradigeon rationem conferre, *supputare cum aliquo, Lye.* Gerad-spræc, *e; f. -word, es; n. prose; sermo solutus, Som. Lye.* \*Geræd, *e; f. housing, trappings; phaleræ, Th. An.* Geræd-man a prudent man, counsellor, *Som.* -spræc prose, *id.* Gerædod taught, instructed, v. *geræde.* Geræhte reached, *p. of geræcan.* Ger-cining a year king, a consul, *Lye.* v. gear-cyning. \*Gereaw rued, *Cd. 224, Th. p. 295, 20, p. of*

hreowan. Gerecenod explained; *interpretatus, id. 169, Th. p. 211, 12, v. recan; p. rehte, etc.* Gerecenys, *se; f. a narration; historia, Mone B.* 270, v. *gereccednys.* Gereda preparation, furniture, apparel; apparatus, *Som.* Geredu ornaments of a ship; *aplustra, id.* Ge-renod seasoned, tempered, mixed; *conditus, id.* -reocan to smoke, *id.* v. *reocan.* -reordan to transact, dispatch, come to a conclusion; *transigere, id.* -reording a meal, *Th. An. v. ge - reordung.* <sup>1</sup> Geres [*q. gærs grass, because a fen is grassy*] a fen, marsh; *palus, Som.* Gereðre, gereð-dl. \*Gereðor; *g. gereðres; pl. gereðru; n. \*an oar; remus, Chr. 891, v. Spl. roðor.* Gereðra, \**an; m. [roðor an oar] a waterman, rower, sailor; remex, nauta, socius remigandi, Gm. II. 737, 6.* Gerhwamlice yearly; *annuatim, Som.* Ge-ricod enriched; *ditatus, id.* <sup>1</sup> -rifled, -riflod, -rifod wrinkled, rivelled; *rugatus, id.* -riht, \**es; n. a right, ceremony, Th. An. v. riht.* Geriht - wisende, *es; m. a teacher of the law, a Sadducee, id.* Gerám-cræft the numbering art, arithmetic, metre, *Som.* v. *rim-cræft.* Ge - rimpan; *p. -ramp, we - rumpon; pp. -rumpen to be wrinkled; corrugari, v. Spl. rimpan.* -rinad adorned; *ornatus, Lye.* v. *ge-renian.* -rined bið is rained upon; *compluitur, id.* Gerinn labour, *Ben.* Gerisene. l. 1, <sup>1</sup> \*gerisne, gerysne fit. <sup>1</sup> Gerst, \**es; m. grist, Lye.* v. *grist.* Gersume, *es; m. a treasure; thesaurus, Chr. 1070, Ing. p. 274, 30, v. gærsum, gærsame.* \*Gerum, *es; n. room, space, Bt. 21, Card. p. 114, 3, v. rum.* Ge-rum roomy, great, *Cd. 188, Th. p. 234, 12, v. rum.* Gerumian to be large, and wide, *Cd. 35, Th. p. 47, 11, v. rumian.* Ge - rumlicor more roomy; *spatiosius, Beo. K.* 277. Ge-runa, *an; m. [run secret] a friend, counsellor; amicus, consiliarius, Lye.* <sup>1</sup> Ge-ruxl a tumult, noise; *tumultus, Som.* Gerwung a preparation, *Lye.* v. *gearwung.* Geryd levis, *aquus, planus, id.* Ge-rysed shaken or stirred together; *concussus, Som.* Ge-saca, *an; m. [sacu strife] an adversary, Beo. K.* 3544. -sacan to contend, strive, seek; *arguere, increpare, id. 2001.* -sacen an accuser, adversary; *accusator, Som.* -sacu, *e; f. hostility, Beo.*

K. 3472, v. sacu. -sælde had good fortune, happened, id. 1142: 1773: 2500, p. of ge-sælan. <sup>m</sup>-sætednys a situation, decree, Ben. v. ge-sætnys. Gesam-hiwan, l. 2, v. \*hiwa. <sup>m</sup>Gesca, an; m. a stiffness, stretching; tentigo, Som. Gescād, \*es; n. a distinction, Beo. K. 574. -scad-wyrt, e; f. shade-wort; bistorta, L. M. 2, 53, Lye. -scænd confounded, reproached; confusus, Som. -scæned beaten, broken; collisus, fractus, id. v. ge-scænian. -scaep-hwil, e; f. appointed time, day of death, Beo. K. 52. <sup>o</sup>-scead, \*es; n. reason, distinction, etc. v. Spl. ge-scād. -sceadan \*to decide, Cd. 167, Th. p. 209, 25. -sceadnys, se; f. confusio, Ben. Ge-sceaft, sceaft, \*e; f. a creation, what is created, a creature; formatio, creatio, creatura, Bt. 41, 2, Card. 374, 13: Mk. 10, 6: p. 16, 15. <sup>p</sup>Gesceapa pudenda, <sup>q</sup>Som. v. gescapa. <sup>q</sup>Gesceorf a gnawing, biting, griping; rosio, id. Gesceot, gescot, \*es; n. an arrow, etc. Ge-sceowan to look around; circumspicere, Ben. -sceran; p. -scær to cut, to cut through, Beo. K. 2575: 3052, v. sceran. -sceððed læsus, Lye. -scildan to shield, protect, Som. v. ge-scyldan. -scinco, l. suckers; exugia. 2. swine's grease; axungia, Som. Lye, v. gesanco. -scirpla, an; m. clothing; vestitus, Beo. gl. v. <sup>o</sup>sceorp. <sup>a</sup>-scyndan to shend, to put to shame, Th. An. -scynt confounded, v. ge-scendan. -scypan to form, make, Cd. 65, Th. p. 79, 4, v. ge-scyppan. Gescrydan, l. 2, dl-gescrydde. Gescryfu ceremonies; cæremoniæ, Som. Ge-scyld indebted, Th. An. -scyldgade due, deserved, Som. v. ge-scyldgian. -scynd confounded, id. v. Spl. ge-scænd. -segen, e; f. a tradition, Beo. K. 1732. <sup>t</sup>-segen seen, v. seon. <sup>t</sup>-sel, les; m. a companion, v. Spl. hond-ge-sel. -selda, an; m. [seld a seat] one sitting on the same seat, a companion; qui in eodem transtro sedet, socius, Beo. K. 3963. <sup>o</sup>-sem, es; n. an agreement, etc. -send sent; missus, Lye. -senian; p. ade to make, sign, v. ge-segnian. -seoc sick, Som. -seowid a little leavened; acrizimus, Lye. -seðan [soð true] \*to verify, confirm; verificare, Beo. gl. <sup>u</sup>-setnes, se; f. a position, tradition, law, institute, book, Mone B. 33, v. gesetednes. -seup tasted;

gustasset, Lye, v. supan. -sewen seen, pp. of seon. -sib related, of kin, Th. An. -sibsumung, e; f. an agreement, concord; conciliatio, Ben. <sup>v</sup>Gesiehð, e; f. a sight, v. Spl. gesiht. Ge-siewed sewed together, Som. v. ge-siwed. Ge-sigan \*to sink, submit, Beo. K. 5314. Gesiht, gesihð, gesyhð, \*e; f. sight, etc. -singal-lician; p. ode; pp. od to proceed; continuare. -singian to sin, do wrong, Th. Apol. -sirwan to lay snares <sup>w</sup>for, id. <sup>w</sup>-slean; p. sloh; pp. -slegen to slay, strike, Th. An. -slight a killing, slaying; occisio, Som. v. Spl. sliht. -slyht, e; f. a blow, Beo. K. 4791, v. Spl. sliht. -slitgliwe a wrangler; cavillator; id. -smacian demulcere, Lye. -smerian; p. ode; pp. od to smear, Th. Apol. v. smyrian. <sup>x</sup>-smiltan to appease, Ben. v. ge-smyltan. -smirwed, -smyred smeared, id. v. ge-smered. -somniaean to assemble, id. v. ge-somnian. <sup>y</sup>-spanian to persuade, Som. v. spanan. -speca, -spreca easy to be spoken to, an affable person; affabilis, id. -speon persuaded, l. 2, \*v. spanan. -sporian to investigate, inquire, id. v. spirian. -spowan; p. -speow to succeed, speed, Th. An. v. spowan. <sup>z</sup>-spreca an affable person, Som. v. Spl. -speca. -spring, es; m. a spring, Beo. K. 1689, v. gespyng, spring. -springan to rise up, Ben. <sup>o</sup>Gest, gist, giest, es; m. a guest; hospes, Bd. 1, 27, resp. 1: Cd. 113, Th. p. 149, 9: 112, Th. p. 147, 15, v. Spl. gæst. <sup>a</sup>Gestfeorme, es; m. hospitality, Som. -heal a guest hall, an inn, id. v. gest-ern. -sele a guest hall, Beo. K. 1980. Ge-stænan to stone, Th. An. -staðolian to establish, make good, Ben. Th. Apol. -stealla, an; m. a consort, v. Spl. folc-gestealla. -stened stoned, Som. v. stænan. -steor a steer, bullock, id. -stiht, e; f. a disposition, distributing, ordering, id. <sup>o</sup>-stihtian; p. ode; pp. od to dispose, etc. <sup>b</sup>-stop stepped, gone, p. of steppan. -stragung, e; f. vegetatio, Mone B. 1465. -strinan to gain, Som. v. strynan. <sup>c</sup>-stuncon stank, p. pl. of stincan. -styllan to make quiet, Som. <sup>d</sup>v. -stillan. <sup>d</sup>-sundlið healthy, prosperous, Th. An. v. ge-sundelic. -sustrenu consobrinī, Ben. -suyan to be silent, id.

v. ge-suwian. -swapa dregi, Lye, v. geswæpa. -swealh swallowed, Cd. 169, Th. p. 210, 9, p. of swelgan. -swel, swell, <sup>e</sup>\*es; n. a swelling. <sup>e</sup>-swencnes, se; f. sorrow, v. ge-swencnednes. -sweorc, -sworc, es; n. a cloud, etc. -swerian to swear, Th. Apol. <sup>f</sup>-swiccan recipiscere, Ben. Ge-swinc, swinc, \*es; n. labour, etc. -swincnednis, se; f. sorrow, <sup>g</sup>Ben. <sup>g</sup>-swippennis, se; f. craftiness, Som. v. ge-sweopornes. -sworc a cloud, id. v. Spl. -sweorc. -swungen laboured, scourged, pp. of swingan. -swutelung a manifesting, id. -swylce also, Beo. K. 4510, v. swilce. -swyncnednes, se; f. affliction, Som. v. swencednes. -swysnys, se; f. blandimentum, Mone B. 666. -sybsum peaceable, Ben. v. ge-sibsum. -sybsumian to be at peace, id. -syclod sick, Som. v. ge-sicelod. -sylfred silvered over, id. <sup>h</sup>-syne visible, Beo. K. 2511. -synscipas nuptials, Th. Apol. v. ge-sinscipe. -synto, \*e; <sup>i</sup>f. health, Beo. gl. <sup>i</sup>Getan; p. geat to get, take; adipisci: he getan wolde he would take, Beo. K. 5874. Ge-teala happily, well, Som. v. teala. <sup>j</sup>-tegð a purse; marsupium, id. -teled numbered, told, for ge-teald, pp. of tellan. -temed tamed, Som. v. ge-temian. <sup>k</sup>-temprod tempered, mired, id. pp. of temprian. -tengde went, hastened, p. of tengan. -tenge, l. 4, \*Cymeð hægles. -teog, es; n. stuff, matter, implement, utensil, Th. An. -teohian to resolve, id. -teon \*to play [on the organ, etc.] Th. Apol. -teona, an; m. an enemy; qui malo afficit, hostis, Beo. K. 1942. -teonan to irritate. -teond injured, wronged, <sup>l</sup>Som. Lye, v. tynan. <sup>l</sup>-teung, e; f. ofer-bæc gateung a crick in the back, cramp, stiffness; tetanus, id. -þafa, an, \*m. a favourer, etc. -þanc, es; m. \*also n. mind, etc. <sup>m</sup>-þang, -þwang, es; m. a thong, sinew, Th. An. -þauian to consent, admit, v. ge-þafian. -þeahhta, an; m. a counsellor, adviser, Th. An. -þeating counsel, Ben. v. ge-þeahting. -þonan æstimari, Ben. Lye. <sup>n</sup>-þeo flourish, v. þeon. <sup>o</sup>-þeod, es; n. language, tongue, etc. -þeod-ræden, e; f. society, fellowship; societas, consortium, Lye. -þeon to thrive, grow, Th. An. -þeot joins, v. ge-þeodan. -þealic fit, proper, Ben. v. ge-þealic. <sup>o</sup>-þincg-

stow a meeting place, *Mone B.* 16. *Gēpingð*, *gēpincð*, \**be-gēpincð*, \**e*; *f.* honour, etc. *Gēpinð*, *gēpinþenes* honour, *Som.* v. *gēpinoð*. *Ge-þiodan* to join, *Lye*, v. *ge-þeodan*.  
 \* *-þoft-ræden*, *e*; *f.* mutual affection, fellowship, *Som.* *-þogen* increased, *pp.* of *þeon*.  
*-þonc* thought, mind, *Lye*, v. *gēþanc*. *-þræwen* twisted, v. *ge-þrawen*. *-þrawen*, \**geþræwen* twisted. *-þreagan* to vex, torment, *Th. An.* *Geþrec*, \**geþræc* a preparation, etc. *q-* *þrecced*, *-þricced*, *-þrycced* oppressed, depressed, v. *þriccan*. *-þreccednes* oppression, violence, *Som.* v. *þrycnes*. *-þregian* to blame, rebuke, *id.* *-þresc* verbera, *Ben.* *-þrisced* oppressed, *id.* v. *Spl.* *-þrecced*. *-þrowung*, *e*; *f.* a suffering, *Som.* v. *þrowing*. *-þrycced* oppressed, *id.* v. *Spl.* *-þrecced*. *-þufte* an orchard, a young grove; *fruticetum*, *id.* *-þugen* grown, *id.* v. *Spl.* *-þogen*. *-þugon* have pleased, *Lye*, v. *þeon*. *-þungen* - *yld* perfect age, youth, *id.* *¹-* *þuren* struck, beaten; *percussus*, *Beo. K.* 2571. *-þuwild* patience, *Ben.* *-þwærun*g agreement, *Lye*, v. *Spl.* *ge-þwernung*. *-þwean*; *p.* *-þwob*, *-þwogon*; *pp.* *-þwegen* to wash, v. *þwean*. *-þwerung*, *e*; *f.* an agreement; consensus, *Ben.* *-þwian*, *-þian* to anoint; ungere, *id.* *-þwylde* rejected, unknown; reprobatus, *Som.* *-þyded* joined, *id.* *-þyged* eaten, *id.* v. *geþicgan*. *-þyhð* grows, v. *þeon*. *-þyld*, \**e*; *f.* patience, etc.  
 \* *-þyldum* with patience, patient-ly; *patienter*, *Beo. K.* 3409. *-þyngð* honour, dignity, v. *Spl.* *-þingð*. *-þywe* custom, fashion, manner; *mos*, *morigeratus*, *officiosus*, *Beo. K.* 4659: *Som.* *-tide* habitus, aptus. *-tigan*, *-tigan*; *p.* *ede*; *pp.* *-tiged*, *-tigged* to tie, bind, v. *ge-tian*. *-tigþode* granted, *Cd.* 131, *Th.* p. 166, 23. \* *-tihtan* to persuade; *incitare*, *Th. An.* *-tihtlad* accused, *pp.* of *tihtlian*. *-timbre*, \**es*; *pl.* *-timbro*; *n.* an edifice, etc. *-tincnys*, *se*; *f.* dissertitudo, *Mone B.* 2257. *¹-* *tintregod* punished, tortured, *pp.* of *tintregian*. *-tirged* contrite, broken, v. *tirian*. *-togennes*, *se*; *f.* a convulsion, the cramp; convulsio, *Som.* *¹-* *trifulad* stamped, broken, *id.* v. *trifelan*. *-trimman* to build; *ædificare*, *Ben.* *-trimming* establishing, *Som.* v. *trymning*. \* *-triowian*, \**-triwian* to trust, v. *ge-treo-*

v *wian*. v-trywð faithfulness, *id.* *ge-treowð*. *-trymman*, *-trymmian* to confirm, encourage, *Th. An.* v. *ge-trymian*. *Gettan* to get; *getton* confirmed, *Som.* v. *Spl.* *getan*. *Ge-twæfan* \*to divide; separate, *Beo. K.* 953. *¹-* *twigan* to hesitate, *Ben.* *-twynnes*, *se*; *f.* a conjunction, joining; conjunctio, *Som.* *-twysan* to twist; torquere, *Ben.* *-tydrian* to bring forth young, to cherish; *parere*, *Th. An.* *-tyht* exercised, practised; exercitatus, *Som.* \**Getym*, *es*; *n.* a team. *Geul* Christmas, *Som.* v. *geol*. *Geunc* young, *Th. An.* v. *geong*. *Geunga*, *an*; *m.* a young man; juvenis, *Som.* *²-* *Ge-unwlitigad* defamed, dishonoured; *dedecoratus*, *Som.* *¹-* *waden* gone, passed, sailed, *Beo. K.* 439, v. *wadan*. *-wæccednes*, *se*; *f.* frailty, weakness; fragilitas, *Som.* \**-wæde*, *es*; *pl.* *-wædu*; *n.* clothing, garment; vestimentum, *Beo. K.* 581. *-wæge* a weight; *pondus*, *Som.* *-wæht* weary, troubled; *fessus*, *id.* *-wæmman* to pollute, *Th. Apol.* v. *ge-wemman*. *-wæmmodlice* corruptly, *Lye*. *-wænan*, *-wændan*; *pp.* *-wæned*, *-wænd* to turn, *Th. Apol.* v. *ge-wendan*.  
 \* *-wær* wary, etc. *¹-* *wæscen* washed, v. *wæscan*. *-wald* power; potestas, *Som.* v. *ge-weald*. *-wand* modesty, bashfulness; *verecundia*, *id.* *¹-* *wæterian* to water, irrigate, *Th. An.* v. *ge-wæterian*. *-weada* fords, shallows; *vada*, *brevia*, *Som.* *-wealc*, *-wilc*, \**es*; *n.* a rolling, etc. *-wealcen* rolled, *id.* v. *wealcen*. *Ge-weald*, *-wald*, *an-weald*, *an-ge-weald*, *e*; *f.* also, *es*, *n*; *m.* power, etc. *¹-* *wede* a garment, *Som.* v. *Spl.* *ge-wæde*. *-weder* the weather; *cælum*, *id.* v. *weder*. *-wedfæst* that hath privily given earnest; *subarratus*, *id.* *-wef* a weaving; *textura*, *id.* v. *weft*. *-wegan* to go out, go; *movere*, *Beo. K.* 4796. *-wen* hope, *id.* *¹-* *wemnesde*, for *ge-wemmede* calumniated, *Ben.* *-wenian* to allure, entice; *illucere*; also, to wean, *Som.* v. *ge-wænian*. *-weorc*, *worc*, *es*; \**n.* a work, etc. *-weorcan* to work, make, do, *Th. An.* *-weorpan* to throw, *Lye*. *-weorpe* a throw, cast; *jactus*, *Som.* *-weorðan*, *-wyrðan*, v. *imprs.* with *ac.* of person, to agree, settle, seem good or fitting, to be agreed, *Th. An.* *-weox* increased, v. *weaxan*. *-wepan* to weep;  *flere*, *Lye.*

*-wepnian* to arm, *Som.* v. *ge-wæpnian*. *-werdan* to hurt, *id.* v. *ge-wærdan*. *¹-* *wesan* to be; *esse*, *Beo. K.* 3196. *-wetan* to moisten, *Lye*, v. *ge-wætan*. *-wif-sælig* fortunate, lucky; *fortunatus*, *Som.* \**-wihte*, *es*; *n.* a weight, etc. *-wilcumian* to salute, to be welcome; *salutare*, *id.* *-wildan* to wield, *Th. An.* v. *wealdan*. \**-win*, \**es*; *n.* labour, etc. *-windan* to wind, revolve, *Th. An.* *-wiof*, *es*; *n.* the woof, weft; *subtegmen*, *Beo. K.* 1387. *-wird* corrupted, depraved; *vitiatus*, *Som.* *-wirdelic* historical; *historicus*, *id.* *¹-* *wisnys*, *se*; *f.* certitudo, *Ben.* *-wistfull* rich, costly; *lautus*, *Som.* *-wistfullung*, *e*; *f.* riches, abundance; *divitiæ*, *id.* *-wistlæcan* to feast, *id.* v. *ge-wistfullian*. *Gewitan*, etc. to pass over, to go, depart; *transire*: also, 2. \*to proceed, begin; *procedere*, *incipere*. *Gewitan* him þa gangan, literally *incipere illos tunc ire*, they begin then to go, *Cd.* 40, *Th.* p. 53, 8. *Gewitan* on fleam sceacan to begin in flight to withdraw, to begin to fly, *Jdth.* XII. p. 25, 34. *Tid* gewat sceacan time began to pass away, *Cd.* 8, *Th.* p. 9, 1. *Heo* þa fleon gewat she then began to flee, *Cd.* 103, *Th.* p. 136, 23. *²-* *Ge-witendnes* a departure, *Lye*, v. *ge-witednes*. *-witenes* a witness, departure, death, *Th. An.* v. *ge-witnes*. *-wleced* made warm, *Som.* v. *ge-wlacod*. *¹-* *womian* to defile, *Lye*, v. *ge-wemman*. *-wopen* wept for, lamented, *Som.* v. *wepan*. *-wregendlic* accusative. *-wregendlic* gebigednes the accusative case, *Som.* *-wrehte* accused, v. *wrehte*, *recan*. *-wrigen* covered, *pp.* of *wrigan*. *-wrinclod* wrinkled, *Som.* v. *wrinclian*. *-wringan* to wring, *Th. An.* *¹-* *wrixled* exchanged, *Cd.* 18, *Th.* p. 22, 3, v. *wrixlan*. *-wroeged* accused, *Lye*, v. *ge-wregan*.  
 } *-wunnen* conquered, *Som.* v. *ge-winnan*. *-wurdlod* spoken, *id.* v. *wurdlian*. *-wyht* a weight, *id.* v. *wiht*. *-wylc* a rolling, *id.* v. *ge-wilc*. \**-wyld* power, v. *geweald*. *-wyldan*; *p.* *weold*; *pp.* *-wealden* to rule, govern, *Th. An.* v. *wealdan*. *¹-* *wyldor* a ruler, *Som.* v. *wealdend*. *-wyllled* boiled, *id.* v. *weallan*. *-wynd* a circuit, *Lye*, v. *ge-wind*. *-wyrge* cursed, *Som.* v. *wyrgian*. *-wyrht*, *es*; *n.* a deed, custom, desert, *Beo. K.* 5310. *-wyrht*

wrought, made, *Som.* v. ge-wyr-can. -wyrhta, an; m. a fellow-labourer, *id.* -wyrhto merits, *Cd.* 196, *Th.* p. 244, 7. -wyrhtum deservedly, *Th. An.* -wyrmed warmed, *Som.* v. wearman. -wyrms putrid, festered, *id.* v. gewurms. -wyrtoð win mixed wine; hypocrites, *id.* -wyrtoð a garden; hortus, *Lye.* -wyscan to wish, *Ben.* v. ge-wiscan. -wyslice wisely, certainly, for, that is to say, *Som. Th. An.* -wy-peroð withered, dry. *Som.* Geyht a couple or yoke of oxen; jugum: increased; auctus, v. ge-ycan. Ge-yferan to exalt, *Lye.* v. ge-uferan. -yldian to trifle and dally; tricari, *Som.* v. yldan.

<sup>1</sup>Gicel, \*es; m. an icicle, etc. Gicelig icy, cold; glacialis, *Som.* Gid a song, eulogy, *id.* v. gyd. Giddung a proverb, *id.* v. geddung. Giden a goddess, *Th. Apol.* v. Spl. gyden. Giefa a giver, *Som.* v. gyfa. Giefu a gift, *id.* v. gifu. Gieman to regard, *id.* v. gyman. Gien an abyss, *Lye.* v. gin. Gierd a yard, *Som.* v. gyrd. Gierela clothing, *id.* v. gezerela. Giernan to yearn, *id.* v. gyrnan. <sup>2</sup>Giest-hus a guest-house, an inn, v. gest-hus. Gietsian to desire, *id.* v. gitsian. Gifa, an; m. a giver; donator, *Beo. gl.* v. gyfa. Gife of a gift, v. gifu. Gifelnys, se; f. largitas, *Mone B.* 2512. \*Gifer; g. m. n. gifres; f. gifre; comp. gifra, re; sup. gifrost; adj. greedy, voracious, desirous; avidus, *Bt.* 22: *Lk.* 16, 14: *Beo. K.* 2239: 2554, *dl.* Gifr. Gif-heal, e; f. a gift hall; aula donorum, *Beo. K.* 1669. <sup>3</sup>Gifr -dl. Gifra, gifre, \*v. Spl. gifer. Gif-sceat, es; m. a treasure-gift, a gift; donum, *Beo. K.* 753. -stol, es; m. a gift-stool or seat, a throne, *id.* 334. Gift, e; f. a gift; donum, *Beo. gl.* v. gyfa. Gift-bur, es; m. a bride-chamber, *Som.* \*Giftelic marriageable, *Th. Apol.* Gift-hus a bride or wedding-house, *Som.* Giftian to be given in marriage, *id.* Giftig marriageable, *id.* Gift-leoð a marriage song, *Ben.* Gifu, gyfu, \*geofu, \*geafu, e; f. a gift, etc. Gifule bountiful; liberalis, *Som.* Gig a griffin; gryps, *id.* v. giu. Gigant, \*gygant, \*es; m. a giant, etc. Gihaman to cover; tegere, *Lye.* Gihsa a sobbing, *Som.* v. Spl. geohsa. Gihsung, e; f. a sobbing, *id.* v. geoxa. \*Gild,

gield, geld, gyld, \*es; n. a payment, offering, etc. <sup>4</sup>Gilp-cwide, es; m. a boasting saying, arrogance, *Beo. K.* 1273. -geornes, se; f. vain glory, *Som.* -hlæden pride-laden, proud, *Beo. K.* 1729. -scea-þa, an; m. a glorious host, *Cd.* 5, *Th.* p. 6, 29. Gilt a fault, *Som.* v. gylt. Gilte, \*an; f. a guilt, etc. Giltend a debtor, *id.* v. gyltend. Gim, gym, \*mes; m. a gem, etc. Gimæcca a mate, *Lye.* v. gemæcca. Gimman to govern, take care of, *Som.* v. gyman. <sup>5</sup>Gimmian to bud, bloom; gemmare, *id.* Gind-geotan, etc. to pour out, v. Spl. geond, etc. Gin-fæsten very fast or glorious, *Cd.* 169, *Th.* p. 211, 10. Gingre, an; f. [ging young; f. re] a female disciple or attendant, *Th. Apol.* Ginnis, se; f. a space or distance of place; intercapedo, *Som.* Gioc a yoke, also rash, *id.* v. geoc. Giorð-hád youth, *Bt.* 38, 5, *Som.* v. Spl. geoguð - háð. <sup>6</sup>Giornlice diligently, *Lye.* v. geornlice. Giotan to get, *Som.* v. geotan. Giow [Ger. geyer] a vulture; griphus, *Mone A.* 3. Girdl a girdle, *Som.* v. gyrdel. Girela clothing, *id.* v. gyrla. Girnes appetite, greediness, *id.* v. gyrnes. Girstan-dæg yesterday, *id.* v. gyrstan-dæg. Giscapu decretum, *Lye.* Gisldu, gisl-hád a giving of hostage or pledge, *Som.* <sup>7</sup>Gist-bur a guest-dwelling, an inn, *Ben.* v. gest. Gist-lipe hospitable, *Th. An.* v. Spl. gæst-lipe. Gitan; p. geat to get, *Beo. gl.* v. Spl. getan. Gið-corn the herb githe, v. Spl. gyð-corn. Giðwan to wash; lavare, *Ben.* Gitsere a greedy man, *Som.* Giung \*young, etc.

Gladene, glædene a sea-onion; scilla, *Mone A.* 500: 527; *Som.* <sup>8</sup>Gladu glad, nom. s. f. of glæd. Gladung, e; f. a gladdening, comforting: exhilaratio, *Som.* Glæaw wise, prudent, *id.* v. gleaw. Glæd; g. m. n. glades; f. glædre; adj. glad, etc. Glæde gladly; læte, *Beo. K.* 116. Glædma, an; m. joy; gaudium, *id.* 732. Glængcan to adorn; ornare, *Lye.* <sup>9</sup>Glætlic easy to be pleased, mild; placabilis, *Som.* <sup>10</sup>Glæstinga-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig; f. Glastonbury, etc. Glappe, an; f. a bur; lappa, *Th. An.* <sup>11</sup>Glas-hluper glass-clear, etc. Gleam, glæm, \*es; m. a gleam, etc. <sup>12</sup>Gleawlic

skilful, cunning, *Th. An.* <sup>13</sup>Gléd, es; m.: also, gléd e f. a burning, fire; ignis, arbor, etc. Gledlice gladly, *id.* v. glædlice. Gléd-sinc, es; m. a fire or glittering treasure, *Beo. K.* 4042. <sup>14</sup>Gleo, \*es; m. joy, glee, song, *id.* 42. Gleo-cræft glee craft, the art of music. -dream, es; m. a dream or song of joy, *Beo. K.* 6. -gomen jubilation. -man, glee-man, a player, *id.* 20. Glewnes prudence, v. glæwnes. Glidliende tottering, likely to fall; nutabundus, *Som.* Glie glee; gaudium, *id.* <sup>15</sup>Glig-gamen merriment; gambols; joci, *id.* Glid-glede, kite, *id.* v. glida. Glit-tian to glitter; rutilare, *Mone B.* 1233. Glitnian to glitter; coruscare, *Beo. K.* 1233. Glitnian to glitter; rutilare, *Gm.* II. 174, 10, v. glit. <sup>16</sup>Gliwere, es; m. a flatterer; parasitus, *Som.* Gliw-stafas wisdom, *Cd.* 77, *Beo. gl.* Gloden a gold; caltha, *Som.* Glod to make gentle, to tame; m. suefacere, *id.* Glóf, es; m. a glove; chirotheca, *Beo.* 4166, *Som.* Glóf-wyrp woot, kenbane; apollonia, *Som. Mone A.* 351. Glut-ton, *Th. An.* Gly glede, v. glida. Glyffa polished, filed; interras, *Som.* Glysing, glysung, gloss, glossing, interpretatio, glossa, *id.* Glyw - bearn tabret, *id.* v. glig-beam. Gl meden a glee maiden, a strel, *Ben.* v. in gliew. <sup>17</sup>Gnafan to gnaw, *Som.* v. gnaf. Gneadlicnys, gneadlines, f. frugalitas, *Mone B.* 251. Gneðlice sparingly, *Beo.* <sup>18</sup>gneðelice. <sup>19</sup>Gnorn es grief, sorrow, distress. *Beo. K.* 5313. Gnorn to gnash; stridere, *Som.* <sup>20</sup>God, es; m. God, deus; true God; but, \*God. es; nom. ac. u; g. ena; a false god; the pl. of god, m. thus nom. ac. m. godas, goda gods, idols, is as well as the pl. nom. godu; g. godena for gods, *Gm.* III. 348, 31. *l.* 17, *dl.* In A.-S. God signifies God and good, *l.* 42, and \*egefull—<sup>21</sup>God-gildlic.—*l.* 54. <sup>22</sup>God-spræc. <sup>23</sup>God-appel, m. a quince apple; cydonia, *Som.* -bearna, es; m. a child, *Ben.* -born; g. ges; m. a witness, *Beo. K.* -bot, e; f. a fine for a



against God, *Som.* Godcund-  
bot, e; f. a recompence to the  
Church, *id.* -lareow, es; m.  
a religious teacher, a divine,  
*id.* Gód-don to do good, *id.*  
Góde, es; m. a good, *id.* Gód-  
fremmente doing good, *Beo.*  
K. 595. -ful full of good, *Th.*  
An. -gund divine, *Som.* v. gód-  
cund. <sup>c</sup>Gofol a tax, *Mann.* v.  
<sup>d</sup>gafol. <sup>a</sup>Gold-æht [æht prop-  
erty] possession of gold, *Beo.*  
K. 5492. <sup>e</sup>-fæt a gold-vessel.  
-fab gold coloured, or spangled,  
*Beo.* K. 613. -broden gold  
adorned, *id.* 1221. -hwæte  
gold greedy, *id.* 6143. -maðm,  
es; m. a gold treasure, *id.*  
4824. -sele, es; m. <sup>e</sup>a gold-  
hall, treasure-house, *id.* 1423.  
-siowode gold sewed; auro  
sutus, *Ben.* -peof, es; m. a  
gold thief; auri fur, *Lye.*  
-wlanc gold proud, *Beo.* K.  
<sup>e</sup>3758. <sup>e</sup>Gombon, -dl. <sup>e</sup>Gom-  
be, an; f. [*Plat.* gamba; f. a  
tax] a tax, tribute, homage;  
vectigal, *Beo.* K. 21; *Cd.* 93,  
*Th.* p. 119, 11. Gomele-láf,  
e; f. old inheritance, a sword,  
*Beo.* K. 5123. Gomen-wað a  
pleasure path, *id.* 1702. -wudu  
pleasure wood, a harp, *id.* 4211.  
Gongel-wæfre, -wafre, an a  
spider; aranea, phalangium,  
*Som.* Gong-stol a closetool;  
lasanum, scaphium, *id.* Gorst,  
<sup>f</sup>gost, <sup>e</sup>es; m. furze, etc. <sup>f</sup>Goð-  
were - sang harmonia, *Ben.*  
Gowen a first exercise, com-  
mencement; tyrocinium, *Lye.*  
<sup>g</sup>Grab a grave, *Lye.* v. graf. Grad,  
<sup>e</sup>es; m? a step, etc. *Th.* An.  
Græc, es; m. a Greek, v. Gre-  
<sup>s</sup>cas. <sup>e</sup>Græg-gós a grey or  
wild goose; ganta, *Mone A.* 11.  
-hama, an; m. <sup>e</sup>thorax, *Gm.*  
II. 632, 41. -hiw, es; m. a  
grey hue; ferrugo, *Som.* -mæl,  
es; n. grey marked, grey spot-  
ted, *Beo.* K. 5360. Græs-groen  
grass green, *Som.* Grafele a  
<sup>h</sup>graver, *id.* v. græfele. <sup>h</sup>Grame  
fiercely, *Th.* An. Gramian to  
anger, *Som.* v. græmian. Gram-  
scipe, es; m. anger, wrath; ira,  
*id.* Gramum fiercely, furiously;  
sæviter, *Beo.* K. 842. <sup>e</sup>Grante-  
brycg, <sup>e</sup>Grantan-brycg, e; f.  
<sup>i</sup>Cambridge, etc. <sup>i</sup>Great-wyrt,  
gret-wyrt, e; f. an emetic  
herb, *Som.* Gredigne, etc.  
greediness, v. grædignes, etc.  
Grest a graven image, *Som.* v.  
græft. Greg, greig, greigrey,  
*id.* v. græg. Grellan to pro-  
<sup>j</sup>voke, v. griellan. <sup>j</sup>Grénne  
green, *ac.* s. m. of gréne.  
Greot, <sup>e</sup>es; m. dust, etc.  
Greotan to lament, mourn, *Beo.*  
<sup>k</sup>K. 2684, v. grætan. <sup>k</sup>Gret-  
wyrt enula campana, *Som.* v.

*Spl.* great-wyrt. Grife covetous,  
greedy, *id.* Grifode wrinkled,  
*id.* v. *Spl.* gerified. Grifull  
apt to take, receive and hold,  
holding fast; capax, tenax, *id.*  
<sup>e</sup>Grime, an; f. a mask, visor,  
one who is grim, an elf, witch;  
larva, cassis. Grim-helm, es;  
m. a grim or masked helmet,  
helmet, visor, *Beo.* K. 666; *Cd.*  
151, *Th.* p. 188, 27. Grimitan  
to roar, *Th.* An. v. grymetan.  
Grimme cruelly, grimly; sæ-  
viter, *Beo.* K. 6020. Grim-  
spring, es; m. a malignant  
ulcer, boil; chironium ulcus,  
<sup>l</sup>*Som.* <sup>l</sup>Gripa, an; m. a gripe,  
handfull; manipulus, *Ps.* 105,  
8. Gripe, gráp, gegrip, es;  
m. a gripe, taking hold of;  
arreptio, *Beo.* K. 2289. Gri-  
pend, es; m. a griper, seizer;  
<sup>m</sup>captor, *Som.* <sup>m</sup>Gripennis,  
<sup>e</sup>gripnes, se; f. captivity, etc.  
Gristle gristle, *Ben.* v. gristle.  
Grist, <sup>e</sup>gerst, <sup>e</sup>es; m. grist,  
etc. Groepe a privy, ditch;  
<sup>n</sup>latrina, *Som.* v. græp. <sup>n</sup>Grum  
grim, severe, v. grim. Grum-  
heort grim or severe hearted,  
*Beo.* K. 3362. Grund-buend,  
es; m. ground inhabiting, an  
inhabitant, *id.* 2005. -hyrde,  
es; m. an abyss keeper, *id.*  
4268. -sceat, es; m. a part  
of the earth, *Cod. Ex.* 8b, 17.  
<sup>o</sup>-stanas ground stones, rubbish,  
*Som.* <sup>o</sup>-swelige the herb  
groundsel, etc. -weallan to lay  
a foundation, to found. -wong,  
es; m. <sup>e</sup>a ground plain, the  
bottom, *Beo.* K. 2991. -wyrge-  
ne; f. a sea wolf, a siren,  
monster, *id.* 3036. Grymman  
to provoke, *Som.* v. grimman.  
Gryn, es; n. a snare, *Beo.* K.  
1853, v. grin. Grynlas waxing  
kernel, swelling in the jaws;  
toles, *Mone A.* 193. Gryre,  
<sup>e</sup>es; m. horror, etc. Gryre-  
gæst, es; m. a horrid or savage  
guest, *Beo.* K. 5116. -geatwe,  
an; f. terrible apparatus or  
armour, *id.* 645. -leoð, es; n.  
a dire song, *id.* 1565. -sið, es;  
m. a dreadful journey, *id.* 2923.  
Grysbitan to gnash the teeth,  
*Ben.* v. grisbitan. Grysenlic  
grisly, horrible, *Som.* v. grislic.  
Grystle gristle, *Ben.* v. gristle.  
<sup>p</sup>Gryð peace, gryðian to pacify,  
*Th.* An. v. grið, griðian, etc.  
<sup>q</sup>Gulpon gloried, p. pl. of gilpan.  
Gum-cyst, e; f. [cyst excel-  
lence] wealth, munificence, *Beo.*  
K. 2971. -dream, es; m.  
human joy, life, *id.* 4933. -feða,  
an; m. a troop; turma, *id.* 2802.  
Gumian to forget; oblivisci,  
*Ben.* Gum-man, es; m. a  
famous man, a man, *Beo.* K.  
2050. -stól, es; m. a throne;

<sup>q</sup>thronus, *id.* 3900. <sup>q</sup>Gut, -tes;  
m. the gut, in pl. bowels; vis-  
cera, viscerum receptacula,  
*Mone B.* 178. Guð, <sup>e</sup>e; f.  
war, etc. Used in composition  
as beado, here, hilde to denote  
war. Guð-beorn, es; m. a  
war-man, a soldier, *Beo.* K.  
626. -cræft, es; m. war craft,  
the art of war, *id.* 253. -deað,  
es; m. a war or violent death,  
*id.* 4494. -floga, an; m. a  
warflier, a dragon, *id.* 5052.  
-frec battle eager, ready for  
battle, *Th.* An. -geatawe, an;  
f. war apparatus, *Beo.* K. 786.  
-geweorc, es; n. battle work,  
*id.* 1349. -helm, es; m. a war  
helmet, *id.* 4969. -horn, es;  
m. a battle horn, *id.* 2863.  
-hreð, es; m. battle cruelty,  
*id.* 1631. -leoð, es; n. a war  
song, *id.* 3043. -mód war-  
minded, contentious, *id.* 619.  
-reow war fierce, *id.* 115.  
-rinc, es; m. a war man, a  
hero, *id.* 2230. -róf war famous,  
*id.* 1209. -scearu, e; f. a war  
division or band; divisio, vel  
turma militaris, *id.* 2426.  
-sceapa, an; m. a war enemy,  
*id.* 4630. -sele, es; m. a  
battle hall, *id.* 880. -sweord,  
es; n. a war sword, *id.* 4303.  
-werig war weary, *id.* 3171.  
Guð, l. 80, <sup>e</sup>Guð-wiga, an;  
m. a warrior, *id.* 4219. <sup>e</sup>-wine,  
es; m. <sup>e</sup>a battle friend, a prince,  
*id.* 3616. -wudu, es; m. war  
wood, a shield, *Bat. Fins.*  
Gut-oma, an; m. an ulcer in  
the bowels, *Som.* Guttas the  
guts, v. gut.  
<sup>r</sup>Gycenys the itch, *Som.* v. gicenes.  
Gyd, ged, gid, des; <sup>e</sup>n. a song,  
<sup>r</sup>etc. <sup>r</sup>Gyddung, e; f. a song,  
parable, poetry, *Th.* An. also,  
divinatio, *Mone B.* 2492, v.  
geddung. <sup>e</sup>Gydene, an; f.  
also, gyden, e; f. a goddess,  
*Th.* An. Gyfan to give, *Ben.*  
v. gifan. Gyfen, es; n. the  
sea, *Beo.* gl. v. geofon. Gy-  
fernes rapacity, *Som.* *Th.* An.  
v. gifernes. Gygand, es; m.  
a giant, *Th.* An. v. gigant.  
<sup>s</sup>Gyldan to gild, *Som.* v. gildan.  
Gyld-ræden, e; f. a guildship,  
society, club, *id.* Gylían to  
yell, cry, *Th.* An. v. gyllan.  
<sup>t</sup>Gylp-georn vain glorious, *Som.*  
-spræc, e; f. a boasting speech,  
*Beo.* K. 1955. Gylpð boasts,  
v. gilpan. Gylp-word, es; n.  
a bold or vaunting word, *Th.*  
An. v. gilp-word. Gyltan to  
make or prove guilty; reum  
facere, *Som.* <sup>e</sup>Gyltlic-spræc,  
e; f. blasphemy, etc. Gym-  
cyn, nes; n. gem kind, a topaz,  
<sup>u</sup>*Som.* v. gim. <sup>u</sup>-stan, es; m.  
a precious stone, *id.* -wyrhta,

an; m. a gem worker, a lapidary, *id.* v. gim - wyrhta. Gynd-leccincg leaking through, wetting; perstillans, irriguus, *Som. Lye.* Gyngest youngest, v. geong. \*Gyrd, gird, e; f. a yard, rod, switch, etc. \*Gyrdel - bred writing tables, so called as, in old times, hanging from the girdle; pugillares, *Som.* -hring, es; m. a latchet lace, a garter; ligula, *id.* Gyrn desirous, *Beo. gl.* v. georn. Gyrnendlic desirable; desiderabilis, *Som.* Gyrnian to yearn, *id.* v. geornian. Gyrn-wræc, e; f. desirous of vengeance; vindicta anxie petita, *Beo. K.* 2270. \*Gysel a hostage, *Th. An.* v. gisel. Gystel cistus, herba sic dicta, *Som.* Gystenlic pertaining to a guest; hospitalis, *id.* Gystern, es; n. a guest chamber, *Th. An.* v. gest-ærn. -húa, es; n. a guest house, an inn, *Som.* v. gest-húa. -sal, es; n. a guest hall, *Jdth.* 10, v. gystsele. Gystran yesterday; hesternus. Gystran niht yesterday, or last night, *Beo. K.* 2667, v. gyrstan. \*Gytestream a catarrh, etc. Gyð-corn the herb spurg, *Som.* -rife the gum of the herb laserwort; lasar, *id.*

## H.

- \* Habban, etc. to have, \*count, hold, detain; *Th. An.* \*Hacele, hæcele, hæcile, an; f. a garment, etc. \*Hadelice personally; personaliter, *Som.* Hador, \*es; m. \*serenity, calmness; serenitas, *Beo. K.* 822. Hadre, adv. serenely, mildly; serene, *id.* 3142. Hæcce, es; n? a hook, crook, pastoral staff, *Th. An.* \*Hæcele a garment, v. *Spl.* hæcele, þacele. \*Hæfe, \*an; f. leaven, etc. Hæft, es; m. one held, a captive, slave, *Cd.* 182, *Th.* p. 182, 22, etc. Hæft, es; \*n. a band; vinculum, *Beo. gl.* \*Hæftmece, es; m. a hilted sword, *Beo. K.* 2913. \*Hægl-scur, es; m. a hail shower, *Cod. Ex.* 81b. \*Hæg - steald, heah-steald, es; m. a bachelor, etc. Hæg-steald-hád, es; m. the state of a bachelor; coelibatus, *Mone B.* 1419. Hæl, \*es; n? an omen, *Beo. K.* 407. \*Hæm a dwelling, home, *Som.* v. ham. \*Hæps, \*e; f. a hasp, etc. Hær, her, \*es; n. hair, etc. \*Hærfest, herfest, es; m. harvest, etc. Hærlice nobly, generously, bravely, *Th. An.* Hær-scearde a falling off of the hair, *Som.* Hæs, \*e; f. a command, etc. Hæspe a hasp, v. hæpse.

- \* Hæste, adj. violent, hot, hasty; ardens, violentus, *Beo. K.* 2669: *Cd.* 110, *Th.* p. 146, 2. Hæste, adv. furiously; violentus, *Cd.* 69, *Th.* p. 84, 11. Hæt, \*es; m. a hat, etc. \*Hæte, an; f. heat, v. hætu. \*Hæter; g. es; pl. nom. u; n. clothing, etc. Hæð, \*e; f. heath, etc. \*Hæð-stapa, an; m. a heath-stepper, \*a stag, *Beo. K.* 2735. Hæwen-hudele, -hyldele, -ydele spoonwort; Britannica, *Herbal* 30: *Mone A.* 381. Hafela, hafala, heafola, heofula, an; m. a mail hood worn under the helmet, the head; caput, *Beo. K.* 2743: 3227: 886: 5319. Hafenian; p. ode; pp. od to take hold of, to grasp; manu tollere, *id.* 3146. \*Hafetan to applaud; plaudere, *Gm. II.* 218, 29. \*Haga, an; m: hage, es; m. a haw, hedge, etc. *Th. An.*: *Beo. gl.* \*Hagal-scur, es; m. a hail shower, etc. v. scur. Hage a hedge, *Ben.* v. *Spl.* haga. Hagol-scur a hail shower, *Som.* v. scur. Hago-spind, hecga-spind the cheek fat, the cheeks; genæ, *Mone A.* 174: *Elf. gl.* *Som.* p. 70, 74, v. *Spl.* hagu-spind. \*Hagu-swind, eagan-swind, -dl. \*Hagu - spind cheek fat; menti adeps. Halan pascere, *Ben.* \*Halga, an; m. a saint, *Th. An.* Hali holy, *id.* v. halig. Halig, l. 6, haligra \*manna: l. 22. \*Halig-munt, es; m. \*Hama, an; m. the womb; uterus, v. cild-hama. Hámetan to give a home; domum assignare, *Gm. II.* 218, 30. \*Hámsocn, \*e; f. home protection, etc. Hámweard homeward, towards home, *Th. R.* § 329. Hámweorðung, e; f. home dignity, an honour to home, *Beo. K.* 5991. \*Hand-bona, an; m. one who kills with the hand, a murderer, *id.* 915. -brád a hand's breadth. -bred, es; n. a palm of the hand, *Th. An.* -dæd \*a creature. \*-geweorc, es; n. handy work. \*-gewin, es; n. handy labour. -gripe, es; m. a hand gripe, a grasp, *Beo. K.* 1923. \*-preost, es; -m. a hand priest, a priest who is near at hand, *Lye.* -scalu, scolu, e; f. a troop, company, *Beo. K.* 2634: 3922. -sceag cidaris, *Lye.* -scyldig manu reus, *id.* -stocas manicles; manicæ, *Ben.* -wyrn, es; m. a hand worm, \*a swelling at the root of the nails. Hangan to hang; suspendere, *Beo. gl.* v. hon. Hange mons, *Ben.* \*Hara, an; m. a hare, etc.

- \* Hare, an; f. an ester Mann. Hare-for the hare's foot, v. hara. -hara the herb hare-baud; marrubium, *Mone A.* 425. \*Haswe l. 5, Haswe \*culfre. Hæes; m. heat, fervor, *Beo. K.* 5207, v. hætu. Hæt hot, l. \*Hat-beort hot-hearted. Hatan; m. a hater; osor, *Beo. K.* \*Hatter; g. m. n. hattres, raging, poisonous; pestiferus virosus, *Beo. K.* 5042, v. attor. *Spl.* attor. Hæoc a hart, *Th. An.* v. hafoc. Head lifted up; sublimatus, *Ser.* v. hebban. \*Heaf, es; n. sea; æquor, *Beo. K.* 494. Heafde had, for hæfde f. habban. Heafod, l. 16, \*Heafod-cyrice, an; f. a mother church: l. 35, \**-mæg*, es; n. a prince; l. 40, \**-panne*, f. a skull. -beorh, es; m. a defence, a helmet, *Beo. K.* 2743. -gerim, es; n. chief man, best part of an army, *Th. An.* -segen, es; m. head erector, *Beo. K.* 4300. -weard, es; m. a chief guard, a prince, *id.* 5814. Heafola, an; m. crown of the head, *id.* 5319, v. heah. Heafud-bald that hath a bare forehead, head-bald, bald; frontosus, *Som.* -hægel a garment, *id.* Heage; n. high, *Th. An.* Heago-spind the cheek fat, the cheeks, v. *Spl.* hagu-spind. \*Heah hæl, l. 32, \*Heah-gesamnung, e; l. 39, \**-læce*, es; m. a physician. -fæsten manna cotrum, *Lye.* -fiod high food malina, *id.* -freols a high great feast, *id.* -gestreon treasure, *Beo. K.* 4596. Heahlice highly, *Som.* v. heake. \*Heah-sele a high hall, *id.* 127. -sittende high sitting. -stede, es; m. a high place. *Beo. K.* 567. \*Heal; g. ac. healle; pl. nom. f. healla; d. heallum; f. a hall, etc. Heal-ærn, es; n. a place, a hall, *Beo. K.* 127. Healc a hook, *Som.* v. heale. \*Healf, half, \*e; f. a half, division, *Th. An.*: *Beo. K.* 127. \*Heal-gamen hall or feast, or pleasure, *Beo. K.* 315. Healic \*high, sublime, *Th. An.* Heall, -dl. \*Healle of a hall, etc. v. *Spl.* heal. \*Heals, m. the neck. Heals-beag, es; m. a neck-race, neck-lace, *Beo. K.* 239. 4339. -gebedda, an; m. a bedfellow, *id.* 126. Heal-sittend, es; m. a hall sinner, *id.* 4026. -þegn, es; m. a thane, *id.* 282. Healtummas se; f. pudicitia, *Mone B.* 117.



Heal-wudu, es; m. *hall-wood*, *boarding*, *floor*, *Beo. K.* 2635.  
 \*Hean-burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig, f. *Hanbury*, etc. Heanra vulgus, *Ben.* Heap, es; m. *a heap*, etc. \*Heard, l. 14, \*Heard-neb, bes; n. Heard-hicgende *hard* or *brave* thinking, *brave*, *Beo. K.* 783. \*Hearg, e; f: also *hearg*, es; m. 1. *an idol*; *idolum*, *id.* 349. 2. in pl. *heargas* temples; *templa*, *Bd.* 2, 13, *Sm. p.* 516, 30: 517, 11, 12. \*Hearg-træf, es; m. *an idol's ient* or *temple*, *Beo. K.* 349. Hearn, es; m. *harm*, l. 20, \*Hearn-scearu, e; f: l. 26, \*-stæf, es; m. -sceaþa, an; m. *an harmful enemy*; *maleficus*, *Beo. K.* 1525. \*Hearpe, hearepe, earpe, an; f. *a harp*, *Ps. Th.* 56, 10: l. 6, \*Hearpe: l. 8, \*Hearpe-nægl. -streng, es; m. *a harp-string*, *Th. Apol.*  
 \*Hearste-panne, an; f. *a frying-pan*. \*Heápo heahþo, heoþo, \*e; f. [*Moes. haúhitha*, *Gm. II.* 245, 19] *top height*; *culmen*, etc. Heapo [*Moes. hathus? bellum: O. Ger. hadu* as in *Hadu-prant war-splendid*, *Gm. II.* 460, 19] a prefix denoting *war*, *battle*; *bellum*. Heapo-bearn, es; n. *a war son*, *a hero*, *Beo. K.* 4129. -byrne, an; f. *a war coat*, *coat of mail*, *id.* 3103. -deor, es; n. *a war beast*, *id.* 1369. -fyr, es; n. *a war fire*, *a flame*, *id.* 5040. -grim battle cruel, severe; *sævus*, *id.* 1090. -lac, es; n. *war-offering*, *warfare*, *id.* 1162. -mære war famous, *id.* 5599. -ræs, es; m. *a battle rush*, *id.* 1046. -reaf, es; n. *a war garment*, *id.* 797. -rinc, \*es; m. *a war man*, *hero*, *id.* 737. -rof war famous, *id.* 1721. -sceard, es; m. *war-sherd*, *a sword*, *id.* 5653. -steáp war lofty or eminent, *id.* 4301. -swat, es; m. *war-sweat*, *blood-shed*, *id.* 2919. Heapo-sweg, es; m. [in *MS. heapu*] *a war blow*; *ensis vibratio*, *id.* 5158. -torht warlike, loud, clear, *id.* 5102. -wæd, e; f. *a war garment*, *id.* 78. -weorc, es; n. *war work*, *war*, *id.* 5779. \*-wylm, \*es; m. *a battle wave*, *id.* 5633. Heapu, n. *deeps*; *profunditates maris*, *id.* 3721. Heapu-lipend, es; m. [in *MS. heapo*] *sea's depth*; *profunditas maris*, *id.* 5905. \*Hecga-spind gena, *Lye. v. Spl.* heago -spind. \*Hefaldigean ordiri, *Ben.* Hefegnes heaviness, *Som. v.* hefignes. Hefen, hus-hefen the caves of a house; *subgrundia*,

imbricamentum, *Som.* \*Hefon heaven, hefon - rice, etc. v. heofon, etc. \*Hege -clyfe, -rife hai-reve, *clavers*, *broad-leaved burweed*; *xanthum*, seu *lappa minor*, *Smith's Flora*, vol. iii. p. 136, *Som. Lye.* -hymele the hedge or wild hop; *humulus*, *Lin. Mone A.* 551. \*Heh-syn, ne; f. *high* or *great sin*. Hēlan; \*p. hæl, we hælton; pp. hēlen to cover; celare, *Gm. I.* 897, 39. \*Held-ræden, ne; f. *fidelity*. Hele-wah; g. -wages; m. *heel-wall*, *Th. An.* Hell, etc. l. 23. \*Hel-doru, e; f. *hell-door*, *door of hell*, *Cd.* 19, *Th. p.* 24, 20. Hel-hrune, an; f. *a witch*; *pythonissa*, *Mone B.* 1906. Hell-bend, e; f. *a hell-bond*, *Beo. K.* 6140. \*-doru, e; f. *hell door*, *Cd.* 23, *Th. p.* 29, 8. Helle [*Dut. hel: Ger. hell*] clear, eminent; *clarus*, *Beo. K.* 3628, q. for hæle a brave man. Helle-gást, es; m. *a hell ghost* or *spirit*, *id.* 2548. -hæft, es; m. *a hell captive*, *id.* 1569. \*-run, e; f. *divination*. Helli-heorte, an; f. *hell hearted*, *astonished*; *exanimatus*, *Som.* \*-sceaþa, an; m. *a hell miscreant*, *Th. An.* Helm frondes, q. H. q. Helma, \*healma, \*an; m. *a helm*, etc. Helm-berende helmet bearing, *id.* 5029. Help, \*e; f. *help*, etc. Hel-runa, an; m. *a hell sorcerer*, *Beo. K.* 324. Helur-bled equally, justa lance, *Som.* \*Hende near, *Th. An. v.* gehende. Hengest, \*es; m. *a horse*, etc. \*Heof, \*es; m. *mourning*, *lament*, etc. \*Heofing, an orb, sphere; *orbis*, *Som.* Heofon-fugol, es; m. *fowl of heaven*, *Cd.* 192, *Th. p.* 240, 16. \*-hean heaven high, etc. \*stol, es; m. *heaven's seat*, *throne of heaven*, *Cd. Th. p.* 1, 15. -weard, es; m. *guard of heaven*, *Cd.* 6, *Th. p.* 8, 6. Heofonlic-hlaf heavenly bread, *manna*, *Som.* -Heof-sang a mourning song, an elegy, *id.* Heold, e; f? a hold, shelter, lurking place, a lair; *latebra*, *Cd.* 200, *Th. p.* 247, 30. Heolfre, -dl. \*Heolfer, g. heolfres; d. heolfre; n. *gore*, *foul blood*, etc. Heolster; g. heolstres; n. *a cave*, etc. Heolster dark, obscure, *Th. An.* Heolster-cofa, an; m. *a shady dwelling*, *secret place*, *Cod. Ex.* 56b. v. Heonon - weard henceward, backward, going back, *Cd.* 71, *Th. p.* 86, 15. Heope, an; f. *a hip*, *fruit of the dogrose*, *Gm. III.* 377, 16, v. hiop.

Heor, \*es; m. or heoro, heoru; g. heorwes; m. *a sword hinge*, *Beo. K.* 1991. Heorde, an; f? a troop, company; *grex*, \*id. 5856, v. heord. \*Heord-clæfer; g. -clæfre; f. the germander, v. *Spl.* heort-clæfer. \*Heord-ræden, ne; f. *custody*, etc. Heore mild, gentle, *Beo. K.* 2744, v. *Spl.* hyre. Heoro, hioro a sword, hinge; *ensis*, *cardo*, v. *Spl.* heor. Heord-dreor, es; m. *sword blood*, *Beo. K.* 968. -dreorig sword bloody, *id.* 1864. -drinc, es; m. *sword or deadly drink*, *id.* 4711. -grim sword cruel, *id.* 3127. -hocyht sword hooked, *id.* 2875. -sweng, es; m. *a sword swing*, *id.* 3179. -wearh, es; m. *a bloody or severe wolf*, *id.* 2534. Heorot-berg, -dl. \*-berie, -berige, an; f. *a bilberry*. -brembel a hurleberry, *Som.* Heorra, an; m. *a lord*, v. hearra. Heort hearted, spirited; *animosus*, *Som.* -Heort-clæfer; g. -clæfre, f. *germander*, *id.* \*-coð, e; f. *disease of the heart*. x -wærc, es; m. *heart work*, or *pain*, *Som.* Heorð, hearð, es; m. *hearth*, etc. Heorð-geneat, es; m. *a hearth companion*, *a vassal*, *Th. An.* Heort-læfre, -dl. v. *Spl.* heort-clæfer. Heoru indeed; *saltem*, *quidem*, *Th. An.* Heoru a sword; *ensis*, v. *Spl.* heor. Heoru-bunden a bound sword, *Beo. K.* 2570. -grim sword cruel, savage, *Cd.* 189, *Th. p.* 235, 16. \*Here now, here, *Som.* v. her. Here-bróga, an; m. *war terror*, *Beo. K.* 918. -byrne, an; f. *a coat of mail*, *id.* 2885. \*flyma, an; m. *a deserter*. \*-geat, \*e; f? *L. Cnut. pol.* 68, 69, 71; *W. p.* 144, 13, 17, 24: p. 145, 11, *Beo. K.* 6035: also, here-geatwe, an; f. *Bl.* 37, 1, *Card. p.* 288, 8, *a military preparation*, *a general*, *heriot*, etc. -grime, an; f. *a war helmet*, *id.* 787. \*-huð, -hyð, e; f. *army prey*, *plunder*. -laf, e; f. *remnant of an army*. -net, es; n. *a war net*, *coat of mail*, *Beo. K.* 3105. -nið, es; m. *war malice*, *id.* 4943. -pad, e; f. *war garment*, *a coat of mail*, *id.* 4510. \*-rinc, es; m. \*a host leader, a consul, -sceaft, es; m. *a war shaft* or *weapon*, *id.* 667. -syrce, an; f. *a war shirt*, *coat of mail*, *id.* 3022. -spéd, e; f. *war success*, *id.* 128. -stræl, es; m. *a war dart*, *id.* 2869. -wæd, e; f. *war garment*, *coat of mail*, *id.* 3790. \*Herghe an army, *Som.* v. herige. \*Hernis obedience, *Herpan testiculi*, *Mone A.* 246.

<sup>d</sup> v. hærfan. <sup>d</sup>Hæ'tæ, hate, \*es; m. hate, etc. Hete-nið, es; m. hateful malice, *Beo. K.* 303. -sweng, es; m. a hostile stroke, id. 4445. -þanc, es; m. a hateful thought, enmity, id. 945. Heð hangs, for hehð, v. hōn. <sup>e</sup> Het-were, pl. m. [hete hatred] hatred men, enemies, id. 5827. Hiabenlic heavenly, *Th. An. v.* heofonlic. Hid a hide; cutis, *Mone A.* 223, v. hyd. Hie they, *Beo. K.* 2714, v. hi. Hierde-bōc the pastoral book; pastoralis liber, *Som. v.* <sup>g</sup>Hi-erste-panne, an; f. a frying-pan. Hig O! *Th. An.* Hige, hge, \*es; m. the mind, etc. <sup>h</sup>Hige-þihtig mind strong, brave minded, *Beo. K.* 1486. -sorh; g. -sorge; f. mind sorrow, grief, v. *Spl. hyge - sorh.* -þrym mind strength, courage, id. 675. Higera a jay; picus, *Mone A.* 34, v. higere. Hiht, hyht, gehyt, \*e; f. hope, etc. <sup>i</sup>Hihþo height, *Som. v.* heahþo. <sup>j</sup>Hild, e; f. battle, fight, war; pugna, *Beo. K.* 899: used as a prefix like guð, and beado, but chiefly in the g. Hilde-bil, les; n. a bill of war, a sword, id. 1108. -bord, es; m. a battle board, a shield, id. 789. -cystum with excellent fight, bravely, id. 5192. -deór, es; n. a war beast, id. 621. -freca, hild-freca, an; m. one bold in battle, id. 4406: 4726. -ge-atwe, an; f. battle apparatus, id. 1342. -gicel, es; m. war-icicle or drop, id. 3212. -gráp, es; m. a hostile gripe or grasp, id. 2891. -hlemma, an; m. battle's din, id. 4397. -leóma, an; m. a battle flame, sword, id. 189. -mece, es; m. a battle sword, id. 4400. -mecg, es; m. son of battle, a hero, id. 1592. -ræs, es; m. rush of battle, id. 597. -rand, es; m. war-shield, id. 2485. -sæd war satiated, id. 5442. -sceorp, es; n. war clothing, id. 4305. -setl, es; m. a war seat, saddle, id. 2071. -strengo, e; f. strength of war, id. 4221. -swát, es; m. battle sweat, blood, id. 5112. -tusc, tux, es; m. tusk of battle, a sword, id. 3021. -wæpen, es; n. a war weapon, id. 77. -wisa, an; m. a battle leader, a general, id. 2122. -wraesn, e; f. war chain, *Sal. Sat.* 586, *Beo. gl.* Hild-fruma, an; m. a war chief, a prince, id. 3354. -lata, an; m. one late in battle, a coward, id. 5687. -plega, an; m. battle play, war, id. 2142. <sup>j</sup>Hilt, es; n: hilta, an; m. also, hilte, an; f. a hilt, handle; capulum, manubrium

ensis, id. 3147: *Gm. II.* 214, 41: *III.* 442, 6. Hilted hilted; capulo instructus, id. 5969. <sup>k</sup>Hind-berie, an; f. a raspberry, etc. Hindema hindmost, last; ultimus, *Beo. K.* 4094. <sup>l</sup>Hindergep wily, subtle; versutus, *Th. An.* <sup>k</sup>Hin - fus desirous of going, *Beo. K.* 1503. -sið, hinn-sið, \*es; m. departure, death, etc. Hinð damage, *Som. v.* hienð. Hiófende weeping, *Beo. K.* 6278. <sup>l</sup>Hiore mild, id. 4822, v. hyre. Hioro-serce, an; f. a sword shirt, coat of mail, id. 5075, v. *Spl. heoro.* -weal-lende fatally boiling, id. 5559. Hiow-beorht hue bright, bright of hue, *Cd.* 14, *Th. p.* 17, 27, v. hiw. Hirde a shepherd, v. hyrde. Hired-cniht a family servant, domestic, *Th. An.* Hire-man a hired man, a hireling, id. <sup>m</sup>Hiw, \*es; m. a shape, etc. <sup>n</sup>Hiwgende dissembling, *Som. v.* hiwian. <sup>o</sup>Hiwisc family, etc. <sup>p</sup>Hlænian to make lean, *Som. v.* lænian. Hlænnesc leanness, id. v. lænia. Hlænsian, ic hlænsige; p. ode; pp. od castigare, *Mone B.* 1195. <sup>q</sup>Hlæw, hlaw, \*es; m. a heap, barrow, \*grave: Ofer þone hlæw ridon, *Gm. Myth. Spl. cxxvi.* Hlaford-gift, es; a lordship; principatus, *Mone B.* 359, v. <sup>r</sup>hlaford-dóm. <sup>r</sup>-socn, e; f. the lord's protection of his tenant, *Som. Gavel. p.* 134, 21. <sup>s</sup>Hlanc, se blanca lank, lean, etc. <sup>t</sup>Hlast a footstep, a trace, *Beo. gl. v.* last. Hleahhan to laugh, v. hlihan. Hleahter, hleahtor, \*es; m. laughter: l. 10, <sup>u</sup>Hleahtor - smið a laughter. Hleápan, l. 1, \*p: l. 9, \*הלל: 1. to leap, jump. <sup>2</sup>to run; currere. Hleata lot, *Gm. Myth. p.* 642, v. hlot. Hleat lotted, allotted, p. of <sup>v</sup>hleotan. <sup>v</sup>Hlehan to laugh, *Som. v.* hlihan. Hlem, \*es; m. a sound, etc. Hlemman; \*p. hlám, we blummon to sound, resound, etc. Hleo, hleow, \*es; m. a shelter, etc. l. 19, <sup>w</sup>hlywð. Hleo-burh a shelter city, an asylum, *Beo. K.* 1817. Hleomoc, \*es; m. pimperl. Hleónian to lean, id. 2830, v. hlynian. <sup>x</sup>Hleor, hlear, \*es; n. countenance, etc. Hleoðor, \*es; m. a sound, etc. <sup>y</sup>Hleoð-rymd loud, making a great noise; sonorus, *Som.* Hleowð, \*e; f. an asylum, etc. Hlet urna, *H.* <sup>w</sup>Hlid-geat a back-door, *Som.* Hlim - bed, for hlin-bed a death-bed, *Beo. K.* 6063. Hlimman to sound,

*Beo. gl. v. Spl. hlemman.* <sup>x</sup>Hlin-scu, an; m. incumbens umbra, *Cod. Ex.* 73b. Hlist hearing, etc. *Som. v.* hlyst, etc. Hlið, hleoð, \*es; n. \*a covering, refuge, declivity, etc. <sup>y</sup>Hlom urine, *Ben. v.* blond. <sup>z</sup>Hlond-adl, e; f. Hlot, hlyt, gehlot, \*es; n. a lot, etc. Hlotan to lot, *Som. v.* hleotan. <sup>z</sup>Hloð - bót compensation for robbery, etc. Hlowan; \*p. hleow, we hleowon; pp. hlowen to low. <sup>z</sup>Hlude loudly, *Th. An.* <sup>z</sup>Hlyn, nes; m. a noise, etc. <sup>b</sup>Hlynsian; p. ode; pp. od to resound; strepere, *Beo. K.* 1534, v. hlynan. <sup>c</sup>Hnæcca a neck, v. hnecca. Hnægan [from hnáb, p. of hnigan] to subdue; subigere, *Beo. K.* 2637. Hnæp, \*pes; a cup, *Mone B.* 1837, etc. Hnæsc <sup>d</sup>nash, soft, v. hneac. <sup>e</sup>Hniglan parings, shales, *Som. v. Spl.* hnygele. <sup>f</sup>Hnit, e; f? a lentil, etc. Hnol, \*es; m. a top, etc. <sup>g</sup>Hnut, hnyt, e; f. a nut, etc. <sup>h</sup>Hnygele, an a paring; tomentum, etc. Hnyte <sup>i</sup>of a nut, v. *Spl. hnut.* <sup>j</sup>Ho, hoh; g. hos; m. heel, \*hough, etc. v. hoh. Hociht hooked, crooked; aduncus, *Gm. II.* 381, 3. <sup>k</sup>Hóf, \*es; m. a hoof, etc. l. 6, <sup>l</sup>Read-hóf. <sup>m</sup>Hob, l. 7. <sup>n</sup>Hoh-sinu hough-sinew, etc. <sup>o</sup>Hohing, es; m. anxiety, suffering; patibulum: rode hohinge <sup>p</sup>crucis ad patibulum, etc. Hohð, for hoð hang, indf. pl. of hōn. Hol hollow, l. 3. <sup>q</sup>Hol-hlaf, l. 5, <sup>r</sup>-denu. Holc, \*es; m. a vein, etc. Hold-ræden, e; f; -scipe, es; m. fidelity, devotion, *Th. An.* Holen ruscus, *Mone B.* 6518. <sup>s</sup>Holm-clif, es; n. a sea rock, *Beo. K.* 458. -wylm, es; m. a sea wave, id. 4818. <sup>t</sup>Holoc a vein, v. holc. Holrian; p. ede; pp. ed to think; cogitare, pensare, *Mone B.* 1604. Holt, es; \*n. a grove. Holt-wudu, es; m. a grove wood, a wood, *Beo. K.* 2738: shield-wood, id. 4674. <sup>u</sup>Homa, an; m: hom, es; m. a covering, id. 3007, *Apr.* Homor-secg sedge; caricis genus, *Som.* Hond-gesel, les; m; -ges-tealla, an; m. a hand-companion, a comrade, *Beo. K.* 2961: 4333. -gemót, es; n. a hand or hostile meeting, id. 3051. -lean, es; n. a hand reward, retribution, reward, id. 3082. -locen hand - locked, fastened by the hand, id. 642: 1096. -ræs, es; m. hand rush, close encounter, id. 4139. -rond, es; m. a hand shield, a shield,

id. 5215. -scio [*Dut.* hand-scoen] *a hand shoe, a glove, id.* 4147. -slyht, *e*; *f.* *a hand blow, id.* 5854: 5940. -sporu, *e*; *f.* *a hand spur, referring to the claws of the monster, Grendel, id.* 1965. Hongiað hang; pendent, *id.* 2725, *v.* *Spl.* hangian. Hóp, \**es*; *n.* 1. *a hoop, circle*; circulus vimineus: 2. \**what a hoop is made of, an osier, twig*; vimen, *id.* 1521. Hopetan *to hop, dance*; saltare, *Gm.* II. 218, 31. \*Hopp-scyte, *an*; *f.* *a sheet, etc.* Hord, \**es*; *m.* *a treasure, l.* 11, \*Hord-cleofa: *l.* 13, \*Hord-fæt, *es*; *n.* \**a treasure vessel, a treasury, Jos.* 7, 11. Hord-wela, *an*; *m.* *hoarded treasure, Beo. K.* 4682. -weorðung, *e*; *f.* *treasure honour, a treasure, id.* 1897. -wyn, *e*; *f.* *hoard pleasure, a treasure, id.* 4635. Horhg, horig *dirty, Th. Apol.* Horing, *es*; *m.* *an adulterer*; adulter. Horn, \**es*; *m.* *n.* *a horn, etc.* Horn-adl *hernia, Som.* \*Horn-geáp *a curved horn or pinnacle, Beo. K.* 163. Horrung, *e*; *f.* *a whoring, Som.* *v.* hornung. Hors, *l.* 9, \*Hors-steal: *l.* 11, \*Hors-hnægung. Hors - bestridan *to get on horseback, Som.* Horsian *to supply with horses, Th. An.* \*Horu; *g.* *wes*; *d.* *we*; *n.* *filth, dirt, pollution*; sordes. \*Horwa, horwum *of or to pollutions, impurities or filth, Job. Thw. p.* 167, 36; *g.* *d.* *pl.* *of horu.* Hos, hosu, *e*; *f.* [*Moes. Old Ger.* hansa *a multitude*] *an assembly, troop, crowd*; coetus, turma, *Beo. K.* 1842. \*Hose, *an*; *f.* *hose, stockings, a covering, shell, etc.* Hoðma, *an*; *m.* *perhaps a veil, cloud*; velamen, nubes, *id.* 4911. Hra, *an*; *m.* *a carcase*; cadaver, *id.* 3176. Hrade *readily, v.* hraðe. \*Hræd, ræd, geræd. *g.* *m.* *n.* *hrades*; *f.* *hrædre*; *d.* *hradum*; *ac.* *hrædne*; *adj.* *ready, swift, etc.* *l.* 18, \*Hræd-wæn, *es*; *m.* Hræding, *es*; *m.* *hurry, haste, Th. An.* Hræfn *a raven, Mone A.* 28, *v.* hrefen. \*Hrægel, hrægl, \**es*; *n.* *a garment, etc.* Hræn, bran, *es*; *m.* *a goat, etc.* Hrærg-træf *the tent of a heathen temple, Beo. K.* 349, *v.* bearg-træf. \*Hramse, *an*; *f.* *henbane, etc.* Hran, \**es*; *m.* *a whale, etc.* Hra-fere, *es*; *m.* *raptor, Mone B.* 4039. \*Hrea - wic, *es*; *n.* [*hreaw a carcase*] *a carcase-dwelling, a sepulchre, Beo. K.*

2428. Hreaw, hræw, \**es*; *m.* *a carcase, etc.* Hreawnes, *se*; *f.* *rawness*; cruditas, *Mone B.* 3225. Hrec moderamen, *Ben.* \*Hrefe *leprous, etc.* \*Hrefna wudu *raven's wood*; corvorum silva, *Beo. K.* 5846. Hrem, hræm, hremn, \**es*; *m.* *a raven, etc.* Hreof, hreoff *a scale, Bd.* 5, 2; *Sm.* *p.* 914, 14. \*Hreoff, *es*; *m*; hreoffa, *an*; *m.* *a leper, etc.* Hreoffic, hreoffig *leprous, etc.* \*Hreop - sæt, *es*; *m*; Hreop-sæta, *an*; *m.* *an inhabitant of Rippon, etc.* Hreornis *a tempest, Ben.* *v.* hreohnes. \*Hreoða, *an*; *m.* \**a shield, etc.* Hreowian; *p.* *ede to lament, Bd.* 1, 27, *resp.* 8, *Sm.* *p.* 495, 40. \*Hrepan; *p.* *hreop, we hreopon*; *pp.* *hrepēn to cry, call out*; clamare. \*Hrepian, hreppian; *p.* *ode*; *p.* *od to touch*; tangere, *Gen.* 3, 3, *etc.* \*Hreð, *es*; *m.* *cruelty*; ferocitas, *Beo. K.* 5146. Hreðe *readily, soon, id.* 1975, *v.* hraðe. Hreð - monað, *es*; *m.* *the month of March, etc.* Hreðer, \**g.* *hreðres*; *m.* *the mind, etc.* \*Hric, hricg, hryc, hrycg, *es*; *m.* *a back, etc.* Hricg-rib *a back rib, Mone A.* 237. Hrif, \**bryf, rif, e*; *f.* ? *uterus, venter, etc.* *l.* 6, \**superioris et inferioris ventris.* Hrihtlæcing, *es*; *m.* *ratiocinatio, Mone B.* 3156. Hrim, \**es*; *n.* \**rime, etc.* Hrim-gicel, *es*; *m.* *a rime drop, an icicle, Cod. Ex.* 81b. \*Hrinde-bearwas *ringed woods*; lucus corticati, *Beo. K.* 2726. Hring, hrinc, hrincg, ring, \**es*; *m.* *a ring, etc.* *v.* *Spl.* beah. Hring-boga, *an*; *m.* *what is curved as a ring, a serpent*; sicut annulus curvatus, serpens, *id.* 5118. Hringe *a handle, a ring or ear of a vessel*; ansa, *Mone A.* 313. Hringed ringed; annulis instructus, *id.* 64. \*Hringed-byrne, *an*; *f.* *a ringed coat of mail, id.* 2491. Hringian; *p.* *ode*; *pp.* *od*; *v.* *a.* *to place in a ring, id.* 652, *apx.* Hring - iren, *es*; *n.* *ringed iron, coat of mail, id.* 642. -lôca, *an*; *m.* *a ringed inclosure, a coat of mail, Th. An.* -mæl, *es*; *n.* *a ringed sign or sword, Beo. K.* 3042. -naca, *an*; *m.* *a ringed vessel, a ship, id.* 3720. -net, *es*; *n.* *a ring-net, coat of mail, id.* 3775. -sele, *es*; *m.* *a ring hall, id.* 4015. -weorðung, *e*; *f.* *ring honouring or dignity, id.* 6030. \* -windel, *es*; *m.* *a sphere.* \*Hrire ruin, *Som.* *v.* hryre. Hris, \**es*; *n.* *twigs*; virgul-

tum, *etc.* Hrisel, \**g.* *hriesles*; *m.* *a shuttle, etc.* Hrið-hyrde *a herdsman, Som.* *v.* hryðer-  
hyrde. \*Hrôc, *es*; *m.* *a rook, Mone A.* 81, *etc.* Hroden-hilt, *es*; *n.* *adorned hilt, Beo. K.* 2037. Hrôf-sele *a roofed hall, id.* 3029. Hromse *henbane, Som.* *v.* hramse. \*Hron-fisc, *es*; *m.* *a whale-fish, a whale, Beo. K.* 1075. Hroðer -dl- *cattle, v.* hryðer. Hroðer, *es*; *m.* *n?* *advantage, benefit, comfort*; commodum, beneficium, *id.* 4891, *apx. Cd.* 48: *Cod. Ex.* 25. \*Hryc, hrycg, *es*; *m.* *a back, ridge, Beo. K.* 937, *v.* *Spl.* hric. Hryf, *e*; *f.* *the breast, etc.* *v.* *Spl.* hrif. \*Hry-sian; *p.* *ede*; *pp.* *ed to cast or let down*; dejicere, dimittere, *id.* 451, *Lye.* Hryðer, hriðer, hroðer, hruðer, *es*; *pl. nom. ac.* *hryðeru*; *n.* *cattle, an ox, etc.* \*Hucs, hucx, *es*; *n.* *a slight, etc.* *v.* *Spl.* husc. Húd *a hide, Th. An.* *v.* hyd. \*Hueol-rad *a wheel track, Som.* *v.* hweohl. Húf *an owl*; bubo, *Mone A.* 65. Húfe, \**an*; *f.* *tiara, etc.* Hudig *cautious, Lye, v.* hydig. \*Hulce, *an*; *f.* *a light, swift ship*; liburna, *Gm.* III. 436, 43. \*Humber; *g.* *humbres*; *m.* *Humbra, an*; *m.* *the river Humber.* \*Hunig, huni, \**es*; *n.* *honey, etc.* *l.* 19, \*Hunig-tear. Hunta, *an*; *m.* *a hunter, spider, etc.* Huntað, \*Huntoð, *es*; *m.* *a hunting, etc.* Huntere, *es*; *m.* *a hunter*; venator, *Gm.* II. 128, 19. Hup *a hip, v.* *Spl.* hyp. Hupan *gressum revocare, Ben.* \*Hús-bryne, *es*; *m.* *a house burning, Lye.* Husc, *es*; *n.* *slight, reproach, etc.* \*Husel, husul, *es*; *n.* *the sacrament, etc.* \*Húð, *e*; *f.* *a prey, etc.* \*Hwæl; *g.* *hwæles*; *d.* *hwæle*; *pl. nom. ac.* *hwælas*; *g.* *hwala, d.* *hwalum*; *m.* *a whale, etc.* \*Hwæt; *m.* *n.* *f.* *hwata*; *g.* *m.* *n.* *hwates*; *f.* *hwætre quick, etc.* \*Hwæt; *interj.* *what! lo! behold! quid, ecce, Beo. K.* 1. Hwætlic *quick, Th. An.* \*Hwat; -dl. \*Hwata *brave, def. s. m.* *hwates*; *g. s. m. n.* *from hwæt, v.* *Spl.* Hwate; *adv.* *strenuously, bravely.* Hwatend *iris illyrica, Mone A.* 399. \*Hwearf, *es*; *m.* \**a turning, what is bent over, a canopy*; convexum, *Beo. K.* 1146. \*Hweoða, *an*; *m.* *a gentle wind, v.* *Spl.* hwiða. Hwépan; *p.* *hweop to weep*; lugere, *Beo. K.* 4531. Hwer, buer, *es*; *m.* *an ewer, etc.* \*Hwer-hwette *a cucumber. -wel, -wil, -les*;

*m. Wherwell.* Hwicca, Hwic-  
cia, an; *m. the present Worces-*  
*tershire, the country about the*  
*Severn.* \*Hwil, e; *f. while,*  
*time, etc.* Hwile awhile; diú,  
Beo. K. 210. Hwifan to  
turn, v. hweorfan. Hwistle,  
an; *f. a whistle.* Hwif-pól  
a whirlpool, Som. v. Spl. hwyrfe-  
pól. \*Hwitern, es; *n. Whit-*  
*terne, etc.* Hwít-gós a white  
or tame goose, Mone A. 10.  
\*Hwiða, an; *m. a blast, etc.*  
c Hwylchugu somewhat, a little,  
Th. R. § 166. Hwylp a whelp,  
Ben. v. whelp. \*Hwyrf-pól a  
whirlpool. Hwyrft, es; *m. a*  
*circle, etc.*  
Hy they, v. hi. Hyd, húd, híd,  
e; *f. a hide, etc.* l. 25, \*Hid  
e landes. \*Hyde, -dl. \*Hydels,  
\*es; *m. a den, etc.* \*Hyd-  
scip, es; *n. a vessel covered*  
*with hides.* \*Hygd, es; *m. the*  
*mind; animus.* Hyge-bend,  
e; *f. a mind bond, Beo. K.*  
*3753.* -geomor mind sad, or  
sorrowful, id. 4811. -méðe  
mind weary, id. 5879. -sorh;  
g. sorge; *f. mind sorrow, id.*  
*4651.* Hygð, e; *f. an en-*  
*deavour, attempt; conatus, Gm.*  
*II. 245, 22.* Hyht, \*e; *f.*  
*hope, etc.* Hyht-wyn, e; *f.*  
*hope, pleasure, joy of hope, Th.*  
*An.* \*Hyldo, hylðu, e; *f.*  
s grace, fidelity, etc. \*Hymele,  
1. the herb maiden hair; poly-  
trichon. 2. black or sweet  
bryony; bryonia nigra. 3. bind  
weed; convolvulus, Som. Hym  
to him; ei, d. s. m. of he.  
Hynd-berige, an; *f. a rasp-*  
*berry, Mone A. 348: 421, v.*  
*hind-beri.* Hynden, ne; *f.*  
*society: l. 9, \*twy-hynden-*  
*mon: l. 10, \*six-hynden-mon:*  
*l. 11, \*twelf-hynden-mon.*  
b Hynd-hæleðe hindheel; am-  
brosia, Mone A. 349, v. hind-  
hele. Hyne him, v. hine.  
Hynð, \*hynðo, hynðu, e; *f.*  
*injury, loss, opprobrium, insult.*  
\*Hyp, hip, e; *f. a hip, etc.*  
Hypplas congeries, Mone B.  
3969. \*Hyr, e; *f. hire, wages,*  
*etc.* iHyrdel; \*g. hyrdles;  
*m. a hurdle, id. 2423, etc.*  
Hyre mild; mitia, Beo. K.  
1967. Hyred-man a family-  
man, a domestic. kHyrned-neb  
a beak. \*Hyrnet, hyrnyt, es;  
*m. a hornet.* Hyrst, \*e; *f.*  
*an ornament, etc.* \*Hyrstian  
to adorn, Beo. K. 1338: l. 4,  
l \*Hyrsted róf. l\*Hyrtling-  
burh; g. -burge; d. -byrig,  
byrih, byri; *f. Irlingborough,*  
*etc.* Hyrwendlic despicable;  
contemptibilis, Mone B. 6514.  
Hyse, \*es; *m. a male youth,*  
*Beo. K. 2434, etc. v. hisc, etc.*

\*v. hise, etc. \*Hysping, \*es;  
*m. a reproach.* Hysse, hyse,  
es; *m. a youth, etc.* Hyð, \*e;  
*f. a port, etc.* \*Hyð, e; *f.*  
a Hithe, Kent. \*Hyxlice shame-  
fully, Th. An. v. huxlice.  
I.  
o Iac, es; *m. a cuckoo, Som. v.*  
*Spl. gæc. Iafen given, Chr.*  
*1137, for gifen. Iandswæred*  
*answered, v. andswarian.*  
Ibernia Ireland, Ors. 1, 1, Bar.  
p. 30, 18, 24, v. Hibernia.  
Iboren born, for geborn, pp.  
of beran. Ibrohte brought,  
for gebroht from bringan.  
Ibyldan to imagine, draw, v.  
gebyldan.  
Icend, es; *m. an increaser; aug-*  
*mentator, Som.* Icge? in-  
creased, heaped up; vegetus,  
magnus, eximius, Beo. K.  
2208. Icoren chosen, Th. An.  
v. gecoren.  
r Iet yet; adhuc, v. gyt.  
Ifig, \*es; *m. ivy, etc.*  
\*Ig, æg, eg; g. ige, igge, f?  
an island; insula; used as a  
termination of the names of  
places; as, Ancar-ig, Chr.  
656: Elias of þære Man-ige  
Elias of the Maine, Chr. 1099,  
Ing. p. 318, 18, to Ceortes-  
ige to Chertsey, id. 964, Æt  
Æpeling-igge at Athelney, id.  
878: Innan Angles-ege within  
Anglesey, id. 1098.  
\*Ihaten, called, Th. An. v. ge-  
haten.  
\*Il, yl, iel, iil, igl, igil, es; *m. a*  
*hedgehog, porcupine, Th. An.*  
t Ilding a delay, Mone C. 19, v.  
ylding: Ilic like, Th. An. v.  
gelic.  
Imb about; imb-hwyrft a circuit,  
etc. v. ymb, ymbe, etc.  
In; g. innes an inn, dwelling, Beo.  
K. 2600. v. Spl. inn, inne.  
In-becuman to come in, Th.  
An. u-bringan to bring in,  
Mk. 2, 4, Som. Incfullian  
v scandalizare, Ben. v- incle,  
es; *n. a termination of dimi-*  
*nutives; as, rap-incle a little*  
*rope; funiculus.* In-cleofa,  
-clyfa, an; *m. a bed, den, etc.*  
-depan to dip in, Lye. -dren-  
can to drink in, id. Indsa an  
ounce, Som. v. yndsa. Ine,  
es; *m. Ine, an A.-S. king, L.*  
*In. W. p. 14, 1.* In-eardian  
to inhabit, Som. \*Inelfe; *n.*  
*the bowels; viscera, etc.* \*In-  
fær, es; *n. an entrance, etc.*  
w-fleow flowed in, Lk. 6, 49, v.  
flowan. -fród infirm, Beo. K.  
x 3744: 4893. x-gang, es; *m.*  
*an entrance, id. 3098.* -ingas;  
*m. denotes people, inhabitants;*  
*Cent-ingas inhabitants of Kent,*  
*Chr. 1052, Ing. p. 235, 15,*  
*Gm. II. 351, 3: v. Spl. -ware,*

y waras. y-gebringan; p. in-  
gebrohte to bring in, Th. Apol.  
-gebyrdling, es; *m. one born*  
*in the same house or place, a*  
*native, Som.* Ingehíd, inge-  
hygd, es; *n. intention, know-*  
*ledge, conscience, signification,*  
*Th. An.* In-genga, an; *m.*  
*one who enters, Beo. K. 3554.*  
-gesteald, es; *n. a family,*  
*household, id. 2303.* -gewádan  
to enter, penetrate, Th. An.  
\*-gewin, nes; *n. a civil war,*  
*etc.* -lædan to lead in, con-  
duct, Lye. Inge you, Som.  
x v. inc. \*In-lifian to live in  
or for, Th. An. \*Inn, inne,  
\*es; *n. an inn, house, etc.*  
Inne yet, moreover; insuper,  
Beo. K. 3729. \*Innierfe, es;  
*n. furniture, etc.* Innwearde  
intestines, Th. An. v. innwær-  
de. dInre andgyt inner sense,  
conscience, Som. In-steppe  
instep; interior gressus, Lye.  
o -wátian; p. ide to enter;  
f ingredi, Beo. K. 4449. fIn-  
wit-feng, es; *m. a deceitful or*  
*hostile grasp, id. 2893.* -gæst,  
es; *m. a deceitful guest, id.*  
*5336.* -hróf, es; *m. a treacher-*  
*ous roof; dolosum tectum, id.*  
*6241.* -net, es; *n. a guile*  
*net, a snare, id. 4329.* -nið,  
es; *m. deceitful malice, id.*  
*3712.* -scear, es; *m. ambush;*  
*insidiæ, id. 4951.* -searo, es;  
*n. hostile deceit; id. 2195;*  
*-sorh; g. d. ac. -sorge; f.*  
*grievous sorrow.* -þanc, es;  
*m. deceitful thought, id. 1491.*  
-wæsn, e; *f. a deceitful or*  
*treacherous band; insidiosa*  
*catena, Cod. Verc. i. 129:*  
*1895: Beo. gl.*  
gIó-meowle, an; *f. an old female,*  
*id. 5857.*  
bIren, \*es; *n. iren, etc. v. Spl.*  
*isen.* Iren-bend, e; *f. an*  
*iron-band, a fetter, id. 1542.*  
-byrne, an; *f. an iron mail,*  
*id. 5968.* -heard iron hard,  
hard as iron, id. 2217. -preat,  
es; *m. iron crowd, id. 658.*  
Irlic angry, Th. Apol. Irringa,  
adv. angrily, furiously; irate,  
Beo. K. 3130: 5924.  
iI's iss, es; *n. ice, etc.* Isælig  
happy, Th. An. v. gesælig.  
Isæligelice happily, id. v. ge-  
sæliglice. I's-ceald ice cold,  
Cod. Ex. 81b. Isen, isern,  
\*es; *n. iron, etc.* Isen-græft  
a chariot, waggon; carpentum,  
J Som. J-wyrhta, an; *m. an*  
*iron worker, a smith, Lye.*  
Isern-byrne, an; *f. an iron*  
*coat of mail, Beo. K. 1336.*  
-scur, es; *m. an iron shower,*  
*a shower of darts, id. 6227.*  
-wyrhta, an; *m. a smith, Lye.*  
I's-gebind, es; *n. an ice bond,*



*Beo. K. 2259.* -gicel, es; *m. an ice drop, an icicle, v. is.* Isund sound, *Th. An. v. gesund.*  
*t it, Chr. 1137, v. hit.* Iðacige Ithaca, *Th. An.*  
 Iudan-burh; *g. -burge; d. -byrig; f. Jedburgh, etc.* Iueivy, *Mone A. 524.* Iu fyrr yore time, formerly, of old, *Som.* Iugað-hád, es; *m. Mone B. 1131, v. iuguð-hád.* Iu geara formerly, *id. v. geara.* Iugian; *pp. geiuke to yoke; jugare, Col. Mon. Th. An.* Iuguð-hád, es; *m. boyhood, youth, v. Spl. geoguð -hád.* Iu-men ancient men, the ancients, *Beo. K. 6099.* Iuncer, es; *m. a younker, a young nobleman, Th. An.*  
 Iwunelic usual, customary, *Th. An. v. gewunelic.*  
**K.**  
 \*Kantwara-burh; *g. -burge; d. -byrig; f. Canterbury, v. Spl. Cantwara-burh.*  
 Kempa, an; *m. a soldier, Th. An. v. cempa.*  
**L.**  
 LA'C, \*es; *n. m. a gift, etc.* Lacniend, lacnigend, es; *m. a physician; medicus, Som.* Lád hateful, *Th. An. v. láð.* Ládlic loathly, hateful, *id. v. láðlic.* Ládu, e; *f. a going, journey; processio, conductus, iter, Beo. K. 1132: 26+0.* \*Lædder; *g. læddre; f. a ladder, Th. An.* \*Læfer, \*es; *n. a basket, rush, etc.* Lægde, for lede led, *Th. An. p. of lecgan.* \*Læl, lel, e; *f? a weal, stripe, etc.* \*Læn, es; *n. a loan, etc.* Læn-dæg, es; *m. a fragile day, life of man, Beo. K. 5178.* \*Læringc-mæden a female pupil, *Th. Apol. Læs? e; f. a pasture, Jn. 10, 9, v. Spl. læsu.* \*Læs-ing falsehood, *Th. An. v. leasung.* \*Læstend, es; *m. one who does a thing, an executor, Som.* \*Læsu; *g. d. ac. læswe, læse; f. a pasture, etc.* Læt, *m. n; f. latu; g. m. n. lates; f. lætre; comp. lætra; sup. latost, latemest, adj. late, slow, etc. v. Essentials of. A.-S. Gr. § 21: 25.* \*Læt, *adv. late, long, Lk. 1, 21, v. late.* \*Læta, an; *m. a physician, etc.* \*Læte, *adv. late, at last, v. late.* Læð injury, hate, harm, *Th. An. v. lað.* \*Læwend, es; *m. a betrayer, Som. part. of læwan.* Læferc, \*e; *f? a lark, etc. v. Spl. lawærce.* Læford a lord, *Th. An. v. hlaford.* Lag, e; *f. a law, id. v. lagu, lah.* Lagon lay, *pl. p. of licgan.* \*Lagu, lago, *pl.*

*nom. ac. laga; d. lagum; m. a lake, water, the sea; etc: l. 11, \*Lago-sið. Lagu-stræt e; f. a lake path, Beo. K. 476.* Láh lent, *id. 2911, p. of. lihan.* Lah low, *pl. lage, Th. An.* Lah-brecend, es; *m. a law breaker, transgressor, Som.* <sup>b</sup>Lám, laam, \*es; *m. loam, etc. Gm. III. 380, 24.* \*Lamb-hyð, e; *f. Lambeth, etc.* Lambru lambs, *nom. ac. pl. of lamb, Gm. I. 644, 28.* \*Land, *l. 18, \*Land-ælfen a fairy: l. 40, \*-ferd, -fyrd, -fruma, an; m. a prince, Beo. K. 61: l. 48, \*-gemyrcu, n. pl. boundaries. -ware inhabitants. -waru, e; f. a province, v. ware, waru.* \*Lár -bysn a document, specimen, *Lye. Lárena, for lára doctrinarum, g. pl. of lár, Beo. K. 536.* Lárhlester, es; *m. catechumenus, Mone B. 2802.* Lárhus gymnasium, *H. -smið, es; m. a promoter of learning, Cod. Verc. vi. 406.* \*Láser, \*es; *m. tare; lolium. Last a trace: l. 12, \*Fot-last, -læst, es; m. a footstep. Lat slow, -dl. \*Late; comp. -or; sup. -ost, adv. late, at last; sero, Bt. 34, 10: 42, v. læte, læt.* \*Láð, es; *n. an evil, injury, etc. Láð-bíte, es; m. a loathsome bite, Beo. K. 2237.* \*Lað-etan to detest; detestari, *Gm. II. 218, 31.* Lað-geteona, an; *m. a dreadful enemy, Beo. K. 1113.* <sup>b</sup>Laðu, e; *f. an invitation; invitatio, Gm. I. 641, 31.* \*Laua -dl. widow. \*Lawærce, \*lawerce, an; *f. a lark, etc. Mone A. 42.*  
 Lea, for leah I reprove, *1s. indf. of lean.* Leac, es; *\*m. a leek, etc. j Lead-stafas those subject to stripes, slaves, Som.* \*Leaf-wyrm, es; *m. \*Leaf, geleaf, e; f. license, etc. Leaf-leás faithless, Som. Leaflice faithfully, id. \*Leap, \*es; m. a basket, trunk, \*carcase? Th. An. Leas-bregþa deceit, *id. -gewita, an; m. a false witness, id. -gilp, es; m. false glory. \*-licetung, e; f. falsity, etc.* \*Lecnian to heal, *Th. An.* Leden, Liden, Lyden, es; *n. Latin, the Latin language, Thw. pref. p. 2. 6, 7, 11, v.* <sup>p</sup>Lyden. <sup>p</sup>Left, es; *n. a vow, etc. Left vain, idle; inanis, Mone C. 34.* \*Leger, es; *\*n. 1. a lying down, the cause of lying down, a disease; decubitus, morbus; 2. the place of lying, a bed, churchyard; lectus, cœmeterium, etc. \*Leger-bed \*a sick bed, Beo. K. 2008.* \*Legere, \*es; *m. a hypocrite,**

*etc. \*Leht fat, -dl. Lemian; p. ede to make lame, to oppress; mancum reddere, opprimere, Beo. K. 1803.* \*Lengc longer, *Th. Apol. v. leng. Lengcten spring, Th. An. Lengð, e; f. length; longitudo, Lye, v. leng.* \*Leo; *g. leones; m. u a lion, etc. \*Leóð, es; m? a prince; princeps, Beo. K. 679: 3304. Leóð, e; f. also leoda, an; m. one of the same country; popularis, L. In. 11, W. p. 17, 5, 37.* \*Leode; *g. a; d. -um; pl. m. people; homines, etc. Leod-bealo; m. popular bale or misery, Beo. K. 3442. -cynning, es; m. a popular king, id. 107. -gebyrgea, an; m. a people's protection, a king, id. 535. -hryre es; m. the people's fall, id. 4055. -run, e; f. enchantment; vulgaris incantatio, L. M. 1, 64. -sceapa, an; m. a public enemy, Beo. K. 4182. -syrce, an; f. [leod people, assembly, army] an army or battle shirt, a coat of mail, id. 3009, apr. \*Leofen, e; f. food; victus, Som. \*Leo-fre lieber, had rather; potius, Som. v. leofre in leof, adj. Leogend, es; *m. a liar; mendax, Som. Leoh lied, v. leogan. \*Leohtor matter, poison, Som. v. geolhstor. Leome, \*es; n. a limb, bough, etc. v. lim. \*Leon, e; f? a lion, lioness, Th. An. \*Leotan; p. leat, we lutan to bow, id. v. lutan. \*Leoð-wise, an; f. in a poetical manner. Leoðo-syrce, an; f. a limb shirt, coat of mail, Beo. K. 3776. \*Leðer, \*es; n. leather, etc. \*-hose leather hose.*  
 \*Libb-corn wild saffron seed? catharticum, *Mone A. 367, v. d lyb-corn. \*Lic, es; n. 1. a body, substance; corpus, Elf. gr. 1, 1, Som. p. 2, 41. 2. a tomb, etc. Líc-fæt, es; n. the body. e-sár, es; n. a deadly wound, Beo. K. 1624. -syrce, an; f. a body shirt, coat of mail, id. 1095. Líca, an; m. a form, shape; forma, v. swin-lica. Licchoma a body, Bt. 34, 6, Card. p. 220, 7, v. lichama. \*Licetan to pretend, Beo. gl. v. licetan. Licetend, es; *m. a dissembler, Som. v. licetere. Licetere, es; m. a hypocrite, Mt. 6, 16. \*Lida, an; m. a sailor, navigator; nauta, Th. An. Lide sailedst; ivisti: lidon went; iverunt, p. of liðan. Lid-man a ship-man, a sailor. Lidwica Little Britain, Armorica, Som. \*Lif-bi-g life anxious, Beo. K. 1925. \*Lif-wrað, e; f. a life defence or***

protection, *id.* 5749. -wyn, *e*;  
 k *f. life pleasure, id.* 4190. kLig-  
 draca, *an*; *m. a fire serpent or*  
*dragon, id.* 4660. -egesa, *an*;  
 l *m. fire fear, id.* 5557. l-yð, *e*;  
*f. a fire wave, id.* 5341. \*Liget,  
*es*; *n. lightning, etc. l. 9, ræs*  
*\*a rush. Lihtan \*to alight,*  
*descend. Lihte; adv. lightly;*  
*leviter, Lye. Lihð lies, v.*  
 m *licgan. mLihtlice; comp. -or;*  
*sup. ost; adv. lightly, easily,*  
*Th. An. \*Lilie, lilige, an; f.*  
*a lily, id. Lim, \*es; n. a limb,*  
*etc. Lim, es; \*m. lime, glue.*  
 n *\*Limene-muða, an; m. etc.*  
*Limpan; p. lomp to happen;*  
*evenire, Beo. K. 3969, v. be-*  
*limpan. Linan, v. Spl. line.*  
*Lin flax, l. 3, \*Lin-wæd, -wed*  
 o *a linen garment. oLind, \*e; f.*  
*the lime, etc. Lind-berende*  
*shield bearing. Linden-bord,*  
*es; m. a lime board, a shield*  
*made of lime - tree, Beo. gl.*  
*Lind-gestealla, an; a shield*  
*companion, a comrade, Beo. K.*  
*3941. -hæbbende shield hav-*  
*ing, bearing shields, id. 487.*  
 -plega, *an*; *m. shield play,*  
*war, id. 4074. -wiga, an;*  
*m. a shield fighter, id. 5202.*  
 \**-wigende, \*wiggende shield*  
*fighting. \*Lindes, se; f:*  
*Lindes-ig, ge; f. Lindsey, etc.*  
*Lindesse, -dl. \*Line, an; f.*  
*a coil of rope, a rope, cord;*  
*spira, Mone A. 106. Linece*  
*a linnet; carduelis, id. 46, v.*  
*linetwige. -ling, es; m: all*  
*words in A.-S. as in Ger. of*  
*this termination are m. etc.*  
 p *Linnan; p. lan, we lunnon;*  
*pp. lunnan to cease, to part*  
*from; cessare, Beo. K. 2955:*  
 q *4882. qLiorodnes, se; f. visio,*  
*Mone B. 3355. Lisnod castra-*  
 r *tus, Ben. rLisse, -dl. \*Lis;*  
*g. d. ac. lisse; pl. num. g. ac.*  
*lissa; d. lissum; f. favour, etc.*  
 s *Lispelicnis, se; f. convenience,*  
*fitness, sufficient: opportunitas,*  
*Ben. Listrencas doli, id. Li-*  
*teg, litig crafty, Som. v. lytig.*  
*Litel little, id. v. lytel. Litel-*  
*mód little minded. Litelnes,*  
*se; f. littleness, smallness, Som.*  
 t *Lið, \*es; m. a member, etc.*  
*Lið, es; n. a fleet, navy; clas-*  
*sis, Th. An. v. lid, lit. Lið,*  
*-dl. \*Liðe gentle, etc. Liðe-*  
*byge gently bending, pliant,*  
 u *supple, Som. uLið - man a*  
*sailor. -wæg, e; f? a drink-*  
*ing cup, Beo. K. 3960. -wyr,*  
*e; f. celandine; eripheon,*  
*Mone A. 452: 549. Litling*  
*a little one, Th. An. v. litling.*  
 v *Lityl a little, Som. v. lytel.*  
 Loc, *es*; *n. a lock of a door; sera,*  
*repagulum, fædus, Nic. 14,*  
 w *Thw. p. 7, 11. w\*Loca, an; m:*

also, locu; *g. d. loca; pl. nom.*  
*ac. -a; g. -a, -ena; d. um; m.*  
*l. a prison. 2. fold, etc. \*Loc-*  
 x *bora bearing hair. xLóf, \*es;*  
*n. m. praise, etc. \*Lof-bæra*  
*a praiser. -dæd, e; f. a praised*  
*deed, a benefit, Beo. K. 48.*  
 y *Lomp happened, id. 3969, p.*  
*of limpan. Lond-leod, e; f.*  
*country people, Th. An. -riht,*  
*es; n. common right; terræ*  
*jus, Beo. gl. Longlice; adv.*  
 z *for a long time, Th. An. z\*Lor,*  
 b *es; n. loss; jactura. bLox,*  
 \**es; m. a lynx.*  
 c *Lúf, e; f. love, Th. An. v. lufu.*  
*Lufen, e; f. food, support;*  
*victus, Beo. K. 5767, v. leo-*  
*fen. dLuf-tacen, es; n. a*  
 e *love token, id. 3722. e\*Lum-*  
*bardig, e; f? Lombardy, etc.*  
*Lunger; adj. immediate, quick;*  
 f *celer, Gm. II. 135, 29. f\*Lus;*  
*d. lys; pl. lys; f. a louse, etc.*  
 g *Lustlic glad, joyful, Th. An.*  
 h *Lutan; p. leat, we luton \*to*  
*stoop, incline, id. Lutian; p.*  
*ode \*to lurk; latere, id.*  
 i *Lycgan to lie down, Ben. v. lic-*  
*gan. jLyfer the liver, Som. v.*  
*lifer. Lyft, es; n. a vow. Lyft,*  
 k *e; f. air, etc. kLyft-floga, an;*  
*m. an air flyer, a dragon, Beo.*  
*K. 4686. -helm, es; m. air*  
*covering, a cloud, Cd. 145, Th.*  
*p. 181, 13. -sceapa, an; m.*  
*an air enemy, a dragon, Cod.*  
*Ex. 87b. -wyn, e; f. air*  
*pleasure, Beo. K. 6082. Lyng*  
 l *an image, Ben. v. ling. lLyr,*  
*es; n. loss, etc. v. lor. Lysend,*  
*es; m. a redeemer; redemptor,*  
*Som. v. lysan. Lyst, \*e; f.*  
 m *a desire, etc. mLytegian to*  
*use craft, Th. An. nLyteling,*  
*es; m. a little child, Gm. III.*  
*351, 13, v. litling. Lyðr, -dl.*  
 o *\*Lyðre, lyðer; seo lyðra;*  
*adj. bad: -l. 11, \*Lyðer*  
*earhscipe.*

## M.

q *\*Mæg, es; m. a man, son; vir,*  
*Cd. 206, Th. p. 255, 12: 55,*  
 r *id. p. 68, 25, v. mecg. r\*Mæ-*  
*dren-maga, an; m. a mother's*  
*relation. \*Mæg, e; f. a maid;*  
*virgo, Gm. I. 642, 32. \*Mæg;*  
*g. mæges; pl. nom. ac. mægas;*  
*m. a relation, friend; affinis,*  
*amicus, id. 265, 40. \*Mæg,*  
*gemæg; g. mæges; d. mæge;*  
*pl. nom. ac. magas; g. maga;*  
*d. magum; m. a son, a man;*  
*filius, id. 265, 39: Th. R. p.*  
*34, § 69: Beo. K. apx. 130.*  
 t *Mæge, an; f. a kinswoman,*  
*Th. An. Mægen, \*es; n.*  
*power; vis, etc. Mægen -*  
*agende possessing power, Beo.*  
*K. 5669. -byrðen, ne; f.*  
 u *a mighty burthen, id. 6177.*  
 v *-ellen, es; n. immense strength,*

*id. 1312. -fultum, es; m. a*  
*great help, id. 2910. -ræs,*  
*es; m. a powerful rush, or*  
*attack, id. 3038. -strengo,*  
*e; f. great strength, id. 5353.*  
 w *-wudu, es; n. great or power-*  
*ful wood, a spear, id. 470.*  
 x *\*Mæg-lagu, e; f. family regu-*  
*lation. x-ræs, es; m. a par-*  
*ricide. xMægð-lagu, e; f.*  
*a family law. Mægþrumys,*  
*se; f. majestas, Mone B. 495:*  
 y *3348. yMæl, \*es; n. a pic-*  
*ture, image, sign; imago, sig-*  
*num: Cristes mæl \*Christ's*  
*image, a crucifix, Th. An.*  
*Mæl-cearu, e; f. time care*  
*or sorrow, sorrow of the time,*  
 z *Beo. K. 376. z\*Mæn-ig, Man-*  
*ig, e; f. [man island] Anglesy,*  
*etc. Mænio a multitude, many,*  
*Th. Apol. v. mænigeo. bMære-*  
*tuncgol the mighty star, the*  
 c *sun, Chr. 938. c\*Mærle-burb;*  
*g. burge; d. byrig; f. Marl-*  
*borough, etc. Mærnes greatnes,*  
*Ben. v. mærenes. \*Mærðo,*  
*e; f. glory, Beo. K. 1311: l.*  
 d *20, \*mærðe, Lk. 9, 43. dMæs-*  
*sa-hakel, es; m. mass vestment,*  
*Th. An. e\*Mæst, e; f. mast,*  
*food, etc. Mæst; \*g. mæstes;*  
*pl. nom. ac. mastas; m. a mast,*  
 f *etc. fMæsten, \*es; m. n?*  
*quercetum, etc. Mæstlen mas-*  
*lin, Som. v. mæslenn. Mæst-*  
*lingc, es; n. brass, latten, Th.*  
*An. \*Mæst-ræden, ne; f.*  
*Mæst-wist [mast food] a weight*  
*or stones put at the bottom of a*  
*mast to balance it? parastates?*  
*Mone A. 99. z\*Mæting, e;*  
 h *f? a dream, etc. hMæðhád,*  
*es; m. virginity; virginitas,*  
*Mone B. 301. Mæstost least;*  
*minimus, Beo. K. 2909. Mæw,*  
*e; f? a gull, etc.*  
 Mag, *-dl. Maga, an; m. a rela-*  
*tion, son; cognatus, Beo. K.*  
*377. Maga the maw: l. 12,*  
 i *\*Magan - spring, es; m. an*  
*ulcer. Magas sons, relations,*  
*etc. pl. of mæg. jMage; \*an;*  
*f. a sister, a female relation;*  
*soror, cognata, Bd. 4, 19, \*Sm.*  
*p. 588, 24: Gen. 29, 10: Lev.*  
*18, 16: Lk. 1, 36. Mago-*  
*dryht, e; f. a family; familia,*  
*Beo. K. 133. Magu-þegn,*  
*es; m. a kindred or comrade*  
 k *thane, id. 583. k\*Malu; g.*  
*malwes; d. malwe; n. a mal-*  
*low, etc. mMán, \*es; n. sin,*  
*evil, etc. l. 4, dl. Here we*  
*may, etc. to gód] Man-æta,*  
*an; m. a man-eater, cannibal.*  
*Mán-bealo a sinful evil, Cd.*  
*174, Th. p. 218, 27. Man-cild,*  
*es; n. a man child, a boy.*  
 -cin *mankind, Som. v. man-*  
 cyn. *-dream, es; m. man's*  
*pleasure, human joy, life, Beo.*



K. 2529. -hád, es; m. *manhood*. -rim, es; m. *a number of men, a multitude*. \*Mancs, *mancus*, es; m? *a mancus, etc.*  
 \*Mán-fæhð, e; f. *wicked enmity, etc.* -full, es; m: *mánfulla*, an; m. *a publican, etc.*  
 \*Man-ig, e; f. *Maine*, Chr. 1099, *Ing. p.* 318, 18. \*sliht, -slyht, slæht, e; f: *also*, es; m. *homicide, murder, etc.* v. *Spl. sliht*: *Lup.* 16, 13. \*Már more; *magis*, *Gm. I.* 244, 31, v. má. \*Marc, \*es; n. *a mark*, *Th. An.* *Mare more*, *Gen. I.* 16, *comp. f. and n. of mycel*, v. *mara*. *Maregen morning*, *Th. An. v. morgen*. \*Marn morning, *id.* \*Maroaro *Moraria*. \*Mastas masts, v. *Spl. mæst*. Maða \*worms, v. *id.* maðu. Mæðm-æht, e; f. *hoarded property*, *Beo. K.* 3225. -gestreon, es; n. *hoarded treasure, id.* 3858. -gifu, e; f. *a treasure gift, id.* 2602.  
 \*Maðpum, es; m. *a treasure, gift; thesaurus, donum*, *Beo. gl. v. maðm*. Maðpum-fæt, es; n. *a precious vessel*, *Beo. K.* 4805. -sigel; g. sigles; n. *a precious gem, id.* 5511. -stól, es; m. *a treasure seat, a throne*. -wela, an; m. *treasure wealth*, *Beo. K.* 5496. Maðu, \*e; f. *a worm, maggot, bug; vermis, tamus*, v. maða. Max, \*es; n. *a net, snare; \*rete*, *Col. Monast.*  
 \*Meagol powerful, v. meagl.  
 \*Mealt, malt, \*es; n. *malt, etc.* Mealwe, \*an; f. *mallows, etc.* Mear a horse, v. *Spl. mearh*. Mear, \*mearc, es; m. \**a field*, *Th. An. v. mearc*. Mearc-stapa, an; m. *one who goes or wanders in marches, a monster*, *Beo. K.* 203: 3695. \*Mearh, es; m. [*Old Dut. maer m. equus: Old Ger. mar, marah m. Icel. mar m.*] *a horse; equus, id.* 4322: 4523. Mearh-cofa, an; m. *a marrow cave, a bone*, *Ps. Th.* 101, 3. \*Mearo, m. n; f. *mearu*; g. m. n. -wes; f. re; d. m. n. um; f. re, *adj. tender, etc.* \*Méce, méche, \*es; m. *a sword, etc.* \*Méð, \*e; f. *merit, etc.* \*Medemid-licnys, se; f. *mediocritas*, *Mone B.* 2531. \*Mede-wæg, es; m. *the Medway, etc.* Med-gilda, an; m. *a hireling*, *Th. An.* Medo, meodo; m. *mead*, *Beo. K.* 1201: 5263, v. medu. Medo-burh meadburgh, *a city of pleasure*, *Jdth.* 11. -fulles; n. *a mead-cup, a cup; poculum medi*, *Beo. K.* 1242. -heal, e; f. *a mead hall, id.* 962. \*Medren motherly, v. *Spl. moddren*. Medren-cyn,

nes; n. *maternal race*, *Cod. Ex.* 11b. \*Medu, meodu; g. d. ac; pl. nom. g. ac. meda; d. medum; m. *mead, etc.* Medu-scenc, es; m. *a mead draught*, *Beo. K.* 3956. -seld, es; n. *a mead seat, id.* 6126. \*Med-weg the Medway, v. *Spl.*  
 \*Mede-wæg. \*Melcan; p. mealc, we mulcon; pp. molcen to milk. \*Melewe with meal, v. *Spl. melu*. \*Melu, melo; g. melues, melwes, or melewes; d. melue, melwe, melewe; n. *meal, flour, etc.* Mencingc confectio, *Mone B.* 1846. \*Mene; g. es; pl. nom. ac. menas; m. *an ornament, ring; monile*, *Beo. K.* 2399. Meniteawnys, se; f. *solertia*, *Mone B.* 141. Meniweld ornatus, *id.* 1479.  
 \*Mennen, mennenu, mennynys, e; f. *a maid servant; ancilla, famula: l. 3, dl- Sunu, etc. to 85, 15: l. 5, sicut \*alia ancilla*. \*Mennynys a servant, v. *Spl. mennen*. Mentel; \*g. mentles; d. mentle m? *a mantle, etc.* \*Meodo, etc. mead, *Beo. K.* 10, v. *Spl. medo*. Meoduma a weaver's turning beam; insubula, *Mone A.* 322, v. meodoma. Meolo meal, v. *Spl. \*melu*. \*Meos, \*es; n. *moss, etc.* l. 8, \*Sum dæl. Meox [meocs], es; m. dung, etc. \*Mercels, es; m. *a mark, aim; meta, scopus*, *Beo. K.* 4873. Mere-bold, es; n. *a sea house, a ship*, *Beo. gl. p-deor*. es; n. *a sea beast*, *Beo. K.* 1110. -fara, an; m. *a sea traveller, sailor, id.* 998. -fisc, es; m. *a sea fish, id.* 1092. -grund, es; m. *sea ground or deep, id.* 2897. -brægel, es; n. *a sea sheet, a sail, id.* 3807. -stræt, e; f. *sea street or way, id.* 1022. -strengo, e; f. *sea strength, id.* 1060. -wif, es; n. *a sea woman, a monster, id.* 3037. \*Meres-ig, e; f. *Mersey, etc.*  
 \*Merran to hinder, *Gm. II.* 268, 20, v. myrran. \*Met middle, middling, *Th. An. v. mæte*. \*Méðe; *adj.* [*Ger. müde: Old Ger. muodi: Moes. mothis*] *weary, tired; fessus*, *Beo. K.* 4879, v. moeðe, meðig. \*Meðel, mæðel, gemaðel; g. meðles; n. *a discourse, etc.* l. 14, \*Meðel-stede, es; m. *a meeting place*, *Beo. K.* 2158. Meðel-word, es; n. *a prepared word, a speech, id.* 471. Meþiende complanans, *Mone B.* 1767. \*Metód-scaft, e; f. *death; divina creatio, i. e. mors, id.* 2147: 2360: 5626.  
 \*Met-seax, es; n. *a dagger*, *Th. An.* \*Metten, meten,

e; f. *fate; in pl. the Fates, etc.*  
 \*Micel - fæsten held fast, firm, *Som.* \*Micga, -dl \*Micge, ean; f. *urine; urina, v. migða*. \*Michael - stow, e; f. *Michael's place, etc.* \*Middean, for middan middle, g. d. etc. *def. f. of midd*. \*Middel-fler, e; f. *the middle floor*. Middel-niht, midde-niht, e; f. *middle or midnight*, *Beo. K.* 5560. \*Middle - gescyldru between the shoulders. \*Midbrif, \*mid-hriðre midriff, etc. *Mone A.* 271. Midlen, \*es; a middle, etc. Midlian; p. ode; pp. od to divide, restrain, rule; dimidiare, regere, *Som. v. gemidlian*. \*Mid-rad, e; f. *co-equitatio*. \*Mid-writan to write with, *Th. An.* \*Mige a gnat, *Som. v. micge*. Migolan drince, etc. -dl- \*Migol; *adj. promoting urine; diureticus*. \*Migða, an; m. *urine, etc.* v. micge. Miht mayest, *Jn.* 13, 36, v. magan.  
 \*Mihtelice mightily, miraculously, *Th. An. v. mihtiglice*. Mihtiglic mighty, extraordinary, *id.* \*Mil, e; f. *a mile, etc.* \*Milde; g; m. n; es; f. re; *comp. ra; sup. ost, adj. mild, gentle, etc.* \*Mildheorte mild-hearted. \*Milds, milts, e; f. *mercy, etc.* \*Milgemearc, es; n. *a mile distance*, *Beo. K.* 2723. \*Milt, milte, es; n. *the spleen, etc.* l. 7, \*Milt-coð, -coðu, e; f. *spleen disease: l. 10, \*Milt-sár spleen sore*. Miltestre a harlot, v. myltestre. \*Milts, e; f. *mercy, v. \*milda*. \*Mlin; nom. s. m. f. n; *adj. pron. mine, my; meua, mea, meum, Mt.* 9, 18: 15, 22: *Mk.* 5, 23; *Jn.* 7, 6, etc. \*Míne my; meam, *Ps. Th.* 7, 5, ac. f. s. of mín. Minet-smiðe, an; f. *a money smithy, a mint*, *Som. v. Spl. mynet-smiðpe*. \*Minicen, e; f: *also, minicene*, an; f. *a nun, etc.* *L. Can. Edg. de imp. pen.* 33, *W. p.* 92, 31: *id.* 31, *W. p.* 92, 28. Minne mine, my; meum, *Mt.* 2, 15: *Ps. Th.* 7, 5, ac. m. s. of mín. \*Minte, mynte, an; f. *mint, etc.* \*Mire an ant, a pismire; formica, *Ben.* Mirgð mirth, v. myrð. \*Mis-rædan to misread, misinterpret, *Th. Apol.* Mis-pincan to seem wrong, to mistake, *id.* \*Missar, misser, es; n. [*mis-sar, mis-gear: Icel. ár a year*] *a miss or deficient year, etc.* Mist-hleoð, es; n. *a mist veil or covering*, *Beo. K.* 1414. Mistig misty; caliginosus, *id.* 322. \*Mis-

tucian; *p. ode*; *pp. od to vex, punish unjustly, Th. An.* Misweaxende *miswaxing, badly growing, id.* Mite, *an*; *f. a mite, etc.* Mitta, *an*; *m. also, \*mitte, an*; *f. a measure, etc.* <sup>q</sup>Mix dung, *v. meox.*  
 Mōd-cearu, *e*; *f. mind, sorrow, grief, Beo. K. 3553.* -gehygd, *es*; *m. thought of mind, mind, id. 464.* -geomor *mind sad, id. 5784.* \*hwæt *mind hot, zealous.* <sup>r</sup>-lufe, *an*; *f. mind favour, satisfaction; animigratia, propensio.* -lufu, *e*; *f. mind love, attachment; animi amor.* -þræc, *e*; *f. mind strength, courage, Beo. K. 767.* Moddrie, *etc. l. 2, dl-m.* \**f. Moddren motherly, Th. Apol.*  
<sup>v.</sup> meddern, *in medder.* \*Mōdiglic; *comp. ra, adj. proud; superbus, Beo. K. 672.* Mōdlice *boldly, Th. An.* <sup>t</sup>Modraniht *mother's night, yule or Christmas, Bd. de temp. rat. c. 13.* Modrian-modur *an aunt's mother, a great aunt, Som.* \*Mogðe, \*mohðe *a moth, etc. v. \*moðpe.* <sup>w</sup>Monec *a monk, Som. v. munuc.* <sup>z</sup>\*Mon-ig, *e*; *f? Mona.* <sup>y</sup>\*Monige, *an*; *f. a warning, etc.* \*Moran, *l. 1, dl-mur.* Morcning, *e*; *f. a complaint, Th. Apol.*  
<sup>b</sup>Morge-mete, *es*; *m. morning meat, breakfast, Th. An.* Morgen, *mergen, \*es*; *m. morning, etc.* Morgen-ceald *morning cold, Beo. K. 6039.* <sup>c</sup>-leóht, *es*; *n. morning light, id. 1202.* -long *morning long, all morning, id. 5785.* Mór-stapa, *an*; *m. a moor stepper, a desert ranger, Hic. Thes. I. p. 135, 4.* Morð-bealo, *morð-or-bealo, es*; *m. death bale, murther, Beo. K. 271: 2151.*  
<sup>d</sup>Morðer, *morðor*; *g. morðres*; *m. murder, etc.* Morðor-hete, *es*; *m. murther hate, id. 2203.* -hús *a murther house, Cod. Ex. 31b.* Mot, *es*; *n. a mote, etc.* <sup>e</sup>Mót, \**es*; *m. a moot, an assembly; congressus, Beo. K. 5768.* Mót-heal *a moot or meeting-hall, Som.* <sup>f</sup>\*Moðpe, *an*; *f. a moth, etc.*  
 Mucxle *a muscle, Mone A. 284, v. Spl. muscle.* <sup>s</sup>Mund, \**e*; *f. a hand, etc. generally used in the d. pl.* <sup>b</sup>Mund, \**e*; *f. protection, etc.* <sup>t</sup>Mund-gripe, *es*; *m. hand gripe or grasp, Beo. K. 758.* Mundiend, *es*; *m. a patron, protector; patronus, Som.* <sup>v.</sup>Municen, *e*; *f. a nun, etc. v. \*minicen.* <sup>j</sup>Munuca, *an*; *m. a monk; monachus, Mone p. 502, note 1.*  
<sup>k</sup>Murgnung *a murmuring, Ben. v. murcning.* Murnian *mæ-*

*rere, Gm. II. 170, 10, v. murnan.* <sup>l</sup>\*Muscle, *muscule, muscele, an*; *f. a muscle, etc. l. 10, \*Musclan-scel muscle shell.* <sup>m</sup>Muð-adl, *e*; *f; coð, e*; *f. a mouth disease.* -bona, *an*; *m. one that kills with his mouth, a devourer, Beo. K. 4154.* Muðes-hrōf *roof of the mouth, the palate, Mone, A. 191.*  
<sup>o</sup>Myld mild, *Som. v. mild.* Mylen, *miln, \*e*; *f. a mill, etc.* <sup>p</sup>Mylsian *to pity, Som. v. milt-sian.* Myn, *e*; *f? love, etc.* Mynan, *gemynan*; *p. mynte to intend, mean, remember, Beo. K. 1417, v. munan.* Myndbyrd *protection, patronage, Th. An.* Myne, *es*; *m. an opinion, intention, desire; intentio, Beo. K. 337: 5141: Cd. 89, Th. p. 111, 25.* Myndig *mindful, Th. An.* <sup>q</sup>Myнет, *e*; *f. money, etc.* <sup>r</sup>Myнет-smiðpe, *an*; *f. a money smithy, a mint.* Myn-gung *admonition, v. minegung.* Mynige, *an*; *f. a notice, warning, Beo. K. apx. 3196, v. monige.* Mynsterlic *monastic, Som.* <sup>s</sup>\*Mynte mint, *v. Spl. minte.* Myrc *dark; tenebrosus, Beo. gl.* <sup>t</sup>\*Myre-næddre, *an*; *f. a sea snake.* <sup>u</sup>Myrring, *es*; *m. dissipation, etc.* Myrð, *myrhð, mergð, \*e*; *f. mirth, etc.* <sup>w</sup>Myslicnes *unlikeness, Ben. v. mislicnes.* Myslycian *to displease, Th. An. v. mislician.* Myssenlicnys, *se*; *f. variety, diversity, id.* <sup>x</sup>\*Mytta, *an*; *m. a measure, etc. v. mitta.* Myxen, \**e*; *f. a dunghill, etc.*  
 N.

<sup>y</sup>Na þæt *an not only, Th. Apol.* Na, *ne: l. 7, \*driht-neum.* Naca, *an*; *m. a boat, vessel, ship; cymba, linter: Hic. Thes. I. 135, 41: Beo. K. 426.* <sup>z</sup>\*Nædel, *nedel, nædl*; *g. nædle, nedle; f. a needle, etc.* <sup>a</sup>Nædre *a snake, v. næddre.* Næfne, *nefne unless, except; nisi, Beo. K. 498.* <sup>c</sup>\*Næs, *næsu, e*; *f. a nose, v. Spl. nosu.* Næs *a ness, cape, id. 5792: 2716, v. næsse.* Næs-hleoð, *es*; *n. the ness descent, promontory, id. 2853.* Næss, *es*; *m. also, næsse, an*; *f. a ness, promontory, etc.* <sup>d</sup>\*Nafela, *an*; *m. the navel, etc.* <sup>e</sup>Nafu, *e*; *f. the nave of a wheel, etc.* <sup>f</sup>Nahtlic *naught, Th. An.* <sup>g</sup>Nama: *l. 6, Dan.* <sup>h</sup>\*navn, *n: l. 25, \*Nama fæderlic: l. 27, \*gemanelic: l. 28, \*spediglic: l. 31, \*synderlic: l. 32, \*Agen.*  
<sup>i</sup>Nanwyht *nothing, Th. An. v. nanuht.* <sup>k</sup>\*Nasu *a nose, v. Spl. nosu.*

<sup>k</sup>Neah-bur: *l. 19.* <sup>l</sup>\*Neah-maga, *an*; *m. \*Neaht-erne [neah night; er, ær before] the night before, Som.* Nealæcan; *p. nealæhte to approach, Th. An.* <sup>m</sup>Nearew, *etc. -dl.* <sup>n</sup>Nearo; *g. m. n. -owes, -ewes, -wes; f. re; se nearowa, nearewa, nearwa, neara, adj. narrow, etc.* Nearo-þearf, *e*; *f. narrow or great need, Beo. K. 839.* <sup>o</sup>Nearwa *narrow, v. Spl. \*nearo, in nearew.* Neat, \**es*; *n. cattle, etc.* <sup>p</sup>Neb, *nebb*; *g. nebbes; n. a face, etc.* <sup>q</sup>Ned - þearf, *e*; *f. necessity.* <sup>r</sup>Nefe *a granddaughter, Th. Apol.* Nefne *but that, except; nisi, Beo. K. 2105.* <sup>s</sup>Neod - gebirian *to happen of necessity, Th. Apol.* Neod-laðu, *e*; *f. a hasty invitation or summons, Beo. K. 2640.* <sup>t</sup>Neorca, *an*; *m. leisure; otium.* Neosan *to visit, id. 250, v. neosian.* <sup>u</sup>Neoðeweard: *l. 3, before Job insert oð his ilas neoðewerde.* <sup>v</sup>Neowe new, *etc.* <sup>w</sup>Neownes, *se*; *f. newness; novitas, Som.* <sup>x</sup>Nere, *es*; *m. preservation, safety; salvatio, Beo. gl.* <sup>y</sup>Ness, *es*; *m. a ness, promontory, etc. v. Spl. næss.* <sup>z</sup>\*Nest, *e*; *f. food, provision, wages, etc. Th. An.* <sup>a</sup>Nest, *es*; *n. a nest, Mt. 8, 20, etc.* <sup>b</sup>Ne-tele, *netle, \*an*; *f. a nettle, etc.* Neðan; *p. de to venture, dare; audere, Beo. K. 1014: 1070.* <sup>c</sup>Newe new, *v. niwe.*  
<sup>d</sup>Niehsta *last; ultimus, Beo. K. 5017, sup. of neah.* <sup>e</sup>Niht: *l. 53, \*night - shadow.* Niht-bealo, *es*; *m. night bale, Beo. K. 385.* <sup>f</sup>-helm, *es*; *m. night covering, darkness, id. 3576.* <sup>g</sup>-weorc, *es*; *n. night work, id. 1648.* <sup>h</sup>\*Niowe new, *id. 3575, v. niwe.* <sup>i</sup>Nip, *es*; *n. darkness; caligo, Beo. gl. v. genip.* Nipan; *part. ende to darken, id. 1088: 1291.* Nitendum [*unknown to all, d. of part. nitende, v. nitan*] *privily, secretly; clam, Som.* <sup>j</sup>Niðdraca, *an*; *m. a slaughter dragon, Beo. K. 4540.* -gæst, *es*; *m. a hostile or malicious guest, id. 5394.* <sup>k</sup>Niðe-rōf *famed for evil, Th. An.* Niðer-faran *to go down, descend, Som.* -feollan *to fall down prostrate, id. -stigan to descend.* Niðer-rung, *e*; *f. damnation, condemnation; damnatio, Som.* <sup>l</sup>Nið-geweorc, *es*; *n. malice work, Beo. K. 1359.* -grim *malice grim, id. 384.* -heard *hardened in iniquity, Th. An.* -slaughter *hard, hardened in war, Beo. K. 4830.* -hete, *es*;

*m. hostile hate, Cd. 174, Th. p. 219, 2. -sele, es; m. a hateful hall, Beo. K. 3025. \* -wræc, g. d. ac. -wræce; pl. nom. g. ac. -wraca; d. -wracum; f. dire exile, Cd. 208, Th. p. 257, 28. Niunge, niwunge newly, again; recenter, de novo, denuo, C. Jn. 33, v. niowunga. Niwe flat, low, prone; præceps, Beo. K. 4481, J v. niwol. J Niwung, e; f. a renewing, recovering; renovatio, reparatio, Som.*

**N**ormandig, \*es; *m. Normandy, Chr. 1117, Ing. p. 337, 26: 1101, Ing. p. 322, 27. \*Norð-hymber Northumbrian, Th. An. \*Norð-muða, an; m. the Nore, etc. \*Norwæg Norway, Th. An. Nose, an; f. a nose of land, a promontory; promontorium, Beo. K. 5602. P\* Nosu, nasu, e; f. a nose, etc. Elf. Som. p. 70, 81: Mone A. 181: Gm. I. 254: l. 13, \*Nosugrisle, Mone A. 182: l. 15, \*Nosþirl, es; n. a nostril, Th. An. Not, -dl. \*Notu, e; f. use, office, etc. \*Not-writere, es; m. a notary, etc.*

**N**yd-bad, c; f. [bad a pledge] a necessary or forced pledge, \*Beo. K. 1189. \* -gestealla, an; *m. a companion in difficulties, id. 1758. -wracu, e; f. \*inevitable evil, id. 364. \*Nygon nine, Som. v. nigon. \*Nyrwet, nyrewet, nyrwit, es; a strait, etc. \*Nyt, te; f. utility, Beo. K. 983. \*Nyt a net, v. net. Nyton know not, from nytan.*

O.

\*Ob for, of, Th. An.

**O**\*Of-aceorfan; p. \* -acearf; pp. -acerfen to cut off, etc. \* -aræsta, an; *m. residue, Th. An. -ascreáðian to shred off, prune, cut off, id. -dón to put off, Beo. K. 1385. -bæc backward, Th. An. -bræc broke, p. v. brecan; p. bræc to break, infringe, Th. An. c\* -dyru, e; f. a lintel. \*Ofereal over all, altogether, commonly; vulgo, Beo. gl. \* -fár, es; m. a passage over, a transit. -fáran, -féran to pass over, Th. An. v. faran. -fleon \*to over-flee, to escape, Beo. K. 5046. \* -fyl, le; f? overfulness, etc. \* -higd, hygd, hyd, \*es; m. pride, etc. l. 3, Bt. 27, \*2. \* -hleor, es; n. a cheek or face guard, Beo. K. 605. \* -hlyp, es; m. a leap. -hogian; p. ode to be overminded, to be proud, id. k 4684. k-modnes, se; f. pride; superbia, Mone C. 26. \* -plan-tian to plant again. \* -sittan \*to sit over, to regard, take*

*m. care of, Beo. K. 1361. m -syl-nes, se; f. gluttony; ingluvi-es, Mone C. 44. \* -wist, e; f. greediness, etc. -wunden-nys, se; f. experimentum, Mone B. 609. \*Of-ferian; p. ede; pp. ed to carry off, Beo. K. 3166. Offrung: l. 1, dl.-also offrunga. \*Ofost, e; f. speed; celeritas; Beo. K. 510. Ofostlic quick; celer, id. 6254. \*Ofst haste, v. of-est. Ofstænan to stone, Th. Apol. \*Of-þanc, es; m. envy; invidia, Mone C. 36. -þyncan to displease, disgust, Beo. K. 4059, v. -þincan.*

**O**\*Olan-eg, Olan-ig, e; f. Olney, etc.

**O**m, \*es; *m. rust, etc. Oma, an; m. a burning ulcer, erysipelas; ignis sacer, rubigo. \*Ombiht, es; n. business, employment, duty; officium. Ombiht-þegn, es; m. a servantthane, a servant, Beo. K. 1340.*

**O**n-asceacan incutere. \* -bre-dan; p. -bræd to unbraid, untwist, lay open; evertere, Beo. K. 1439. \*Oncear-bend, for oncer-bend, e; f. an anchor band, Beo. K. 3832. Oncir-ran; p. de to turn from; di-vertere, Gm. I. 905, 10. Oncr, oncra, -dl. \*Oncr; g. onces; m. an anchor, Bt. 10, R. p. 18, d note x. v. Spl. ancer. \*On-dræding, \*es; m. fear, etc. \*Ondsworu, e; f. an answer, v. Spl. andswaru. \*On-fultum, es; m. help, etc. -fundennes, se; f. a discovery, solution, Th. Apol. -geador together, id. 3190. Ongean-winnan to struggle against, resist, id. \* -geflit with contention, earnestly; certatim, Beo. K. 1723. \*On-healdan; p. -heold to hold on, keep firmly, id. 1569. \* -hohsnian; p. ode; pp. od to trouble, disgust, id. 3884. -hor-na, an; m. an unicorn, Ps. Th. 77, 68, v. anbyrnend. P-láh lent, Beo. K. 2934, v. Spl. láh. \* -lar, e; f. instruction. \* -sæc sought, pursued, id. 3881, v. on-secan, secan. -sæge difficult, hard, slow, id. 4148: 4962. -sawon looked upon, id. 3299, p. of on-seon, v. seon. \* -sittend, es; m. one sitting on, a rider, Ex. 15, 1, note. -spe-on enticed, sought, Beo. K. 5443, v. spanan. -sprungon sprung asunder, id. 1628, p. of on - springan, v. springan. \* -styllys, se; f. \*unstilness, unquietness. -swefian; p. ede; pp. ed to cast asleep, to quiet. \* -teona, an; m. an injury, etc. -þáh flourished, p. of on-

*peon, v. peon. \* -wacnigean to arouse, Beo. gl. v. weccan. \* -wæcnan to be born, id. \* -windan to unwind, loosen, id. \* 3219. \* -yrmð, e; f. misery, etc.*

Open: l. 11, \*þyfð.

b Or, \*es; *m. beginning, etc. Beo.*

**O**\*K. 2076: 4810. \*Ordál, \*es; *n. a judgment, etc. \*Ore, an; n? or, indecl. or es; n? also, ora, an; m. ore, metal, money, etc. Bd. 1, 1 Sm. p. 473, 23: L. Edw. Guth. 3, W. p. 51, 42: id. 7, W. p. 52, 36, 46: Hic. Thes. II. p. 112, 10: L. North. pres. W. p. 98, § 2: Ps. Th. 11, 7, etc. Hic. Thes. II. p. 112, 13, 8. Oret-mecg, es; m. a son of battle, a hero, Beo. K. 660. Oretta, an; m. a champion; pugil, Beo. gl. Organa organ; pl. Th. Apol. Orgel-nys, se; f. elatio, Mone B. 1144. Orhlætter; g. orhlæt-tres; m. discrimen, id. 1854. \*Or-læg death; mors, Beo. gl. O'rlag, es; n. fate, etc. Or-lege, es; m. battle, contest, Beo. K. 2653: 4809. Orleg-hwil, e; f. war while, time of war, id. 4849. \*Or-sorh; g. -sorge; f. joy; gaudium, Bt. F. 5, 66, p. 21, 17. \*Orþanc, l. 19, \*Orþancscipe. \*Or-treowe distrustful; diffidens, Gm. II. 789, 14. -wearde un-guarded, Beo. K. 6248. \* -wige unwarlike; imbellis, Gm. II. 789, 16. \* -wyrðe without honour, disgrace; dedecus, id. 17.*

**O**s, es; *m. a hero, a brave man; heros: used only in composition; as, Os-weald, -beorn, Gm. II. J 264, 18: Myth. p. 17, 8. J Os-tor-scyl, le; f. an oyster-shell, etc. \*Oswealdes-lagu, e; f. Oswald's law, etc.*

**O**\*Oð-ferian; p. ede; pp. ed to carry away, to expel, Beo. K. 4277. Oð-gangan to go out, escape, id. 5863. Oðru, oðra others; n. pl. of oðer.

**O**\*Owern anywhere, Th. An. Ower-seunes, se; f. disobedience, etc.

P\*Oxen belonging to an ox.

P.

**P**\*Pabol a pebble, etc. \*Pacclad, e; f. [lád, e; f. a way, etc.] Parton, etc. Pád, \*e; f. [Moes. páida tunica: Plat. péda: Old Ger. pfeit, Gm. III. 447, 12] an under garment, a garment; indusium, vestia. Seo here-pád the war garment, Beo. K. 4510. Páda, an; m. a bird of prey, etc. v. Price's Warton. pr. xcix. 2, 5: Jdth. 11, Thw. p. 24, 28: Beo. gl. vol. i. here-pád: Th. An. pada.

- \* Palent a palace; palatium. Som. v. palant. Palentic belonging to a palace, id. \*Pæð; g. pæðes; pl. nom. ac. pæðas; g. -a; d. -um; m. a path, etc. \*Panne, an; f. a pan, etc.: l. 7, \*Isen-panne: l. 8, Heafod-panne. \*Paða of paths, g. pl. of pæð, v. Spl. Pawa, \*an; m. a peacock, etc.
- \*Penig-weorð, \*peneg-wurð a pennyworth. \*Pera \*of pears; g. pl. of peru, v. Spl. \*Peru, \*e; f. a pear; pirum: seo peru hoc pirum, Elf. gr. 6, 31, Som. p. 5.
- \*Pil-stæf, es; m. a pestle, etc.
- \*Pin-hnyt, pinn-hnyt, e; f. a pine nut, etc. Pinsian; p. ode; pp. od to weigh, poise, think; librare, pensare, Som. Mone B. 1604. Píp, \*e; f? a pipe, etc. Pirige, \*an; f. a pear-tree; pirus: þeos pirige hæc pirus, Elf. gr. 6, 31, Som. p. 5.
- Plante, \*an; f. a plant, etc.
- PLE'ō, pléoh; g. pléos; d. pléo; n. danger, etc. Plicitere, es; m. proreta, H. PLIHT, \*e; f. plight, danger, etc. JPlolic: l. 1, dl- pleolic. \*Plou-ælmesse, an; f. \*plough alms, etc. Plume, \*an; f. a plum, etc.
- Por-hana, an; m. [Plat. purr-hahn m.] a ruff, pheasant; tringa pugnax, phasianus, Mone A. 24. \*Port-stræt, -stret, e; f. a public way, etc.
- \*Posling, \*es; m. a pastil, etc.
- \*Preowt-hwil a moment.
- Pundur, \*es; n. a level, etc. Pung, \*es; m. a purse, etc.
- Purpra, an; m. purple, a purple robe, Th. Apol. \*Puse: l. 4, Se \*pearfa.
- Pynding, \*es; m. delay, etc.
- \*Pyrie, pyrige, \*an; f. \*a pear-tree, v. Spl. pirige.

Q.

- \*Quene, an; f. a common woman, a harlot; meretrix, Lup. 1, 11, Lye.

R.

- \*RA, raa, \*m. a roe, etc. se rá, \*Mone, p. 516, 17. \*Race, \*an; f? a rake, etc. \*Rad ready, v. ræd. \*Ræcc: l. 4, \*It. \*Rædend, es; m. a conjecturer, soothsayer; conjector, Som. \*Rædic, \*es; m. a radish, etc. \*Rædlicnys haste, etc. Rædnes, se; f. readiness, promptness, Th. Apol. \*Ræp, es; m. a rope, v. ráp. \*Ræsan: l. 1, dl- rist. \*Ræsen, es; n. a beam, etc. \*Ræðra, an; m. a rower, sailor, Elf. gr. 7, Som. p. 6, 42, v. Spl. reðra.
- \*Rammes-ig, Remes-ig, e; f. Ramsey, etc. l. 3, ig, e; f.

- Ran: l. 4, Ran-deor, es; n. rein-deer. \*Rápincle, es; n. a little rope, etc. \*Rara dumla, an; m. [Dut. roerdomp, putoor m: Ger. rohrdommel m: Old Ger. horotumpil, horotupil; horo stercus, tumpile to dip] a bittern; ardea stellaris, onocrotalus, Mone A. 20.
- \*Reác, es; m. smoke, Beo. gl. v. rec. Read-deah red or scarlet die, Elf. gl. p. 69. Reade ready? Th. An. v. ræd. Read-godweb a scarlet or purple die; rubra sindon, ostrum, Som. Lye. -hof, es; m. red-hoof; hedera terrestres, L.M. 1, 2, Lye. -tea-for a crimson colour; rubrum minium, Elf. gl. 72. \*Reaf, es; m. a garment; also, \*spoil; vestis, spoliū, etc. \*Reahte told, Bt. F. 3, 2, p. of recan. Ream, -dl. \*Reama, reoma, an; m. a membrane, etc. Reardian to speak, Gm. II. 229, \*19, v. reordian. \*Reced, es; \*n. hall, palace, etc. Beo. K. 1401. Recedóm, es; m. regimen, Mone B. 360. Recen-nys, se; f. historia, id. 2821. \*Recon a reward; remuneration, Mone C. 7. Reda paraliticus, Ben. v. Spl. rida.
- \*Regen, regn; g. regnes; m. rain; pluvia, Ps. Th. 104, 28, p. 294, v. ren. Regen-, regn-, rén-, these prefixes are merely intensive, as, very, chief, head, etc. Regn-heard very hard; valde durus, Beo. K. 649.
- \*Ren-weard a chief guard, a brave man; strenuus custos, id. 1533: Beo. gl. Reoc cruel, savage; crudus, asper, sævus, Beo. K. 243. Reodnæsc a perch, a staff to measure timber; pertica, Som. \*Reohnys, se; f. a flood, the sea; æquor, Mone B. 2457. Reon rowed, Beo. K. 1019: 1073, for reowon; pl. p. of rowan. Reord, gereord, \*e; f. speech, etc. \*Reost, \*es; m. a coulter, etc. Reot? a noise; strepitus, Beo. K. 4909. Reow, reouw rough, Beo. gl. v. hreow. \*Reowe, an; a rough cloak: l. 5, \*wac-san. Reowlice lamentably, cruelly, Th. Apol. Reownes, se; f. roughness, storm, id.
- \*Reðor; g. reðres; n. an oar; remus, Bt. 38, 1, Card. p. 300, 8, v. Spl. roðer. \*Reðra, reðra, gereðra, an; m. a rower, sailor; nauta, etc. Mone A. 77: 126: Elf. gr. 7: Som. p. 6, 42, v. Spl. roðere.
- \*Reðra-hyð, e; f. Rother-hithe, etc. Rewete, rewette, rewute, rewyte, es; n. a rowing, etc.

Rib; g. ribbe; f. a rib; also, rib-

- bes; m? Mone B. 2424; spina, etc. \*Rida clinicus, Ben. \*Riddan to rid, id. v. breddan. Ridend, es; m. a knight, chevalier; eques, caballarius, Beo. K. 4910, apr. \*Rige, ryge, es; m. rye, etc. \*Rím, gerím, gerým, es; m. a number, etc. Rím-að numeri juramentum; ungecoren-að non electorum juramentum; the oath of witnesses for the defendant: when the defendant objected to, or challenged any of the witnesses or jurors, thus choosing from his accusers, the oath of the remainder was called cyre-að electorum juramentum, Gm. Recht. p. 908: L. Athel. 9, W. p. 58, 11. \*Rimpan [Plat. rumpeln, rimpeln: Dut. rom-pelen, rimpelen: Ger. rümp-fen: Old Ger. rimpfan] to rimple, rumple, wrinkle; rugare, Gm. II. 33, 41. \*Rind, hrind, es; m. bark, etc. Ring, l. 1, dl- ringe. \*Ripa, an; \*m: \*ripe, es; n? a handful of corn, etc. \*Risan to rise; surgere, Beo. gl. v. arisan. Rist, v. \*Spl. \*risan.
- \*Róde-bengen, ne; f? a hanging cross, a gallows, etc. \*Ród-galga, an; m. the cross gallows; crux, patibulum, Som.
- \*Rond, es; m. [Icel. rönd f. margo, ora: clypeus militaris] the edge of a shield, a shield; margo clypei, Beo. K. 5215. Rond-hæbbende shield having, bearing shields, id. 1715. Rooc: l. 25, \*rauh. \*Roðer, reðor, gereðor; g. roðres; n. \*an oar; remus: roðres blæd the oar blade, Elf. gl. Som. p. 73, col. 2, l. 13. Roðere, es; m. a rower, sailor; nauta, Elf. gl. Som. p. 73, col. 2, l. 5, v. reðra, Spl. gereðra.
- \*Rude, an; f. rue, etc. Ruh rough, v. rug. \*Ru'm, es; m. n? gerúm, es; n. room, space, etc.: l. 15, dl- þas, etc. to 29. \*Rumes-eg, Rumes-ig, e; f. [rum roomy, \*eg an island] RUMSEY, etc. \*Run-stæf; g. stæfes; pl. nom. ac. -stafas; m. a runic letter, a letter. -wita, an; m. a knower of secrets, an intimate friend, Beo. K. 2650. \*Rute, an; f: rutu, e; f? rue, v. Spl. rude.
- \*Rynga, an; m. a spider, etc. \*Rynge a spider's web? etc. Ryð rage? fremuerunt, Ps. Th. 2, 1, v. reotan? Ryxa, an; m. a rough prickly shrub, butcher's broom; ruscus, Gm. I. 267, 44.

S.

- \*Sadel, sadol, sadul\*; g. sadles; d. sadle; m. a saddle, etc. Sadol - borht saddle bright,



adorned with saddle, *Beo. K.* 4345.

<sup>a</sup> Sæ; g. sæes, sæs; pl. nom. ac. g. sæs; d. sæm; <sup>a</sup> f. the sea, etc. Sæare, es; m. a sower; sator, *Mone B.* 2318, v. sæwere. Sæ-bát, es; m. a sea-boat, a ship, *Beo. K.* 1259. -bold, es; n. a sea house, ship, *Beo. gl.* <sup>a</sup> Sæc, e; f: also, sæc, ces, m. n? war, battle, <sup>x</sup> *Beo. K.* 306: 4689. <sup>x</sup> Sæcce in war, v. *Spl.* sæc, sec. <sup>y</sup> Sæcýning, es; m. a sea king, pirate, *Beo. K.* 4761. Sæd satiated, satisfied; satiat, *Beo. gl.* Sæ-deor, es; n. a sea beast, *Beo. K.* 3020. <sup>a</sup> -genga, an; m. a sea ganger, a ship, *id.* 3761. <sup>b</sup> Sæl, es; m: also, <sup>a</sup> sæl, e; f. time, etc. Sæ-lác, es; n. a sea gift, *Beo. K.* 3248. -ládu, e; f. a sea way, a voyage, *id.* 2272. Sælan; p. sælde; pp. gesæled <sup>a</sup> to ensnare; illaqueare. <sup>c</sup> <sup>a</sup> Sæld, es; n. a seat, hall; sedes, thronus, *id.* 2560. <sup>a</sup> Sæliðend, es; m. a sea sailor, mariner, *Beo. K.* 752. <sup>a</sup> Sæme; comp. sæmra; adj. weak, slow; segnis, ignavus, *id.* 5755, v. sæne. Sæ-meðe sea weary, *id.* 647. -minte, an; f. sea mint, *Mone A.* 480. <sup>a</sup> -ness, es; m. a sea promontory, *Beo. K.* 444. <sup>a</sup> Sæp, sæpp, <sup>a</sup> es; n. sap, etc. <sup>a</sup> Sæ-sið, es; m. a sea journey, etc. *id.* 2291. Sæt, es; m. -dl: l. 13, <sup>a</sup> Dun-sæte: l. 15, <sup>a</sup> Den-sæte: l. 17, <sup>a</sup> Dorn-sæte: l. 18, Sumur-sæte v. *Spl.* -sæte. <sup>b</sup> Sæta, an; m. an inhabitant, farmer; colonus, *id.* 479. <sup>a</sup> -sæte; nom. ac; g. -sæta; d. -sætum [-sæton, sætan]; m. pl: also, -sætan; nom. ac; g. -sætena; d. -sætum; pl. m. as terminations denote inhabitants, dwellers; incolæ, *Chr.* 878, *Ing.* p. 105, 14, 9: 800, *Ing.* p. 84, 29, note n. <sup>i</sup> Sætres dæg Saturday, v. sæter dæg. Sæ-weal, es; m. a sea wall, the shore, *Beo. K.* 3845. j-wong, es; m. sea plain, the beach, strand, *id.* 3924. -wudu, es; m. sea wood, a ship, *id.* 450. -wylm, es; m. sea wave, the sea, *id.* 782.

<sup>k</sup> Sagu, e; <sup>a</sup> f. a saying, etc. Saht, e; f. agreement, etc. v. seht. <sup>m</sup> Sal, -dl. <sup>a</sup> Salu, salo, indecl. or, nom. ac. salo; g. d. sala, salo?; pl. nom. g. ac. sala, salo?; d. salum; m. a hall, etc. <sup>o</sup> Sam-cuc, sam-cwic half alive. <sup>p</sup> Same similit, <sup>a</sup> æque, etc. <sup>x</sup> <sup>a</sup> Sár-cwide, es; m. a sorrowful speech, etc. <sup>y</sup> Sárig-ferð, es;

m. sorrowful minded, *Beo. K.* 5721. <sup>x</sup> Sár-stafas; pl. m. [stæf, es; m. a letter] sorrow, <sup>b</sup> *Beo. gl.* <sup>b</sup> Sawl-berend, es; m. a soul bearer, a man, *Beo. K.* 2002. Sawel-hús, es; n. soul house, the body, *Cod. Ex.* 47b. <sup>c</sup> Sawol the soul, *Beo. K.* 3635, v. sawl.

Scadewung, e; f. umbraculum, *Mone B.* 508. Scadu-helm, es; m. shadow covering, *id.* 1293. <sup>a</sup> Scadwian; p. ode; pp. od to shadow. <sup>a</sup> Scæfða <sup>a</sup> shavings, v. <sup>a</sup> sceafðe. Scægð a small ship; trieris, *Mone A.* 132, v. scegð. <sup>i</sup> Scæð, sceað, scáð, e; f. a sheath, etc. <sup>b</sup> Scalu, <sup>a</sup> e; f. a company, shoal, etc. v. scolu. <sup>i</sup> Scanca, <sup>a</sup> an; m. the leg, etc. j Scaru, e; f. a share, portion, etc. <sup>a</sup> Scað, e; f. a sheath, v. scæð. <sup>k</sup> Scaða, an; m. a thief, etc. v. <sup>a</sup> sceaða. <sup>m</sup> Scead, -dl. <sup>a</sup> Sceado; g. sceadues, sceaduwes, sceadwes; pl. sceaduwas, sceadwas; m: also, sceado, sceadu, scadu, e; f. a shade, etc. <sup>n</sup> Sceadwe <sup>a</sup> to a shadow, v. <sup>o</sup> sceado. <sup>o</sup> Sceaftmade; factus, *Beo. gl.* <sup>u</sup> Sceand shame, etc. v. *Spl.* <sup>a</sup> sceond. <sup>a</sup> Sceap-ig, Scep-ig, e; f. sheepy, etc. <sup>x</sup> Sceard, <sup>a</sup> es; n. a sheard, etc. <sup>c</sup> Sceat-line a sheet or sail line; propes, *Mone A.* 7. <sup>i</sup> Sced, <sup>a</sup> es; m. a shade, *Cd.* 215, *Th.* p. 271, 15, v. *Spl.* sceado. Scede-land, es; n. divided land, *Beo. K.* 38. <sup>a</sup> Sceft-nyt, te; f. shaft or arrow service, *id.* 6231. Scægð, sceigð, <sup>a</sup> scehð, scægð, e; f. a small ship, etc. <sup>b</sup> Scelde, for scylde <sup>a</sup> of a fault. Scenc, <sup>a</sup> es; m. a drink, <sup>a</sup> draught, etc. <sup>k</sup> Sceold a shield, v. scyld. <sup>a</sup> Sceond, sceand, scond, e; f. shame, etc. dl- gesceadnys, se; f. <sup>m</sup> <sup>a</sup> Sceorf, scurf, es; m? scurf, etc: l. 9, hæfde <sup>a</sup> furfures. <sup>a</sup> Sceorp, <sup>a</sup> es; n. clothing, etc. <sup>a</sup> Scicels, es; m. a cloak, *Th. Apol.* <sup>i</sup> <sup>a</sup> Scield a shield, v. scyld. <sup>u</sup> Scild a shield, v. scyld. Scild-weall, es; m. a shield wall, a wall of shields, *Beo. K.* 6229. <sup>x</sup> Scin, es; n? a demon, phantom, vision; dæmon, præstigium, *Beo. K.* 1871. <sup>c</sup> Scipes flór, es; m. a ship's floor, a deck, *Mone A.* 89. <sup>a</sup> Sciplæst a ship of burden, *Mone A.* 120, v. scip-hlæste. <sup>a</sup> Scipinle, es; n. a small ship, etc. Scip-lád a ship-way. <sup>b</sup> Scir-metod, es; m. bright or glorious creator, *Beo. K.* 1951. <sup>i</sup> -wered bright and sweet, *id.* 986. Scite a sheet, *Th. Apol.* j v. scyte. j Scóf dust, flings,

shavings; scobs. <sup>k</sup> <sup>a</sup> Scond a disgrace, v. sceond. <sup>i</sup> Scóp-gereord, es; n. poetic diction, poetry, *Th. An.* <sup>a</sup> Scot, gescot, es; n. an arrow, dart; telum, v. gescot. <sup>i</sup> Scrið, scrid, <sup>a</sup> es; m: also, <sup>a</sup> e; f? a course, etc. <sup>x</sup> Sculder, <sup>a</sup> e; f; es; n? a shoulder, etc. <sup>x</sup> Scúr: l. 16, <sup>a</sup> Hagal-scur. <sup>a</sup> Scúr-heard scour-hardened, hardened by scouring. <sup>a</sup> Scyld-burh a shield fence, *Th. An.* v. scild-burh. <sup>c</sup> Scyldere, es; m. a defender; protector, *Ps. Th.* 17, 3. Scyld-freca, -wiga, an; m. a shielded warrior, *Beo. K.* 2060: 573. <sup>b</sup> Scyp-here, es; m. a fleet, *Th. An.* v. scip-here. <sup>i</sup> Scyppend, es; m. the creator, *id.* 211, v. sceoppend. <sup>i</sup> Seacsa, an; m. a Saxon; Saxo, v. Seaxan, *Spl.* Seaxa. Seah strained, siled, p. of Seon. <sup>r</sup> Searo, es; n. apparatus, *Beo. gl.* Searo-bend, e; f. embroidered band, *Beo. K.* 4168. -geþræc, es; n? solid treasure, *id.* 6199. -gim, mes; m. a contrivance in gems, an ornament set with gems, *id.* 2307. <sup>a</sup> -gimma, an; m. a precious stone. -grim deceitfully cruel, *id.* 1181. -hæbbende arms having, bearing arms, *id.* 473. -net, es; n. a war net, *id.* 806. -þoncum with cunning thoughts, cunningly, *id.* 1543. <sup>a</sup> Searu; g. searues, searwes, searewes; d. searue, searwe; n. ambush, *R. T.* § 95. <sup>i</sup> Seax, <sup>a</sup> e; f. a knife, sword, etc. *Beo. K.* 3090. Seaxa, an; m. a Saxon; Saxo, v. Seaxan. <sup>a</sup> Sec, <sup>a</sup> e; f. war, etc. v. *Spl.* sæc. <sup>w</sup> Secga, g. pl. of secg: secga swate with warriors' sweat, *Chr.* 939, *Price's Warton*, pref. xcii. note 9. <sup>x</sup> Seftenes, se; f. avaritia, *Mone C.* 42. <sup>b</sup> Segg sedge; carex, *Mone A.* 362. Seglgyrd, e; f. sail yard, *id.* 315. Seglung, e; f. sailing, navigation, *Th. Apol.* v. segling. <sup>c</sup> Seht, sæht, saht, <sup>a</sup> e; f. peace, etc. <sup>d</sup> Sel; comp. selra; sup. selest, adj. good; bonus, v. selra. <sup>a</sup> Sel, <sup>a</sup> e; f: also, sele, <sup>a</sup> es; m. a hall, etc. *Beo. K.* 332: 162. <sup>a</sup> Sele, es; m. a hall, v. sel. Sele-ful, es; n. a hall cup, *id.* 1231. -gyst, es; m. a hall guest, *id.* 3089. -ræden, e; f. hall or wise counsel, *id.* 102: 2691. <sup>b</sup> -rest, e; f. <sup>a</sup> hall rest, *id.* 1374. -þegn, es; n. hall thane or servant, *id.* 3585. -weard, es; m. hall ward or keeper, *id.* 1327. <sup>a</sup> Selian; p. ede; pp. ed to sell, give; tradere, *Gm. I.* 903, 25. Sella better,

j *Beo. K.* 5776, v. sel. j *Selð*, e; f. a seat; sedes, v. seld.  
 m *Senne of sin, Mone C.* 31, g. of sen, v. syn. *Senscipe*, es; m. *matrimonium*, *Mone B.* 483.  
 n *Seo I see; video*, v. seon. *Seo* (seoa); g. d. ac. seon (seoan); pl. nom. d. ac. seon (seoan); g. seona (seoena) m? sight of the eye, etc. *Mone A.* 122: *B.* 34. o *Seofe seven*, *Th. An.* v. seofon. r *Seol*, seolh, \*es; m. a seal, etc. *Seolc*, \*es; m. silk, etc.  
 \* *Seolfer-hammen covered with silver*. -fæt a silver vessel, etc.  
 t *Seo-minte*, an; f. sea mint, etc. u *Seon of sight*, v. *Spl.* seo. *Seon*, \*ic seo; p. seah, we sugon to strain, sile, etc. v. *Spl.* sihan. *Seonow*, e; f. a sinew; nervus, *Beo. K.* 1628.  
 v *Seoðan*, v. n. to be seethed, agitated, id. 376. *Seowian*; p. ede; pp. ed to sew, net; nere, id. 806, v. siwian.  
 w *Ses*, es; f. a rock, stone; rupes, id. 5430. \* *Setl-rad*, e; f. a setting, course, etc.  
 c *Sib-æpeling*, es; m. a related thane, *Beo. K.* 5412. \* *Side*, an; f. silk, *Th. An.*: side-fulnys, se; f. pudicitia, *Mone B.* 1719. b *Sid-fæðmed wide fathomed or bosomed*, *Beo. K.* 602. -feax with dishevelled hair, *Th. Apol.* -feaxed having long hair, *Beo. gl.* *Sidu*: l. 34, \*custom. i *Sien*, e; f? sight, etc. v. seo. m *Sigehreð*, es; m. victory cruelty, exultation of victory, *Beo. K.* 974. -hreðig \*exulting in victory, id. 187. \* *Sigel*; g. sigles; n. [Old Ger. Runes suhil, sugil, sigil the sun: Moes. sauil the sun] 1. the sun, sol; 2. what glitters, a jewel, gem, ornament; monile, etc.  
 n *\*sigel-hwerfa*, -hweorfa, an; m. the heliotrope, etc. *Sigelian*; p. ode; pp. od to sail; navigare. o *Sige-wæpen*, es; n. a victory weapon, *Beo. K.* 1601. *Sigor*, es; \*m. a victory, etc.  
 p *Sihan*, ic sihe; p. sab, we sihon; pp. sihen to sile, strain; colare, v. seon. q *Sima*, an; m. a bond; vinculum, v. sema. *Simble*, an; f. a feast, etc.  
 r *Sinc*: l. 7, seolfres \*sinc: l. 11, \*sinc. \* *Sin-cald very cold*, *Cd.* 166, *Th. p.* 207, 5. *Sinc-fæt*, es; n. a precious vessel, *Beo. K.* 4594. t *-gestreon heaped treasure*, id. 2178. -gifa, -gyfa, an; m. a treasure giver, id. 2017. -maðm, es; m. a rich treasure, id. 4381. -þego, e; f. treasure service, distribution of treasures, id. 5763. *Sinewe*,

an; f. a sinew; nervus, *L. Elf.* 40. *Sineweald rotundus*, *Mone B.* 1705, v. sinewealt.  
 u *Singales*, singala constantly; continuo, id. 2263: 378. *Singalnys*, se; f. assiduitas, *Mone B.* 4592. v *Sin-herge* (here), es; m. a mighty army, id. 5867. x *Sinu*; \*g. d. ac. also, sine (sinue), sinwe, sinewe, an; f. a sinew, etc. l. 17, \**L. Alf. pol.* 40, *W. p.* 46, 39, 42. y *Siodo conduct*, etc. v. \* *sidu*, *sido*. z *Sioleð*, es; m? a seal, *Beo. K.* 4729, v. seol. a *Sið*; l. 38, te \*sið. *Siðan*, for siðon times, in courses, d. of sið. c *Sið-fæt*; g. -fættes; d. -fæte, fate; pl. nom. ac. -fatas, -fatu, m. n. a path, etc. -from good in a journey, *Beo. K.* 3622.  
 d *Siðlice afterwards*, subsequently, *Th. An.* *Siðon*, siðum times in courses, d. of sið. e *Sittend*, es; m. a sitter; qui sedet, *Beo. gl.* b *Sixteoða*: l. 1, þæt \*sextede.  
 i *Slæcan to put off*, *Th. Apol.* v. slacian. k *Slag*, slaga, -dl. \* *Slage*, an; f. a shoe, etc. v. sla. o *Slegel*, \*es; m. plectrum, etc. p *Sliht*, e; f. murder, etc. t *Sliu tinctus*, *Mone A.* 289, v. sliw. *Slyht*, e; f. a stroke, *Beo. gl.* v. geslyht, *Spl.* sliht.  
 s *Smæc*, \*es; m. a taste, etc. \* *Smæl*; g. m. n. smales; f. smælre; def. se smala; seo, þæt smale; comp. ra, re; sup. ost; adj. small, etc. *Smæl-æl the small eel*; anguilla, v. *Mone A.* 294. v *Smale*; adv. slenderly, thinly; subtiliter. *Smea slender, thin*; subtilis, tenuis; used in compounds. *Smeal small*, *Som.* v. smealic, y *\*Smedema*, smedma, an; m. c meal, etc. c *\*Smidema*, an; m. meal, *Lev.* 2, 2, etc: l. 4, v. \**Spl.* smedema. *Smiltnes*, se; f. serenity, *Th. Apol.* v. smyltnys. e *Smoc*, \*es; m. a smock, etc. f *Smygel*, es; m. a cloak; amiculum. *Smylt a smelt*; sartate, *Lin.* salmo eperlanus? *Mone A.* 295.  
 j *Snægel*, es; m. a snail, etc. *Snear*, adj. active, pleasant; alacer, *Beo. gl.* l *Snide*, \*es; m? a cut, etc. o *Snid-isen*, es; n. a cutting iron, etc. m *Snioime readily*, *Ps. Th.* 105, 13, 16, v. sneome. *Snoter-scipe*, es; m. ratiocinatio, *Mone B.* 3156. p *Snyrian*; p. ede to hasten; alacriter ire, *Beo. K.* 799. q *Snyttrum with prudence, prudently*; prudenter, id. 1738.  
 r *\*Soc*, \*e; f. liberty, etc: l. 20, \*sacu et soc: l. 27, \**Sacu*.

\* *Socn*, e; f. l. a power of holding a court, etc. *Elf. gr.* 28, 6, *Som.* p. 32, 47: a visit, etc. *Beo. K.* 3551. v *Som*, y *\*e*; f? concord, etc. y *Song-cræft poetry*, *Th. An.* v. sang, etc. z *Sorg-cearu*, e; f. grief, *Cod. Ex.* 11, *Beo. gl.* a-stafas; m. [stæf, es; m.] sorrow, b *Cod. Ex.* 75b. b *Sorh-cearig sorrow anxious*, *Beo. K.* 4905. -leoð, es; n. a sorrow song, a lay of sorrow, id. 4916. -wylm, es; m. a sorrow wave, affliction, id. 1802. \* *Soð-spæc a true saying*.  
 s *Spær*; g. m. n. spares; d. m. n. sparum; ac. m. spærne; adj. spare, frugal, etc. *Spærnes*, se; f. abstinencia, *Mone B.* 864. l *Spearewa a sparrow*, n *Mone A.* 54, v. speara. n *Spedum with speed, successfully*, *Beo. gl.* q *\*Spell-cwide*, es; m. an historical discourse, etc. r *Spelung*, e; f. a fable; fabula, *Mone B.* 277, v. spellung.  
 s *Spic-mase meat-mouse, titmouse, tomtit*; parula, *Mone A.* 41. t *\*Spild*, es; m. \*precipitancy, rashness, destruction, etc: l. 4, spild-siðe to be put to. u *Spilde*, adj. v *Spind*, es; m. [Dut. Kil. spin, spint, spind, m. suis abdomen, Plat. Ger. spin, spint m. alburnum: Not. spint, spind adeps] fatness, fat; arvina, adeps, *Mone A.* 174, v. *Spl.* hago-spind.  
 v *Spitu*, es; n? a spit, etc. y *Spor*, es; n: sporu, e; f. a spur; calcar, *Beo. gl.* v. spora. z *Spræc*: l. 52, \*spræc ende. b *Spranca*: l. 2, \*sprig, scion, c young shoot. e *Sprindlice*; adv. alacriter, *Mone B.* 64. *Spring*, es; m. a spring, leap, fountain; saltus, caput fontis, *Beo. gl.* f *Sprote*, an; f. a sprout, etc.  
 i *Stæf*; g. stæfes; d. stæfe; pl. nom. ac. stafas; g. stafa; d. stafum; m. a staff, letter, etc. l *Stæg a rope, in the forepart of a ship*: safon, i.e. funis in prora navis, *Mone A.* 109. *Stæger*, \*es; m. a step, etc. *Stælan*, gestælan, pp. gestæled [stæl a place] to place, found, establish; constituere, *Beo. K.* 4966: 2680. m *Stæl-wyrt clary? gallitricum*; *Lin.* salvia horminum, *Mone A.* 455. *Stæp*; g. stæpes; d. stæpe; pl. nom. ac. stapas, stæpas; g. stapa; d. stapum; m. a step, etc. q *\*Stafas letters*, pl. of stæf. u *Stán-boga*, an; m. a stone curve, an arch, *Beo. K.* 5086. -cleof, es; n. a stone cliff, id. 5076, v. *Spl.* clif. w *-gella*, an; m. a pelican; pe-



\* licanus, *Mone A.* 66. \* -hlið, es; n. a stony cliff, etc.  
 \* Stapas steps, pl. of stæp.  
 \* Stadol; adj. firm; firmus.  
 \* Stealian, steallian to have a place, to come on, etc. v. stelan, *Spl.* stælan. \* Steap, \* es; m. a cup, *Mone B.* 1837, etc.  
 \* Stede; adj. firm, stiff; stabilis, firmus, *Beo. K.* 1963. Stede-wist impostor, *Mone B.* 6517.  
 \* Stefn, \* es; m. the prow of a ship; prora, id. 422. Stefna, an; m. what has a prow, a ship; navis, id. 438, apr. \* STEM, \* es; m. steam, etc. \* Stemn, \* es; m. a stem, etc. \* Stencan \* spargere, *Gm. II.* 36, 14, v. stencan. \* Stenge, es; m. a lever, *Beo. K.* 3274. \* Steore, styre, \* es; n. a direction, etc. \* Steorn, e; f. a rudder; gubernaculum. \* Steor-wiglu constellations, *Mone B.* 2546.  
 \* Stig-rap, es; m. a stirrup, *Beo. gl.* v. sti-rap. Stigu, e; f. a ladder, stile; scala.  
 \* Stirc, styrc, \* es; m. a stirk, etc. Stiriga, an; m. a sturgeon; porcopiscis, *Mone A.* 279. Stirn stern, rough, v. styrn.  
 \* Stód stood, es; n. a stud of horses, etc. Stód-fald septum equarum, *Gm. III.* p. 327, note. \* Stoppa, \* an; m. a sloop, pot, etc. v. *Spl.* steap.  
 \* Steorc, \* es; m. a stork, etc.  
 \* Strade spread, *Beo. K.* 6142, v. stredan, *Spl.* stregdan, *Stræl, l.* 6, \* Fakkell. \* Stregdan; p. strade, strude to spread; spargere, sternere, id. 6142: 6247, v. stredan.  
 \* Strengel, es; m. a prince, king; rex, id. 6225. Stren-gum with strength, strongly, fiercely; violenter, id. 6229.  
 \* Streon \* gain, profit, treasure, *Th. An.* v. strion. \* Streones-heal, *Whitby*, etc. Streow, \* es; n. straw, etc. \* Strutian to spoil, rob, destroy, *Th. An.* v. strudan. Strutium: l. 2, \* saponaria. \* Strynd, \* e; f? a stock. \* Strundum; adv. with or at times, *Beo. K.* 2846.  
 \* Sture-muða, an; m. stour-mouth, etc. \* Styl, \* es; m. steel, etc. \* Styrung: l. 5, \* styrung. Styð, \* e; f. a post, etc.  
 \* Sug, es; n. a sow, etc. *Gm. III.* 328, 6. Sugga, an; m. a bird which feeds on figs; motacilla ficedula, ficitula, *Mone A.* 43. Sugon siled, p. pl. of seon. \* Suht disease, etc. Suhter, suhtor a relation; cognatus, *Beo. gl.* \* Suhter-gefædera, suhtor-fædra, an; m. a cousin; fratrueis, *Beo. K.* 2322. Suin swine, *Th. An.*

\* v. swin \* Sulian, sulhian to make a furrow, to plough; sulcare, *Gm. III.* 415, 16. \* Sul-handle, \* sulh-handle, an; f. a plough handle. \* Sul-ince, es; n. a piece of ploughed land. \* Sumær-sæte, \* Sumer-sæte, \* Sumor-sæte, \* Sumur-sæte, Somer-sæte; g. a; d. um; pl. m. the inhabitants of Somersetshire. \* Sund, \* e; f. also, es; m. n. a swimming; natatio, *Beo. K.* 1029: 2871. Sund, \* es; m. n. the sea; mare, id. 424: 445. \* Sund-eaw, es; m. sun-dew; dro-sera, *Lin: Mone A.* 520. Sunderliwes alienatim, *Mone B.* 295. \* Sunder-note; e; f. a distinct office, etc. \* -yrfe, es; n. separate property. \* Sund-flit, e; f. a sea contest, *Beo. K.* 1009. \* b-gebland, es; n. sea motion or mixing, the sea, id. 2899. -nyt, te; f. advantage of swimming, id. 4715. Sundor-nyt, te; f. peculiar duty, id. 1328. Susel, g. susles; n. punishment, v. susl. \* Suslen sulphury, *Th. Apol.* \* Suð-humbre. \* Suð-western, south-west, *Th. Apol.*  
 \* Swæc, es; m. a smell, etc. \* Swaf turned, v. *Spl.* swifan. Swalewe, an; \* f. a swallow, etc. \* Swan, \* es; m. a swain, etc. \* Swancor thin, slender; gracilis, *Beo. K.* 4345. \* SWAT, \* es; m. sweat, etc. Swát-fah blood stained, id. 2215. \* Swaðe, -dl. \* Swaðu, e; f. a path, etc: l. 8, \* swath. Swaðrian to calm, id. 1135, v. sweðerian, sweðrian. Swát-swaðu, e; f. a blood path, or swarth, id. 5887. Swaðul, es; m. a place, station; locus, id. 1557. Swealewe, an; f. a swallow, *Mone A.* 59, v. swalewe. \* SWEARM, \* es; m. a swarm, etc. \* Swebban, he swefeð \* to put to sleep, to appease; sopire, dormire facere: ic hine swebban nelle I will not put him to sleep, *Beo. K.* 1352. Swefan; p. swaf to go to sleep, id. 1193, apr. \* b Swegel-horn a wind horn, a trumpet, *Som.* Sweg-cræft music, *Th. Apol.* Swegel-wered, es; n. heaven's host or guard, the sun, id. 1205. \* Swelgend, es; m. a gulph, etc. \* Sweng, \* es; m. a blow, etc. Sweofot, e; f. sleep; somnus, id. 3161: 4584. Sweoloð, e; f. heat, a burning, flame; æstus, id. 2224. \* Sweorcan; p. swearc, we swurcon; pp. sworcen to dim, darken etc. Sweorcian; p. ode; pp. od to grow or become

dark. Sweord-bealo, es; m. sword bale, death by sword, id. 2287. -freca, an; m. one sword bold, a warrior, id. 2935.  
 \* Sweoðe very, *Th. Apol.* v. swiðe. \* Swertling, \* es; m. the epicurean, white throat; motacilla ficedula. \* Swete sweet, etc. \* Swet sweat, v.  
 \* swat. \* Swic-pól destructive to wood, wood devourer, a fire, *Beo. K.* 6284, apr. Swifan; \* p. swaf, we swifon; pp. swifen to revolve, etc. \* Swige \* silence, *Th. Apol.* \* Swigra more silent, *Beo. K.* 1963. Swigunga silently; cum silentio. Swind, -dl. \* Spind, es; m. fatness. \* Swing, \* es; m. a blow, etc. Swingan \* to swing; vibrare, id. 4522.  
 \* Swingele, swingle, an; f. a whip; flagellum. Swin-lica, an; m. the form of a swine, *Beo. K.* 2905. \* Swipe, an; f? a whip etc. \* Swið-ferhð, es; m. bold in mind, id. 344. -hicgende great, or brave thinking, brave, id. 1831.  
 \* Swylce also, id. 225, v. swilce. Swylt, \* es; m. death, etc.  
 \* Syl, es; m. a seal, etc. \* Sym-bel \* es; n. a feast, etc. Sym-bel together; una, *Beo. K.* 1122, v. symle. \* Symbel-wyn, e; f. feast pleasure, id. 3562. Symmelnyis, se; f. festivity, *Mone B.* 3800, v. symbelnyis. \* Syn ever, used in composition, as syn-grene ever-green, v. sin. Syn, e; f. sight; visus, id. 6311. \* Syn-dolh a great wound, id. 1627.  
 \* b-snæd, es; m. continued tearing, id. 1479. \* Sype a wetting, etc. \* Syru, es; n. a snare, machination, *Th. An.* v. searu.

T.

\* Tacan; p. toc, we tocon; pp. tacen to TAKE; prehendere. \* Tacor, tacur, es; m. a brother-in-law, etc. \* Tæher, es; m. a tear, etc. Tæle? blameable; culpabilis, *Beo. gl.* Tæls was, *Mone B.* 1902. \* Tæsel; g. tæsele; f. the teasel, etc.  
 \* \* Tal, talu, e; f. reproach, blame, a tale, story, a reckoning, etc. \* \* Taman-weorð-eg, -ig, e; f? Taman - weorð, Tam - weorð, es; n? Tamworth, etc. \* Tamer-muða, an; m. mouth of the Tamar, etc. \* Tange, an; f. tongs, etc. \* Targe, an; f. a target, etc.  
 \* Team, es; \* m. a team. \* Teama, an; m. a leader, *L. In.* 15, v. ty-ma, here-teama. \* Telgor, \* es; n. a twig, etc. \* Temese, an; f. Temes? e; f. the Thames, etc. *Chr.* 1009, *Ing.* p. 184, 5.

- 1035, *Ing. p.* 207, 33:—*Chr.* 851, *Ing. p.* 92, 18: 1009, *Ing. p.* 184, 8, 15: 1035, *Ing. p.* 207, 14. <sup>k</sup>Tēmian, getēmian, ic temige; *p.* ede; *pp.* ed to tame, etc. <sup>m</sup>Teóhhe, an; *f.*; also, es; *m.* n? offspring, etc. *Beo. K.* 5871. <sup>a</sup>Teolperl, es; *n.* a window; fenestra, *Mone B.* 228, *v.* pyrel.
- <sup>i</sup>Tiber-sceaca, -dl. Professor J. Grimm, with much judgment, suggests the following arrangement: þa seo tid gewat sceacan ofer tiber middan-geardes as the time began to proceed over the gifts of the earth, *Gm. Myth. p.* 25, note \*; *Cd.* 8, *Th. p.* 9, 1, *v.* *Spl.* gewitan. <sup>x</sup>Tigele? tygele? tigele, an; *n?* tigel, tigol, tigul, es; *n?* a tile, etc. <sup>b</sup>Tile Thule, an island so called, *Bt. F. p.* 63, 30, *v.* þyle. <sup>c</sup>Timber, \*es; *n.* timber, etc. <sup>b</sup>Tina, an; *m?* Tincting, *e*; *f.* suggestio, *Mone B.* 1340. <sup>t</sup>Tine, es; *m?* the Tine, etc. <sup>t</sup>Tindre, an; *f.* tinder, *Mone A.* 317, *v.* tynder. <sup>i</sup>Tir-leás gloryless, inglorious, *Beo. K.* 1679. <sup>m</sup>Titegar, es; *m.* a large lance, spear, or pike. <sup>t</sup>Titelung, *e*; *f.* recapitulatio, *Mone B.* 1192. <sup>t</sup>Tið, tyð, *e*; *f.* possession, purpose, gift; possessio, gratia, donum, etc. <sup>a</sup>Tiða, an; *m.* a partaker, possessor; compos, *Cd.* 107: 117: *Mt.* 21, 22.
- <sup>o</sup>Tiw: *l.* 7, \*Frigga the daughter of \*Fiorgur. <sup>t</sup>Tiwes dæg Tuesday, *v.* tiw.
- <sup>a</sup>To-cyme, es; \**m.* a coming to, etc. \**-geflites*; *adv.* in emulation, *Th. Apol.* <sup>b</sup>-hiht, *e*; *f.* delight; gaudium, *Hic. Thes. l. p.* 135, 8, *v.* hiht. <sup>-hliden</sup> broken asunder, *Beo. K.* 1991, *v.* to hlidan. <sup>i</sup>Toht, getoht, tohte, an; *f.* a warlike expedition; expeditio bellica, *Beo. gl.* <sup>i</sup>TóL, es; \**n.* a tool, etc. <sup>a</sup>\*Ton-bricg, *e*; *f.* Tunbridge, etc. <sup>o</sup>Top, es; *m.* a ball, *Th. Apol. v.* þoðer. <sup>r</sup>Torn gemót, es; *m.* an angry or hostile meeting, *Beo. K.* 2273. <sup>t</sup>Torr a tower, *v.* tor. <sup>a</sup>Toste, tosce, an; *f?* [*Dan.* tost *n.* spawn] a frog; rana, *Ps. Th.* 77, 45: 104, 26. <sup>y</sup>Tóð-reoma, an; *m.* the tooth-rim, the gums, *Mone A.* 188. <sup>e</sup>To-yppan in the presence; coram, *Beo. K.* 3626.
- <sup>b</sup>Trega, an; *m.* vexation, etc. <sup>t</sup>Trem, trym, es? *m?* a step, *Beo. K.* 5047, *v.* *Spl.* trym. <sup>i</sup>\*Treow, *e*; *f.* faith, pledge, *Cd.* 163, *Th. p.* 204, 20, 27: 26, *Th. p.* 34, 21, etc. <sup>i</sup>\*Treowa pledges, assurances; de-

- noting also faith, confidence, *q. pl.* of treow, *v.* truwa.
- <sup>m</sup>Treow-loga, an; *m.* a faith breaker, a liar, *Beo. K.* 5689.
- <sup>o</sup>Troc-scip, es; *n.* a trough boat, a little boat broad at both ends, *Mone A.* 186, *v.* trog-scip. <sup>t</sup>Trod, \**e*; *f.* a path, etc.
- <sup>a</sup>Trym, es; *m.* a step, *Th. Apol. v.* *Spl.* trem. <sup>t</sup>Trymenes support, *Ps. Th.* 17, 1, *v.* trymenes. <sup>a</sup>Trywe true, faithful, *v.* treowe.
- <sup>x</sup>\*Tudor, tuddor, es; \**n.* seed, offspring, etc. <sup>t</sup>Tuht discipline, etc. *v.* *Spl.* tyht. <sup>a</sup>\*Tun-cæse garden cress, etc. *v.* *Spl.* cressa.
- <sup>b</sup>Tungel-æ star law, astronomy, *H. Tungelescead astrologia, Mone B.* 3034. <sup>c</sup>Tungle with a star. <sup>d</sup>Tunne, an; \**f.* a tun, vat, etc. <sup>e</sup>\*Turces-ig, *e*; *f.* Torkesey, etc. <sup>t</sup>Turtel a turtle, *Gm. l.* 251, 32, *v.* turtle. <sup>t</sup>Tusc a tusk, *v.* tux. <sup>i</sup>Tuun a yard, *v.* tún.
- <sup>s</sup>Twa; *l.* 1, \**pl.* of <sup>b</sup>Twæfan [two] to divide, *Beo. gl. v.* twæman, *Spl.* getwæfan. <sup>t</sup>Twæmendlice alternatim, *Mone B.* 1394. <sup>m</sup>Two; *g. d.* ac. tweon [tweoan] *m.* doubt, etc. <sup>o</sup>Tweonian to doubt, *Th. Apol. v.* tweogan. <sup>q</sup>Twicere, \**es*; *m.* a maker of cakes, etc. <sup>t</sup>Twidig; *adj.* kind, gracious; propitius, *Beo. K.* 3414. <sup>b</sup>Twih a twig, *v.* twig. <sup>a</sup>Twiswa twice, *v.* tuwa.
- <sup>a</sup>Tydre, es; *m.* a race, offspring; soboles, *Beo. K.* 5689, *v.* tudder. <sup>t</sup>Tyht, \**es*; *m?* discipline, etc. <sup>t</sup>Tyht, \**e*; *f.* an accusation, etc. <sup>t</sup>Tyma, an; *m.* a leader; dux, *Cd.* 205, *Th. p.* 253, 30. <sup>c</sup>Tyrningc, tyrning, es; *m.* rotunditas, vertigo, *Mone B.* 595: 749. <sup>f</sup>Tywes dæg Tuesday, *Rub. Mt.* 18, 15, *v.* tiw.
- U.
- <sup>a</sup>Uder, \**es*; *n.* udder, etc.
- <sup>U</sup>Uf sublingua, *Mone A.* 192. <sup>i</sup>Ufor a margin, *Beo. gl. v.* ofer.
- <sup>a</sup>Uhta, an; *m.* twilight, *Beo. K.* 251. <sup>k</sup>Uht-floga, \**an*; *m.* one flying before light, a dragon, *id.* 5517. <sup>-hlem</sup>, es; *m.* twilight noise, *id.* 4010. <sup>i</sup>-sceapa, an; *m.* an evening enemy, a dragon, *Beo. gl.* <sup>-þenung</sup>, *e*; *f.* morning service, etc.
- <sup>U</sup>Ule, an; \**f.* an owl, etc.
- <sup>U</sup>Un-bliðe unblithe, sorrowful, *Beo. K.* 260. <sup>-byrnende</sup> without burning, *id.* 5092. <sup>x</sup>\*-coð, *e*; *f.* sickness, etc. <sup>s</sup>Under-geoca, an; *m.* one under a yoke, a beast of burden; jumentum, *Gm. II.* 784, 11. <sup>k</sup>Undermæl, *e*; *f.* morning time, *Beo. K.* 2855. <sup>i</sup>Under-standan

- to dare, venture, *Th. Apol.* <sup>-syrce</sup>, an; *f.* an under shirt etc. *v.* syrce. <sup>U</sup>Un-fæge etc. *v.* syrce. <sup>U</sup>Un-fæge etc. *v.* syrce.
- <sup>a</sup>dying, *Beo. K.* 1140. <sup>-for</sup> wandigendlice unblushing, *Th. Apol.* <sup>-fród</sup> unold, *Beo. K.* 5638. <sup>-from?</sup> bad, *id.* 4371. <sup>-gecnaw</sup> unknown, *Th. Apol.* <sup>-ge</sup> defelice improperly, *Beo. K.* 4866. <sup>-gemete</sup> immovable, *id.* 4836. <sup>-igmetes</sup> immovable, *id.* 3582. <sup>-heore</sup> rude, *id.* 1967, *v.* *Spl.* <sup>-hiere</sup>, <sup>-hiore</sup>, <sup>-hyre</sup> obedient, etc. <sup>-irishys</sup>, *f.* dedecus, *Mone B.* <sup>-lifigende</sup> unliving, *id.* 931. <sup>-murnlice</sup> without mourning, *id.* <sup>-rim</sup>, \**es*; *m.* a mult. <sup>id. 2475. <sup>-swiðe</sup>, or; *adv.* unstrongly, *id.* 5153. <sup>-synnum</sup> fault, guiltlessly, *id.* <sup>-tæle</sup> unblameable, *id.* <sup>-tydre</sup>, es; *m.* an evil progeny, *id.* 221. <sup>-þanc</sup> *m.* harm, injury, *Th. K.* 6271. <sup>-wearnum</sup> warning, unawares, *id.* <sup>-wemme</sup> unspotted, etc.</sup>
- <sup>i</sup>Up-æt-bær bore up, *Beo. K.* <sup>p. of up-æt-beran. <sup>a</sup>to bear up, *id.* 3836, *v.* geberan. <sup>q</sup>Uppe; *adv.* above; superne, *id.* <sup>o</sup>Up-stigend, es; *m.* ascending, a rider; ascens. *Ex.* 15, 1. <sup>-yrne</sup> ortus, *id.* II. 786, 12.</sup>
- <sup>a</sup>Ust a tempest; procella, *v.* <sup>U</sup>Ut-faran to go out, *Beo. K.* <sup>-fús</sup> exire properans, *id.* <sup>U</sup>Uð-genge departed, *id.* <sup>U</sup>Ut-gong a pore; *m.* *Mone A.* 248, *v.* ut-gota, an; *m.* a going profusion, *Past.* 85. <sup>i</sup>-lah, <sup>-lag</sup>, es; *m.* <sup>U</sup>foreign; extraneus. <sup>i</sup>fan; *p.* -sceaf; *we* to shove out, eject, *Beo.* 429, *v.* scufan.
- W.
- <sup>o</sup>Wá, wáwá; *m.* sorrow, etc. <sup>W</sup>can; *p.* woc, *we* wocan; *wacen* to awake; *exp.* *Gm.* 896, 24, *v.* wæcan. <sup>W</sup>es; *n.* a ford; vadum, *Beo.* 1011. <sup>W</sup>æcg, wecg, \**es*; *a* wedge, etc. <sup>W</sup>æfre; *a* wandering, changing, *Beo. K.* 2661. <sup>W</sup>æmód cunning minded, *id.* <sup>W</sup>æg, \**es*; *n.* a weight, etc. <sup>W</sup>æg-bold, es; *n.* a house, the sea, *Beo. gl.* <sup>W</sup>æg-an; *m.* a sea monster, *Beo.* 2879. <sup>W</sup>æge, an; *f.* a

- wæg, e; f. a balance, etc.  
 \*Wægen, wæn; g. wægnes; m. a waggon, etc. Wæg-fær a wave or sea journey, a sailing. -faru \*wave roads, etc. -flota, an; m. a wave floater, a ship,  
 Beo. K. 3810. \*holm, es; m. a wave of the deep, id. 432. -râp, es; m. water rope, ice, id. 3219. -sweord, es; n. a wave sword, id. 2977. \*pele wave timber, the ark, etc. fWæl-bend, e; f. a slaughter band, id. 3868. \*cyrige, cyrie an; f. the chooser of the slain, the goddess of war; bellona. -fæhð, e; f. death enmity, mortal feud, id. 4052. -fag deadly coloured, id. 2249. -fús death hastening, id. 4835. -fyr, es; n. a funeral pile, or fire, id. 2232: a deadly or fatal fire, id. 5160. -gæst, es; m. a fatal guest, id. 2661. \*gifer slaughter greedy, Beo. gl. -herige (here) a slaughter band, an army. -hlem, es; m. a slaughter or war cry. \*h-ræst, e; f. death rest, death, Beo. gl. -reownes, se; f. cruelty, Th. Apol. -sceaf, es; m. a deadly shaft or weapon, Beo. K. 791. -seax, e; f. slaughter knife, a sword, id. 5403. -spere, es; n. a death spear, Th. An. -stól, es; m. slaughter seat. -sweng, es; m. slaughter stroke, Cd. 47, Th. p. 60, 25. -wurðian to highly venerate, Th. An. jWænes þisl a waggon's pole, the constellation Charles's wain, Gm. Myth. p. 102, 30, v. þisl. PWær \*e; f. wer, es; m. an enclosure, a wear, etc. \*Wær-fæhð, e; f. deadly feud, etc. \*Wæt, es; m. ? wet, drink, L. Can. Edg. 43, v. wæta. \*Wæter-ædre, -æddre, an; f. a water course. -egsa, -egesa, an; m. water dread, Beo. K. 2520. -fat, -dl. b-yð, e; f. a water wave, the sea, Beo. K. 4480. \*Waforic [wafian to gaze upon with admiration] theatrical, Th. Apol. s\*Wah; g. wages; m. a wall, etc. v. wag. \*Walda, an; m. a ruler; rector, Beo. gl. \*Wan; g. m. n. wannes; f. wanre; adj. pale, etc. PWan-fota, an; m. a pelican; pelicanus, Mone A. 66. \*Wanigean; p. ode; pp. od to lament, plague; plorare, Beo. K. 1568: 2673. \*Wasas inhabitants, dwellers; m. pl. used occasionally as a termination for -ware, v. Spl. \*ware; g. -a; d. um; pl. m. used only in the pl. of compound words as a termination denoting people, dwellers, inhabitants, citizens; habitantes, incolæ, cives. \*Waroð, warað, es; m.

- the shore, etc. Waroð-faruð a shore; littus, Cod. Verc. 397.  
 \*Waru, e; f. a termination of nouns, chiefly used in the s. denoting what contains inhabitants, a city, town; complexus incolarum, civitas, opidum. Water water, Th. An. v. wæter.  
 \*Wea-dæd a fatal deed, Bat. Fins. 15. \*Weal a foreigner, v. wealh. Wea-laf, e; f. a woe remnant, Beo. K. 2161. \*Weall-clif, es; n. a wall cliff, steep rock, id. 6258, jWeal-stilling, \*es; m. \*Wean, es; m. a defect, misery, ruin; defectus, id. 295: 380. \*Wearh, es; m. a wolf; lupus, Beo. gl. v. Spl. heoro-wearh. \*Wearn, e; f. a refusal, denial; denegatio, repugnantia, Beo. K. 730. \*Weart, e; f. wearte, an; f. a wart, etc. \*Weaspel, les; n. woe story, evil news, id. 2630. \*Web; g. webbes; n. tapestry; tapes, etc. id. 1983. Webban; p. ede to weave; contexere, v. wefan. Webbe, an; f. a female weaver; textrix, Beo. gl. Webbere, es; m. a weaver; textor. \*Web-sceaf a web-shaft, a weaver's shuttle; liciatorium, Mone A. 299. \*Weder-mearc, e; f. the western march; æolicorum limes, Beo. K. 594. \*Wefod an altar, Mt. 5, 23, v. weofod. West, \*es; m. the woof, etc. \*Weg-gesiða, an; m. a way companion. Wehte washed, Beo. K. 5703. \*Welan to boil, Beo. gl. v. weal-lan. \*Wel-hwylc well any, almost any; quivis, Beo. K. 529. \*Wungen well dignified, id. 3850, v. þingian. -willendlice benevolently, Th. Apol. -willendnes, se; f. benevolence, id. Wemmend, es; m. scortator, Mone B. 3275. \*Wenigea-leás hopeless, Beo. K. 3326. Wenð thinks, indef. of wenan. \*Went-sæte; g. a; d. um; pl. m. the inhabitants of West Wales, etc. \*Weod, wiod, es; n. a herb, etc. \*Weodu-binde white briony, Mone A. 532. \*Weoler, es; m. a lip, Ps. Th. 11, 2, 3, v. weler. Weoloc, e; f. a cockle, etc. \*Weorca, an; m. a worker; opifex. \*Weorcum with work, \*trouble, or difficulty; moleste, Beo. K. 3275. fWer, were; l. l, dl- wera. s\*Wer-beam stirps hominum? Gm. II. 480, 21. \*Were-fæhð, e; f. a deadly feud, v. Spl. wær-fæhð. Were-låde oath of purification; purgatorium, vel juramentum purificationis,

- Gm. Recht. p. 908. \*Wergðo, werhðo, e; f. punishment, damnation, Beo. K. 1171. j\*Werig-ferhð, e; f. \*weary of life, Th. An. \*Werig-mód weary minded, tired. \*Werwulf a man-wolf, a sorcerer, L. Eccl. Cnut. 26, v. werewulf. \*Wesend, \*es; m. a buffalo, etc. Wesing confectio, Mone B. 1846. \*West-norðwind \*a north-west wind?  
 \*Wiaruld the World, Th. An. v. woruld. \*Wíc, wyc, \*es; m. a village, etc. \*Wic-stede, es; m. a dwelling-place, Beo. K. 4919. cWide-ferhð, es; m. famous minded, magnanimous, id. 1868. Wid-floga, an; m. a wide fier, a dragon, id. 4686. d-gal spacious, deserted, Beo. gl. \*Wifer sagitta, H. \*Wif-lufe, an; f. woman's love, id. 4216. \*Wig-bealo, es; m. war bale, death by war, id. 4087. -bil, es; n. a battle bill, a sword, id. 3213. m-freca, an; m. one bold in battle, a warrior, id. 2424. \*fruma, an; m. a prince, id. 1321. -getawe, an; f. battle apparatus, id. 733. -geweorðad war honoured, id. 3563. -gryre, es; m. war horror, id. 2568. \*heap, es; m. a war heap, \*a troop, id. 948. -hete, es; m. war hate, id. 4235. -hryre, es; m. war or battle fall, id. 3237. p-spéd, e; f. war speed or success, id. 1387. -weorðung, e; f. [Plat. wih m. a temple: Old Norse we n. pl. sacred places, Beo. gl. vol. i. in hearg-træf] the usual temple worship; cultus in templo adhibitus, Beo. K. 350. Wih a temple, v. wig. Wi-haga, wig-haga, an; m. war or battle hay, a compact body protected by shields, Th. An. \*Wihite, adv. in any degree, at all; aliquid, Beo. K. 3028: 3978. Wiht-mearc perpendiculum, H. Wil, etc. will, mind, etc. v. willa, will, etc. \*Wild-deor-neas, se; f. a place of wild beasts, a WILDERNESS, a wild; desertum, Gm. II. 325, 41. \*Wil-sæmne, an; f. devota mulier, Gm. II. 482, 45. -geofu a gift. \*Wiliga, an; m. corbis, Mone B. 3859: 3860. Wilige, an; f. \*a willow; salix, Gm. III. 370, 1. \*Will-gestealla, an; m. a free or choice companion, a comrade. \*Wil-sele devota domus, Gm. II. 483, 1. \*Win-cel, \*es; m. a corner, etc. \*Wind-blond, es; m. a wind blending, the wind, Beo. K. 6287. \*Windel-streow, es; n. plating straw, etc. Wind-

gereste, es; m. a wind resort; venti cubiculum, id. 4908.  
<sup>h</sup>\*-scoffe, an; f. a wind shovel, a fan. <sup>\*</sup>-swingle, an; f. a wind whip, a fan. Wine-mag, -dl. <sup>1</sup>\*Wine-mæg, es; m: pl. wine-magas a dear relation, id. 130. <sup>j</sup>\*Wine-wincle, an; f? a periwinkle, etc. <sup>1</sup>Win-reced, es; n. a wine house, id. 1422. <sup>\*</sup>-sele, es; m. a wine hall, id. 1383. <sup>m</sup>Winter-burna, an; m. a winter brook or stream. <sup>\*</sup>-dæg a winter day, etc. <sup>p</sup>Wir, es; n? wire; metalli filum, id. 2055: 4821.  
<sup>v</sup>Wís-hycgende wise thinking, wise, id. 5429. <sup>x</sup>Wissiend, es; m. a governor; gubernator, rector, Mone B. 2227. <sup>g</sup>Wið-cwedol opposing; contradictorius, Gm. II. 794, 36. <sup>m</sup>-feng took hold of, Beo. K. 1513, v. fon. <sup>n</sup>-gripan to grapple with, to <sup>r</sup>contest, id. 5037. <sup>r</sup>Wiððer-lean a reward, Mone C. 7, v. wiðer-lean. <sup>1</sup>Witian, witegi-an; p. weotode ordinare, providere, Beo. K. 3869.  
<sup>w</sup>Wlæc lukewarm; tepidus. <sup>x</sup>\*Wlænc, wlenco, e; f: also, <sup>\*</sup>wlence, es; m. pride, etc. Wlanc proud, Beo. K. 679, v. wlænc. <sup>y</sup>Wlatian to look upon, to see; intueri, videre, Beo. gl. v. wlitian. Wlence pride, etc. v. Spl. wlænc. Wlet-tung, e; f. deformatio, Mone B. 4475.  
<sup>c</sup>Wó, woh; g. woges error, etc. Wocor, <sup>\*</sup>es; m. offspring, etc. <sup>e</sup>Wodenes dæg Wednesday, v. Wodnes-dæg. <sup>b</sup>Woh-bogen badly bent, Beo. K. 5649.  
<sup>1</sup>\*Wohnes, wonys, se; f. crookedness, etc. <sup>k</sup>Wollen, for weollen bubbled, boiled, id. 6059, pp. of weallan. <sup>m</sup>Wom-sceaða, an; m. a wicked enemy, Cod. Ex. 68b. <sup>m</sup>Won-hyd, e; f. cursed hide, Beo. K. 862. -sceaft, e; f. misery, id. 239.  
<sup>p</sup>Wood wood, v. wod. <sup>r</sup>Word-beot, es; m. <sup>\*</sup>word threatening, threatening. -gyd, es; n. a word song, a song, id. 6338. -loca, an; m. logic, etc. -riht, es; n. <sup>\*</sup>word right, words of justice or reason, id. 5259.  
<sup>t</sup>Worn, <sup>\*</sup>es; n. a number, etc. <sup>v</sup>Woruld-ár worldly honour, id. 34. <sup>w</sup>-candel world's candle, the sun, id. 3926. <sup>\*</sup>-earfoð worldly difficulty, etc. <sup>x</sup>-gedal world separation, death, id. 6131. -gesælig rich in worldly possessions, Th. An. <sup>y</sup>\*-mæg, es; m. worldly relation, etc. <sup>a</sup>Wosa, an; m. a leader, Cd. 5: 206, v. here-wosa, wisa.  
<sup>c</sup>Wræc; g. wræce; pl. nom. g. ac. wraca; d. wracum; f.

exile, etc. Wræc spake, Beo. K. 4304, v. Spl. wrecan. Wræc-last, es; m. an exile path, id. 2704. <sup>d</sup>Wræc-mæg, es; m. a son of vengeance, an avenger, id. 4754. Wræc-na, an; m. a traveller, Hic. Thes. I. 135, 13, v. wræcca. Wræc-stow, e; f. <sup>\*</sup>an exile place; exilii locus, Cd. 5, Th. p. 6, 17. <sup>e</sup>Wræsn, e; f. a chain, band; catena, vinculum, Beo. gl. <sup>f</sup>Wræt; g. wrættes workmanship, a worked or carved ornament, what is made by art, a wonder, Beo. K. 3062: 4821. Wræð, <sup>\*</sup>e; f. a flock, etc. <sup>s</sup>Wrætlic variegated; varius, pulcher, id. 1775: 2977: 4672, etc. <sup>h</sup>Wrað, wraðu, e; f. 1. what is twisted, a wreath; 2. what is twisted into consistency or firmness, a prop, defence, Beo. gl. <sup>1</sup>Wraðlice, adv. angrily; hostiliter, Beo. K. 6119. Wrað-scræf, es; n. wrath cavern, hell, Cod. Ex. 111. Wraðu, e; f. support, Hic. Thes. I. 135, 7, v. wræð, <sup>o</sup>Spl. wrað. <sup>o</sup>Wreoðen-hilt, es; n. a wreathed or ornamented hilt, Beo. gl. <sup>a</sup>Wriðels, <sup>\*</sup>es; m. a band, etc. <sup>1</sup>Wrixl, e; f? a change, but <sup>\*</sup>gewrixle, es; n. Beo. gl. <sup>1</sup>Wroht-stafas; pl. m. [stæf, es; m.] blame, chiding; increpatio, id. <sup>x</sup>Wudu-elfen, ne; f. a wood elf, a fairy, etc. <sup>a</sup>-merce wood mint, wood march; apiastrum silvaticum? melissa, Lin. Mone A. 398, Som. -réc, es; m. wood reek or smoke, Beo. K. 6283. <sup>r</sup>Wulf-hleoð, es; n. a wolf's covering or refuge, id. 2715. <sup>s</sup>Wunden-feax curled hair, id. 2799. -loc a curled lock, Jdth. p. 22, 25. -mæl, es; n. a twisted sword, Beo. K. 3061. <sup>b</sup>Wundor-deað, es; m. a wondrous death, id. 6070. -fæt, es; n. a wondrous vessel, id. 2317. <sup>1</sup>-maðm, es; m. a wondrous treasure, id. 4341. -sion, e; f. a wonder sight, id. 1984. -smið, es; m. a wonder worker, id. 3360.  
<sup>j</sup>\*Wúnd-swaðu, e; f. a scar, etc. <sup>m</sup>Wurðiend, es; m. one who honours, an adorer; adorator, Mone B. 13. Wurð-mynt dignity, Th. An. v. weorð-mynd.  
<sup>p</sup>Wylf, e; f. a she-wolf; lupa, Beo. gl. <sup>r</sup>Wyn-condel, es; n. pleasure light, the sun, Cod. Ex. 50b. <sup>v</sup>Wyrd-gesælig very fortunate; fortunatus, Mone B. 99. Wyr-gen, ne; f. a she-wolf; lupa, Beo. gl. <sup>w</sup>Wyrmfah snake coloured, Beo. K. 3394. <sup>x</sup>-hord, es; m. serpen-

<sup>y</sup>tisthesaurus, id. 4439. <sup>y</sup>Wyrn, e; f. a denial, v. Spl. wearn. Wyrp, <sup>\*</sup>e; f. a change, id. 2631. <sup>f</sup>Wyttyns, se; f. industry, Mone B. 172.

Y.

<sup>1</sup>Yfese, an; f. eaves of a house, v. efese.

<sup>m</sup>Yldas; pl. m. men; homines, Beo. K. 153: 3321: 4229, v. Spl. yldo. Yldian to grow old, <sup>n</sup>Beo. gl. v. ealdian. <sup>n</sup>Yldo, e; f. <sup>\*</sup>age; ætas;—but yldas, pl. m. men, Beo. gl. <sup>o</sup>Ylf an elf, fairy, Beo. K. 223, v. elf. <sup>\*</sup>Ylfet, es; m: also, ylfete, an; f. a swan; olor, cygnus, Gm. II. 220, 1: Elf. gl. Som. p. 62.

<sup>q</sup>Ymb-bearh covered about, Beo. K. 3006, p. of. ymb-beorgan, v. beorgan. -cer excitatio, Gm. II. 774, 35. <sup>v</sup>-hwirft what turns round, the world, Elf. gr. 9, 27, v. ymbe-hwyrft.

<sup>x</sup>-sittend, es; m. one sitting near, a neighbour, Beo. K. 18.

<sup>b</sup>Yppan before; coram, Beo. gl. v. to-yppan. <sup>c</sup>Ypping, es; m. expanse, etc.

<sup>d</sup>Yrfe, es; <sup>\*</sup>n. inheritance, etc. <sup>e</sup>Yrfe-láf, e; f. an inheritance left, an inheritance, a sword, Beo. K. 2099: 3802: also, posterity, progeny, Cd. 162, <sup>s</sup>Th. p. 203, 14. <sup>s</sup>\*Yrmðo, e; f. poverty, etc. <sup>1</sup>Yrre-mód angry minded, Beo. K. 1445.

<sup>j</sup>\*Ysela, an; m. ashes, etc.

Yð-geblond, es; n. the wave mixing, the sea, Beo. K. 2745. -gewin, nes; n. wave contest, clashing of waters, id. 4819. -ladu, e; f. a sea way, id. 454. -láf, e; f. a wave leaving, <sup>\*</sup>the sand, id. 1126. -lida, an; m. a wave passer, a sailor; navigator, id. 395. -þrym wave strength, power of the sea, id. 3833. Yðu, e; f. a wave, water, Gm. I. 641, 36, v. yð.

p.

<sup>q</sup>\*Pæcele? pæcele, an; f. a light, etc: l. 16, dl- pæcilla. <sup>v</sup>Pah took, p. of picgan. <sup>y</sup>Panc-hycgende grateful thinking, grateful, Beo. K. 5465.

<sup>f</sup>Pearfendlic poor, Th. Apol. <sup>\*</sup>Pearflan to need, etc. v. pearfan. <sup>1</sup>Peawum with customs, habits, habitually, Beo. K. 4284. <sup>1</sup>Pegenian to serve, Beo. gl. v. penian. Pegenlic thanelike, noble, Th. An.

<sup>m</sup>Pego, e; f. service; ministratio, Beo. gl. Pelu, e; f. a boarding, planking, flooring; tabulatio, id. <sup>o</sup>Pengel, <sup>\*</sup>es; m. a prince, Beo. K. 3013.

<sup>p</sup>Penne then, when, Th. An.

<sup>q</sup>\*Penung, þegnung, e; f: þening, þegning, es; m. duty,



<sup>r</sup> etc. <sup>r</sup> Deod-buend, es; m. an inhabitant, *Cod. Ex.* 16b. -gestreon a people's treasure, a great treasure, *Beo. K.* 87. -þrea a popular, general, or great plague, *id.* 354. <sup>o</sup>-wrecan to greatly avenge, *id.* 2557, v. wrecan. Deoden-stól, es; n. supreme seat, a throne, *Cod. Ex.* 13b. Deodisc, <sup>o</sup>es; n. a people, etc. <sup>o</sup>Perscel, þerscol, <sup>o</sup>e; f. a sail, etc.

<sup>i</sup> Þife-þorn a thorn; rhamnus, v. þefe-þorn. <sup>m</sup> Þincean to seem, *Beo. K.* 2681, v. þincan. Þisl, -dl. <sup>o</sup>Þisel; g. þisle; f. a waggon, etc. <sup>o</sup>Þistel; g. þistles; <sup>o</sup>m. a thistle, etc.

<sup>v</sup> <sup>o</sup>Þofte, an; f. þoft, e; f. a seat in a boat, a rudder-bank; transtrum, *Mone A.* 92. <sup>o</sup>Þól, <sup>o</sup>es; m. wood, etc. <sup>x</sup> Þolian, l. 20, <sup>o</sup>mulctari. <sup>s</sup> Þonc-word, es; n. a thank word, thanks, *Trav. Song.* 274. <sup>o</sup>Þo-terian to howl; ululare.

Þræc-wudu bold wood, a shield, *Beo. K.* 2492. Þræd, þred,

<sup>h</sup> <sup>o</sup>es; m. thread, etc. <sup>h</sup> Þraw-an; <sup>o</sup>p. þreow, we þreowon; pp. þrawen, geþrawen to cast, etc. <sup>i</sup> Þreagincg, þreaging, <sup>o</sup>es; m. a chiding, etc. Þreanedla, an; m. arcta compulsio, *Beo. K.* 4442. <sup>i</sup> Þrec-wudu a wood defence, shield, *id.* 2492. <sup>o</sup>Þrist-hydig <sup>o</sup>bold minded, bold, *id.* 5615. <sup>v</sup> Þrostle a throstle, *Mone A.* 45, v. þrostle. <sup>h</sup> Þrym, þrymlic strong, firm; fortis, *Beo. gl.* *Beo. K.* 2492. Þryssce [*Dut.* struis m: *Ger.* strauss: m. Old *Ger.* strusz] an ostrich; strutio, *Mone A.* 48. Þryð-ærn, es; n. a place of a multitude, a meeting-hall, *Beo. K.* 1307. -ges-teald, es; m. a fellow-soldier, *Cod. Ex.* 12b. Þryðlic brave, bold; fortis, *Beo. K.* 5734. Þryðo, e; f. robur, violentia, turma, *Beo. gl.* Þryð-swyð strong bands or companies; turmis validus, *Beo. K.* 261. -word, es; n. proud word, a threat, *id.* 1279.

<sup>i</sup> Þunores dæg, þunresdæg the thunderer's day, Thursday, v. þuner. <sup>m</sup> Þurh-brecan to break through, *Beo. K.* 5580. <sup>a</sup>-etan to eat through, *id.* 6093. -fon to take through, to penetrate, *id.* 3008. <sup>r</sup> Þurruc a boat, a ferry-boat, pinnace; cumba, *Mone A.* 87. Þurs-dæg Thursday, *Jn.* 5, 30, v. þur. <sup>o</sup> Þurst, <sup>o</sup>es; m. thirst, etc.

Þweor, l. 32, ær <sup>o</sup>þweores.

<sup>d</sup> Þyhtig strong, doughty; validus, *Beo. K.* 3116. Þyle, <sup>o</sup>es; m. an orator, *id.* 2326: 2912, etc. <sup>s</sup> v. þyla. <sup>s</sup> Þynnol lean, thin, v. þinnul. Þyr; g. þyrres, adj. dry, v. þyrr. Þyrelan to bore a hole, v. þirlian.

<sup>h</sup> Þyrfan to need, v. þearfan. Þyrl a hole, v. þyrel. Þyrl-hus, l. 2, v. <sup>o</sup>þryl-hus. Þys a storm; procella. <sup>i</sup> Þystro, þystru; indecl. in s. pl. nom. ac. þystra; g. -a, -ena; d. -um; <sup>m</sup> f. darkness, etc. <sup>m</sup> Þywan, <sup>o</sup>geþywan <sup>o</sup>to press, oppress, *Beo. K.* 3651.

Professor Leo of Halle has published the following Anglo-Saxon and Old-Saxon Reading-book, with an Anglo-Saxon and German Vocabulary, arranged according to the vowel system of Professor J. Grimm: *Altsächsische und Angelsächsische Sprachproben, herausgegeben und mit einem erklärenden Verzeichniss der angelsächsischen Wörter versehen von Heinrich Leo, Halle, 1838; 8vo. pp. 274.*

THE END.

**CAMBRIDGE:**  
**PRINTED BY METCALFE AND PALMER,**  
**TRINITY STREET.**













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